

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

PART - X B

SERIES - 25

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

TOWN SURVEY REPORT
TEZU

Draft Report by

N. K. Bhattacharyya
Statistical Assistant

C. K. Barman
Statistical Assistant

J. Bhattacharjee
Computor

Edited by

A. K. Paul
Asstt. Director of Census Operations,
Arunachal Pradesh

Supervised by

A. Pyrtuh
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Arunachal Pradesh.

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FOREWORD

Apart from the decennial enumeration of population, the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact, the publications brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained veritable mines of information on recial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advent of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be restructured in a manner that would provide the basic feedbacks on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development.

Thus, in connection with the 1961 Census, a massive programme was launched inter-alia to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country. The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 per cent of the total population as per the 1961 Census. There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. It was with this objective in view ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census, was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census. For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the county following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities, and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple town, health resort etc.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. His successor, Dr. N.G. Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive. Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the

present Deputy Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, coordinated these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directrorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer with the able assistance of Investigators, Smt. Renu Sabharwal and V M.Tamhane did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments thereon to the Directorates. I am grateful to all of them.

The present report is the out-come of a study on Tezu town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh. I am indebted to Shri A Pyrtuh Deputy Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report.

New Delhi
the 1st of June, 1988

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

Urbanisation in developing country like India is a process of modernisation of a traditional society. Urban centres are points of contact with the outside world and they are the agencies for diffusion of social changes. The Census organisation has, therefore, taken upon itself the respensibility of conducting socio-economic surveys of selected towns and villages. As an adjunct to the 1971 Census, two towns were taken up in Arunachal Pradesh as special project of study of selected towns. But these studies could not be completed due to unavoidable constraints. The staff of the directorate were busy in bringing out the various time bound Census publications of 1971 Census which were printed directly by the directorate in different Printing Presses of India. Therefore, the field investigation for different Social Studies had to be delayed very much. Ultimately these studies had to be abandoned due to commencement of preparatory work for the 1981 Census.

The present report is based on the intensive study of Tezu town selected for town study project as ancillary to the 1981 Census. Field survey of the study was conducted during the later part of 1985 and early part of 1986. The Study of Tezu is a maiden endeavour to bring out the growth history of the town, the ethnic composition of the people, their economic life, socio-demographic characteristics, migration and settlement pattern, their family life in the town and its material culture, linkage and continua and allied matters.

The schedules were designed by the Social Studies Division of the Registrar General, India's Office, New Delhi. The basic schedules include (1) Town Schedule and (2) Household Schedule. The data were collected by conducting survey in selected households and also contacting various government and private establishments and a few eminent persons in the town. The 1981 Census data have also been used in preparing this report.

We know this report may have certain limitations; but even then the report has been able to bring out quite a considerable amount of valuable information about the town life and the process involved in urbanisation. We take this opportunity to thank the officials of the government establishments, the owners of various commercial and industrial establishments and all other local people who had extended whole hearted cooperation during the field investigation. We are also thankful to M/S Regal Studio, Tezu for taking photographs for inclusion in this report.

We place on record our deepest sense of gratitude to Shri V.S. Verma, the former Registrar General, India for his continuous inspiration and encouragement to bring out this report. We are deeply indebted to Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies) for his invaluable guidance, advice and suggestions in Preparing the report. He was ably assisted by Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and Smti. Suman Prashar, Asstt. Director of Census Operations (technical) in Registrar General's office. We are also grateful to them. Our thanks are also due to Shri B.P. Jain, Dy. Director (Printing) and the staff of Printing Division associated with this task.

In my office, Shri A.K. Paul, Asstt. Director of Census Operations (T) was overall in-charge of the project. Beside supervising and giving guidance in field survey and tabulation, he did editing and revised major portion of the report in the light of the suggestions received from the Social Studies Division in Registrar General's Office. My sincere thanks are due to him for his painstaking efforts in the preparation of this report. The names of the other officials to whom I am thankful for their sincere cooperation and valuable assistance at every stage are given separately.

Shillong
September 11, 1989

A. PYRTUH
Dy. Director of Census Operations,
Arunachal Pradesh, Shillong

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Draft	Shri N.K. Bhattacharyya Statistical Assistant Shri C.K. Barman, Statistical Assistant Shri J. Bhattacharjee, Computor
Typing and Comparing	Shri D.K. Bhattacharjee Statistical Assistant Smti. B. Rao, Assistant compiler Shri S.K. Lama, Jr. Stenographer Shri A.C. Paul, Sr. Stenographer Shri K. Ubin, Ex Assistant Compiler Shri B.K. Goswami, Investigator
Map Cover design and art	Shri A.R. Sharma, Draftsman

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In the extreme corner of North-East India in the calm and serene surroundings on the bank of Lohit, a tributory of mighty Brahmaputra, Tezu is a small town in the midst of enchanting green hills as though forlorn and deserted.

Tezu town is the district headquarters of Lohit District. It is one of the six population centres of Arunachal Pradesh declared as town till 1981 Census. Tezu is a small town like other towns of Arunachal Pradesh. The common concept of town is not equally applicable to all the towns of hilly regions of Arunachal Pradesh. It was declared a census town for the first time in 1971 Census on special consideration althogh as per concept adopted in Census, Tezu did not satisfy all the fundamental criteria for classifying it as an urban area. Towns of Arunachal Pradesh are basically administrative towns. Tezu is such an administrative and the only town located at almost the extreme corner of north- east India. There is no municipality or any local body; the town is under direct administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and different amenities are looked after by different concerned department like other towns of Arunachal Pradesh.

Location

Tezu is bounded on the south by the Lohit river, and on the east by the Tezu-Khola river. In the north, the village named "Teluliang (new)" and in the west Tindolong and Jalukbari villages are situated a few kilometres away from the town.

Tezu town is located 310 Kms. away from Itanagar, the State capital and 631 Kms away from Guwahati city (capital of Assam, the adjacent State). Dum-Duma town of Assam which is located 110 Kms away from Tezu is the nearest town. But for all commercial purposes Tezu is mostly dependent upon Tinsukia, a town in upper Assam which is 124 Kms. away from Tezu. Sadiya the erstwhile district headquarters (now in Assam) located at 57.50 Kms. from Tezu is the connecting centre of the town with rest of India. The town, as mentioned above, is the last town in the north eastern extremity of India.

Characteristics

Tezu is basically and administrative town being the district headquarters of Lohit district. The entire township is government employees oriented. It was planned systematically by the government to establish district Hqs. and also to accommodate sub-division and circle level offices and establishment of commercial complex and public utility services. Except for a very few cases of local inhabitants there is no private ownership of land

and building in the town. People from other States are not allowed to settle down permanently in Arunachal Pradesh by the government. Tezu has come up gradually to have the characteristics of a modern town. It has now street and domestic electric lights, automatic telephone system, a net work of beautiful metalled roads, a cinema house and an exhibition hall for cinema and other cultural performances, park, play grounds and garden, a good number of shops including co-operative stores and groceries, furniture and electrical and electronic goods, small hotels, and restaurents, book stalls and photo studios and a very few small industries. Its imporance as a trade centre is gradually increasing. To cater to the needs of the people of the area government has established a general hospital in the town with indoor, outdoor, x-ray and other medical facilities and services. A higher secondary school, a secondary school, 3 (three) primary schools and an adult literacy centre and a public library are located in the town besides bank and other government establishments.

Total population

The total population of Tezu town is 6,239 according to 1981 Census, number of scheduled tribe and scheduled caste populations are 741 and 121 respectively. Male - female distribution of population among Scheduled Tribes is 400 and 341 respectively. Among 121 scheduled castes population number of males is 77 and females 44. The population of others is 5,377 comprising 3,290 males and 2,087 females. Total population of the town in 1971 when it was declared as town for the first time was 4,182 and sexwise 2,773 males and 1,409 females.

Topography and physical environment

The town is situated in a valley on the bank of the Lohit river surrounded by high hills at some distance. The Lohit river flows from east to west. The surrounding hills are the offshots of the Himalayan ranges. The hills of the hill range on the north and the east of the town are not sharply steep. In the south, south west and west the surroundings are fairly open, the hillocks are not so high and the slope is gentle.

The surrounding hillocks of the town are drained by a number of streams. One of such streams known as Dening Nala flows down through the town. Some of the streams rise from the hills and flow down to the rivulet locally called Tezu Khola which passes across the northern boundary of the town from north to south and meets the river Lohit. The stream and the rivulet are perennial but become narrow during late winter and spring and become turbulent during rainy season.

Flora

Efforts have been made to beautify Tezu town with introduction of exotic trees like jacaranda and Eucalyptus. The gardens in the township contain species of Musa, Tapioca, Hibiacus and Murraya.

There are some resereved forest areas and a botanical garden within the town boundary. The reserved forests are under the control of Forest Department. Unauthorised falling of trees even by the local tribals is restricted. The vegetation in and around the town is tropical and is composed of mainly deciduous forests. The dominant species are Dipterocarpus, Marcrocarpus, Terminalia myriocarpa, Artocarpus fraximifolius and Chikrassia talularis with trees of lesser height like Mesua ferrea, Lagerstroemia parviflora, Pterosperum acerforlium, Bichofia javanica, etc. There are also scattered trees of Adina cordifolia, Schima wallichu,

Gmelina arborea, Talauma hodzsonu and dillenilldic. Epiphytic plants are also abundant, including chiefly ferns, fernallies, orchids and members of Zingiberaceae.

Fauna

Commonly found animals and birds are leopard, wild bear, deer, jackals, monkeys, wild cats, porcupine (chinese pangolin), jungle fowls, horn bills from neighbouring forests and jungles. Different kinds of snakes, squirrels, bats, lizards, frogs and ducks are also common. Cow, goat, dog and pig are the common domestic animals. There are a few domestic elephants also.

Climate

Tezu being located in large valley at foot hills, its climate is temperate to warm and highly humid with slight decrease in winter months. The winter prevails from late November to early March. The temperature rises steadily after February and reached maximum during June - August but the temperature declines when it rains. The winter sets in towards the end of Novermber and continues till early March. Temperature begins to fall from October and during January - February the temperature comes down to minimum. The temperature rises as high as 37.0^0C in summer while it comes down to as low as 5.0^0c in winter. The period from March to May is the pre-monsoon and experince frequent thunder storms followed by the south-west monsoon prevatling from the month of june to about the middle of October. The second fortnight of October and the month of November may be termed as the post-monsoon or the transition period. The average rainfall as recorded for 5 years from 1981 to 1985 are furnished in the following statement I.1. Similar data for temperature was not available from any source.

Statement I.1

Rainfall at Tezu

Year	Average Rain fall	No.of Rainy days
1	2	3
1981	3713.2 mm	140
1982	3174.3 mm	146
1983	3194.4 mm	193
1984	3821.2 mm	181
1985	2568.2 mm	148

Communication with other places

Road communication is the persistent problem of Arunachal Pradesh in general because of difficult terrain and natural barriers. Development of surface communication in Lohit district received major obstruction from precipitous hills, sharp ridges, dense forests and turbulent or shifting nature of river course. It was almost an impossible task to maintain roads and bridges due to frequent landslides, heavy floods and turbulent streams and swelling rivers during rainy season. Development of communication in the region was challenge to the available technology. Till early fifties porter paths and mule tracks were the main road communication that existed in the district. Foot marching was the only means to reach a place and airdropping was the only means of food supplies to the Government servants in the deep interior. Position has improved considerably during the last decade. But dislocation of road transport due to floods is still common.

Road communication to Itanagar (310 Kms away from Tezu), the State Capital is via Assam. Road communication to other 9 (Nine) districts excluding the adjacent district is still via Assam

only. There is no river port within 100 Kms from Tezu.

The approach to Tezu is difficult. So far as transportations are concerned, buses are generally the only means of transportation for Tezu. Tezu is connected by direct service with other parts of the district and with the places outside the district and the state as well. But the road communication is very often disrupted during rainy season for days together due to heavy rains, overflow of rivers and streams and landslinding. All the buses originate from Tezu except one bus which originates from Roing (the adjacent Dibang Valley District) and returns back on the same day during fair weather. Bus services to different terminus places are available once a day in almost all the different routes during fair weather. However, bus services are available twice a day to Dibangghat which is a gateway to the adjacent state of Assam. Transport services are run on these routes by different agencies namely, Lohit Transport Cooperative Society Ltd., Tezu, Anchal Samity and Arunachal Pradesh State Transport Corporation. But their buses ply on different days of the week at different times of the day by turn. The details of different roads are furnished below.

(i) Tezu - Dibangghat road is the main road connecting Tezu with other parts of India. While going from Assam to the adjacent state of Arunachal Pradesh one has to cross Lohit river by boat from Dhola to reach Sadiya which takes about 2 hours. Thereafter another river at Rukminighat has to be crossed by ferry. Then again the river Digaru has to be crossed. As the river is very wide therefore construction of bridge over the river is very difficult. During winter season vehicles can somehow ply but during rainy season for days together the river can not be crossed. Considerable imrovement of this road have, however, been made since 1952, the year in which District Headquarters was shifted from Sadiya to Tezu. Sadia-Tezu road has been extended to Hayuliang, a circle Headquarters (in Arunachal Pradesh) located at 101 Kms away from Tezu.

(ii) Tezu - Namsai road is the other road which connects Tezu with Assam and other parts of India. The terminus point Namsai is a Circle Headquarters in Arunachal Pradesh near the border of Assam. From Tezu and Namsai there is regular bus service to Tinsukia in Assam. But during rainy season the rivers become uncrossable because of heavy floods and the road is also cut off.

(iii) Besides the above mentioned two roads there are 3 (three) more routes of small distance. One is Tezu - Hayuliang road which is an extension of Sadiya/Dibangghat - Tezu road to Hayuliang, a Circle Headquarters located 101 Kms away from Tezu. The other road is Tezu - Lohitpur road. The third one is Tezu - Roing road via paya. It connects Tezu with Roing, the Headquarters of Roing Circle in the adjacent district of Dibang Valley. All the above mentioned roads connect quite a number of villages with Tezu. Different routes and different terminal points in the State and outside the State with particulars of bus services and number of passengers are shown in the following statement I.2.

Statement I.2

Different routes and their bus service from tezu to different terminal points

Name of route	Length (in Kms)	Frequency of bus services on the route	No.of buses plying	Agency running the service	No.of passengers (Approx) per day		Remarks
					Inco-ming	Out-going	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Tezu-Hayuliang route	101	Daily one	1	i) Lohit transport Co-operative Society Ltd.Tezu	40	30	1. One more bus plies on weekly hat day from Tezu on Sunday.
2. Tezu-Lohitpur	13	Weekly 2 days once a day	1	ii) Anchal Samity iii) Arunachal Pradesh State Transport Corporation	40	45	2. Transport services are run by all the agencies by turn in the routes at 01 to 3.
3. Tezu-Paya-Di-bangghat (village in Assam)	76	Daily once	1	-	50	40	3. No of passengers increases during hat day
4. Tezu-Paya-Di-bangghat (village in Assam) via Tindolong	78	Daily once	1		50	40	4. All the buses returns to Tezu on the same day.
5. Roing-Paya-Tezu	57	Daily once (during fair weather only)	1	-	40	35	
6. (i) Tezu-Namsai-Dumduma (Town in Assam)-Tinsukia (Town in Assam)	124	Twice in a week	1	Arunachal Pradesh state Transport Corporation alone	58	50	6 (i) (a) Bus service in this route is available during winter/fair weather only (b) Same bus returns to Tezu on the next da
(ii) Tezu-Namsai	30 (Approx)	Daily once (but not regular)	1	private bus or jeep	50 10	45 10	6 (ii) Bus service in this route is available during winter/fair weather only.

As regards rail communication Tezu is yet to be brought under railway map and it will perhaps remian as a dream for the people of this area for years to come. The nearest Railway Station for local train is Talap (in Assam), 85 Kms away from Tezu. People generally avail of train service from Tinsukia (in Assam) which is at a distance of 124 Kms from Tezu by road. Air service is, however, available to the people of Tezu and its neighbourhood. Vayudoot provided bi-weekly air-service to Tezu. Vayudoot service has been substituted recently by Indian Air Lines and now the services is thrice a week. The flight originates from Calcutta and comes to Tezu via Guwahati (Assam) and Mohanbari (Dibrugarh in Assam) and returns to Calcutta on the same day via Mohanbari and Guwahati. The airport is very small and it is just at the western boundary of the town.

There is no city bus service available in the town, Bicycle is commonly used as a mode of conveyance. Cycle rickshaws are also available. But introduction of rickshaws in the town is very recent. Number of rickshaws is, however, gradually increasing in the town as it was reported during field survey that about 20-25 rickshaws are now operating in the town. Handcarts are also available in the town for carrying goods.

Post and Telegraphs

The facilities provided by the Post and Telegraph offices Tezu cover a very large area. Post office started functioning at Tezu offer a short period of the establishment of the town. Quite a number of villages around Tezu do not have postal facilities. The people of these villages have to depend on Tezu Post office for postal service. Telegraph facility in the district is rather poor. Telegraph office at Tezu is the only Telegraph office in the district.

The following statement I.3 showing the sale proceeds of the postal stationery at the Post office at Tezu.

Statement I.3

Sale of postal stationery from Tezu Post Office Ref. year (1984 - 85)

Postal Stationery	Nos. sold	Total sale proceeds
1	2	3
1. Post cards	45,333	Rs. 6,799.95
2. Inland covers	1,56,952	Rs. 54,933.20
3. Envelopes	3,13,350	Rs. 1,72,342.50
4. Postal Stamps	N.A	Rs. 36,000.00
5. Service Stamps	N.A	Rs. 96,000.00
6. Revenue Stamps	N.A	Rs. 36,000.00
Total		Rs. 4,02,075.65

The total number of telegrams received during 1984-85 was 8,867 and number of telegrams issued during the same year was 6,233. Number of money order received during the year 1984-85 was 1560 which amounts to Rs.5,64,000.00 and the number of money order issued during the year was 17,374 amounting to Rs.47,54,522.67.

Particulars about telephone

There is one Telephone Exchange at Tezu and in fact it is the only Telephone Exchange in the district. Number of telephone connections is only 93 out of which 89 belong to government and only 4 to public. The number of trunk calls booked during 1984-85 was 1,529 and only 930 of them matured.

Morphology including streets, functional areas and land use pattern –

Tezu town extends over an area of 1,400 hectares approximately, in a large valley which occupies some forests and forest land also. The total road length in the town is around 20 Kms of which 18 Kms are metalled road and the rest about 2 Kms still remain gravelled. The streets are not very wide; most of them are an average 20-25 feet wide with provision of side walks in important and congested places only.

It may be noted from the map that the town is almost equally divided into two by Dening Nala, a small rivulet which passes through the town from North to South forming two zones-east and west. The east of this Nala developed earlier and the areas to the west are being gradually developed and taken under the town area.

Blocks

There is no municipality or local body in the town. The local administration is directly under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Different areas have not been identified by Ward or Block as such. The areas are, however, popularly known by the functional characteristic or class of people inhabiting the concerned locality such as bazar area, Officers colony, Engineering colony, ALC (Auxiliary Labour Corps) line etc. However, for conducting 1981 Census the town was divided into a number of segments with reference to the roads, lanes and residential areas etc. within it. The Blocks' identities have been maintained for our present survey also. The area developed and brought under town area after 1981 Census have, however, been marked with Block No. on the same Criteria as that adopted for Census purpose. There are as many as 11 such Blocks at present in the town.

Functional area

A clear cut demarcation of the town area into various functional areas is feasible to some extent only. This is because all the areas are mostly an admixture of residential houses. There is hardly any area without residential houses. But studded in residential areas, there are some Offices, bank and other establishments, etc. which make it difficult to differentiate and dissociate the other areas from the residential area. Except for one or two areas like bazar area and the area where shope and religious places are concentrated in Block 1; but these areas are also not completely free from residential houses.

Administrative area

Almost all the administrative offices are concentrated in the Deputy Commissioner's office complex located at Block No. 5. Other offices like Forest Office, Health Centre, Police Station, Electricity Office, Offices of Public Works Department, Post and Telegraph office, State Bank of India etc. are scattered over many Blocks and a bit far from one another ; but physically they do not constitute a distinct zone, they rather constitute pockets only.

Business area

As stated earlier Tezu being a planned town particular area has been specified for commercial activities commonly known as Bazar Area located at Block No. 2, 3, 4 and Block No. 6. The area is centrally located. only retail trade in all commodities takes place in this area. Daily bazar is also located in this area. There are a number of grocery shops, cloth shops, shops dealing with miscellaneous goods, photo studios, Restaurants, eating houses,

Furniture shops, Tailors, Saloons, shop dealing with Cycles, Radio, Electronic and Electrical goods, wrist watch, & Clocks, Foot wears etc. which cater to the needs of the town dwellers as well as villagers of far and near villages as there is no town or commercial centre within a distance of 100 Kms from Tezu. There is a petrol pump on Tezu-Sadiya Road at Block No.11 which is not far from Bazar area. The Bus stand is also near the Bazar area.

Industrial area

There is no distinct industrial area in the town. There are, however, a few cabinet makers, bullock cart wheel makers, an automobile workshop, a tyre retreading workshop, cycle repairing shops and a saw mill near the petrol pump on Tezu-Sadiya road at Block No. 11. As these industrial units are small in number and mostly scattered over the Bazar area and other areas of the town, they do not have significant visual impact over the functional landscape of the town.

Residential area

The 1981 Census has accounted for 1,374 occupied residential houses in the town housing 1,375 households. As already mentioned they are spread all over the town, in all the localities. Each of the localities has a different name. After 1981 census one more locality has developed which is known as Engineering colony. A number of government office buildings and as many as 97 residential houses have come up in this locality. The locality has been identified as Block 11 during the survey. None of the localities can be singled out as a distinct non-residential area. Most of the houses are constructed in a lineal manner on both side of the roads. Except for Block 3, in all the 10 Blocks each of the households occupies a separate house for residential purpose. In Block 3, however, number of households is more than the number of residential houses by one only. Education and Officers colony, e.g. Block 10 registers the highest number (253) of residential houses and equal number of households followed by the locality - Staff Quarters e.g. block 8 with 232 residential houses. Agricultural Farm Colony i.e. Block 9 accounts for the lowest number (17) of residential houses and households. Blockwise number of residential houses and number of households is furnished below in Statement I.4.

Statement I.4

Distribution of residential houses and households in different localities

Localities	No.of residential houses	Number of households
1	2	3
Bazar line (Block - 1)	94	94
Medical colony (Block - 2)	117	117
ALC Lines (Block - 3)	127	128
Police colony (Block - 4)	157	157
Club road (Block - 5)	125	125
Grade IV Staff colony (Block - 6)	181	181
Political colony (Block - 7)	71	71
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	232	232
Agricultural farm colony (Block - 9)	17	17
Education and officers colony (Block - 10)	253	253
Engineering colony (Block - 11)	97	97
Total	1,471	1,472

Tezu being an adminstrative planned town most of the residential houses are different types of Government quarters as required for the Government Employees, bearing a few private houses scattered in some parts of the town. The pattern of distribution of the residential house with reference to type and status of Government service, ethinic group, etc. are discussed in details in chapter IX.

Location of slums and other named areas

There is no identified slum area as such. However, there are some houses in some areas of Block 10 and its adjacent block on the river bank which show some characteristics of slum area which has been discussed in details in chapter X. Departmentwise demarcated areas like Medical Colony, Engineering Colony, ALC (Auxiliary Labour Corps) line on the basis of location of quarters of the respective department/organisation are however present although the Governement quarters in residential areas named after the department are not exclusively alloted to that particular department only but a majority of quarters are occupied by the staff of that department. The different named areas of the town have been discussed in details in Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Myth. legend and history connected with the growth of town

Tezu which derived its name from a rivulet locally called Tazab flowing nearby, was little known till recent times. No myth or legend is connected with it. However, in the Mahabharata and Purana it is indicated that King Bhismaka had his capital at Kundilnagar near present day Roing a few kilometres away from Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh. King Bhismaka was the father of Rukmini, the consort of lord Krishna and claimed to be the ancestor of the nontagnard tribe of Idu Mishmi belonging to Lohit district. It is believed by some people of the town that when Lord Krishna came to marry Rukmini he got down from his 'ratha' (chariot) at a place where Tezu town is located now and on this belief a 'namghar' (temple) was constructed on that spot where he put his first step while getting down from his chariot. In fact, the long chain of archaeological remains all along the foot hills of Arunachal indicate that a high form of civilization flourished there hundred of years ago. In fact very little is known about the ancient history of the place. Two important holy places of the Hindus namely, Parasuram Kund and Brahmakund are located 21 Kms east of Tezu. These two holy places have made a significant contribution to popularise the place for centuries. It is mentioned in the Kalika - Puran (C.8th Century A.D.) that as a place of piligrimage the Parasuram Kund attracts thousands of devotees from all over India for a holy dip in its water. The Yogini Tantra states that a bath in the kund washes away all sins. It is a historical evidence that this region had a link with the main stream of Indian culture in the distant past.

In order to understand the circumstances leading to the growth of Tezu, it is pertinent to discuss briefly the political history, administrative changes and administration of the region which has some bearing on the growth of the newly developed town. The name of the district is derived from the Lohit River that flows through the district. Till 1914, the district was a part of the Lakhimpur District of Assam. In the same year, the area covered by this district (before further division) formed a part of the central and eastern section of North East Frontier Tract, by a Government of India Notification (1914). The entry of British subjects was regulated by an "Innerline", which is still in operation. In 1919, the Central and Eastern section was renamed as the Sadiya Frontier Tract. Again in 1943, some portions from both Sadiya Frontier Tract and Lakhimpur Frontier Tract were carved out to form the "Tirap Frontier Tract". In 1948, under the North East Frontier (Internal Administration) Regulation, 1948, the remaining part of the Sadiya Frontier Tract was divided into two separate units called the Abor Hills District and the Mishmi Hills

District under the charge of a political Officer for each of the units with headquarters at Pasighat and Sadiya respectively.

In 1951, the plains portion of the Mishmi Hills District was, however, transferred to the administrative jurisdication of the Government of Assam. The Headquarters of the Mishmi Hills District was shifted from Sadiya (about 60 kms away from Tezu) to Tezu in 1952. Till 1971, Tezu was treated as a village and in 1971 it was declared as Census Town.

According to the North East Frontier Areas (Administration) Regulation, in 1954, the North East Frontier Tract came to be known as North East Frontier Agency and the Mishmi Hills District was renamed as the Lohit Frontier Division. In 1956, Dibang Valley was constituted as separate administrative unit within the said division and placed under the charge of an Additional Political Officer with Headquarters at Roing which was subsequently shifted to Anini. In 1965, under the NEFA (Administration, Regulation, 1965, the Lohit Frontier Division came to be known by its present name the Lohit District and the Political Officer and Additional Political Officer were redesignated as the Deputy Commissioner and Additional Deputy Commissioner respectively. In June 1980, under the Arunachal Pradesh (Re-organisation of districts) Act, 1980 Lohit District was bifurcated into two full fledged independent districts namely, Lohit District and Dibang Valley District.

The erstwhile North East Frontier Agency which was constitutionally a part of Assam was directly administered by the President of India through the Governer of Assam as his agent. The Governor was assisted by an Adviser. The office of the Governor of Assam was situated at Shillong, the then capital of Assam State.

On 21st January, 1972 NEFA was conferred the status of a Union Territory under the provisions of the North Eastern Areas (Re- organisation) Act, 1971, and was renamed as Arunachal Pradesh. A Chief Commissioner was the Administrator of this Union Territory. On 15th August, 1975, when the Legislative Assembly was formed he was redesignated as Lt. Governor. Subsequently Arunachal Pradesh attained statehood on 20th February, 1987.

Circle is the lowest administrative unit of a district. Some villages together constitute a circle. Each circle is under the charge of a Circle Officer and a sub-division constituted by some circles is charged by an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is in overall charge of the entire district.

A portion of the town area acquired for the district headquarters at the time of shifting from Sadiya to Tezu in 1952 is now under the river Lohit flowing by the present town. Development and growth of Tezu started by government almost from '0' point because excluding a very few local houses the site of the present township was full of jungle before the establishment of the present town. Initially buildings for government offices and quarters for employees were constructed. Organised market, co-operative shop, commercial complex, Bank, School, Play ground, parks, community hall, hospital, veterinary dispensary, public library, electricity etc. gradually came up with the initiative of the government and all these buildings belong to the government. At the time of establishment of the town some business men from other states were also allowed by the government to start their business and they were allotted some land in the town where they had constructed their own house for shop-cum-residence purpose. Some of the businessmen of other states have taken houses on rent from the local tribal people for their business and residence.

Size and boundary

Exact area of the town could not be collected during the survey. As per 1981 Census the town has an area of 10 sq. kms. The notification relating to the original boundary of Tezu township was not available. However, the boundary notified in the year 1968 (vide notification No. REV.8/67/ 4540-53 dated 26.3.68) which was subsequently modified by a notification No. REV-17/77-78 dated Tezu, the 18th July, 1977 had specified only boundary without area. Thereafter there was no change of boundary.

Land utilization

The topography of the town is such that though surrounded by hill area it does not present ridges, and furrows, rather it is a valley fairly flat and extended along the river that passes by the town. The construction of the houses and development of the roads took place on the flat land of the valley.

After 1981 Census there has been lot of construction of government buildings for office and staff quarters besides a few private houses and business establishments beyond the bazar area upto air field covering an area of about 4 kms in Block No.2 and No.11. The open land and the forest lands in different localities of the town provide provision for future development of the town.

So far as type of land use, construction of building type, nature of use of buildings, sanitation and public health, etc. in the town are concerned, the Deputy Commissioner of the district is the overall incharge for its administration. Different departments have been authorised by the government to look after the above matters. There is a standing Board constituted for recommending allotment of land to various government departments, individuals and others in the town area. Type of land use and sanitation in the town, construction and nature of government buildings and supply of electricity are under the control and care of C.P.W.D.. (Central Public Works Department). Medical and Health Department looks after the public health. Other than government there is no public authority to acquire land for future urban developments. Occupation and sale of land within the town for acquisition by any body has been restricted by a Govt. notification. The relevant portion of this Government Notifiaction No. REV. 17/77-78 dated 18.7.77 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in modification of earlier notification relating to boundary of Tezu township is reproduced below.

"No one shall clear or occupy or build upon any land with the above mentioned boundaries of the Tezu township without prior written allotment order from the undersigned. No compensation whatsoever for any plot of land cleared or occupied or built upon shall be entertained. Any land thus cleared or occupied or built upon by any individual shall have to be vacated/surrendered as and when required by the government without any compensation as the rightful ownership of the township land as described above vests in the government of Arunachal Pradesh. Any infringement of this order shall be seriously viewed with and action shall be taken according to the provisions of the Assam land and Revenue Regulation 1886 ".

Transfer or sale of lands allotted by government to the individuals are not allowed without prior permission of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Sale of land is very rare and as such land price could not be ascertained.

Population characteristics

Cesus was conducted in Arunachal Pradesh for the first time in 1961. No population figure is available for Tezu prior to 1961. In 1961, Tezu which was treated as a rural area had a population of 2,800. This population increased to 4182 in 1971 and 6239 in 1981 accounting for a decadal growth rate of 49.36% and 49.19% during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81 respectively which indicates that the growth rate of the population during the last two decades was quite uniform. Tezu was declared as census town for the first time in 1971 Census. Population of the town as in 1961, 1971 and 1981 is furnished in the following statement.

Statement II.1

Population of the town since 1961 and its distribution by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes

Year	Total population			Scheduled Castes	Percentage to total population	Scheduled tribes	Percentage to total population
	Person	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	2800	2206	594	-	-	244	8.71
1971	4182	2773	1409	-	-	324	7.75
1981	6239	3767	2472	121	1.94	741	11.88

It is derived from the above statement that the sex ratio (number of females per thousand males) of the town was 269 in 1961 which went upto 508 in 1971 and 656 in 1981. This upward trend during the last two decades is because of the fact that more and more government quarters were available to the Government Staff who brought their female members to stay with them.

The scheduled caste population (121) returned in 1981 Census are all from other states because although Arunachal Pradesh is a tribal state, the castes which were scheduled in Assam under ' Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ' lists (Modification) order 1956 (Part II of Schedule I)' were treated as Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh.

A salient feature is noticed in the above statement that the percentage of tribal population decreased from 8.71% in 1961 to 7.75% in 1971 and increased to 11.88% in 1981 which is far below the state average of 69.82%. This meagre representation of tribal population in the town may be attributed to the followin reasons.

(i) Arunachal Pradesh is yet to produce sufficint working force both skilled and unskilled among the local tribal population to meet the growing need of implementing development

programme. As such major portion of working force is inducted from other States of India. And this is much so in the case of Tezu also.

(ii) Number of local inhabitants within the town area were very few at the time of establishment of the District Headquarters at Tezu in 1952.

(iii) Even after establishmnt of district Headquarters the urban characteristics as developed, perhaps, could not attract the local people from neighbouring villages. Moreover, the nature of adherence to their traditional customs, beliefs, practices and philosophy of life restrained them to come out of their own villages and settle down in a place of urban civilisation which is quite alien to them. Illiteracy and lack of knowledge about urban and industrial civilisation are also some factors responsible for it.

However, wind of change has started blowing. Impact of urbanisation is now perceived among them. It is also evident from statement No. 5.1. The Scheduled Tribe population in the town has increased by 128.7% during the last decade. Influence of education has brought in a tremendous change in their outlook and social life. They are now interested to take the benefit of the modern amenities of town and urban life. As a result influx of local tribal population to the town is increasing day by day.

Other than tribal population all are migrants in the town. Like other towns of Arunachal Pradesh Tezu has a unique combination of heterogeneous population of different communities from different parts of India. Number of immigrants is more from neighbouring states and highest from Assam. But the migrants from other states are not permanent settlers in Arunachal Pradesh since they are not allowed by the government to settle permanently except for few special cases. Inmigration of people from other states is mainly for government jobs and business.

CHAPTER - III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES

Amenities and services available in the town are provided by the government. Responsibilities of maintenance, control and extension of services vest with the government. Like other towns of Arunachal Pradesh there is no municipality, corporation or statutory body as such in Tezu town also. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the overall in-charge of various amenities and services which are being looked after by different concerned departments. As stated earlier Tezu emerged as district headquarters in 1952. Prior to that, number of local inhabitants was very few and they were content with whatever they had to suit their own way of life. Amenities and services like water supply, conservancy, power, road lighting etc.were available in Tezu only when district headquarters was established there and these are being further developed gradually according to the needs of increasing population.

Tezu was declared as census town almost after 20 years since its existence as district headquarters. In fact 3 district headquarters including Tezu and 1 sub-divisional headquarters (now district headquarters) were declared as towns (Census towns) for the first time in Arunachal Pradesh in 1971.

A detailed account of the main amenities that have relation to the day-to-day life of the inhabitants is given in the following pages.

Tesu being the district headquarters of Lohit district, the office of the Deputy Commissioner is located there. This office was established at Tezu during 1952 when the district headquarters was shifted from Sadiya to Tezu. Deputy Commissioner is the most powerful officer in the district. It is a common saying of the locality that 'Deputy Commissioner is a king without crown'. Deputy Commissioner is considered as civil, judicial and administrative authority of the district. As in other places of Arunachal Pradesh the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Arunachal Pradesh holds a pivotal position.

Other Government offices

All the District level offices are located at Tezu. Particulars of the important offices located at Tezu town are furnished below.

Statement III.1

Important Offices at Tezu

	Name of office	Year of Establishment	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	Number of employees
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Office of the Dy. Commissioner, Lohit District	1952	Administrative and law and order	Lohit District	260
2.	Office of the Executive Engineer(Civil) Public work Deptt. (P.W.D)	1952	Construction maintenance and development of roads,buildings, drains etc. and water supply	Tezu & Hayuliang Sub-division	73
3.	Office of the Conservator of Forest	1977	Preservation and Maintenance of Forest & its administration	Lohit, Tirap & Dibang Valley District	21
4.	Office of the Dy.Director of Industry	1979	Development of Industry in the District	Lohit District	42
5.	Office of the Executive Engineer (Rural Works Department)	1978	Land Development, Irrigation & Soil conservation.	Lohit District	28
6.	Office of the Dist. Education Officer	1966	Development of Education Inspection & overall administrative control over the Schools	Lohit District	18
7.	Office of the Dist. Rural Development officer	1983	Development of rural areas and the people who are under poverty line through various schemes	Lohit District	11
8.	Office of the Dist. Veterinary officer	1971	Treatment of diseases & development of live stock & animal husbandry in the district	Lohit District	8
9.	Office of the Dist. Agriculture officer	1966	Agricultural development in the district	Lohit District	13

1		2	3	4	5
10.	Office of the Supdt. of Fisheries	1980	Development of fisheries	Lohit District	10
11.	Office of the Supdt. of Police	1979	To assist the Dy.Commissioner of the district in maintaining law and order	Lohit District	7
12.	All India Radio Station	1984	To broadcast news, cultural & educational programmes through radio	5 Kms radius	10
13.	Office of the Executive Engineer, North Eastern Electric Power Corporatior (NEEPCO)	1980	Investigation of sources and establishment of projects for generation of Hydro Electric Power	Lohit District	80
14.	Office of the Asstt. Enginer (Electrical)	1966	Supply of electricity & maintenance of electric lines	Tezu and Hayuliang Sub divisions	12
15.	Office of the District Medical officer	1966	Family Planning and medical services and administration of medical units	Lohit District	15
16.	Post Office	-	Post and telegraph communication	Tezu & other neighbouring areas	-
17.	Police Station	-	Maintenance of law and order, prevention & detection of crimes	Tezu Twon & neighbouring villages	

Water supply

The public works department is specifically entrusted with water supply in addition to the following main municipal works of the town.

1. Construction and repair of town roads
2. Provision of electricity supply and street lighting
3. Consevancy and sanitation of the town

Tezu being a small town, the water supply position within the town is quite satisfactory. The town has a protected water supply scheme. The whole expenditure for the scheme is borne by the government. The local Public Works Department is overall incharge of implementing the scheme including its operation, maintenance, installation of water supply lines to various public buildings etc. The sources of water supply in the town are located at two places, viz, Duranallah and Tabangnallah. Both these places are located at a distance of 12 Kms. Water is drawn from the two

sources through G.I. pipes by gravitational method. There are two service reservoirs with a total capacity of 24,000 gallons. For storage there are two overhead tanks in the town and one more is coming up in the bazar area with 35,000 litre capacity each. In addition, there is one Sump reservoir also with a capacity of 15,000 litres. In order to make necessary arrangement for distribution of water there are 2 (two) pumping stations with the capacity of 10 and 20 Horse power. Water is supplied in the town twice a day in the morning and evening for about 2 (two) hours. Before supply, filtered water is treated with bleaching powder and other ingredients for purifications.

There are approximately 1,500 residential connections or piped water supply, 100 roadside public taps, 150 office and 50 industrial/commercial connections within the town.

Conservancy and sanitation

On the whole, the sanitation of the town is satisfactory largely due to the nature of the hilly terrain which functions as natural drainage and also due to the nature of the towns soil which absorbs water immediately. The township has well laid pucca drain system.

The sanitation and conservancy activities consisting of constructions and maintenance of public wells, latrines, drains, pipe for water supply, and cleaning of roads are undertaken by PWD as stated earlier. All houses have neat and clean surrounding. The environment in the town is conducive to health. Any unhygienic surrounding is conspicuously absent in the town.

There are 8 sweepers including 5 males and 3 females engaged by the PWD for cleaning purpose. All the Government quarters are provided with either sanitary or septive tank type latrines. Only a very few households belonging to economically backward class do not have separate latrines for each household.

Power (Electricity)

Tezu town was electrified during 1965-66. There is no Electricity Board as such for providing the services like other states in India. In Arunachal Pradesh, generation and distribution of electricity are the responsibilities of the Public Work Department (Electricity). In Tezu town, these functions are carried out by the Office of the Assistant Engineer (Electricity), PWD. This office is responsible for the collection of charges for consumption of electricity from the customers. The nature of generation of electricity are Hydel and Diesel. There are four Turbo Generating Sets of 100 KW capacity each at Duranallah, one Turbo generating set of 250 KW at Tafragam and two diesel generating sets of 100 KW and 48 KW at Tezu with a total installed capacity of 798 KW. The current produced is all AC. At present the volume of electricity consumption during 1984-85 in the town is 7,24,086 units. 83 percent of the town population and 87 percent of the buildings are covered by electric supply. So far as coverage of town area is concerned, 92% of town area is covered by electric supply till the time of survey. In addition to the town area the electric supply covers the areas at a maximum distance of 14 Kms from the town. The particulars with regard to number of connections in different types of establishments, rate per unit volume of consumption, charges due and charges realised as in 1984 gathered from the Office of the Assistant Engineer (Electric) are furnished below, the referent year being 1984-85.

Statement III.2

Particulars about electric supply at Tezu

	Type of establishment	Number of connection given	Volume of consumption	Charges due rate	Charges realised (including arear dues)
	1	2	3	4	5
	Domestic				
a)	Lighting	792	3,36000 kw.	47 P.C	Rs.3,40,317.60
b)	Power	22	10800 Kw.	-	-
	Industrial	7	1680 Kw.	-	Rs.6,29,941.60
	Irrigarion	Nil	Nil	-	-
	Commercial	220	1,2000 Kw.	-	-
	Road Lighting	418	15,600 Kw.	-	-
	Other Non-Residential building	131	2,40000 Kw.	-	-

At the time of survey there were 150 applicants in the waiting list seeking for electric connections for which additional load of 200 Kw would be required.

Road lighting

There is a nice network of road lighting system in the town. Street lights are put on normally from dusk to dawn; but during rainy season from 6 pm to 6 am and during winter season, when there is dirth of water at the source of few hydel power, lights are put on from 6 pm to 10 pm only. As seen from the above statements there are as many as 418 street light connections in Tezu town and their volum of consumption is 15,600 KW. Type of street light provided are mostly florescent tube lights. The normal distance between street light points is 50 metres approximately. The total expense involved in road lighting during 1984-85, the year preceding the survey is around Rs.7,332/-.

Transport and communications

All the areas of the town are linked with pucca roads. Out of total 20 Kms road length of the town 18 Kms are metalled road and about 2 Kms is semi kucha type. Since it is a planned administrative town there is well planned network of metalled roads connecting all important pockets of the town with the main roads. Some of the lanes and bylanes are not mettaled. The roads of the town are not named except for one which is popularly known as club road.

Since the town is not big so there is no city bus service, people use to walk from one place to another in the town. Very few people, of course, use bicycles, cycle rickshaws and own cars as means of conveyance. For transporting goods and commodities within the town bullock carts and manually pulled carts '(*thelas*)' are mostly used. Buses are generally the only means of

transportation for going to far away places. Plane services are also available in the town.

Educational facilities and educational institutions

It is generally believed that development of education which is one of the basic needs for all round development depends upon the educational facilities and educational institutions available. Although Tezu is the only urban centre in the district, it has no facility for college education. A student can prosecute his studies there only upto Higher Secondary level and that is why he has to go outside for any further higher education. Tezu has a Higher Secondary School, a Middle school, a Lower Primary school, Nursery schools (upto K.G. level). Besides, it has an adult education centre and a Kendriya Vidyalaya (upto Middle Standard). All the schools are directly or indirectly run and managed by the government. The medium of instruction of the schools are Hindi and English. None of the schools has any Students Union or association as such.

The following statement III.3 will show the position of different schools of the town with regard to its type, strength of teachers and students including their management and control.

Statement III.3

Particulars of different Schools at Tezu

SL No	Type of school	Number of students			Number of Teachers			Management and control
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Higher Secondary School	767	473	294	32	30	2	State Govt.
2.	Middle School	604	360	244	22	12	10	State Govt.
3.	Primary School	480	251	229	16	7	9	State Govt.
4.	a. Nursery School-I (upto K.G.level)	72	40	32	2	-	2	State Govt.
	b. - do - - II	134	68	66	4	-	4	State Govt.
	c. - do - - III	182	107	75	4	-	4	Project Implementation Committe, A govt. aided social Service agency.
5.	Kendriya Vidyalaya (Upto middle standard)	181	120	61	10	6	4	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Govt. of India (through Vidyalaya Management Committee, Tezu,
6.	Adult education Centre	20	14	6	1	1	-	State Govt. (under follow up programme)

Fire fighting

In 1981, a fire brigade station with minimum necessary equipment for fire fighting service was established at Tezu. The fire brigade service equipped with modern appliances can cater to the needs of the town. Earlier nearest fire fighting service was available only at Tinsukia town of Assam, located at 124 Kms away from Tezu town. In 1985 the year preceding the survey Tezu had recorded as many as four fire incidents as shown below.

Date of incident	Place of incident
16.01.85	Dharmsala, Tezu
16.03.85	NEEPCO Line (area where NEEPCO Office is located), Tezu
30.11.85	Petrol pump, Tezu
13.12.85	Farm line, Tezu

The above mentioned fire incidents were ably dealt with by the Fire Fighting Station of Tezu with their limited technical means.

Supply of milk

A recently established government dairy cum poultry farm located just outside the town area on Tezu-Dibangghat road supplies milk to the town dwellers through its booths at several specified points in the town. The farm has its milk vans for collection and distribution purposes. The consumers of the town can collect their individual requirements from these booths at standard rates fixed by the government. In addition to milk, other milk products like ghee, cream, dry sweet-meats (specially *'Pera'*) etc. are also available for sale in the farm. this farm also supplies, broiler, other varieties of chickens, eggs, pork (occasionally) etc. to the consumers of the town. While the farm itself produces broilers and eggs, it collects other varieties of chickens and eggs from another governmnet poultry farm located in the farm area inside the town at block IX and for pork this farm collects exotic breed of pigs from the government pig farm located at Loiliang village. Further, the farm collects milk from certain private cattle farms (*'Khuti'*) located in some of the neighbouring villages including Paya and Gohaingaon villages. Besides the government farm, a few household in the town and in the neighbouring villages who rear some milch cows also sell milk to some of the consumers including tea stalls and sweetmeat shops.

Medical facilities

The General District Hospital, Tezu was established alongwith the inception of Tezu township. It extends medical facilities to all within reach proximity including rural population of neighbouring villages. There is no private medical practitioner in the town. Here the government doctors with requisite qualifications attached to hospitals are the only available physicians for all kinds of treatment and therapy. Due to lack of modern equipment in the hospital, doctors are normally not able to maintain their heigh standard of efficiency. Free medical service and medicines are available in the Govt. General Hospital.

The ganeral Hospital, Tezu is the most importat and the only medical institution in the town with 62 beds. The hospital has got both outdoor and indoor facilities of treatment. During the year 1984-85 as many as 48,802 number of outdoor patients and 3,014 indoor patients received treatment in the hospital. The hospital has 7 qualified doctors, 16 qualified and semi-qualified nurses and 21 para medical staff.

Patients treated classified by type of diseases

Incidence of different diseases treated in this medical institution during 1984-85 is shown below

Statement III.4

Particulars of deseases treated in General Hospital , Tezu

SL. NO.	Category of deseases	Number treated	
		Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4
1.	Infective and parasitic diseases	225	1618
2.	Neoplasma	86	112
3.	Allergic Endocrine system, Metabolic and Nutritional diseases	192	537
4.	Diseases of the Blood & Blood forming organs	78	226
5.	Mental, Psychoneuretic, & Personality disorders	7	12
6.	Diseases of the Nervous system and sense organs	148	582
7.	Diseases of the circulatory system	47	71
8.	Diseases of the Respiratory system	204	9617
9.	Diseases of the Digestive system	312	2461
10.	Diseases of the Genito-Urinary system	39	99
11.	Deliveries and complications of Pregnancy, Child birth and the puerperium	860	-
12.	Diseases of the skin and Cellular Tissue	22	5165
13.	Diseases of the bones and organs of movements	342	2719
14.	Congenital Malformations	89	385
15.	Certain disease of early infancy	58	295
16.	Symptoms, Senility and ill defined conditions	84	24747
17.	Accidents, poisoning and violence	221	156
	Total	3014	48802

T.B. clinic and family welfare Centre are also attached to this hospital.

Types of services available in the Family Welfare Centre and number of persons who availed the services are furnished below.

Statement III.5

Services rendered by Family welfare Centre

Type of services	No.of persons availed services during the year 1984-1985.
1	2
Sterilisation	31
MTP (Medical Ternination of pregnancy)	91
IUD (Intra Uterine device)	72
ANC, PNC (Antinatal cheekup Postnatal cheekup)	176
Services	815
Immunisation	To all eligible children

Veterinary dispensary

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary department is well organised in Arunachal Pradesh. In Tezu town, Distric Veterinary Offices is headed by One District Veterinary Officer (DVO). District Veterinary Officer is a qualified veterinary doctor. He is assisted by qualified veterinary surgeons and a team of trained Veterinary field Assistants (V.F.A.). Their main activities are to look after the animal health of the district. At Tezu, there is a veterinary Dispensary with qualified Doctors and staff. Incidence of diseases among different animals treated at Veterinary Dispensary located at Tezu during 1984-85 are furnished below

Statement III.6

Particulars of deseases among animals treated at veteninary dispensary at Tezu

Diseases	Name of animal								
	Cattle	Elephant	Goat	Dog	Pig	Poultry	Deer	Horse	Mithun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
M/wound	688	38	96	-	80	-	-	-	-
C/Wound	342	-	38	-	28	46	5	-	18
Diarrhoea	209	14	136	42	64	479	-	8	-
Scabies	48	-	89	18	-	-	-	5	-
Mastitis	26	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrexia	7	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fowl Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coccidiosis	-	-	-	-	-	1974	-	-	-
Fracture	12	-	8	-	14	80	-	-	-
Debility	9	28	13	16	10	86	-	-	13
Indigestion	8	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retention of placenta	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Allergy	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abscess	11	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	50	16	12	27	-	25	-	-	-
Constipation	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swine fever	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1443	96	435	107	211	2690	5	13	31

Hotel and restaurants

There are as many as 19 restaurants and eating houses in the town. Five such restaurants and eating houses have provisions of meals also. Boarding and lodging facilities are provided by government as well as private establishments. Governement establishments include 2 (two) Inspection Bunglows, 1 (one) Circuit House, 1(one) Tourist Lodge and 1 (one) Transit Hostel while the private establishments include only two hotels. At the Govt. Transit hostel there is, however, no eating facility. Besides these, there is a Dharmsala having both boarding and lodging facilities.

Particulars about Bank and other financial institutions like Savings bank, Post office, etc.

Banking facilities in Tezu at present can be said to be adequate. One branch each of State Bank of India and Arunachal Pradesh State Co-operative Apex Bank are functioning in the town. Beside these banks, the Post Office provides various recurring deposits, time deposits and saving deposit facilities. Facilities of loans and advances are also available in the Banks. People from the Neighbouring places are also availing of the facilities provided by these banks and the Post office.

Chapter - IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Economic life of the towns of Arunachal Pradesh does not reflect the general character of State economy because character of urban population in Arunachal Pradesh is something different. Here town population is dominated by immigrants most of whom are government employees. There is wide-gap of socio-economic character in between immigrants and local tribal population. Life style and standard of living of local tribal population in general is quite different from that of immigrants. Hence, the economic life of the towns of Arunachal Pradesh is not the true reflection of the basic local tribal population of the state. According to 1981 Census scheduled tribe (basic population of the state) population of Tezu town is 741 only out of a total 6,239 population of the town. The tribal societies in this district (Lohit) like other districts of Arunachal Pradesh have, however, undergone a process of transformation from their erstwhile saclusion and backward economy towards many sided developments in social, cultural, political and economic spheres. The transformation is rapid during last decade but it is not a sudden breakthrough from the past. The people are moving forward in harmony with the fast changing economic condition but long march is still ahead.

Now the local tribal inhabitants are employed increasingly in administrative services besides their engagements in training and production in various crafts, such as weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy, silversmithy, carpet making and wood carving etc. and also in other trades such as motor mechanics and electric wiring etc. But in higher profession like medical, engineering, legal, educational, the engagement of local inhabitants is still insignificant.

Before going to numerical details relating to the economic life of the town we may look back to the historical locus-standi of Tezu. Tezu disappeared from the forest map only during 1952 when dense forest of Tezu were cleared to construct roads and buildings as needed for establishing distric administrative headquarter. Gradually a lot of amenities and services were provided in Tezu and thus the economy of Tezu transformed into service type. Originally there was tribal economy like food gathering, hunting, fishing etc. in the area besides some forest resources. Till early fifties the locality could not be explored for any economic resources or human habitation either, although there were very few Mishmi households. Their stapple food included edible roots and wild fruits, birds and animals of jungles till early days of this century. The picture gradually changed perhaps during 19th century when the people came to know about the art of cultivating land. They used to practise 'Jhum' or shifting cultivation which still persists. At present, alongwith shifting, sedentary cultivation is also

practised and now, agriculture is the mainstay of the Mishmis. The occupation of the tribal people of the locality are not much diverse. Supplementary works like weaving, cane and bamboo work, smithy, wood carving, sericulture, retail trade etc. are yet to play any significant role in their economy though the potentiality in these sectors is worth mentioning. Its growth as a service town has given fillip to trade and commerce. But its importance is yet limited both economically and commercially. Industrially the town is still lagging behind. Except for a very few small scale industries there is nothing worth mentioning.

Working force

According to Census a worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical and, or mental activity. The work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. Accordingly the population of Tezu can be divided into workers and non-workers. The economically active persons are called workers and economically inactive persons are called non-workers. Workers include those who produce economic goods or economic services such as cultivators, agricultural labourers, factory workers, traders, office workers, etc. Non-workers include housewives, students, dependents, pensioners, rentiers, beggers etc. Actual working force constitutes the total workers in the working age group 15-59 whereas the labour force is the total population in that age group.

Total workers of the town population during 1971 and 1981 Census are shown in juxtaposition with those of the concerned district and State in the following statement IV.1 to examine the extent of participation of population in active economic life.

Statement IV.1

Workers during 1971 and 1981 Census

	1971			1981		
	Total Population	Total workers	Percentage to total population	Total population	Total workers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	467511	269542	57.65	631839	313435	49.61
Lohit	62865	33945	54.00	69498	31157	44.83
Tezu town	4182	2065	49.38	6239	2314	37.09

The above statement reveals that out of the total population of 6239 persons at Tezu, 2314 persons were workers and the remaining 3,925 persons were non-workers during 1981 Census while out of 4,182 population of the town, 2065 persons were workers and the remaining 2,117 persons were non-workers during 1971 Census. The percentage of workers and non-workers to the total population were 37.09 percent and 62.91 percent respectively in 1981 Census as against 49.38 percent and 50.62 percent respectively in 1971 Census. Percentage of workers to total population at Tezu were always less than the corresponding percentage of workers to total population of the district and the state during 1981 as well as 1971 Census. The statement also shows that the percentage of workers to the total population at Tezu and also at the district and the state levels went down during 1981 Census from that of 1971 Census which rather apparently looks abnormal particularly when lots of developmental works were going on during the decade. But the fact remains that for these developmental works quite a number of people had to be inducted from outside the state and alongwith them a large number of their dependents also inmigrated to the State in general and to the towns in particular. Owing to this heavy influx of non-workers including adults the percentage of workers to the total population went down to a considerable extent. It is thus obvious that the low participation rate in the economic life of the people as found at Tezu are the outcome of distinctive social and economic forces operating at Tezu. It will be possible to gain more insight into the matter if the distribution of the workers in different industrial categories at Tezu according 1981 Census. A statement giving the figures relating to the working force and their main occupation as per 1981 Census is furnished below.

Statement IV.2

Distribution of workers by industrial category and non-workers 1981

Total population			Total main workers			Nature of economic activity		
						Cultivator		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6239	3767	2472	2314 (37.08%)	2171 (57.63%)	143 (5.78%)	64 (2.76%)	30 (1.38%)	34 (23.78%)

Statement IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of workers by industrial category and non-workers 1981

Nature of economic activity								
Agricultural labourer			Livestock,forestry,fishing etc.			Mining and Querring		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3 (0.13%)	2 (0.09%)	1 (0.70%)	72 (3.11%)	68 (3.13%)	4 (2.80%)	-	-	-

Statement IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of workers by industrial category and non-workers 1981

Nature of economic activity								
Manufacturing processing and repairs						Construction		
Household			Non-household					
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
40 (1.73%)	40 (1.84%)		92 (3.97%)	83 (3.82%)	9 (6.29%)	430 (18.58%)	424 (19.53%)	6 (4.19%)

Statement IV.2 (Contd.)

Distribution of workers by industrial category and non-workers 1981

Nature of economic activity											
Trade and commerce			Transport storage and Communication			Other services			Total Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
336 (14.25%)	330 (15.20%)	6 (4.19%)	88 (3.80%)	87 (4.00%)	1 (0.70%)	1189 (51.38%)	1107 (50.99%)	82 (57.34%)	3925 (62.92%)	1596 (42.37%)	2329 (94.22%)

NB :- 1. P for person, M for Males, F for females.

2. Percentage to total population is shown in bracket.

It is evident from the above statement that as per 1981 Census the economically active sectors of this town account for about one third of the total population. In other words, two third of the total population who are economically inactive depend on one third of the population returned as workers. The statement further reveals that males form the greater majority among the economically actives and the dependency on them is more pronounced. For, among the total working force, males account for 93.82% whereas females account for only 6.18%. The percentage of female workers to the total female population is 5.78%. Thus a greater portion of manpower resources among women lie idle being untapped. The reason for this may be lack of suitable vocational persuits for women in town. In majority of the households it was observed that women like to confine themselves to households chores. Among the middle and upper middle class, only the educated once prefer employment of women and that too in government and educational services.

The economic activities in the nine categories as mentioned in the above statement may again be grouped into three broad sectors for the purpose of analysing the economic activities of the inhabitants of the town in a more convinient way.

1. Primary Sector	Category I, II, III and IV.
2. Secondary Sector	Category V(a), V(b) and VI.
3. Tertiary Sector	Category VII, Viii and IX.

If these three sectors are taken into consideration, the above statement reveals that the majority i.e. 69.70% of the workers in the town are engaged in the tertiary sector, the highest being in 'other services' 51.38% followed by trade and commerce 14.52% and transport, storage and communication 3.80%. The secondary sector

accounts for 24.29% of the total workers, the highest being in construction 18.58% followed by manufacturing, processing and repairs other than household industry 3.98% and household industry 1.73%. Workers in the primary sector occupies only 6.01% of the working force. The primary sector workers include cultivators 2.77%, agricultural labourers 0.13% and workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. 3.11%. There is none engaged in mining and quarrying. Among the cultivators an interesting feature to be noted is that out of total 143 female workers 34 or 23.78% are engaged in cultivation whereas out of a total 2171 male workers cultivators account for only 30 or 1.38%. All the cultivators however belong to local Mishmi tribe.

The above statement IV.2 also shows that as many as 18.58% of workers are employed in the construction sector which indicates a positive gesture of the government to set up developmental programmes. Percentage of employment in the trade and commerce is also noticable. But only small business units are running in the town.

Workers and Non-workers in surveyed sample households

For the purpose of town study 218 households were selected on the random sampling basis from all the 11 blocks of the town. The information collected from these households on economic life of the town have been compiled and the tables have been prepared. In the following paragraphs an attempt has been made to focus the sailent features of the economic life of the town as reflected from the tables.

Workers and Non-workers by age, sex and locality

The table 1 at Appendix-A shows the distribution of workers and non-workers by age, sex and locality. The table reveals that out of 963 surveyed individuals in 11 blocks workers account for 296 or in other ward workers form 30.74% of the total population. The percentage of workers during 1981 and 1971 Censuses were rather heigher being 37.09% in 1981 and 49.38% in 1971. The non-workers of the sample households constitute 667 or 69.26% of the total population while the non-workers account for 62.91% in 1981 Census and 50.62% in 1971 Census. The survey data shows proporationately less percentage of workers and higher percentage of non-workers than in 1971 and 1981 Censuses probably because of the manner of selecting the sample or there may be inflow of workers with more dependent non-workers alongwith them after 1981 Census. Workers and non-workers are more or less distributed in all the localities of the town.

Bulk of the working force belongs to age group ranges in between 15 and 49 years. Distribution of workers in different localities of the town does not produce any significant feature. Because majority of the workers and government employees and they reside only in government quarters located in different blocks. Further, the tables show that male-female participation rate in the economic activities differed largely from each other. It reveals that 270 or 28.04% are male workers and 26 or 2.70% are female workers, the corresponding figures for non-workers being 259 or 26.89% and 408 or 42.37% respectively. The

reasons for low participation rate of females in the working force has been explained earlier. However, it is not very unusual phenomenon in the national context.

Workers and non-workers by caste, tribe and community

If caste, community and tribewise distribution of workers and non-workers is considered, the survey data reveals that among 296 workers in the sampled household, kayastha community figured highest (77 or 26.01%) followed by Gorkha (42 or 14.19%) and Brahmin (38 or 12.84%) only. 33 or 11.15% of workers belong to Scheduled Tribe and 28 or 9.46% belong to Scheduled Caste communities. As in the case of workers the highhest percentage of non-workers are also found among Kayastha (207 or 31.03%) followed by Gorkha (106 or 15.89%) and Brahmin (104 or 15.59%).So far as child labour is concerned, only one each in Kayastha and Gorkha community were found in the age group 0-14 years. Sexwise distribution shows that the number of male workers is the highest in Kayastha community followed by Gorkha and Brahmin. Female workers are found highest in scheduled tribe community. This substantiate the fact that females belonging to scheduled tribe community are more active in out-door activities than their non-tribal counterparts. So far as non-workers are concerned Kayastha record the highest percentage (207 or 31.03%) followed by Gorkha (106 or 15.89%) and Brahmin (104 or 15.59%) and Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste represent 74 or 11.09% and 36 or 5.40% of the total non-workers respectively.

So far as proportionate representation of workers in respect of number of each community is concerned it is seen that Muslim community claims 29 or 42.02%, scheduled caste claims 28 or 40.58% and scheduled tribe claims 33 or 31.13% Proportinate representaion is much below among other communities. This reveals the fact that trend of doing out-door works is more among Muslims, Scheduled tribe and Scheduled caste population.

The table No. 2 at Appendix-A gives distribution of workers and non-workers by sex, caste/tribe and community and broad age groups.

Workers by sex, broad age group, occupation and educational level

An attempt has been made to study the type of occupation of the workers of Tezu according to the National Classification of Occupation (NCO), 1968 in different sex and age group with different educational level. Distribution of workers of the selected sample households by type of occupation, sex, broad age group and educational level is furnished in the following statement IV.3

Statement IV.3

Distribution of population by sex, broad age group, occupation and educational level

Occupation (As per National classification of occupation)	Broad age group	Sex	Total	Educational level					
				Illiterate	Literate without educati-onal level	Primary	Middle	Matric/ Secon-dary	Higher Secon-dary/I.A P.U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Code 1 division									
01. Professional	0 - 14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tech. and related		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
workers	15 - 34	M	29	3	-	-	5	1	4
		F	6	-	-	-	1	2	-
	35 - 59	M	21	3	-	1	3	6	2
		F	3	-	-	-	1	1	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02 Administrative	0 - 14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
executive and		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marginal workers	15 - 34	M	5	-	-	-	2	1	1
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35 - 59	M	15	-	-	1	2	2	3
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03 Clerical and	0 - 14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
related workers		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 - 34	M	16	-	-	-	4	5	4
		F	7	-	-	-	1	2	3
	35 - 59	M	20	1	-	-	2	13	-
		F	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statement IV.3

Distribution of population by sex, broad age group, occupation and educational level

Educational level							Sex	Broad age group	Occupation (As per National classification of occupation)
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree						
			Engineering and technology	Medicine	Agriculture and dairying	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	0 - 14	01. Professional tech. and related workers
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
1	5	3	4	1	1	1	M	15 - 34	
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	F		
3	-	-	2	1	-	-	M	35 - 59	
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	0 - 14	02 Administrative executive and marginal workers
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 34	
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	4	3	-	-	-	-	M	35 - 59	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	0 - 14	03 Clerical and related workers
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 34	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	3	1	-	-	-	-	M	35 - 59	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
04 Sales	0 - 14	M	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
workers		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 - 34	M	20	4	-	3	9	1	2
		F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	35 - 59	M	15	1	1	3	7	1	-
		F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05 Service workers	0 - 14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 - 34	M	15	1	-	11	2	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35 - 59	M	23	12	-	5	6	-	-
		F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06 Farmers,	0 - 14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
fisherman,		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hunters,beggers	15 - 34	M	8	7	-	-	1	-	-
& related workers		F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	35 - 59	M	5	2	-	-	2	1	-
		F	-		-	-	-	-	-
	60 +	M	1		-	-	1	-	-
		F		-	-	-	-	-	-
7,8 & 9 Production	0 - 14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and related workers		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
transport equip-	15 - 34	M	34	9	1	11	7	5	1
ment operatoers		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and labourers	35 - 59	M	40	16	5	8	9	1	-
		F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
	60 +	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		296	65	7	45	66	43	23

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	0 - 14	04 Sales
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		workers
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 34	
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	35 - 59	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	0 - 14	05 Service
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		workers
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 34	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	35 - 59	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	0 - 14	06 Farmers,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		fisherman,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 34	hunters,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		beggers
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	35 - 59	& related
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		workers
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M		60 +
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	0 - 14	7,8 & 9 Produ-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		ction and related
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 34	workers,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		transport
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	M	35 - 59	equipment
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		operaters and
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	labourers
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
5	23	8	7	2	1	1			Total

The statement shows that out of 296 workers, a majority of them (77 or 26.1%) are in the occupational division production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers which indicate a good deal of developmental works in various spheres that are going on in and around the town. Next in number are those who are professional, technical and related workers representing 59 or 19.93% of the total workers. Workers in the division ' clerical and related workers ' account for 46 or 15.54% while those in 'sales workers' and 'service workers' form 39 or 13.18% each. Administrative, executive and managerial workers represent 21 or 7.09% while the number of farmers, fisherman, hunters, beggers and related workers is only 15 or 5.07% which is the lowest of all the workers.

The statement also reveals that out of 296 workers, 231 or 78.04% are literates and 65 or 21.96% are illiterates. The number of illiterate workers is the highest (28 or 43.08%) among those who are in the occupational division of "production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers" while the lowest number is a lone worker in the occupational division of 'clerical and related workers'. The highest number of literate workers comprising 66 or 28.57% are with middle level of education scattered more or less in all occupations. The lowest number of literate workers is shared by 1 each with diploma or degree in "agriculture and dairying" and 'technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree' level of education and both of them are 'professional, technical and related workers'. The highest number (49 or 21.21%) of literate workers with different level of education are engaged as production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers while the lowest number (5 or 2.16%) are engaged as farmers, fisherman, hunters, beggers and related workers. Among the literate workers with different level of education the maximum number of workers (20 or 8.66%) with Matric/ Secondary level of education are found to be clerical and related workers.

The sex-wise distribution shows that out of 296 workers 270 or 91.22% are males and 26 or 8.78% are females. The males predominate in all the occupations. Among all the occupations there are proportionately more female workers as clerical and related workers forming 21.73% of the total workers in this division of occupation and all the females workers in this division of occupation are literetes. The second highest proportion of females workers (15.25%) is in the occupational division of 'professional, technical and related workers' and all the 9 female workers in this division of occupation are also literates of whom as many as 4 are graduates. If all the female workers are considered the 'clerical and related workers' division of occupation registers the highest concentration of female workers with 10 or 38.46% while the division of 'professional, technical and related workers' accounts for 9 or 34.62% workers. Number of female workers in other divisions of occupation are negligible.

Age group-wise, the maximum number of workers (149 or 50.34%) are in the age groups 35-59 followed by 143 or 48.31% workers in the age group 15-34. But if the age group is categorised according to division of occupations, the maximum concentration of total workers and the male workers as well is also found to be in the age group 35-59 with 139 male workers out of whom the majority (40) are engaged as 'production and related workers', transport equipment operators and labourers'. Among the age group of female workers the highest number of workers (16 or 61.54%) are concentrated in the age group 15-34. Out of the total female workers engaged in this age

group in different division of occupation, the concentration of female workers is the highest (7) in the 'clerical and related workers' division of occupation closely followed by professional, technical and related workers with 6 female workers. Only 2 child workers (in the age group 0-14) and 2 workers in the age group 60 and above were found in the town. All of them aremales.

Employment status of workers

Employment status of workers has been classified in accordance with the concept of Census. The classifications are Employer, Employee, Single worker and Family worker. An employer is one who besides working himself employs other person to work for him, an employee is a person who works under someone in lieu of pay or wages, a single worker is a person who works for himself and neither works under anybody's supervision nor anybody under him and a family worker is one who works in his family enterprise alongwith other members without wages or salary in cash or kind. A cultivator may, however, be classified seperately as self employed agriculturist while the agricultural labourer is the employee of self employed agriculturist.

Following statemnet IV.4 shows the distribution of workers by locality and sex according to thier employment status.

Statement IV.4

Employment status of workers by locality and sex

Locality	Total workers			Employment status by sex					
				Employees			Employee		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bazar line (Block No.1)	25	21	4	-	-	-	13	11	2
Medical colony (Block No.2)	30	25	5	3	3	-	24	20	4
ALC Line (Block No.3)	23	21	2	-	-	-	18	17	1
Police colony (Block No.4)	23	23	-	-	-	-	16	16	-
Club road (Block No.5)	23	17	6	-	-	-	22	17	5
Grade IV Staff colony (Block No.6)	39	37	2	3	3	-	31	29	2
Political colony (Block No.7)	12	9	3	-	-	-	12	9	3
Staff quarters (Block No.8)	47	44	3	2	2	-	45	42	3
Agril. farm colony (Block No.9)	5	5	-	1	1	-	4	4	-
Edn. & officers colony (Block No.10	51	50	1	6	6	-	38	37	1
Engineering colony (Block No.11)	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	-
Total	296	270 (91.22)	26 (8.78)	15 (5.07)	15 (5.07)	- -	241 (81.42)	220 (74.32)	21 (7.09)

N.B : - Figures in parethesis are percentages

Statement IV.4 (Contd.)

Employment status of workers by locality and sex

Employment status by sex									Locality
Single workers			Family workers			Cultivators			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
1	1	-	10	9	1	1	-	1	Bazar line (Block No.1)
1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	Medical colony (Block No.2)
5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	ALC Line (Block No.3)
4	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	Police colony (Block No.4)
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Club road (Block No.5)
4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Grade Staff colony (Block No.6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Political colony (Block No.7)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff quarters (Block No.8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril. farm colony (Block No.9)
7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Education & officer colony (Block No.10)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Engineering colony (Block No.11)
22 (7.43)	21 (7.09)	1 (0.34)	16 (5.41)	13 (4.39)	3 (1.01)	2 (0.68)	1 (0.34)	1 (0.34)	

The above statement shows that a great majority (241 or 81.42%) of the workers are engaged as employees in different establishments. The reason for the very high percentage of employees may be attributed to the fact that Tezu being basically an administrative town, most of the persons are employed in government organisations/ establishments. The proportion of employees in private organisations/establishments is meagre because the private organisations/establishments in the town are few in number. The percentage of single workers (7.43%) comes next to the percentage of employees. Cultivators register the lowest percentage (0.68%) of the total workers. Only 16 or 5.41% of workers are found to be engaged as family workers. This signifies the existance of small number of household industries in the town. There is no agricultural labourer in the sample households.

Sex-wise break up of workers shows that the highest percentage of both male and female workers are engaged as employees, the number of males being 241 of 81.48% and the females 21 or 80.76%. The next highest number of male workers (21 or 7.77%) are engaged as single worker. Single worker at Tezu in fact are the persons doing small trade and retail business.

Employment status of workers

Block-wise or locality-wise distribution of workers according to their employment status shows that out of 11 blocks in Tezu, concentration of all class of workers viz, employer, employee, single worker, and family worker by employment status are found more in block No. 10 followed by block 8 and 6. Again, block No.8 accommodated larger proportions of employees followed by block 10 and 6. Greater portion of male employees is found in block No. 8 and proportion of female workers who are mostly employees is found more in block No. 5. Greater number of employer class and single workers hail from block No. 10. Highest number of family workers consisting of 9 males and 1 female is seen in block No. 1. Since maximum number of workers engaged in family enterprise are residing in this block which is in bazar area. Employees are found more or less in all the localities since government quarters are scattered all over the town.

So far as employment status by caste/tribe or community and sex is concerned the table 4 at Appendix 'A' shows that the number of employees as well as male employees are found more among Kayastha followed by Gorkha and Brahmin while the number of female employees are almost same in all these caste/communities. In case of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe the representation of both male and female employees are more among the scheduled tribes.

Workers by type of occupation

The following statement IV.5 shows the number and percentages of workers engaged in different types of occupation.

Statement IV.5

Workers by type of occupation at Tezu

Sl.No.	Type of Occupation	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Unskilled Manual	82 (27.70)	80 (27.03)	2 (0.67)
2.	Skilled Manual	57 (19.26)	53 (17.91)	4 (1.35)
3.	Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher)	6 (2.03)	2 (0.68)	4 (1.35)
4.	Small business	15 (5.07)	14 (4.73)	1 (0.34)
5.	Highly skilled and supervisory Manual	13 (4.39)	13 (4.39)	-
6.	Clerks and shop Assistants	39 (13.18)	30 (10.14)	9 (3.04)
7.	Intermediate professionals and related posts,secondary Teachers etc.	24 (8.11)	20 (6.76)	4 (1.35)
8.	Medium business	26 (8.78)	26 (8.78)	-
9.	Higher professional and salaried posts	10 (3.38)	10 (3.38)	-
10.	Cultivators	2 (0.68)	1 (0.34)	1 (0.34)
11.	Unclassified	22 (7.43)	21 (7.09)	1 (0.34)
	Total	296	270 (91.22)	26 (8.78)

N.B - Figures in parenthesis are percentages

Statement IV.6

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

Type of occupation of head of household	Number of household where type of household is						
	Nuclear	Supple-mented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Supplem-ented sub-nuclear	Collateral joint	Supple-mented Collateral joint
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Unskilled manual	38	4	-	4	-	-	-
2. Skilled manual	33	2	1	6	-	-	-
3. Lowest professional and administrative (eg. Primary teacher)	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Small business	5	-	-	3	2	-	-
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	11	1	1	4	-	-	-
6. Clerks and shop Assistants	18	1	-	3	-	-	-
7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	11	-	-	1	-	-	-
8. Medium business	10	-	-	-	-	1	-
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	17	-	-	2	-	-	-
10. Owner of factories, large shops etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Cultivator	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
12 Pensioner and related personals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Baggers & Prostitutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Unclassified	9	-	-	1	-	-	-
15. Non-workers	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	161 (73.85)	8 (3.67)	4 (1.83)	24 (11.01)	2 (0.92)	1 (0.46)	-

N.B - Figures shown in brackets are percentages

Statement IV.6

Distribution of households by type of household and type of classification of head of household

Number of households where type of households is							Type of occupation of head of household
Lineal joint	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal collateral joint	Supplimented lineal of collateral joint	Others (specify)	Total	Remarks	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
-	-	-	-	4	50		1. Unskilled manual
1	-	-	-	1	44		2. Skilled manual
-	-	-	-	-	8		3. Lowest professional and administrative(eg. Primary teacher)
-	-	-	-	3	13		4. Small business
-	-	-	-	2	19		5. Highley skilled and superrisory manual
-	-	-	-	1	23		6. Clerks and shop Assistants
-	-	-	-	-	12		7. Intermediate professional and related
-	-	-	-	3	14		8. Medium business
-	-	-	-	2	21		9. Higher professional and salaried posts
-	-	-	-	-	-		10. Owner of factories, large shops etc.
-	-	-	-	-	2		11. Cultivator
-	-	-	-	-	-		12. Pensioner and related personals
-	-	-	-	-	-		13. Baggers & Prostitutes
-	-	-	-	1	11		14. Unclassified
-	-	-	-	-	1		15. Non-workers
1 (0.46)	-	-	-	17 (7.80)	218		

N.B - Figures shown in brackets are percentages

The above statement indicates that out of 296 workers of sample households, the highest number of workers (82 or 27.70%) are unskilled manual followed by skilled manual. Cultivators form the lowest number of workers (2 or 0.68%) as already mentioned earlier. The statement further shows that there are no owners of large scale industries of factories; but it is not surprising for the towns of Arunachal Pradesh where scope for large scale enterpreneurship is still limited. Pensioners and related personal as well as beggers and prostitutes are also not found at Tezu.

The male and female distribution of worker by type of occupation reveals that the highest percentage of male workers (80 or 27.03%) are unskilled manual while Clerks and shop Assistants type of occupation accounts for the highest number of female workers (9 or 3.04%). The lowest number of males workers is engaged as Cultivator (1) while the lowest number (1) of female workers is also equally distributed in the occupational categories of the Cultivator in small business and unclassified occupations.

Type of occupation of head of household as related to type of household

As per survey data, out of a total of 218 heads of the household, number of unskilled manual workers is 50 skilled manual 44, primary teachers 8, small businessmen 13, highly skilled and supervisory personnel 19, number of Clerks and shop Assistants 23, intermediate professional and related posts 12, medium businessmen 14, Higher professional and salaried posts personnel 21, number of cultivators 2, number of unclassified heads of households 11 and non-worker heads of households is found to be only 1. These heads of households belong to different types of households. Among different types of households the number of nuclear family is maximum. Out of total 218 households 161 (or 73.85%) households are nuclear type and number of other types of households is very few. Type of occupation did not show any influence on type.

Statement IV:6 shows the distribution of households by type of household and type of occupation of head of household.

Distribution of households by employment depth

The employment depth of the households can be gauged by the number of workers and adult members in different households. The following statement IV.7 gives the details of the size of the household and number of workers and number of adult members in the households.

Statement IV.7

Distribution of households by employment depth (i.e. number of workers in the household)

Number of workers in the households	Number of households by size and number of adults having number of workers noted in Col.1					Remarks
	All house-holds	1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 10	10 +	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	-	-	He is a family pen-sion holder
1.	164 (376)	55 (93)	90 (215)	19 (68)	-	
2.	41 (129)	14 (29)	22 (76)	4 (20)	1 (4)	
3.	4 (18)	-	1 (4)	3 (14)	-	
4.	5 (23)	-	3 (13)	2 (10)	-	
5.	1 (5)	-	1 (5)	-	-	
6.	1 (6)	-	1 (6)	-	-	
7.	1 (7)	-	-	1 (7)	-	
Total	218 (565)	69 (122)	119 (320)	29 (119)	1 (4)	

N.B - Figures shown in brackets are total number of adults in the households.

The above statement shows that out of 218 sample households, 119 households in the 4-6 members size is the highest number account for highest number of adult members, followed, by 69 households of the size of 1-3 members, 29 households of the size of 7-10 members and only 1 household of more than 10 members. There are altogether 565 adult members in 218 sample households. Number of workers in a household varies from 1 to 7. Number of workers and number of total adults members of a household do not vary with the size of the households. All the households have got alleast one working member each. Among all the households with different number of workers and size of households, households having single worker account for the highest number. The households having single worker also record the highest number of adults among all the household with different number of workers. Number of adults is more than the number of workers in households which is not unusual. In general the ratio of the number of workers and the number of adult members in the households with different number of workers as it can be worked out from the statement, indicates that the proportion of adult member increases with the decrease of the number of workers. The proportion of workers and the adults in the households with single worker is in the ratio 1: 1.29 which seems to be rather high.

There is, however, one household each with 5, 6 and 7 workers and all the adult members of these households are employed. The presence of high proportion of adults in the households having single worker may be due to the fact that most of the heads of households are the only working members in these households who have migrated from other places. Details of the workers will be discussed separately in this chapter.

Distribution of households by unemployment depth

The unemployment depth of the households can be ascertained by the number of unemployed in the different households. An unemployed may be briefly defiend as a person who wants to work for economic gain but can not do so due to non availability of job. In other wards unemployment relates to persons seeking employment. The households of different sizes having different number of unemployeds is shown in the following statement IV.8.

Statement IV.8

Distribution of households by unemployment depth (Number of unemployed in the household)

Number of unemployed including who are seeking work	Number of households by size and number of adults having number of non-workers noted in Col.1.			
	All households	1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 10
1	2	3	4	5
1	7	4	3	-
2	4	-	2	2
Total:	11	4	5	2

The above statement reveals that although there are quite a number of households with a total of as many as 269 adults, the number of households having unemployeds are in fact very few. Out of 218 households, only 11 or 5.04% households have only 15 unemployed adults which indicate that in Tezu town un-employment does not to be seem a problem. Different aspects of unemployment and unemployeds will be discussed in details separately in this chapter.

Occupational diversity

If different members of a household follow different occupations, it is termed as occupational diversity. A sample study of diverse occupations followed by different members of households was made. The results are given in the following statement IV.9.

Statement IV.9

Distribution of households by number of members and occupational diversity (i.e. Different members different occupations)

Discription of occupational diversity	Number of households with number of members and diverse occupation in							
	Block - 1		Block - 2		Block - 3		Block - 5	
	No. of house-holds	Mem-bers	No. of house-holds	Mem-bers	No.of house-holds	Mem-bers	No.of house-holds	Mem-bers
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Labour (Father) Hotel boy(Son)	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business (Father) Handiman (Son)	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work inspector (Husband) Auxiliary nurse (Wife)	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales man (Husband) LDC (Wife)	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Doctor (Husband) Teacher(Wife)	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Auxillary nurse(Mother) Sub-inspector of statistics (Son)	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
Business (Husband) Nursing Assistant (Wife)	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Carpenter (Father) Handiman (Son)	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-
Police (Husband) clerk(Wife)	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
Clerk(Husband) sales girl(Wife)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Circle officer (Husband) Teacher (Wife)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Health assistant(father) LDC(daughter)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Clerk (Husband) teacher (Wife)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Carpenter (Father) teacher(Daughter)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Dak munner (Father) Labour (Son)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dak munner (Father) Driver (Son)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Store keeper (Father) clerk (Daughter)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business (Father) wireless transmission operator (Son)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbine operator (Elder brother) Labour (Younger brother)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driver(father) Handiman (Son)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driver (father) chowkidar (Son)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali (father) labour (Son)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	3	24	4	15	2	9	5	30

Statement IV.9

Distribution of households by number of members and occupational diversity

(i.e. Different members different occupations)

Number of households with number of members and diverse occupation is								Discription of occupational diversity
Block - 6		Block - 7		Block - 8		Block - 10		
No. of house-holds	Mem-bers	No. of house-holds	Mem-bers	No.of house-holds	Mem-bers	No.of house-holds	Mem-bers	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Labour (Father) Hotel boy(Son)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Business (Father) Handiman (Son)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Work inspector (Husband) Auxiliary nurse (Wife)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sales man (Husband) LDC (Wife)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Doctor (Husband) Teacher(Wife)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Auxillary nurse(Mother) Sub-inspector of statics (Son)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Business (Husband) Nursing Assistant (Wife)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carpenter (Father) Handiman (Son)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Police (Husband, clerk(Wife)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clerk(Husband) sales girl(Wife)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Circle officer (Husband) Teacher (Wife)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health assistant(father) LDC(daughter)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clerk (Husband) teacher (Wife)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carpenter (Father) teacher(Daughter)
1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dak munner (Father) Labour (Son)
1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dak munner (Father) Driver (Son)
-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	Store keeper (Father) clerk (Daughter)
-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	Business (Father) wierless transmission operator (Son)
-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	Turbin operator (Elder brother) Labour (Younger brother)
-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	Drive(father) Handiman (Son)
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	Driver (father) chowkidar (Son)
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	Mali (father) labour (Son)
2	13	1	9	3	14	2	16	Total

The statement indicates that occupations followed by different members in 22 or a little more than 10% households are diverse and heterogeneous. Out of these 22 households, in 11 households fathers and sons, in one household father and dauther, in 9 households husbands and wives and in 1 household different brothers are following diverse occupations. Member of some households with diverse vocations are living together with a single economic interest Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, and educational level by type of occupation of heads of the households.

Population in the age group 0-4 is not considered for illiteracy/literacy or education of population. There were no pensioners and related personnel in the sample households. Persons with Matriculation/Secondary level of education were found in all the households irrespective of the type of occupation of the heads of households. Persons with post graduate and technical degree were found only in those households where the occupation of the heads of the households are (1) Highly skilled and supervisory manual, (2) Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers, etc. or (3) Higher professional and salaries posts. The details of the distribution of population by broad age-group, sex, type of occupation of head of household and educational level have been furnished in the table 5 at Appendix 'A'.

Distribution of households by occupational category of head of household and average educational score

The highest average educational score is found among the workers of the following occupational categories of heads of households.

1. Teachers, Physicians and Surgeons, Economic Investigators and related workers and Accountants and Auditors.
2. Draftsmen.
3. Civil Engineers

Lowest educational score is found among 'other form workers'. The table 6 at Appendix 'A' shows the average educational score attained by different occupational categories of head of households.

Distribution of students by educational level and occupational category of heads of households

It has been studied during the survey if the occupational category of the head of the households has some effect on the educational level of the dependent full time student non-workers. The data collected in this regard to have been compiled and presented in table 7 at Appendix 'A'. It is seen in the table that number of students without educational level is more than the students who have attained Primary, Middle, secondary and Higher Secondary level. The table further reveals that the occupational categories of head of households are not found to have any significant effect on the educational level of their dependent full time student non-workers.

Place of work

Regarding average of distance from place of work as presented in table 8 at Appendix 'A', it can be pointed out that the place of work of the workers in different types of occupation is mostly in the town itself. The government employees are accommodated in government quarters located in the town itself. Maximum offices are also centrally located within compact area of the town.

Employees of government and other establishments are staying mostly within in 1 km. from their respective places of work. A very few of the workers have to walk a distance of maximum of 3 kms. to reach their offices. Only 2 cultivators are required to travel 5 kms. from their place of residence to agricultural fields since cultivable land is situated beyond the town area. The maximum distance of about 8 Kms. are travelled by workers engaged in collection of canes from forests, etc.

Means of conveyance or transport

Tezu being a small town, there is no problem to reach the place of work from the residence within reasonable time. There is no city bus in the town. Cycle rickshaws are available as a means of transport within the town and its adjacent areas. Bicycles are also used as mode of transport. But the survey data revealed that none of the workers used cycle rickshaw or Bicycle to reach the place of work. Since government officials and other people are staying in a compact area (about 2 Kms. radius) and their offices are also confined within this area, they reach their place of work on foot. It is seen from table No.9 at Appendix A that out of 296 workers a great majority of 285 or 96.28% go to their place of work on foot, and among them 274 (or 92.57%) workers take only 30 minutes or less, 9 workers (or 3.04%) take 31 minutes to 1 hour and 2 (or 0.67%) take 1 hour to 1 hour and 30 minutes to reach their place of work. Only 10 government officials of higher rank or 3.38% of total workers and a lone worker (medium business) or 0.34% goes to their place of work by their jeep/car and they take less than 30 minutes to reach their place of work.

Non-workers

Out of the total surveyed population of 963, 667 or 69.26% are non-workers of whom 259 or 26.89% are males and 408 or 42.37% are females as mentioned earlier. The percentages of male and female non-workers to total non-workers are 38.83 and 61.17 percent respectively.

The statement IV.10 given below shows the distribution of non- workers by age, sex and type of activity.

Statement IV.10

Non-workers by sex, age and type of activity

Age-groups	Number of non-workers			Full time students			Household duty		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below 10	262	146	116	138	79	59	-	-	-
10 - 14	134	66	68	125	66	59	1	-	1
15 - 19	82	41	41	62	35	27	8	1	7
20 - 24	35	1	34	6	1	5	22	-	22
25 - 29	50	1	49	2	1	1	48	-	48
30 - 34	30	-	30	-	-	-	29	-	29
35 - 39	35	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	35
40 - 49	23	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	23
50 - 59	9	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	4	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
65 +	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	667	259	408	333	182	151	168	1	167

Statement IV.10 (Contd.)

Non-workers by sex, age and type of activity

Dependant			Infant			Retired			Remarks	Age group
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
28	10	18	96	57	39	-	-	-	There are	Below 10
8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	no beggar,,	10 - 14
12	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vagrant,	15 - 19
7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	disabled	20 - 24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	person and	25 - 29
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	inmate of	30 - 34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	institution in	35 - 39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the sample	40 - 49
8	2	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	households	50 - 59
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		60 - 64
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		60 +
68	18	50	96	57	39	2	1	1		Total

The above statement reveals that full-time students, dependents, infants, retired persons and persons engaged in household duties constitute the non-workers of the sample households. There are no beggers, vagrants, disables persons and inmates of institution in the sample households. Among the non-workers, students represent the highest number or amost half of the non-workers (333 or 49.93%) followed by those engaged in household duties (168 or 25.19%), infants (96 or 14.39%) and dependents (68 or 10.19%). The remaining category of non-worker e.g. retired persons are negligible in number. Age and sex-wise break-ups show that the highest number of non-workers (262 or 39.28%) are in the age group below 10 years followed by those in age group 10-14 years (134 or 20.09%) while the lowest number of non-workers (3 or 45%) are in the age group 65 years and above. The highest number of male non- workers (182 or 27.29%) are students while the females engaged in households duties (167 or 25.04%) constitute the highest number of female non-workers. The category of retired persons registers the lowest number of both male and female non-worker with only one male and female in the age group of 50-59 years and 60-64 years respectively.

The educational level of the non-workers by sex are shown in the following statement IV.11.

Statement IV.11

Distribution of non-workers by and educational level

	Educational level	Number of non-workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4
1.	Illiterate	206 (30.88%)	73 (10.94%)	133 (19.94%)
2.	Literate without educational level	81 (12.14%)	38 (5.70%)	43 (6.45%)
3.	Primary	167 (25.04%)	72 (10.79%)	95 (14.24%)
4.	Middle	143 (21.44%)	59 (8.85%)	84 (12.59%)
5.	Matriculation/Higher secondary	62 (9.30%)	16 (2.40%)	46 (6.90%)
6.	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1 (0.15%)	1 (0.15%)	-
7.	Graduate degree other than technical degree	3 (0.45%)	-	3 (0.45%)
8.	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	4 (0.60%)	-	4 (0.60%)
	Total	667 (100.00%)	259 (38.83%)	408 (61.17%)

The above statement shows that among the literate non-workers the persons having primary level of education constitute the highest percentage (167 or 25.04%) of non-workers followed by literate with middle standard of educational level (143 or 21.44%) and the percentage of non-workers is the lowest among the persons having non-technical diploma not equal to degree (1 or 0.15%).Among the non-workers (including both literates and illiterates) the percentage of non-workers are the highest among the illiterates (206 or 30.88%). Again the percentage of male and female non- workers are also the highest among the illiterates. The statement reveals an interesting feature that non-workers having highesr level of education like graduate and post graduate degree are all females. Among the male literate non-workers the lowest number is one or 0.15% with non-technical diploma not equal to degree and among the females 3 or 0.45% with graduate degree other than technical degree. Out of 667 non-workers only 15 persons are seeking job. Their particulars are discussed in detail separately under the sub-heading "Unemployment" as follows.

Unemployment

An Unemployed may be briefy defined as a person who wants to work for economic gain but can not do so due to non-availability of jobs. In other wards unemployed persons who are seeking employment. Table No. 11 to 20 at appendix furnish the informations with regard to the persons seeking employment. It has already been stated that unemployment is not so acute among educated local youths as the case in other parts of India although the scope of employment is not unlimited or diverse. It is because number of educated local tribal is less in comparison to others. More employment opportunities are given to local educated tribals. Un-educated local tribals generally engage themselves in cultivation. Vest area of land is still left for fresh cultivation.Un-educated local people have sample opportunities to engage themselves in cultivation if they like to dc so. But in the town area of course, there is a limited scope of cultivation. As per 1981 Census in Tezu town, only 64 persons were found to be engaged in cultivation out of a total of 2,314 workers.

Scope of employment for uneducated people is very limited at Tezu because industrialisation is virtually nil and jobs are mainly available in the government establishments where mostly the educated people are wanted. In table 11 (at Appendix 'A') the survey data reveals that out of 218 surveyed households, only 11 households or 5.05% have atleast one unemployed person in the household who is seeking employment. There are altogether 15 unemployed persons in the sample households. Among them 2 are males and 13 are females. Out of 13 females one was working as Nurse in a government hospital elsewhere for 9 years and left the job after marriage with a person working at Tezu in Arunachal Government and now she is seeking similar job at Tezu. Higher proportion of unemployed females reveals the fact that there is growing tendency among women to be economically independent. It may be noted that two job seekers among the females belong to tribal community. The female job seekers generally prefer to engage themselves in teaching job or any light job in the government office. A very interesting aspect of female employment in the town emerged from the replies to our queries made during the survey. Most of the women employees informed that generally the housewives who are employed, continue with the job so long as their husbands are posted in the same station. In the event of husband's transfer they leave the job and accompany their husbands. As regards age structure of job seekers it is seen that bulk of employment

seekers belong to age group 15-24 years and they are almost evenly distributed in all the blocks of the town. So far as religion, caste, tribe and community of the person seeking employment is concerned, 14 out of 15 belong to Hindu religion and there is none among the local tribals. It is because jobs for educated local people is still not scarce. Uneducated tribals of the town generally engage themselves in cultivation if not otherwise employed. The highest number of unemployeds are found among the Brahmins (9) followed by Kayastha (2) and 1 each in other caste and communities. Out of 15 unemployeds, 5 persons have been residing in the town for less than one year, 3 for 10- 19 years, 2 persons each for 1-3 years, 6-9 years and more than 20 years and 1 person for 4-5 years. The maximum number of unemployeds are from the adjacent State of Assam followed by U.P. None of the unemployeds who are seeking job for the first time is illiterate. Eight persons among the unemployeds are matriculates, 3 are graduates and above, 2 are primary and 1 is diploma certificate holder. As regards marital status of the unemployeds, married and unmarried persons are equal in number e.g. 7 and person 1 is a widow.

Trade and commerce

Commercial and industrial establishments of the town play an important role in the economy of the town. An attempt is made to study the various kinds of commercial and industrial establishments at Tezu. The study reveals that a number of commodities are imported from the neighbouring State of Assam and the villages near Tezu. Some commodities are also exported from the town. Among the commodities imported cloth, rice, atta, sugar, dal, salt, metallic things, leather and plastic goods, luxury articles, bi-cycles, fish, meat, eggs, vegetables etc. are mainly brought to the town. Among the important local commodities which are exported from the town are mustard seeds, maize, wood, cane, cane baskets etc.

Commercial establishments

The following statement IV.12 is prepared from the survey data to show the distribution of various kinds of establishments which deal with trade and commerce.

Statement IV.12

Distriburion of establishment dealing with trade and commerce

Sl.No.	Name	Total No.	Average customer per day	Average No.of persons engaged
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Food grains and grocery articles			
1.	Food-grains	29	60	2
2.	Vegetables and fruits	24	60	2
3.	Fish, meat, egg	25	40	1
4.	Milk (Powder)	27	20	1
5.	Bakery	1	120	14
6.	Grocery	34	50	2

1	2	3	4	5
B.	Clothes			
1.	Misc. Textiles	23	35	2
2.	Ready garments	29	30	2
3.	Toiloring, embroidary etc.	18	8	2
C.	Construction			
1.	Building materials, hardware etc.	6	5	2
D.	Household goods			
1.	Metallic utensils and other wares	20	20	2
2.	Earthen Pot	2	3	1
3.	Crockery and grass wares	18	15	1
4.	Furniture and carpenty	5	2	2
5.	Plastic and rubber goods	18	13	1
6.	Ornaments, jewellery and goldsmith	2	2	1
E.	Other goods.			
1.	General merchandise	10	20	2
2.	Shoes	21	3	1
3.	Radio	2	2	1
4.	Medical-Pharmacy	1	5	1
F.	Educational.			
1.	Book stalls	2	25	1
G.	Recreation and Hobby			
1.	Light refreshment (Pan, tambol, bidi, toffee, dalmut etc.)	31	55	2
2.	Sports goods	3	6	1
3.	Photographer and photo materials	3	5	1
H.	Transport.			
1.	Bi-Cycle-sale and repair	7	15	2
2.	Automobile parts and repair	1	3	1
3.	Petrol pump and kerosine oil	2	30	2
I.	Tools, Equipment, Electrical goods and machinery			
1.	Agricultural tools and implement	2	1	1
2.	Watch-sale and repair	5	3	1
J.	Others.			
1.	Hair dressing saloon	8	15	1
2.	Washing, dyeing and dry cleaning	2	20	2

Some of the shops in Tezu township are somewhat like departmental stores. These shops have been shown separately in the above list according to different items available for sale in the shops. Goods are sold at retail rate.

Industrial establishment:

Except for some small scale industries, there is not large or medium scale industry in the town. During the survey 14 small scale industries were found in the town. Among these small scale industries as many as 6 were cane basket and cane furniture making industries. Total strength of workers in these 6 industries were 54. Details of the small scale industries in the town are furnished in the following statement IV.13.

Statement IV.13

Number of factories and industrial establishments of different sizes in the town

SL. No.	Name of the Establishment	Type with reference to main product	With power	Without power	Approximate no.of workers	Approximate out-put during 1985.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	M/S.Lohit Cane Basket Manufacture unit	Cane basket	-	-	6 Nos.	3000 baskets
2.	M/S Wina cane works	Cane basket and furniture	-	-	11 Nos.	3000 baskets and 180 chairs
3.	M/s Rupa Cane Crafts	Cane basket	-	-	10 Nos.	6000 baskets
4.	M/s Miuli Cane works	Cane basket and furniture	-	-	11 Nos.	3000 baskets 30 tables, and 90 chairs
5.	M/s Babu Carpentry Unit	Wooden sofa set	-	-	6 Nos.	25 Sopha sets
6.	M/s Yun Cane Basket Industry	Cane basket	-	-	11 Nos.	6000 baskets
7.	M/s Mahesh Cane Basket Industry	Cane basket	-	-	5 Nos.	3000 baskets
8.	M/s Nataraj food Product	Atta, Spices, Oil	With power	-	4 Nos.	-
9.	M/s Tamledu Printing Press	Printing of forms, Pads,invitation cards etc	With power	-	4 Nos.	-
10.	M/s Chai Automobile	Repairing/Servicing of vehicles and body making	With power	-	11 Nos.	-
11.	M/s Fashion Furniture Stores	Woodern furniture	-	-	11 Nos.	-
12.	M/s Copico Centre	Photostate poocessing	with power	-	2 Nos.	-
13.	M/s Babu Bakery	Bakery product (biscuits)	-	-	14 Nos.	-
14.	M/s Mining Candle factory	Candle	-	-	2 Nos.	-

Service establishments

Various types of lodging facilities are available in the town. Noted among them with their particulars are given below.

Statement IV.14

Distribution of Hotels and Guest houses

SL. No.	Type	Number of rooms/ beds	Rent per room/ bed per day
1	2	3	4
1.	Inspection Bunglow-I (I.B)	2 rooms 4 beds (2x2)	Rs.20/- (for private) Rs.8/- (Central Govt.officials) Rs.5/- (A.P.Govt officials)
2.	Inspection Bunglow - II (I.B)	4 rooms 8 beds (2x2)	- do -
3.	Transit Hostel	8 rooms 16 beds (2x8)	Rs.30/- (for private) Rs.12/- (for central Govt.staff) Rs.8/- (for A.P. Govt. staff)
4.	Circuit House	6 rooms 12 beds (2x6)	Rs.30/-(for private) Rs.15/-(for central Govt.staff) Rs.8/-(for A.P.Govt.staff)
5.	Private Hotels I. Sarma Hotel, Tezu Bazar.	10 rooms 15 beds 5 single beded room 5 double beded room	Rs.20/-single bed in single room Rs.15/-Double bed in single room
	II. New Hotel, Hospital Road, Tezu	11 rooms 19 beds (1x3 + 2x8)	Rs.20/- Single bed in single room Rs.15/- Double bed in single room
6.	Tourist Lodge	8 rooms 16 beds (2x8)	Rs.25/- per bed for 3 rooms Rs.20/- per bed for 5 rooms

Sarma hotel is purely a vegetarian hotel. Except for Sarma hotel, vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals are served in all the lodging houses. There is, however, no eating facility at the Transit Hostel.

In addition to above, there are 19 small and medium tea stalls, sweet meat shops, restaurants or eating houses and small hotels without lodging facilities. These are generally located on the road side of the main bazar. Also there is a Dharmashala with lodging facility only. The structure of the buildings of these hotels, restaurants and lodging houses are generally of semi - permanent type and mostly one-storied. The following statement IV.15 shows the details of other hotels, restaurants etc.

Statement IV.15

Eating houses (without lodging facilities) Tea-stalls and restaurants, sweet-meat shops

Type/Name	Average number of customers per day	Specialities of the Esstts, if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Hotel and Restaurants.			
1. Tubani Hotel	80	Khoja, Nimki, Rice, Dal, Vegetables meat etc.	All the eating houses, tea stalls and restaurants are centrally located in Bazar area.
2. Prasad Hotel	85	Khoja, Puri, vegetable chop, rice Dal, fish, meat etc.	
3. Anika Hotel	150	Paratha, Puri, Khoja, rice, Dal, Vegetables, fish meat etc.	
4. Naha Sweet	250	Rasagulla, tea, rice, Dal, Vegetables, meat etc.	This restaurant is neat and clean. There is always heavy rush in their restaurant.
5. Lohit Hotel	200	Rasagulla, rice, Dal, Vegetables, meat etc.	
6. Naha canteen	100	Mutton chop, rice, Dal Vegetables chicken curry etc.	Since this restaurant is located near Higher Secondary School. Student are more than other customers.
Tea stalls			
1. Mindu Tea Stall	90	Singara (Samosa)/Tea	
2. Debising tea stall	95	Singara (samosa), Puri, Vegetable-chop Rasagulla etc.	
3. Ram Avatar Tea Stall	150	Khoja, Singara (Samosa) Rasagulla etc.	
4.Lama Co-operative restaurant	160	Thopa, puri, Pera etc.	
5. Rupa Sweet Restaurant	100	Khurma, nimki, Rasagulla etc.	
6. Srikrishna Mistanna Bhandar	120	Puri, Kurma, Khoja, Rasagulla etc	
7. Murari Restaurant	100	Khurma, Khoja, Rasagulla etc.	
8. Tea Stall	100	Vegetable chop, Khoja, Pera etc.	The name of the restaurant is "Tea Stall".

1	2	3	4
9. Bakul Restaurant	60	Khurma, nimki etc.	
10. Mindu and Sons Reataurant	150	Rasagulla, Pera, Khoja, Singara etc.	
11. Work shop Canteen	100	Puri, Khurma, Khoja etc.	
12. Ramkrishna Mistanna Bhandar	200	Singara (Samosa), Puri, Rasagulla, vegetable, chop etc.	
13. Office Canteen	150	Vegetable chop, Nimki etc.	

Petrol pump

There is one petrol pump in the town. It was reported that during last few years the consumption of petrol had been increasing gradually.

Financial establishments

There are two Banks in the town. One is Arunachal Pradesh State Co-operative Apex Bank and the other is State Bank of India. Besides these Banks, people also utilise the services of the Savings Banks of the Tezu Post Office. Particulars of the Banks have been discussed in chapter-III.

There are no registered money lenders found in the town. During the survey nobody has reported about the presence of any unregistered or private professional money lenders in the town.

Trade unions

There is no trace of labour union and trade union activities in the town. In fact small number of employees in the small scale industries and commercial establishments at Tezu, do not provide scope for any labour union or trade union activities. There is no middle man in any trade or commercial activities. A Bazar committee has however been formed by the leading businessmen in the town. The aims and objectives of the committee is basically to look after the smooth running of trade and commerce in the town and also the welfare of the bussinessmen. The committee is not under the influence of any political party. The government also consults the Bazar committee in the matter of fixation of selling price of some essential commodities like rice, atta, dal, sugar, meat etc. and in other like matters.

Land tenure,land revenue and land tax

There was no cadestral survey. The Land Revenue Branch of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Tezu has recently taken up survey of land in the town. There is no land tax or land revenue imposed upon the tenents so far. It has been reported that there is a proposal for fixation of land revenue after the land survey of the town is over. Some non-tribals enterpreneurs were brought by the government from Sadiya to Tezu in 1952 at the time of shifting of district headquarters to open commercial establishments. They were provided with lands for commercial and residential purpose in the town itself. But they were not given transferable right on the land. Transfer of land in the town area is allowed only with the permission of the government. Normally people from other States are not allowed to settle down permanently in Arunachal Pradesh. Local tribal people are also not allowed to occupy any land in

the town area without prior written allotment order from the Deputy Commissioner, Tezu. Some people from outside the State have, however, recently been temporarily allowed by the government to settle down mostly in the outskirt of the town. They are engaged in fishing, rickshaw pulling, collecting cane from the forests etc. There is a Board for recommending allotment of land on the basis of guidelines specified by the government.

Agriculture

There is no agricultural land as such inside the town. Only a few households have agricultural land outside but in vicinity of the town. Some of the households have kitchen garden attached to their residences. The produce of the kitchen gardens is meant for their own consumption only.

Livestock

Out of 219 households only one local Miju Mishmi household has been found to have 10 cows. The milk produced is sold to the consumers. A few households have poultry and pigs also which they rear for their own consumption only.

Markets

There is daily market under Anchal Samiti at Block No. 3. The market remains open from morning to late evening, vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat, fish, etc. are available in the market.

There is no recognised weekly or fortnightly market as such at Tezu. However, on Sunday villagers from the neighbouring villages bring vegetables, eggs, etc. to the town for sale and from the sale proceeds they buy their essential and other commodities from Tezu. They sell their articles at Tezu bazar on the road side of the main road between Co-operative store and the Anchal Samiti bazar. Octrois are not collected on articles brought in. No toll is to be paid for using road or selling goods in the market. Maximum quantity of vegetables and eggs come from Tindolong village situated about 6 Kms. away from Tezu. The villagers come to sell their articles at about six in the morning. The market hour continues from around 6 to 10 in the morning. The customers of their articles are the people of Tezu only and most of them are government employees.

Fairs and festivals

Durga puja

Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus belonging to the "Sakta" cult. Different castes of the Hindu cimmunity do perform this puja occuring in the month of " Aswina " (September-October). "Durga Puja" literally means worship of goddess "Durga". According to the Vedic Sastra, Goddess Duraga symbolises eternal source of " Sakti "(Power). The puja is performed continuously for four days according to Vedic rites and the Debi (Goddess idol) is emersed finally in the river on the fifth day. The implecation of Durga Puja is that the demon Mahisasura, symbolising the evil spirit, is killed by Goddess Durga by her enternal "Sakti" and thus ushering in an era of peace. Religious and devotional part is most important in Durga Puja festival.

Rongali bihu

"rongali Bihu", a colourful and jovial cultural festival of the Assamese community, occurs on the Assamese/Bengali New year's day, viz, first "Bohag" (14/15th April) of the calendar year. At this time of the season the natural setting all around also looks

beautiful with trees with new leaves and colourful flowers after bidding farewell to the dry and dreary winter. As this Bihu is basically a festival of songs, dances, mirth and merriment expressing joy and cheerfulness by the young boys and girls, this is called "Rongali Bihu". The young boys and girls dance merrily singing Bihu Hussori (songs) and passionate love songs amidst the tune of 'dhol' (drum), taal (cymbal), and pepa (flute made of buffalo horn) during this festival. Traditionally, they sing and dance in open fields and natural environment. They also go to house to house in groups, sing and dance and pray the almighty for blessings to the households they visit. But now-a-days particularly in the town, it is performed in the well-decorated stages and Pandals. In Tezu town, Rongali Bihu is celebrated for two days with pomp and grangeur. The festival is held in the centrally located jubilee ground. A temporary stage and Pandal are constructed in the field for the purpose. Various cultural programmes are held during these two days. No religious rites are associated with it. It is primarily a cultural festival comprising amorous Bihu songs and dance. As a part of this festival, sports events by young boys and girls are also held during day time.

A temporary Bihu committee is constituted to celebrate the festival and the required fund is collected by donation from all, irrespective of caste, creed, coommunity and religion. Although it is mainly a festival of the Assamese community, a cross- section of the people belonging to all castes, creeds, communities and religions participate in it with open heart and mind

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

This chapter would provide interesting phenomena regarding composition of the population of the town. It is interesting to note the pecularities of the social system prevailing in the towns of Arunachal Pradesh in general and in Tezu town in particular. It is also interesting to note the changes that are taking place in human values due to urbanistaion. In this regard before discussing the data collected from sample households, some basic information relating to 1981 census may be furnished in respect of Tezu town as a whole to give an overall idea of the town.

The Hindus as a religious group constitute the dominant population in the town. As per 1981 census out of a total of 1,375 households 1,131 households belong to the Hindu religion and out of a total population of 6,239 persons in the town as many as 5,168 people follow Hinduism as their religion. Statement V.1 given below will throw light on composition of different religious groups.

Statement V.1

Distribution of population by religion, 1981

Religion	Number of households	Population			Percentage to all religions
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
All religions	1375	6239	3767	2472	100.00
1. Hindu	1131	5168	3108	2060	82.83
2. Muslim	67	281	219	62	4.50
3. Buddhist	44	204	109	95	3.27
4. Christian	34	166	98	68	2.66
5. Sikh	17	86	60	26	1.38
6. Other religions and persuasions	78	316	163	153	5.07
7. Religion not stated	4	18	10	8	0.29

The 1981 Census data regarding mother tongue of the people living in the town as shown in the following statement V.2 throw further light on the ethnic composition of the population by their respective mother tongues. It is seen from the statement that so far as mother tongues of the population are concerned, out of a total population of 6,239, Gorkhali/Nepali constitute the major part (1508) of the total population followed by Bengali (1432), Hindi (1052), Assamese (774) and the local Mishmi (312). The number of speakers of other four mother tongues i.e. Mishmi, Adi, Malyalam and Punjabi is above 100 and the number of speakers of the rest are insignificant.

Statement V.2

Household population by language/mother tongue mainly spoken in the household at Tezu, 1981

SL. NO.	Name of language/ mother tongue	Number of households	Persons
1	2	3	4
1.	Gorkhali/Nepali	311	1508
2.	Bengali	326	1432
3.	Hindi	258	1052
4.	Assamese	181	774
5.	Mishmi	82	312
6.	Adi	36	152
7.	Malayalam	40	121
8.	Punjabi	24	111
9.	Manipuri/Meithei	14	59
10.	Nissi/Dafla	15	47
11.	Tibetan	6	20
12.	Monpa	4	15
13.	Telegu	4	14
14.	Oriya	5	12
15.	Garo	2	12
16.	Khasi	2	12
17.	Necte	2	10
18.	Tamil	1	4
19.	Kannada	1	2
20.	Dorji	1	2
21.	Soma	1	2
22.	Urdu	1	1
23.	Bedo/Boro	1	1
24.	Other languages	31	116

As per 1981 Census, out of total of 6,239 population of Tezu the population of the scheduled tribes is 741 and that of the scheduled castes, 121 which is also presented in the following statement V.3. The distribution of the population of other communities is shown in table I.2 (at appendix).

Statement V.3

Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population, 1981

SL. No.	Name of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	All Scheduled Castes	121	77	44
1.	Dhupi or Dhubi	19	12	7
2.	Jhalo, Male or Jhalo-Malo	12	12	-
3.	Kaibarta or Jaliya	12	6	6
4.	Mohtar or Bhangi	59	33	26
5.	Muchi or Rishi	11	8	3
6.	Namasudra	2	2	-
7.	Patan	3	1	2
8.	Brittial Bania or Bania	3	3	-
	All Scheduled Tribes	741	400	341
1.	Adi	152	89	63
2.	Adi Gallong	5	2	3
3.	Adi Padam	10	7	3
4.	Aka	6	4	2
5.	Apatani	13	11	2
6.	Bangni	8	4	4
7.	Deori	42	27	15
8.	Digaru/Taraon Mishmi	17	14	3
9.	Gallong	10	3	7
10.	Idu/Chulikata Mishmi	51	29	22
11.	Kaman/Miju Mishmi	3	3	-
12.	Khampti	73	36	37
13.	Miji	29	12	17
14.	Mishing/Miri	11	5	6
15.	Mishmi	249	121	128
16.	Monpa	13	5	8
17.	Nissi	9	5	4
18.	Nocte	9	6	3
19.	Padam	1	-	1
20.	Singpho	15	8	7
21.	Muktum	1	1	-
22.	Tagin	14	8	6

There was no disabled, houseless and institutional population in the sample households. However, the disabled and institutional population in the town as enumerated in 1981 Census is furnished in the following statements No. V.4 and V.5. There was no houseless population during 1981 census.

Statement V.4

Disabled population as per 1981 Census by type of disability

Total	Total blind	Totally Crippled	Totally dump
1	2	3	4
8	1	1	6

Statement V.5

Institutional population

No.of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
26	448	408	40

As discussed in the foregoing paragraphs there are quite a number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the town. Population of individual scheduled castes are, however, very few. Among the scheduled tribes, the Mishmis particularly Digaru and Miju Mishmis comprise the bulk of the tribal population.

There are three main groups of the Mishmis. Out of these three main groups of the Mishmis. Digaru and Miju Mishmis live in Lohit District. The other main group namely, the *Chulikatas* are in the Dibang Valley District. *Chulikatas*, Digaru and Miju are the names given by the plains people to them. Their original names are Idu, Taraon and Kaman respectively.

Monogamy is socially approved form of marriage. Polygamy is also, however, present, Parallel-cousin marriage is prohibited but cross-cousin marriage is permitted. Marriages are performed with the help of a go between who is engaged by the parents of the boy. Secondary marriage in the form of levirate and sororate are widely practised by them.

Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population constitute a small part of the total population of the town. Out of a total of 6,239 persons in the town only 863 belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, in other words 5,376 or 86.17 per cent of the population is comprised of the communities other than scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Among these communities the Hindus with large number of castes (excluding scheduled castes) account for the highest percentage (82.83) of the total population of the town. Different castes of the Hindus have come over from different parts of India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Among the different castes of the Hindus, the Kayasthas and the Brahmins are the two important castes in the order of their numerical strength as per survey data. A short note on these two castes is given below.

The Kayasthas constitute 35.54 per cent of the total population of the Hindus and 29.49 per cent of the total population of the town. The Brahmins comprise 17.77 per cent of the total population of the Hindus and 14.75 per cent of the total population of the town. They are mostly from

the neighbouring States of Assam and Bengal. The Brahmins are the priestly class and occupy the highest position in the Hindu social hierarchy. The Kayastha is also a higher caste among the Hindus. Their traditional beliefs, practices, rites and rituals are basically same although there may be slight variation in respect of social rites connected with birth, marriage, death etc. as the same may differ from place to place and state to state. They, as Hindu basically follow Vedic ('Veda' are holy books of the Hindus) rites in performing their different ceremonies of life cycle starting from birth to death. They believe in various gods and goddesses. Their marriage, funeral ceremonies and worships of various gods and goddesses etc. are highly ritual and exclusive.

Some selected socio - demographic characteristics of the population of sample households

(i) Distribution of population by age, sex and marital status:

The age structure by sex and marital status of the population of 218 sample households of Tezu is presented below in statement V.6 table 1.0

Statement V.6

Distribution of population by Age, sex and marital status

Age group	Marital status and sex							
	Never married		Married		Widow		Separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0 - 4	62	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	84	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	68	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	55	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	20	15	-	22	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	21	5	23	53	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	6	-	45	32	-	1	-	-
35 - 49	1	-	105	63	2	4	-	-
50 - 59	1	-	32	5	1	2	-	-
60 - 69	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	-
70 +	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Age not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	318	245	206	178	5	10	-	-

Statement V.6 (Contd.)

Distribution of population by Age, sex and marital status

Age group	Marital status and sex					
	Divorced		Unspecified		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	62	48
5- 9	-	-	-	-	84	68
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	68	68
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	55	41
20 - 24	-	1	-	-	20	38
25 - 29	-	-	-	-	44	58
30 - 34	-	-	-	-	51	33
35 - 49	-	-	-	-	108	67
50 - 59	-	-	-	-	34	7
60 - 69	-	-	-	-	2	5
70 +	-	-	-	-	1	1
Age not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	-	-	529	434

The above statement reveals that the sex ratio, that is the number of females per 1000 males in 1985-86 (the year of survey) was 820. The sex ratio of the town was 656 according to 1981 Census while the corresponding figure for 1971 census was only 508. This shows that the sex ratio for the town has always been very low and of late has shown signs of improvement.

The sex-wise age composition of the population of the town as revealed from the above statement indicates that there is high preponderance of the males over the females in almost all the age groups. It is more so in the middle age groups, particularly in the age group 50-59. Since Tezu is an administrative town where most of the workers are migrants, the lower sex ratio appears to be natural as there may be migrations of more males than their females counterpart and the married males may not have brought their families with them.

Marital status

The above statement V.6 further shows that the highest concentration of population, the highest number of males, highest number of married persons and the highest number of married males

and females are all in the age group of 35-49 years while the proportion of males is the highest in the age group of 50-59 years. Among the married persons, there is no married female in the age group of 0-19 years and no married male in the age group of 0-24 years. Child marriage has also not been reported by any sample household.

There are 5 widower and 10 widows females in the sample households. All the widowers are aged 35 yrs and above whereas the widows are aged above 30 yrs.

During the survey no case of widow or widower remarriage was reported as it is seen from table 21 and 22 at appendix. There is only one divorced or separated female in the sample household in the age group of 20-24 which suggests that the frequency of divorce or separation is low.

Distribution of population by locality, religion and caste/tribe or community

Distribution of population by locality, religion and caste, tribe or community of the localities. The following statement V.7 and table 23 at the appendix furnish the distribution of population by locality religion caste/tribe/ community.

Statement V.7

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

Locality	All religion & sc								
	Hindu			Muslim			Christian		
	House hold	Males	Females	House hold	Males	Females	House hold	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bazar line (Block - 1)	12	41	30	1	4	-	-	-	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	16	40	35	-	-	-	1	2	1
ALC line (Block - 3)	18	55	55	2	7	4	-	-	-
Police Colony (Blck - 4	17	35	31	1	2	2	1	6	2
Club Road (Block - 5)	13	21	29	1	2	3	1	4	1
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)	23	55	33	1	2	-	3	6	9
Political Colony (Block - 7)	8	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarter (Block - 8)	30	65	65	1	3	1	1	2	2
Agri.Farm colony (Block - 9)	4	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Officers Colony (Block - 10)	26	59	53	6	23	15	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	15	29	13	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	182	430	369	14	44	25	7	20	15

Statement V.7 (Contd.)

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

All religion & sex									Locality
Buddhist			Sikh			Jain			
House hold	Males	Females	House hold	Males	Females	House hold	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	Bazar line Block - 1
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medical colony (Block - 2)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ALc line (Block - 3)
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	Police colony (Bick - 4)
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Club road (Block - 5)
1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff colony (Block - 6)
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Political colony (Block - 7)
1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff Quarter (Block - 8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agri.Farm colony (Block - 9)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Education & Officers Colony (Block - 10)
-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	Engineering colony (Block - 11)
5	10	11	2	4	-	1	2	2	Total

Statement V.7 (Contd.)

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

Locality	All Religion & Sex			All total		
	Others Donipolo (local tribe)					
	House hold	Males	Females	House hold	Males	Females
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
Bazar line Block - 1	-	-	-	14	47	30
Medical colony (Block - 2)	-	-	-	18	43	38
ALC line (Block - 2)	-	-	-	20	62	59
Police colony (Blck - 4	1	2	1	21	47	38
Club road (Block - 5)	1	3	4	17	32	40
Grade IV Staff colony (Block - 6	-	-	-	28	66	43
Political colony (Block - 7)	-	-	-	9	21	20
Staff quarter (Block - 8)	3	12	7	36	85	79
Agri.Farm colony (Block - 9)	-	-	-	4	10	6
Education & Officers Colony (Block-10)	2	2	-	34	84	68
Engineering colony (Block - 11)	-	-	-	17	32	13
Total	7	19	12	218	529	434

The concentration of population by different communities, castes, tribes and religious groups in different localities of the town as seen from the above statement and table indicates that there is no such area which can be identified to be predominantly inhabited by a particular religious group, caste, tribe or community. In fact Tezu, being a well planned administrative town no scope is left for any community to concentrate in a particular pocket. As such there is no area which is named after any community. This is, in a way, a peculiar phenomenon of the town. However, the Hindus form a great majority (82.97%) of the population followed by the Muslims (7.16%). Percentage of population of other religions and communities are insignificant.

If the males and the females are considered separately, slightly different picture emerges out. The above statement V.7 reveals that in the sample households, male population among Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Sikh, Jain and Donipolo (local tribal religion) account for 53.82%, 63.77%, 57.14%, 47.62%, 100%, 50.00% and 61.29% of their respective total population. These figures show that very high percentage of male population are seen among Muslim, Sikh, and also among the tribal communities migrated from other districts of Arunachal Pradesh who profess their own religion i.e. 'Donipolo'. It may be mentioned here that 'Donipolo' is not a religion of the tribal communities of Lohit district. The high proportion of male population among these communities indicate that possibly large number of their males have migrated to the town without their families. Table 23 at appendix further shows that male and female population of the tribal communities like Mizo, Khasi, Kachari, Koch and Munda are very small in number.

Age, sex and education

One of the most important social characteristis of a population is literacy. Literacy is a vital factor for alround development of a population. General literacy level indicates the development in the sphere of education. Again educational level is an index that shows the standard of education one has attained and the number of persons found at different educational level in a particular place determines how far the people of that place have advanced in various branches of education. From this point of view educational level of the people of all ages from 5 years above were collected during the survey.

According to 1981 Census a person is considered as literate if he can read and write a simple sentence with understanding in any language. The percentage of literate calculated from the total population, is known as general literacy rate. When the literacy rate is calculated by excluding the children of under 5 years of age it is known as effective literacy rate.

The statement V.8 shows the distribution of literates at Tezu during the last two censuses.

Statement V.8

Distribution of total population and literate and educated population at Tezu by sex in censuses

Census year	Total population			Literate and educated persons		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971	4,182	2,773	1,409	2,048 (48.97)	1,625 (58.60)	423 (30.02)
1981	6,239	3,767	2,472	3,461 (55.47)	2,368 (62.86)	1,093 (44.22)

N.B. - Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

As per 1981 Census, the literacy rate of Tezu, which is also the urban literacy rate of the district (Tezu, being the only town in the district), is 55.47% which is much higher than the district literacy rate (i.e. 28.26%) by 27.21% and the state average (i.e.20.79%) by 34.68%. It is also higher than the average state urban literacy rate (i.e. 53.22%) by 2.25% and the highest among all the district urban literacy rates. In 1971 census the literacy rate of Tezu was 48.97% which was also much higher than the district literacy rate (i.e. 17.39%) by 31.58% and the state literacy rate (i.e.11.29%) by 37.70%. But contrary to 1981 census, it was less than the urban literacy rate of Arunachal Pradesh (i.e 50.46%) by 1.49%.

As for the proportion of male and female literates, as per 1981 census the proportion of male and female literates of Tezu account for 62.86% and 44.22% respectively, both being higher than their district literacy rates of 36.63% and 17.54% and the State averages of 28.94% and 11.32% respectively. The percentages of male and female literacy of Tezu are also higher than this State urban average of 60.80% and 41.18% by 2.06% and 3.04% respectively. In 1971 census the percentage of literates among males of Tezu was 58.60% as against 30.02% of their female counterparts which were higher than their district literacy rate of 24.57% and 7.37% and the State averages of 17.82% and 3.71% respectively. But contrary to 1981 census the percentages of male and female literacy of Tezu were less than their urban state average of 59.28% and 31.18% by meagre percentage of 0.68% and 1.16% respectively.

It is seen from the above that although the literacy rate of Tezu shows a higher percentage than that of the district both in 1971 and 1981 censuses, the difference between the two is more in 1971 than in 1981 by 4.47%. But the literacy rate of Tezu has gone up from 48.97% in 1971 to 55.47% in 1981 showing an increase by 6.50%.

Sex-wise also the percentages of literacy among the males and females in Tezu are much higher than their counterparts in the district both in 1971 and 1981 census. But the percentage of both male and female literates have gone up from 58.60% and 30.02% in 1971 to 62.86% and 44.22% in 1981 showing 4.26% and 14.20% increase respectively. The figures also indicate that in Tezu in percentage increase the literacy level of the females has gone up by 47.30% which is by far more than their male counterpart, during the last decade of 1971 - 81 which suggests and indication of more urbanisation. But in any case, although among all the urban centres in Arunachal Pradesh, Tezu registers the highest percentage of literacy in 1981 census the reason for this rapid increase in literacy in Tezu as also in the State as a whole can not be solely attributed to the development of educational facilities and increase in the number of educational institutions alone. Because a large number of literates who are inducted from outside the state in the major portion of the government jobs which have been created for rapid increase of developmental works over the years have a big share in the number of population who constitute the literates of the town.

From the above discussions on literacy rates of 1971 and 1981 census, it may be inferred that the overall literacy for total population, and males and females as well have gone up gradually over the last two censuses. The survey also reveals a significantly high literacy rate. Both the census figures show that the percentage of male literates is much higher than that of female literates. This is, however, not an unusual phenomenon in the national context.

In the surveyed households, out of 963 persons 707 or 73.42 percent are returned as literates of which 411 or 77.69 percent are males and 296 or 68.20 per cent are females. The effective literacy rate of the persons of sample households is 82.88 per cent of whom 48.18 per cent are males and 34.70 per cent are females. This shows that in the sample households also male literates are more than the female literates which confirms that the spread of education is less among the females than among the males.

Following statement V.9 shows the distribution of population by age, sex and educational level in the sample households.

Statement V.9

Distribution of population by age, sex and educational level

Educational level	Age and sex							
	5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 24	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	3	7	6	10	5	5	3	12
Literate (without educational level)	23	12	9	8	6	5	-	8
Primary	50	48	32	23	7	1	11	6
Middle	-	1	28	24	30	22	9	6
Matriculation/Secondary	-	-	1	3	7	12	12	11
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate degree other than technical degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Engineering and technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	76	68	76	68	55	45	38	52

N.B - Figures shown in parenthesis are percentages.

Statement V.9 (Contd.)

Distribution of population by age, sex and educational level

Age and sex									Educational level
25 - 34		35 - 49		50 +		Total			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	M	F	Percentage	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
9	23	20	21	10	12	56 (11.99)	90 (23.32)	17.12	Illiterate
3	3	2	2	5	5	48 (10.28)	43 (11.14)	10.67	Literate (without educational level)
14	9	14	4	6	4	134 (28.69)	95 (24.61)	26.85	Primary
19	20	23	14	11	1	120 (25.70)	88 (22.80)	24.38	Middle
14	17	16	6	9	-	59 (12.63)	49 (12.69)	12.66	Matriculation/Secondary
8	2	4	1	2	-	17 (3.64)	7 (1.81)	2.81	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University
1	1	-	-	-	-	1 (0.21)	1 (0.26)	0.23	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
1	1	1	-	-	-	2 (0.43)	1 (0.26)	0.35	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
8	2	4	2	2	-	14 (3.00)	8 (2.07)	2.58	Graduate degree other than technical degree
4	2	4	1	1	-	9 (1.93)	4 (1.04)	1.52	Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree
4	-	1	-	-	-	5 (1.07)	-	0.59	Engineering and technology
1	-	1	-	-	-	2 (0.43)	-	0.23	Medicine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Others
86	80	90	51	46	22	467	368	-	Total

The above statement indicates that the age group-wise percentage of literates in the age group 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15 - 19 years, 20-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-49 years and in the age group 50 and above years are 93.06, 88.89, 90.00, 83.33, 80.72, 70.92 and 67.65 respectively It is observed from the above that the literacy rate is the highest (93.06%) in the age grop 5-9 years. Among the illiterates, the highest percentage of both male and female illiterates are found in the age group 50 years and above. The literacy rates in different age groups and the highest illiteracy rate in the age group 50 years and above indicate very high impact of education on the younger generation and low impact of education on the older people.

Among the literates with different educational levels, both male and female with primary standard of education account for the highest percentage (male-28.69%; female-24.61%) of literates. The percentage of higher education beyond Matriculation or Secondary level is very low. The percentages of Higher Secondary level of education and graduates are, however, 2.81 and 2.58 respectively.

The above statement further indicates that at every level of education the literacy rate among the females is less than the males in the same age group. The percentages of higher education in both the sex is very low. The number of technical certificate, diploma and degree holders are also very low. This is because of the fact that jobs for them are very limited in government departments. Moreover, there is no such industries also where these people could be accommodated.

Education by scheduled Caste/Scheduled tribes

The Scheduled caste population in Arunachal Pradesh are all from other states. In 1971 census there was no scheduled caste population at Tezu. In 1981 census there were only 121 persons returned as scheduled caste. Their percentage of literates to the total scheduled caste population was 19.00, the percentage of male literates was 23.37 and that of female literates 11.36. According to 1971 census the percentage of scheduled tribe literates to the total scheduled tribe population in the town was 19.44, the percentage of male literates being 28.22 and that of female literates 11.31. In 1981 census the scheduled tribe population in the town registered a tremendous improvement in the literacy rate. The percentage of scheduled tribe literates to total scheduled tribe population in 1981 census was 55.00, the percentage of male literates was 69.50 and that of female literates 38.18.

Following statement V.10 shows the educational level of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes among the 218 surveyed households. Population in the age group 0-4 years are excluded from the statement.

Statement 5.10

Statement

Distribution of scheduled tribe/caste population

Caste/ Tribe	Educational level	Age and sex							
		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 24	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sche-duled Tribe	Illiterate	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Literate without educational level	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-
	Primary	1	-	5	7	-	-	-	-
	Middle	-	-	6	6	4	1	3	-
	Matriculation/Secondary	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2
	Higher Secondary/ intermediate/Pre-Uni-versity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Non-tech.diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Graduate degree other than tech. degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Engineering & Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Agricultural and Dairying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Veterinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Teaching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	1	11	13	8	7	6	5

V.10

by age, sex and educational level

Age and sex								Caste/ Tribe	Educational level
25 - 34		35 - 49		50 +		Total			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1	2
-	4	5	4	-	2	5	13	Sched-uled caste	Illiterate
3	-	2	-	-	-	8	6		Literate without educational level
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7		Primary
2	3	2	-	-	-	17	10		Middle
3	2	1	-	-	-	8	4		Matriculation/secondary
2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1		Higher Secondary/ intermediate/Pre-University
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Non-tech.diploma or certificate not equal to degree
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree
1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2		Graduate degree other than tech. degree
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Post graduate degree other than technical degree
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Engineering & Technology
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Medicine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Agricultural and Dairying
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Veterinary
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Teaching
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Others
11	11	10	4	-	2	47	43		Total

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sched-uled caste	Illiterate	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Literate without educational level	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	3
	Primary	-	-	5	5	-	1	2	-
	Middle	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	1
	Matriculation/ Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/P.U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non. tech.diploma or certificate not equal tp degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Graduate degree other than tech. degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Post graduate degree other than Tech.degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Engineering or Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Agricultural and dairying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Veterinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Teaching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2	4	9	6	3	3	5	4

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1	2
6	3	6	2	1	1	13	9	Sche-duled	Illiterate
2	-	1	-	-	-	6	7	caste	Literate without educational level
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6		Primary
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1		Middle
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Matriculation/ Secondary
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Higher secondary/ Intermediate/P.U
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Non tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Graduate degree other than tech. degree
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Post graduate degree other than Tech.degree
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Engineering or Technology
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Medicine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Agricultural and dairying
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Veterinary
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Teaching
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Others
8	3	7	2	1	1	35	23		Total

The above statement shows that among the surveyed households, scheduled tribe population, out of a total of 107, 72 or 67.29 per cent are literates and 42 or 71.19 per cent of them are males and 30 or 62.50 per cent females. The effective literacy rate among the scheduled tribe is, however, 80.00 per cent. The percentage of male literates is 89.36 and that of female literates is 69.77. Except for primary and graduate standard, the percentage of literacy among the males is higher than that of females. Out of all the age groups, the age group of 35-49 years only records some male illiterates. Among the literates, the percentage of literates with middle standard of education is the highest with 47 or 40.47% for males and 10 or 33.33% for females. At every level of education the females are not lagging behind their male counterparts. Rather at graduate degree level out of 3 graduates 2 are females. This indicates a growing tendency for education as well as higher education among the females of scheduled tribes.

So far as education among the scheduled castes is concerned, out of a total population of 64, 36 or 56.25 per cent are literates of whom 22 or 55.00 per cent are males and 14 or 58.33 per cent are females. The effective literacy rates comes to 62.07 per cent. The literacy of males is 62.86 per cent and that of the females 60.87 per cent. Unlike the scheduled tribes, the percentage of literacy among the males is higher than that of the females at every level of education. There is none among the scheduled caste population having above middle standard of educational level. Most of the scheduled caste population at Tezu are engaged in low paid jobs.

Study in educational institutions

The following statement V.11 shows religion-wise distribution of population (excluding population of 0-4 age groups) who are studying and not studying in educational institutions.

Statement V.11

Study in Educational Institutions by Religion

Religion	Total			Number studying			Number not studying		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu	713	383	330	281 (39.41)	147 (38.38)	134 (40.61)	432 (60.59)	236 (61.62)	196 (59.39)
Muslim	60	38	22	13 (21.67)	10 (26.32)	3 (13.64)	47 (78.33)	28 (73.68)	19 (86.36)
Buddhist	18	8	10	9 (50.00)	4 (50.00)	5 (50.00)	9 (50.00)	4 (50.00)	5 (50.00)
Christian	23	14	9	11 (47.83)	9 (64.29)	2 (22.22)	12 (52.17)	5 (35.71)	7 (77.78)
Sikh	4	4	-	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	- (0.00)	3 (75.00)	3 (75.00)	- (0.00)
Jain	4	2	2	- (0.00)	- (0.00)	- (0.00)	4 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
Doni Polo (Local tribal religion)	31	18	13	18 (58.06)	11 (61.11)	7 (53.85)	13 (41.94)	7 (38.89)	6 (46.15)
Total	* 853	467	386	333 (39.04)	182 (38.97)	151 (39.12)	520 (60.96)	285 (61.03)	235 (60.88)

* Excluding population of 0 - 4 years age - group.

The above statement shows that 39.04 per cent of the total population including all the religions of the sample households are studying and 60.96 per cent are not studying in any educational institution. Out of all the religions, Donipolo, a local tribal religion registers the highest percentage (58.06) or persons studying in educational institutions. Among the individual religions, the Christian resords the highest difference of percentage of male and female population studying in educational institutions, the percentage of males being higher than that of females by 42.07 per cent. The population among Sikh and Jain are insignificant. As such number of persons studying in educational institutions among them are also insignificant.

The following statement V.12 shows caste, tribe, community wise distribution of population who are studying and not studying in educational institutions.

Statement V.12

Study in Educational Institutions by caste, tribe and communities

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total			Number studying			Number not studying		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scheduled castes	58	35	23	23 (39.66)	16 (45.71)	7 (30.43)	35 (60.34)	19 (54.29)	16 (69.57)
Scheduled Tribes	90	47	43	38 (42.22)	23 (48.94)	15 (34.88)	52 (57.78)	24 (51.06)	28 (65.12)
Others	705	385	320	272 (38.58)	143 (37.14)	129 (40.31)	433 (61.42)	242 (62.86)	191 (59.69)
Total	* 853	467	386	333 (39.04)	182 (38.97)	151 (39.12)	520 (60.96)	285 (61.03)	235 (60.88)

* Excluding population of 0 - 4 years age group

The above statement shows that among different castes, tribes and communities the number of persons studying in educational institution is the highest (42.22%) among the scheduled tribe followed by scheduled caste. The reason of high percentage among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes may be attributed to the fact that so far as school education is concerned, even the local tribal and the so called lower castes like Gowala, Mali etc. are not lagging behind in school education upto Matriculation or Secondary level is imparted free of cost by the Government and social awareness among all these sections of people for educating their children is also increasing day by day. The percentage of female population studying in educational institutions is higher than that of males by 3.17 per cent among the castes and communities other than scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Number of persons who are studying or not studying in educational institutions according to their migration status is furnished in the following statement V.13.

Statement V.13

Study in Educational Institution by Migration status

Migration status	Total			Number studying			Number not studying		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non-migrant	186	101	85	134 (72.04)	78 (77.23)	56 (65.88)	52 (27.96)	23 (22.77)	29 (34.12)
Migrant	667	366	301	199 (29.84)	104 (28.42)	95 (31.56)	468 (70.16)	262 (71.58)	206 (68.44)
Total	* 853	467	386	333 (39.04)	182 (38.97)	151 (39.12)	520 (60.96)	285 (61.03)	235 (60.88)

* Excluding population of 0 - 4 years age group.

As the statement above would indicate, the non migrants register the maximum number of persons studying in educational institutions. The non-migrants, in fact include the children of the migrants also who are born and brought up at Tezu. Among the non-migrants the percentage of male population studying in educational institutions is higher than that of females by 11.65 per cent while among the migrants it is less than that of females by 3.14 per cent. In the case of migrants, their places of birth do not play any significant role in so far as their studying in educational institutions is concerned. The survey reveals that in general the number of children studying in educational institutions almost abruptly declines from the age group 15 -59 years. The reason may be attributed to lack of facility for higher study above the secondary level of education. There is no facility for college education and technical education at Tezu. For further higher study the parents have to send their children to other towns/cities of Assam or other states, or to Itanagar or Pasighat of the state which are far away from Tezu. The households having sound financial backing could only afford to do so. Table 25 to 27 at appendix furnish information in details relating to the number of persons studying in educational institutions by their age, sex, religion, caste, tribe, community and migration status as determined by place of birth.

Inter-religious marriage

Among the surveyed households, 3 households were found having multi-religious composition. In fact these were the only households where inter-religious marriage were noticed.

Out of 3 cases of inter-religious marriages, the husbands, of two such marriages were Hindu and the religion of the wives was 'Donipolo' (a local tribal religion). Place of origin of the husbands were Assam and Manipur and that of the wives was Arunachal Pradesh. In the third case also the husband was a Hindu but the wife was a Buddhist.

The husband belonged to Nepal and the wife to Arunachal Pradesh.

Inter-caste marriage

Only two cases of inter caste marriages were reported among the surveyed households. In the first case the husband belongs to Kachari community and wife belongs to Kalita community and both husbands and wife hail from Assam. In the second case, while the husband belongs to Kayastha community the wife belongs to Chutia community. This couple also hails from Assam., Table 28 at the appendix gives the above particulars.

Mother tongues and subsidiary languages as related to duration of stay

The composition of town population is multilingual. According to 1981 census Gorkhali/Nepali (1508), Bengali (1432) and Hindi (1052) are the 3 most important languages in the town in the order of numerical strength. Though speakers of Assamese (774) language is less, it is also an important language in the town. The survey data however, shows a different picture. According to survey data Bengali (203), Nepali (199), Assamese (142) and Hindi(127) are the important languages or mother tongues in the town in the order of numerical strength of the speakers of these languages. The difference of the number of speakers of these four languages between 1981 census and the survey may be due to sampling of households in the survey.

Hindi is the subsidiary language of majority (572 or 59.40 per cent) of the people followed by English (314 or 32.61 per cent) and Assamese (308 or 31.98 per cent). Bengali and Nepali are the subsidiary languages of only 10 and 2 persons respectively. Duration of stay in the town has no significant effect on the capability of speaking any subsidiary language. How ever, the case of Assamese as subsidiary language the number of speakers gradually increases among the persons whose mother tongue is either Hindi or Nepali with the increase of their duration of stay in the town. Although English is the next to Hindi in the order of numerical strength of speakers of different subsidiary languages, Hindi and Assamese are the common medium of communication or lingua-franka in the town. Table 29 and 30 at appendix show the details of mother tongues and subsidiary languages spoken in the town.

Educational score

The intensity of educational attainment by the residents of the town has been assessed by adopting a score system. In the process, individual score has been given to each member in the unit surveyed and the average has been worked out for the family and for individuals as well. Population aged 5 and above has been considered for calculating educational score. The individual score adopted for each level of education was zero point for illiterate, one for literate without educational level, two for primary, three for matriculate, four for technical diploma, five for technical and non-technical diploma equal to degree, post graduate degree etc. and six for Ph.D. and equivalent degrees. Accordingly scores have been worked out for different aspects and shown in tables 31 to 34 at appendix 'A'.

The tables show that average per head educational score in different blocks of the town lies within the range from 1.38 in block no.1 to 276 in block No.5 showing the highest intensity of educational attainment in block No.5 and the lowest in block No.1. Distribution of households by caste,

tribe and community and average educational score reveals that Lama ranks the lowest scoring average 0.71 per head and Koch is in the highest rank scoring average 5.00 per head whereas Sikh and Kolwar have the highest average score of 12.00 each per household and Keot and Gowala have the lowest of (4.00) each.

So far as types of household (types of households has been described in chapter-VIII) is concerned, the average educational score per household is the highest in the Sub-Nuclear families and the lowest in the single person families. The average educational score per head is the highest in single person families and the lowest in the Lineal joint families.

Subsidiary languages and the educational score

It is interesting to stuay how far the speakers of different subsidiary languages can be corelated with their average educational score or in other wards with their intensity of educational attainment. With this end in view, table 34 at appendix has been prepared. The table reveals that the speakers of any mother tongue with high average educational score only can speak English. Other subsidiary languages can be spoken with comparatively less average educational score. Hindi is the only subsidiary language which is recorded more or less against all the mother tongues and the average educational score of these Hindi speakers varies from very low to very high. From the table it is seen that in general, speakers of English subsidiary score. But if we compare for instance some of the major mother tongues of the town like Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and Nepali we find that the number of English speakers are not in uniform proportion with the average educational score. It, therefore, transpires that irrespective of mother tongues knowledge of subsidiary language of a person can not be rigidly corelated with his average educational score so far as Tezu is concerned. Knowledge of subsidiary languages like Hindi and Assamese in Arunachal Pradesh, can be explained with the historical background, as mentioned earlier. It basically depends upon close contact with the people of other than his own language.

Non-enrolment in schools and Discontinuation of study

Particulars relating to non-enrolment in school and discontinuation of study of children by caste, tribe or community, religion and occupation of head of households and reasons thereof are dealt with in a series of tables (35 to 43) at appendix 'A'. From these tables, it is seen that the number of households defaulting in enroling their children and also discontinuing of education after enrolment in school and the number of such children are very negligible. Because most of the head of households having school going children are government employees and they normally belong to economic class who can afford to send their children to school. Besides, local tribal students are provided with all necessary financial assistance by the government for their school education.

Age at marriage

Table 44 series (44 to 49) at appendix gives particulars about age at marriage as related to caste, tribe, community and educational level. The tables show that out of a total of 216 ever married males, in general the majority(179) got married at the age ranging from 20-34 years. There is no case of marriage at the age below 14 years excepting one female belonging to scheduled tribe who married at the age of below 14 years. Out of a total of 184 ever married females, a great majority (183)

got married at the age of 14 to 29 years. Table 46 shows that age at marriage of maximum number ie 121 or 65.76% of the total married females are in the age group 14-19 years. Again the highest number (54) among them are illiterate.

A study of age at marriage as related to caste, tribe, community and educational lavel reveals the fact that caste, tribe and community do not have any significant impact on the age at marriage. But so far as corelation of age at marriage with educational level is concerned it is observed that in general, with the increase of level of education from Matric onward the age at marriage has also increased both in the case of males and females.

Widower marriage and divorce

Among 217 ever married males and 185 ever married females, 5 are found to be widower and 10 widow and among them only one widower lost his wife at the age of below 25 years and all the others lost their spouse at the age of 35 years and above. As stated earlier no case of widow or widower remarriage was found during survey.

As for divorsed or separated, there is only 1 case of divorce of a female in the age group 20-24 years and she never married again. There is no case of remarriage of divorcee.

CHAPTER - VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Migration relates to shifting of all kinds of creatures including human beings from one geographical unit to another. Place of origin of migration may be either place of birth or the native place (i.e. the place a person belongs to). For the study of migration, place of last residence has also been taken into consideration. With reference to place of origin, Study of migration of the people to a town gives more insight for proper analysis of the growth pattern and urbanisation of the particular town for the reason that a town grows mainly by these two factors : by natural growth of the population of the town itself and also by influx or immigration of people from other areas into the town. The impact of these two factors is much marked in case of growth of the Indian towns and cities. The size of the urban centre is almost proportional to the gravitational force it exerts on the population living beyond the city limits and thus the larger cities attract more people than the smaller ones. In this way, the quantum of influx of immigrants is larger in volume, if not in proportion. And this " centripetal force " is very much at work in so far as the process of urbanisation in India is concerned. The Tezu township, a recently developed planned urban centre located beautifully at the foot hills of the mighty Himalayas, can basically be called a town of the immigrants, their households being more than 98% of the total sample households serveyed.

The general "pull" factor for this extremely heavy influx of outsiders to Tezu township has been primarily the avenues of employment, viz, government service. This factor has further been reinforced by the fact that this small township having only 10 Sq. Kms in area is completely a planned one which has never undergone the normal process of urbanisation but has come up on virgin land due to circumstantial necessities. Thus the lure of "pull" factor is playing a very much predominant role here than the "push" factor where the ' rural misery ' counts much.

Early migration and settlement

It may be pertinent to say here a word about the waves of early tribal migration flowing to the Lohit Valley. Of the present Mishmi tribes of the Lohit district, the Idus (*Chulikata*) were the first to come according to J.P. Mills. They were followed by the Taraons (Digaru) who appear to have entered the Lohit Valley some five hundred years ago and this Digaru Mishmis are the local tribal people settled in the district and the areas surrounding the Tezu township. The Kamans (Miju) Mishmis came last. The Mishmi tribe, excepting the Idus, appear to have come from the east. But so far the knowledge goes, long before the arrival of the Mishmis, there were other tribes and ethnic groups living in the hills and valleys of the district,

who attained a high degree of cultural advancement. The toponymy proves beyond all doubts that some of the Bodo tribes penetrated deep into the Lower region of Arunachal Pradesh (erstwhile NEFA) and in all probability they formed a substratum of its early population. Now there is no strain of the Bodos in Arunachal due, perhaps to endemic feuds and warfare leading to large scale outmigration and finally to have settled themselves in the mountains to the north of the Brahmaputra plains already in occupation of the Bodos and by some Austric and Dravidian tribes which preceded the Indo- Mongoloid Bodos in this tract.

Tezu has acquired the status of Census Town (CT) on special consideration without having crossed the 5,000 population limit in the 1971 Census. In 1981 Census the town has registered a very high decennial growth rate of 49.2% over 1971 Census population. This amply implies that immigration must have played a very vital role in the growth of population and urbanisation of the town. An analysis of immigrants as per 1981 Census reveals that in the town, 76.43% of the total population are immigrants while the natural population of Tezu forms only the rest, vis, 23.57%. This very high precentage of immigrants in comparison to other older towns of India can mainly be attributed to the cause that the town itself is quite new and the influx started to swell up gradually due to new employment avenues created by opening of the new district headquarters at Tezu which is still in the process of development.

Composition of immigrants

The study of comparison of immigrants is an integral part of study of migration because it helps very much to understand the socio-economic conditions and pattern of urbanisation of a town. It has been observed in other towns that the proportion of female immgrants is inversely related to their sizes i.e., the larger the towns, the smaller is the size of the female immigrants. This is because of the fact that the housing facilities worsen when the size of the town becomes large. This is however not true in the case of planned town like Tezu which has come to existence basically for administrative purpose.

Migration and settlement of families in the town

A series of tables have been prepared from the data collected during the survey of the town to highlight different aspects of migration and settlement of families in the town. These tables are incorporated at the appendix and discussed below.

Distribution of households by locality and place of birth of head of household as furnished in the table 50 at appendix A reveals that out of a total of 218 surveyed households only 3 head of families were born in Tezu town who may be called local people and rest were born outside the place of enumeration. Among immigrants, 14 head of households were born within this district and 9 were born in other districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Otherwise out of 218 head of households, only 26 persons or 11.92% were born within Arunachal Pradesh and 155 or 71.10% were born in other states of India. Number of head of households who were born in other countries accounts for 37 or in percentage it is 16.92%. The table further shows that maximum number of head of households were born in rural areas. Out of a total of 218 surveyed households, 155 or a little above 71% of head of households were born in rural areas, which indicates that migration to the town is rural oriented.

The table 51 reveals that immigrants numerically dominate the population of Tezu town.

Out of a total of 218 surveyed households only 26 head of households belong to Arunachal Pradesh as stated above. As many as 68 head of households belong to neighbouring states of Assam, 15 belong to West Bengal, 6 belong to Punjab, 7 belong to Meghalaya, 21 each belong to U.P. and Bihar, 5 belong to Kerala, 1 each belongs to Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh, 3 belong to Rajasthan, 2 each belong to Manipur, Andhra Pradesh and Hariyana, and rest belong to other countries namely, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Among the head of households hailing from other countries 1 belongs to Pakistan, 24 belong to Nepal and 12 belong to Bangladesh.

Distribution of households by number of members and place of birth of the head of household

It is seen from table 52 that size of family i.e. number of persons in a household varies in relation to place of birth of head of the surveyed households. Number and size of family is bigger in the case of head of households whose place of birth is Assam, the neighbouring state, followed by Bihar, Nepal and Uttar Pradesh. Rural and Urban characteristics of the place of birth of the head of households do not have any significant effect on the size of family. However, the number of families are more in the case of those households where head of the household's place of birth are in rural areas since immigration is rural oriented as already stated above.

Migration status, last residence and duration of present residence of head of households

The interesting feature as can be noticed from table 53 of appendix is that the number of migrants by place of last residence is much more than the number of migrants by place of birth. This is because migration took place mainly due to availability of employment and transfer and posting in various government services in Arunachal Pradesh.

So far duration of stay in the town is concerned, table 54 reveals some striking features. The duration of stay of the migrants in general is between 1-5 years, 6-10 years and 11-20 years and only very few have 21+ years duration. This is because Tezu town is basically employees based and most of the immigrants are government employees and they continue to stay in the town so long they are posted there. Non-tribal, as stated earlier, are not allowed to settle down in Arunachal Pradesh as per government existing law save and except exceptional cases. Size of family dose not have any effect on the duration of stay of the household in the town.

Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of the head of households

The distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of the head of household and composition of sex and age structure of members are furnished in table 55. The table shows that out of 218 surveyed household as many as 108 households including 3 non-migrant households are composed of adult males and females including the minor males and females. The number of households constituted by adult males and females only accounts for 70. A notable feature is that as many as 35 households are constituted entirely by adult male/males only while the number of households composed of only adult female/females show a negligible figure of 2. The composition of the remaining three families are by adult male and minor male or female. The table further indicates that migration status and place of birth of the head of the households do not have

any impact on the composition of sex and age structure of members of the households.

Last residence as related to place of birth

Table 56 furnishes the data relating to place of last residence of members of households as related to place of birth. The table shows that maximum number (617 or 64.07%) of members of households have their last residence different from their place of birth. This is because most of the head of the households and workers of the households are government employees and transferred from one place to another in Arunachal Pradesh which are mostly rural areas. The number of persons of the sample households who were born in the town and have their last residence same as their place of birth accounts for 194 or 20.14%. Almost all of them are in fact children of the migrant households.

Workers and non-workers

Table 57 present the particulars of workers and non-workers by migration status. Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration of stay in present residence is furnished in table 58. Total population of the sample households accounts for 963 comprised of 529 males and 434 females. Out of a total population of 963, migrants register for 769 or 79.85% and non-migrants 194 or 20.15% which indicates that the migrants form a great majority of the population. Out of a total of 296 workers the number of migrants accounts for 286 (or 96.62%) and non-migrants 10 (or 3.38%). Workers including migrants and non-migrants are found in the broad age of 15-59 years which is considered as working age group. However, only 2 each found in the age group of 0-14 years and 60+ years.

Among the migrants, number of workers and non-workers are 286 or 37.19% and 483 or 62.81% respectively. Percentage of female workers to total workers is insignificant (less than 10%) in comparison to their male counterpart. It is more so in the case of the migrant whose last residence is in other state. Except for Assam and Kerala there is not a single female worker among the persons migrated from other state. Female workers are also not found among the migrants who have come from upper Subansiri and East Kameng districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Work participation rate of the females among the migrant workers is however, more than 11% but less than 20% when their duration of residence in the town is less than 5 years. Distribution of migrant workers to different duration of their residence is shown in the following statement Vi.1.

Statement VI.1

Migrant workers and non-workers by duration of stay in the town

Duration of residence in the town	Workers			non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1 year	13 (29.55)	11 (84.62)	2 (15.38)	31 (70.45)	15 (48.39)	16 (51.61)
1 - 4 years	94 (32.98)	83 (88.30)	11 (11.70)	131 (67.02)	67 (35.08)	124 (64.92)
5 - 9 years	87 (37.66)	82 (94.25)	5 (5.75)	144 (62.34)	44 (30.56)	100 (69.44)
10 - 19 years	51 (38.06)	48 (94.12)	3 (5.88)	83 (61.94)	27 (32.53)	56 (67.47)
20 + years	41 (54.67)	39 (95.12)	2 (4.88)	34 (45.33)	8 (23.53)	26 (76.47)
All duration	286 (37.19)	263 (91.96)	23 (8.04)	483 (62.81)	161 (33.33)	322 (66.67)

N B. - 1. Figures in the brackets under M(Male) and F(Female) shows the percentage to total workers and non-workers respectively during the period of duration.
2. Figures in the brackets under T(Total) shows the percentage to total population

The above statement shows that the percentage of workers to total migrants gradually decreases as the duration of their stay at present residence decreases. It clearly indicate that average dependent per worker is gradually increasing in the town. But in the case of female workers, their percentage to total migrant workers is gradually increasing. In other words the female workers to total migrant workers is inversely proportional to the duration of their stay in the town.

As for the non-migrants, out of 194 only 70% are males and 30% are females. Out of 184 non-workers, 141 are found only in the age group of 0-14 years. This is because children of migrants who were born in Tezu have been treated as non-migrants.

Migrants classified by employment status of workers

It is seen from table 59 that among the migrants 239 or 83.57% of the workers belong to

employees class. Single workers are 20 or 6.99%, 15 or 5.24% workers are employer, family workers are only 10 or 3.50 and a very negligible number is found to be engaged in cultivation. Cultivators are only 2 or 0.70% who have migrated from other places of this district and they are in fact local tribal people.

Migration stages of households hailing from outside

Migration stages of households hailing from outside can be seen from the table 60.Immigration started in the referrent town when district headquarters of Lohit district was established at Tezu in 1952 and the process is still going on. It is seen from the table that out of a total of 215 migrant households 70 households migrated to referrent town till 1965. Migration had taken place in different stages in each of the different period of time, such as 1965 or earlier, 1966-70, 1971-75, 1976 and later although different stages have not been shown in the table in the period " 1965 or earlier". Number of migrants are found almost equally distributed in the category of four or more stages and directly from the place of origin, which are mostly rural areas. In a corelation of migration with time, it is observed that majority of the households migrated to the town prior to 1966. Out of 215 migrant household as many as 70 (or 32.56%) households migrated prior to 1966 and 77 or 35.81% during 1976 and afterwards. With the growth of the town, large number of employees were newly appointed and also transferred from other places of Arunachal Pradesh and that is why as indicated by table 60, 64, 67 and 69 migration in the town has been very high during 1976 and afterwards when development work in the town has been accelerated.

Characteristics of the place of origin of migration

The tables 61 to 63 furnish the particulars about characteristics of the place of origin of migration and time and reason for migration. The tables show that out of 215 migrants households as many as 36 (or 16.74%) migrated from other countries. All of them hail from villages. 72% of the remaining 179 migrants households hail from villages and rest 28% from the towns of which medium towns accounts for the highest number followed by small towns and cities. Thus a common phenomenon in the pattern of migration as revealed from the tables is that the migrants from rural areas predominate.

The tables 64 to 69 show that there is co-herent relation among the charactoristics of places of successive migration, reason for migration, period of migration, number of migrants and duration of stay at each place of migration with respect to different stages of migration.

As in the case of charactoristics of the places of origin of migration, the above tables show that most of the successive migrations had also taken place from rural areas. Again from the figures in table 22.1 and 22.2, it is seen that whatever may be the reasons for migration, most of the households migrated to the town from rural areas.

Reasons for migration

It has already been discussed that "pull" facters viz. avenues of government jobs and search for employment mainly contributed to heavy influx of migrants to the town. This fact has been substaintiated by the table 62. Out of a total of 215 migrant households 147 (or 68.37%) households

are found to have migrated due to transfer and posting. 37 (or 17.21%) households are found to have migrated for seeking jobs and 24 (or 11.16%) households for the purpose of business and contract. No other reasons played any significant role in the process of migration. However, only 4 households have migrated to the town for permanent settlement and all of them are local scheduled tribe. Migration due to transfer of posting is in fact transfer within the state and these transfers are in fact successive migration because most of them came from outside the state at the time of their initial posting only. The reasons for different stages of migration are shown in tables 64 to 69. It is seen from these tables that the first stage of migration took place due to employment i.e., posting in government jobs and other services and the main reason for subsequent migrations is transfer from one place to another since most of the migrants are transferable governmnet employees.

Property at the place from where migrated

The tables 70 to 72 present infromation regarding possession of property of the migrants in their place of origin. The information gives an idea about the linkage of the households with their place of origin. The tables show that a majority 143 (or 66.51%) of the migrant households more or less do have properties in their place of origin. The characteristics of the places of origin further shows that the rural property holders outnumber their urban counterparts by a very wide difference. The tables further indicate that their duration of stay in the town and the distance of their places of origin from the town do not have any significant effect on their possession and management of property and on benefit from the property as well. None of the migrants had sold any property at the time or after migrantion.

Close relations at the place from where migrated and social linkage

In a town like Tezu where the migrants form a great majority of the population, it may be specially interesting to note the frequency of visit to their friends, relations and economically connected persons staying outside the town and also the frequencey of being visisted by their friends, relations and economically connected persons staying outside the town. This may indicate how closely they are maintaning their relations with one another.

The close relations include father, mother, son, unmarried daughter, unmarried brother, unmarried sisted and wife among the close relations of the households at the place from where they migrated, as it revealed from the field survey. A household may have, however, one or more such relations at the place from where he migrated. Among these close relations, mother claims the maximum number of households (28) followed by father (26), son (16), unmarried daughter (14), wife (10), and unmarried brother and sister (7 each). Data relating to the households having different close relations at place from where migrated by broad category of place and duration of stay in present residence are furnished in table 73. The table further reveals that except for Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, the migrants from other states and other places of Arunachal Pradesh who are staying in the town for a longer period have quite a number of close relations at the places from where they migrated.

The tables 74 to 77 show that inspite of long distance, the households and their relatives and king staying outside the town keep on maintaning close social relations among themselves. The figures in the table 78 further reveals that altogether

48 or 22% of the total households were visited by thier friends and relations during the year preceding the survey. The table also shows that there was no visitors other than personal friends and relatives. Out of 48 households, only 3 households were visited by friends alongwith other relatives and the rest by relatives only. Among the relatives, the brothers (19) form the largest proportion of the visitors to the households followed by father (11), sons (10) and mothers (8). Since almost all the households are migrants the number of households being visited by friends, relations etc. shuld have been normally more but in the case of Tezu it is not so. This is because of the fact that the communication to Arunachal Pradesh is very difficult and hazarduous and it is more so in the case of Tezu. From the above tables it is also evident that religion, caste, tribe community or duration of stay of the households in the town do not have significant impact on these aspects.

Unit of migration

Table 79 furnishes the data regarding unit of migration. The table reasonably shows the fact that the number of households who migrated with all the members of the household at a time are more when the distance of the place of origin is less and when the distance of place of origin is more the male working mambers only migrate at a greater number and in such cases other members follow them afterwards. In this respect religion, caste, tribe or community does not have any bearing.

Problems faced during or after migration and help received

Field survey reveals that only one local scheduled tribe household had to face some monetary problem during migration to the town from the native village located in the same district and as such he received help in cash from the co-villagers during settlement in the town. A very insignicicant number of households migrated from different places faced some problmes like financial and accommodation/quarter problems etc. during or after migration. It, therefore, seems that problems during or after migration, so far as Tezu town is concerned, can not be related to the place from where the households hail.

CHAPTER - VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Neighbourhood Pattern is difficult concept to difine. No particular concept can literally difine it. In physical sense it represents the group of persons who live in close local proximity. A sense of social and moral entity is also in evidence to characterise the life of this living unit. Neighbourhood can consist of more than one ethnic group each representing distinct social and religious customs but residing harmoniously.

Accordin to E.E. bergel, a reputed sociologist " the neighbourhood is a term which is difficult to define. It may be characterised as a primary informal group consisting of at least potentially all persons who live in local proxmity". [1] It is not only a physical entity but a social and moral entity too. If persons living in close proximity to each other do not recognise any social or moral binding on them to look after on another, they do not constitute a neighbourhood, what they constitute is only a physical conlomeration. Thus, two things are very much essential for neighbourhood. The first is living together in close proximity and the second is social interactions. Regarding the indentification and the characteristics of neighbourhood the encyclopaedia of the social science reads as "The most distinct characteristics of a neighbourer are its relation with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence out of such association 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 constituent". Bases on the above observation our investigations were carries out in all the 11 blocks of the town. For the purpose of the study selected households from all the 11 blocks of the Town were contacted upon.

The town is very small in area and population. Industrialisation has not yet started. All the blocks are multi-ethnic. There may, however, be little predominance of one or the other particular community, caste or religion in a block or two which is absolutely incidental since it is not the choice of the households but the indiscriminate allotment by the government which only determines who will live where. Inspite of multi-enthnicity the town presents the most congenial and homogenious neighbourhood pattern in so far as living pattern, sociocultural look and other aspects are concerned. The next door neighbours have close links and family relationship with each other. It was observed that children from one household addressing members of ther neighbouring families as " Uncle," "Aunti", "Kakai", "Bhaiti", "Dada,Didi,

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1 - Bergel , E.E. - Urban Sociology, Page 487

Vinideo". Men and Women from one family were found to be sitting and gossiping with other neighbouring families. It was reported by them that they shared their pain and pleasures equally. Even, cooked food-stuff is being sent from one household to another as a token of love and affection. The town is cosmopolitan in character in more than one way. They are mostly immigrants. Professions of the people are mostly in the same line or allied cadres. Same kind or professions made them more close to each other. However, in Block 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 people have different professions like business and government service and they are living together. But there is good understanding, cooperation and cordial relations among them. Besides local inhabitants (tribals), People of different community, caste, creed and religion from various corners of India live together happily in the town for the purpose of eking out their livelihood. This has created very congenial atmosphere for cultural exchange fo feelings and ideas. There is no dominant culture prevalent in the Town. This had provided opportunity to members of various ethinic groups to share their cultural activities among themselves. The most striking feature is that the local people are free from any prejudice of culture. All cultural and religious activities such as " Bihu, ' Durga puja', 'Deepawali ', local tribal festivals etc. are organised in Block 1 and 5 and participated by people of all the blocks irrespective of caste, creed and religion. Local administration also provide monitary incentives for observance of some local festivals, besides the contribution made by all as per their capacity irrespective of religion, caste and community. It can, therefore, be stated that in a sense the town as a whole constitutes a neighbourhood for all the persons living there.

Tezu town is dominated by Governemtn Employees. Government employees of different categories are provided with Quarters as per their entitlements in different blocks. There is no concentration of particular group of employees as such except A.L.C. line and a colony (Block VI) meant for group "d" employees. Business activities are not open for all in the Town because of certain restrictions imposed by the Government like reservation of licence for tribal people only. However, economic pursuits of non-tribals are found among those only who could obtain business licence in early days. It is also found that some non-tribals are runing business establishments mainly shops in the name of tribals. The only market and shops are centrally located in a well demarkted area. Daily market is located at Block I. Shops and other business establishments are in one compact area under different blocks i.e. block No.1 to 4 and 6. Since Tezu is a small town, people find no difficulty to make their purchases from the cntrally located shopping centre and marke6t area. There are shops where itmes ranging from needle to clothes are available. Though their number are few, as far as possible these shops are keeping all necessary commodities for sale. Consumers generally need not move from one shop to other for varieties. Prices are fixed for particular brand of commodities every where in the Town. There is little scope for bargaining anywhere. Even prices of fish, meat, vegetables, etc. are prefixed by the local administration.

For the purpose of 1981 Census Tezu Town was divided into 10(ten) blocks. After 1981 census as mentioned earlier town area has been extended towards western side i.e., towards Airfield. This exteded area has been demarcated as block number 11. During the survey for Tezu Town study the different localities covered by the above blocks of the town were also identifies as the neighbourhoods by the interviewees of different localities. Out of 218 households surveyed on sample basis for the purpose of Town study, 48

individuals from different blocks belonging to various religions, communities and occupational groups were interviewed for the purpose of studying neighbourihood pattern. The salient features of the 11 neighbourhoods which are also associated with the names of the neighbourhoods as narrated by the individuals are furnished below

Block I - This area is known as Bazar line. Most of the inhabitants of this block are directly associated with business and they are residing near the daily market (ie Anchal Samiti market) area which is mainly located in the adjacent block III.

Block II - Medical Colony is located in this block. Most of the district level Medical Officers and staff members of medical units stationed at Tezu are residing here

Block III - This area is popularly known as A.L.C. line because residents of this area mostly belong to the labour class categorised as auxilary labour corps or ALC in short form.

Block IV - This locality is known as Police Colony Arunachal Pradesh Police personnels and employees of the S.I.B. department are accommodated in Government quarters in this locality.

Block V - This area is commonly known as Club road. The only Club House of Tezu is situated in this block.

Block VI - Quarters of Grade IV staff are located in this block. As such this block is known as Grade IV staff colony.

Block VII - This block is known as Political staff colony. Most of the Government quarters of this locality are alloted to staff members of political departments i.e. staff of D.C.S Office establishments.

Block VIII - The locality is called Government staff colony because Government quarters of this locality are alloted to staff of different Government departments.

Block IX - The locality is known as "Agricultural Farm Colony". This locality is meant for agricultural farm and staff working in the farm.

Block X - This block is known as Education and Officers Colony. Most of the Government quarters of this locality are alloted to the staff of education department and some officers of different departments.

Block XI - The locality is known as Engineering Colony since it is meant for engineering department. Engineering offices as well as the residences of the staff of these offices are locate here.

The tables 80 to 82 and tables 86 and 87 at appendix - A indicate the salient features of the neighbourhoods in details.

Dimension and history of neighbourhood

Among the residents of the neighbourhoods none of the interviewers could point out the boundaries of the neighbourhood correctly. Almost all of them identified their neighbourhoods with the government employees of different departments and different categories of government employees living in the neighbourhoods. However, Block I and V have been identified with market and road respectively. It is, therefore, evidently clear that the dimension of neighbourhood in the view of the interviewees is basically confined to the government employees of different departments and different categories of government employees in which they

live in. Similarly non of the interviewers knows the history of their neighbourhoods. The history of the road or market or the people who live in the neighbourhood was cited as the history of the neighbourhood. The tables 81 to 85 at appendix - A show the physical boundaries of the neighbourhood as well as its history. It is seen from these tables that precisely the primary group of the neighbourhood is in fact category of government employees oriented and not caste, religion or community-oriented.

Further details about neighbourhood pattern of Tezu with respect to. cultural, religious and social activities inside and outside the neighbourhood, purchase of commodities in and outside neighbourhood as narrated by different interviewees, educational facility and its enjoyment in and outside neighbourhood by level of education, medical and recreational facilities and their enjoyment in and outside neighbourhood have been furnishded in table 88 to 101 Appendix - A.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

Family is the core or basic unit of a society. It is an institution universally found in every society of the world. According to American Bureau, off Census family is a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption and residing together. All such persons are considered as members of one family.

The Census of India have adopted household instead of family. Both the terminologies household and family are, however, interrelated with each other. According to the definition of Indian Census a household is a group of persons living together and taking their food from common kitchen unless exigencies of circumstances prevent anyone from doing so.

The pattern of urban family very often differs from the traditional rural family. Urban family is generally characterised by its small size, functional change and mode of inter-actions among its members due to repaid social change and development of new social norms.

In this chapter an attempt has been made to present the family life at Tezu and to examine the extent of changes the institutions have undergone in the changing circumstances for various reasons.

Sample data relating to family life were collected from 218 surveyed households during field survey. Necessary tables have been prepared on the basis of data so collected.

Distribution of households by size

Size of household has some bearing in the urban characteristics. According to 1981 Census, Tezu town had a population of 6239 persons distributed in 1375 households. The corresponding figure for 1971 Census was 4182 and 934 respectively. The average size of the household during the decade has increased from 4.48 in 1971 to 4.54 during 1981 showing only a slight edge but the present survey shows average size of household as only 4.42 a little less than that of last censuses. The average size of the household as seen from the survey does not give any remarkably different picture from other towns in India.

Distribution of households by number of members is furnished in the following statement VIII.1

Statement VIII.1

Distribution of household by number of members

Number of members	Number of household	Number of members
1	2	3
1	23	23
2.	19	38
3.	28	84
4.	41	164
5.	51	255
6.	20	120
7.	19	133
8.	10	80
9.	5	45
10.	1	10
11.	1	11
Total	218	963

The above statement shows that the largest number (51) of households have got a family size of 5 members followed by a group of 41 households having 4 member family which indicates that normal size of the family is 4-5. This is rather a trend well in alignment with the universal conditions prevalent in many urban towns in India. While 15 households have got 8-9 members, only 2 households are having the largest family size consisting of 10-12 members. The lowest family size consisting of only 1 member accounts for 23 households. This incidence of single member households pertaining to as many as 23 out of 218 surveyed households is really a noteworthy feature of the town. This is due to economic and other social factors. To be precised, 92% of the surveyed households consist of 1-7 member family size and the rest 8% are of bigger size comprising 8-12 members.

Households by age of head and size of household

The distribution of sample households by number of members and age of head of household is furnished below in statement VIII.2

Statement VIII.2

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

Age of head of household	Number of households having members								
	Single	2	3	4	5	6 - 7	8 - 9	10 - 12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20 - 29	8	4	5	6	3	4	-	-	30
30 - 39	8	6	16	23	18	10	3	1	85
40 - 49	4	4	3	8	22	19	6	-	66
50 - 59	2	4	3	4	7	6	6	1	33
60 and above	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	19	28	41	51	39	15	2	218

While looking at the age-group of the heads of 218 surveyed households it is found in statement VIII.2 that a sizeable group of 85 families have their heads of households in the age-group 30-39 years 66 household have their heads in age-group 40-49 years. Another 33 head of households belong to the age group 50-59 years, followed by some 30 head of the household falling in the age- group 20-29 years. Only a meagre 3 households have their heads belonging to 60+ years of age group. The overall analysis shows that more than 69 per cent households have middle aged heads of families whose age group are recorded between 30-49 years. Further analysis of the table reveals that in relation to age group of head of households and number of members of households the maximum number of households consisting of 3 to 7 members are headed by persons of 30-49 years of age whereas minimum number of head of households are found in the age group 60+ years which indicates that the middle aged people are generally looking after maximum number of families and bigger size of families as head of the families.

Nature relation of membes to head of households

So far as the composition of households by age and sex of members and their relationship to head of households are concerned, it was found during field investigation that there was not a single household comprising of adult female only. Most of the households (expecting the single member-households)living in the town were found to be composite ones with both husband and wife

living together and providing a family base to the minor children. Agreat majority of the households conform the MacIver's definition of amily as "a group defined by sex relationship sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for procreation and upbringing of children". Migration status of the head of the household, as it appears from the survey, has some direct effect on the composition of the members of the households. It is seen that out of 218 surveyed households 215 heads of households are migrants and out of these 215 households as many as 141 heads of the households are living with their spouse and unmarried sons and daughters, 23 heads of households are living alone and 8 heads of households are living with their spouse only and the others with different nature of relations. However, household having husband and wife only is not found among the non-migrant households. The following statement VIII.3 gives the details of the composition of households with reference to the relation of the heads of the households and migrations status.

Statement VIII.3

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

Nature of relation of members to head of household		Number of households where migration status of head of households is		
		Non-migrant	Migrant	Total
	1	2	3	4
1.	Self (male)	-	23	23
2.	Self, spouse	-	8	8
3.	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughter	1	141	142
4.	Self, spouse, married sons and sons wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	-	1	1
5.	Self, spouse, married brother, brothers wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	-	2	2
6.	Self, spouse, married brother, brothers wife, married son son's wife with/withour unmarried sons and daughters	-	1	1
7.	Self (male) unmarried son/daughter	1	5	6
8.	Self (female) unmarried son/daughter	-	1	1
9.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	-	1	1

1	2	3	4
10. Self, spouse, with or withour unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	-	4	4
11. Self (male) unmarried brother/sister	-	3	3
Others			
12. Self, unrelated	1	4	5
13. Self, brother	-	3	3
14. Self, brothers sister, father's mother	-	4	4
15. Self, brother's son	-	6	6
16. Self, Son	-	2	2
17. Self, brother, sister	-	1	1
18. Self, unmarried sister	-	1	1
19. Self, unmarried daughter with widow mother	-	1	1
20. Self, spouse and unrelated	-	3	3
Total	3	215	218

Types of households or families : Types of households in the town is another interesting aspect to be studied. But before discussing the types families as prevalent at Tezu it may be pertinent to explain how the different types of families have been categorised. Pauline M.Kolenda (1968) has categoried the Indian families into 12 types and the same concept and typology has been adopted in our present study for classifying the surveyed households. These are given in appendix - B. The names of the family types as found in surveyed households are given below

According to the above concept the number of different types of families as found in the sample households are furnished below

Types of families	Number of families
1. Nuclear	161
2. Supplemented Nuclear	8
3. Subnuclear	5
4. Single person	23
5. Supplemented Subnuclear	2
6. Collateral Joint	1
7. Lineal Joint	1
8. Others	17
Total	218

The following statement VIII.4 shows the distribution of sample households by caste, tribes, community of head of household and type of household.

Statement VIII.4

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

Type of household	Number of households where head of household belongs										
	S.C. Harijon	S.T. Digaru Mishmi	Muslim	Chris-tian	Caste Hindu	Jat	Jain	Rajput	Lama	Koch	Gowala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Nuclear	8	17	7	3	25	6	-	-	-	-	1
2. Supplemented nuclear	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Subnuclear	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Single-person	3	2	1	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	-
5. Sublemented subnuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Collateral joint	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.Lineal Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Others	2	4	3	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-
Total	15	26	14	4	32	7	1	3	1	1	1

Statement VIII.4 (Contd.)

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

Number of households where head of household belongs											Type of household
Ahom	Rajo-riya	Kalo-war	Mali	Nadar	Keot	Kalita	Jogi	Brah-min	Kaya-stha	Total	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	27	52	161	1. Nuclear
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	2. Supplemented nuclear
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3. Subnuclear
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	5	23	4. Single-person
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5. Sublemented Sub-nuclear
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6. Collateral joint
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7.Lineal Joint
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	8 Others
4	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	31	64	218	Total

The statement above shows that most of the households (74%) in the town present a nuclear type of family structure consisting of husband, wife with or without unmarried children. Except for 17 supplemented linealcollateral joint family, other types of family are found to be less in number. The table significantly shows that out of 218 surveyed households there are as many as 23 single - person households. This is as stated earlier, partially due to economic factor and partially due to the serviceoriented nature of the town where people from distant places come to stay for employment. They do not prefer to come with large family as a result of which most of the families in the town are of nuclear type.

The above statement VIII.4 further reveals that out of 218 surveyed households thre are as many as 21 castes, tribes and communities, and out of them only 5 caste, tribe and communities have sizeable strength. They are as shown below

Name of caste/Tribe/Community	No.of household
1. Brahmin	31
2. Kayastha	64
3. Gorkha	32
4. Muslim	14
5. Scheduled Tribe	27
6. Scheduled Caste	15

For the rest of the castes, tribes and communities the number of households ranges between 1 and 6. The above statement VIII.4 also reveals that there is much similarity in respect of the type of the households of different religions like Hindus, Muslims, Christins etc, and different castes, tribes and communities. Nuclear type of family is preferred by all religion, castes, tribes and communities. This indicates that religion, caste, tribe or community has got no significant role to play in determining the type of the family. So also nuclear type of family is preferred by overwhelming majority irrespective of the educational level of the heads of the households which clearly suggests that educational level of the head of the household does not have any significant impact on their type of families as it is also revealed from the following statement VIII.5

Statement VIII.5

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

Type of household	Number of households where educational level of household is							
	Illiterate	Education without level	Below primary	Primary	Matric	Diploma and certificate	Degree and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Nuclear	33	1	12	50	40	4	21	161
2. Supplemented nuclear	2	-	1	2	3	-	-	8
3. Subnuclear	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	5
4. Single person	6	-	-	6	4	3	4	23
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
6. Collateral joint	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7. Lineal joint	-	-	-	1		-	-	1
8. Others	1	-	1	9	4	1	1	17
Total	44	1	15	69	53	8	28	218

Members staying outside reason, nature of link with the household

As mentioned earlier, 215 of 218 surveyed households have heads who are migrated and most of them from other states. It is, therefore, quite natural that a good number of households living in the town may have their close relations and kins residing at some places outside the town. The tables from 102 to 116 at appendix A deal with the particulars of such relations and kins and that of the head of the households as well. Among the 218 sampled households 128 or a little more than 58% households are such whose close relatives live at other places outside the town. As many as 291 such absentee members of these 128 households

are scattered over different states of India and most of them are in the neighbouring states. Their relationship with their head of households are father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, wife, brothers, wife and mother-in-law. In this respect occupation, religion, caste, tribe or community of the head of households has no bearing on such pattern of living. There are basically two reasons for their staying outside. These are (1) the households had to leave behind their close relations and kins in their permanent residence to look after their movable/immovable properties and also to look after the education of their children and (2) Facilities for higher education & technical education is not available in Tezu. This is in fact a common feature all over Arunachal Pradesh where baring a few exceptional cases none of the migrants are allowed to construct their own house and settle down permanently except for 2 places there is no degree college or facilities for higher technical education in Arunachal Pradesh. Among different close relations and kins who are staying outside the dependent fathers and mothers account for the highest number. Among others there are some working fathers and brothers who are generally engaged in cultivation and a very few of them are engaged in other occupations, number of employment seekers is insignificant.

While lookign into the remittances sent by the households to the absentee members and those received by the households from the absentee members it is seen from the relevant table that out of 291 absentee members of 128 households 226 of them of 98 households received remittances from Tezu to the tune of Rs.2,17,847.00 in total during the year preceding survey. The maximum remittances are sent to Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in the order of amount. It is interesting to note that only one household belonging to Assam received remittances from 2 absentee members living in Assam and Kerala respectively.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Housing conditions and material culture of a place can well be used as an indices to gauge the degree of urbanisation of that place. The housing pattern, the degree of independency of the houses, the intricacies of housing problems with reference to health and sanitation, the environment surrounding the houses, the ethnic composition in the town blocks etc. discussed in this chapter would indicate the intensity of urbanisation.

During 1981 Census houselisting, a total of 1,374 occupied residential houses were listed in the town showing a remarkable increase of 94.03% over the 1971 Census count. This high percentage of increase in the number of houses obviously indicates that the town is in the processs of development and the momentum of development is considerably high.

Generally speaking there are three most essential requirements of life, viz. food, clothing and housing. One such essential requirement i.e. housing is the subject of discussion in this chapter. In any place, suitable materials available locally and with the least trouble are predominantly used for building houses. In the lush tropical forests of heavy rainfall region of Arunachal Pradesh, the quick growing bamboo, grass, cane, reeds, leaves and wood provide the most commonly used building materials. Because of the heavy rains, it is necessary to make steep roof covering for which the light weight local forest products are best suited. Sometimes, the roofs are made to reach the plinth level as a protection against heavy rains and winds, but rarely such roofs are used as a wall. A wall is separately built to give a rectangular shape to the living space even if the roof had reached almost the plinth level outside. Both for the roofs and the walls, bamboo provides few ideal basic building material, which is well preserved against the smoke emerging continuously from the open fire places inside, around which the domesticity of the tribes concentrate. A roof really looks like the carcass of a methon (Bos frontalis) with bamboo rafters and purlins, which are usually covered by thatch, bamboo leaves, banana leaves, tako (palm) leaves and kinds of grass,which are held tightly with splitted bamboo, tied securedly with canes sliced lengthwise. The sliced canes are the usual tying materials the iron nails play practically no part in building a traditional house of the local tribes

Traditional house type of the local Mishmi tribe of Lohit district can be summerily discussed to find out if there is any impact of urban influence on the pattern of Mishmi houses in Tezu town.

The Mishmi houses are long, made of bamboo, wood cane and have thatch grass roofing constructed on raised platforms. The houses are basha type and have partitions.

Each room is occupied by married couple or relatives. Houses are long in shape and have bamboo structures standing on wooden or bamboo posts fixed on the ground. The whole house stands on a wooden or bamboo structure. It has a portico in the front where people sit and talk after work. The steps are made of bamboo, or wood fixed on one side, slanting below the platform. The floor is made of bamboo tied with cane or rarely the wire. The super structure is made of, bamboo with plank or bamboo wall. The roof is of thatch grass. The front compartment next to the portico is used for guests. Mishmi houses rarely have widows. The long house has one corridor stretching all along the house from the entrance to the extreme end through which is the access to all the rooms. In some houses, there are doors in the middle to enter the house but these are used as exits only. But the visitors should enter through the from door as per their traditional customs. Most of the houses have a floor space of 45' x 15' partitioned in to the required number of rooms depending on the size of the family. There is a hearth in each room where different groups cook their food. Pigs are kept under the house and serve as scaverngers. The grannary of each house is situated close by and is a separate small outhouse where the harvest produce is sotred. The Mishmi like all other tribals often store their valuable buried deep under the grains. The poultry are kept in small crops on either side of the entrance. The inside of each house has its walls decorated with the horns of methons, buffalees etc. The main entrance door of the house is known as Manthang (Miju Mishmi), Hage (Digaru Mishmi)_ and the exit door as Mangung (Miju Mishmi), Ngung (Digaru Mishmi). The houses invariably have a gentle incline towards one side. This is to keep the house stand firmly against prevailing fierce winds and to prevent people sleeping round the fire inside at night from rolling in the fire specially when they have had a little too much apong (local drink of rice). In each house there is an inner overhead loft on which all extra footstuff is kept. It has a ladder leading up to it. Big bamboo containers are placed against the walls inside.

There is a small cradle-like platform suspended above each fire place. Meat is kept on it for preservation by smoking. Chillies, tea and salt are also kept here inside a hollow bamboo container.

The pattern of the Mishmi houses in the town, though insignificant in number, are found to be more or less traditional type in some cases which indicates that during the last 34 years after the establishment of District Headquarters in Tezu there has been no impact of modern type of houses on some of the Mishmi houses in the town. On the contrary, there are some Mishmi houses in the town which are completely Assam 'type house' like the government quarters in the town. This coexistence of traditional type alongwith modern type is suggestive of a transitional point from traditional to modern.

Predominent material

As for types of houses and building materials of other houses in the town, it has been pointed out in the earlier chapters that characteristically Tezu is an administrative town and prior to establishment of district Headquarters at Tezu during 1952 this area was full of jungles with a few houses of local Mishmi people. The entire town area was developed by the government. Except for few private houses all the buildings in the town have been constructed by C.P.W.D. as per government specifications. The government houses are basically two types, S.P. types i.e. semi permanent and O.B. (ordinary basha) type. S.P.

type of house is load-bearing construction which means load of roof is borne by walls and it is single storied. The roofs of this type of houses are made of C.C.I (corrugated galvanised iron) sheets. All houses excluding O.B. type constructed by the government belong to this category of house type. However, a part of the building of the office of the Deputy Commissioner is two storied. Other than this, there are a very few two-storied private buildings with wooden or cement plaster wall and CGI sheet roofing. Cinema hall is the only private RCC (reinforced cement concrete) building with asbestos cement sheet roofing. O.B. type of houses are of simple and ordinary type having kutcha floor or raised platform. The type of houses under the category of S.P. type house are type - I, II, III, IV and V. Particulars of these types of houses are furnished below:

Type - I This type of house is generally allotted to grade-D Govt employees who are in the pay range up to Rs.949/-. Materials for floor consists of mud, cement plaster, wood etc. predominent materias of wall consist of bamboo and mud, wood and cement plaster. C.G.I. sheets or thatch are used for roof. Ceiling materials are bamboo, hesian cloth, wood, ordinary ply wood etc. Doors and windows are generally made of bamboo, wood and glass. Plinth area of this type of house is 365 sq. ft. The house consists of one or two rooms with separate, kitchen, bathroom, latrine etc. Drainage and swerage system have been modernised as per C.P.W.D specifications.

Type - II : This type of house is generally alloted to group 'C' employees who are in the pay range 950-1499. This type of house also consists of 2 rooms with separate kitchen, bath room and latrine etc. The plinth area is 484 sq.ft. Except for bamboo, building materials are same as in type - I.

Type - III : Type III houses are meant for the government servants in the pay range of Rs.1500/- Rs.2799/- (Generally Group B - employees). This type of house has 3 rooms with a plinth area of 600 sq.ft. Building materials are same as used for type-I quarter but bamboos are not used for doors and windows.

Type - IV : The plinth area of this type of house is 900 sq.ft. It consists of 4 rooms with separate bathrooms, kitchen, latrine etc. The employee of higher status in the pay range of Rs.2800- 3599/- are alloted this type of accommodation. There is no difference in building materials from the other type of houses. Bamboo is, however, not used for doors and windows.

Type - V : Government officers in the pay range of Rs.3600-4499 are allotted to this type of quarters. The accommodation is quite spacious covering the plinth area of 1500 sq.ft. and consisting of 5 rooms with separate kitchen, bathroom etc. Drainage and sewerage systems are well maintained by the C.P.W.D. Except for bamboo, same building materials, as in the cases of other type of houses, are used for this type of houses.

There is one more type of house which is called type - VI. Only top ranking officers in the pay range of Rs.4500 and above are provided with this type of quarters covering and area as large as 2,200 sq. ft. But among the surveyed households no quarters was found exactly of this type. This type of bunglow is generally allotted to Deputy Commissioner of the district in the district headquarters. However, the residence of the Deputy Commissioner at Tezu is a very big bunglow type house with all sorts of facilities available in type VI house.

O.B. Type

Walls and floors of this type of houses are made of bamboo, and ordinary roof is made of thatch/leaves (Takopat). O.B. type of house is normally allqted to C.P.W.D/P.W.D labourer but mostly casual labourers are the occupants of this type of houses.

Some Government quarters have more than one unit; but the compounds of the units are demarcated with fencing or wall all around and each unit has separate approach road/gate and separate drainage system. As such, each unit may very well be treated as separate house for our present study.

The data relating to housing and material culture collected from the town have been compiled, tabulated and discussed below :-

Houses in relation to adjoining houses and floor positions

The table 117 indicates that all the 218 sample households have been accommodated in different types of houses. But a common feature is noted that irrespective of locality every household lives in a separate house with compound. Government quarters are maintained by the government. There is no scope for dispute among the neighbouring households with regard to boundary or such other matters, as reported by the informants. None of the households reported to have faced problems of any sort with reference to ethnic, religious, migratory, occupational or other groups. So far as position of the houses of selected households with reference to floor by locality is concerned, all the houses are single storied as it is seen from table 118.

Predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling

As already stated, most of the houses in the town are government staff quarters. Same is the case in the 218 surveyed households. All the government quarters have been constructed as per government specifications according to the type of houses. The materials used for floor, wall, roof and ceiling have already been described in the foregoing paras while describing the types of Government houses. Local Mishmi traditional houses has also been described in the foregoing paras. The table 119 substantiates the above description of predominant materials used for different parts of houses by localities. Distribution of sample houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof, ceiling door and window is furnished in the following Statement IX.1.

Statement IX.1

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

	Parts of houses	Predominant materials	Number of houses
1)	Floor	1. Mud	44
		2. Cement plaster	111
		3. Wood	63
2)	Wall	1. Cement plaster	151
		2. Bamboo and Mud	46
		3. Wood	21
3)	Roof	1. C.G.I. Sheet	169
		2. Thatch	49
4)	Ceiling	1. Hesian Cloth	99
		2. Plywood	47
		3. Wood	29
		4. Bamboo	3
5)	Door and window	1. Wood & Glass	142
		2. Wood	46
		3. Bamboo	30

The above statement shows that cement has been used for floor in maximum number (111 or 50.92 %) of houses whereas majority of (151 or 69.27 %) of the houses have walls made of cement and bamboo/reeds. Corrugated iron sheets have been used for roof in majority (169 or 77.52%) of houses, and the remaining houses have roofs made of thatch only. In most of the houses (142 or 65.14%) wood and glass have been used for doors and windows. So far as ceiling is concerned. Out of 218 surveyed households 40 houses do not have ceiling. Ceiling made of bamboo has been found in 3 houses. The other materials of ceiling are hesiancloth, plywood and wood. Hesiancloth has been used for ceiling in maximum numbers (99 or 45.41%) of houses and a large number (47 or 21.56%) of houses have ceiling made of plywood.

Households classified by number of members, number of rooms occupied and per capita floor space

The living conditions of the townfolk can be well understood from the availability of living space for the residents. The average size of the households is little above 4.1 and average occupant per room is about 2. It can be said that average

size of accomodation of the household is quite hygenic and comfortable in relation to number of occupant per room. The details regarding number of household and number of occupants by sex and number of rooms have been shown in table 120. A striking feature in the table is noted that in general the average number of persons per room per household decreases as the number of room per household increases irrespective of different localities but it differs from locality to locality of the town. However, in each of households with five rooms and six rooms (found in Block 10 only), the average number of persons per room per household is 3. The reason for this feature may be attributed to the fact that the different types of government quarters are allotted to different government employees as per their grade and pay. The problem of inadequate space for the residents can be further understood by the classification of the availability of rooms by the married couple with their off springs. Table 121 throws light in this regard. The table furnishing the number of households classified by number of married couples without other members aged 5 and above, with other members aged 5 yrs and above and number of rooms occupied by them shows that there is no instance where households with more than one married couple live in one room with other members aged 5 yrs and above. The table also indicates that only 16 or 9.58% of total surveyed households with married couples are found with one married couple living in one room with other members aged 5 yrs and above. It indicates that in quite a few houses. There is no privacy which otherwise suggests that in regard to the availability of rooms to the residents there is very little problems of inadequate space. However, the houses of these 9.58 % households, as observed during survey, are mostly private temporary structures on the river bank and the government quarters allotted to group 'D' staff (i.e. type I house).

The living space or the per capita floor space available to the town dwellers also indicates the intensity of the problem of insufficient space prevalent in the town. Per capita floor space in relation to household and its members classified by locality has been furnished in table 122. The table shows the maximum per capita floor space (16 sq.meters and above) and per capita space of the range 6-9 sqs metres are available in all blocks. There are 50 households (about 23 %) with 99 members (little above 9%) who are enjoying the maximum per capita floor space. The minium per capita floor space (i.e. 2-3 sq.metres) are found in the minimum number of blocks. The number of such households is also minimum (10 or 4.59 %) with minimum number of members 74 or (7.68%). Per capita floor space of the range 6-9 sq.metres is hold by the maximum number of households (69 or 31.65%) with maximum number of members 343 or 35.62%) distributed in all the blocks as stated above.

Availability of amenities

Table 123 furnishes the information about the availability of different amenities in the households. The table shows that separate bathroom, Kitchen, Lavotory, source of water for drinking and washing (tap water), electricity are available in bulk of the houses since majority of these are government quarters provided with all these amenities. There are some surveyed temporary and permanent private houses which account for about 25 % of the surveyed household where some of these amenities are not available. Amenities available in such temporary houses/households have been discussed more elaborately in the next chapter (i.e. chapter X)

Tenural Status

It has already been stated that very small number of households including a few migrants have their own house in the town. They account for only 32 or 14.68% of the total number of surveyed households. As many as 165 (or 75.69%) households live in quarters allotted to them by the government. Households living in rented houses accounts for 21 or 9.63% of the surveyed households. These houses are shop-cum residence and most of the owners of these houses are local people. Out of 11 blocks, rental houses are found in only 6 blocks. Blocks No.5,7 and 11 have government quarters only.

Tezu town is dominated by inmigrants . Inmigrants are temporary settlers of the town. Most of the immigrants are government employees. In the event of their transfer or retirement they leave the place with their family members and belongings. Hence, only 75 or 34.4% of households are found to have their duration of stay in the town beyond 10 years as revealed by the following statement IX.2.

Statement IX.2

Number of households in the town by duration of stay in the present residence and tenural status of the house

Duration of present residence	Number of household living in houses which are			
	Owned	Rented Pvt.houses	Govt. quarters	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 1 year	1	-	11	12
1 - 4 years	2	3	64	69
5 - 9 years	8	8	46	62
10 + years	21	10	44	75
Total	32	21	165	218

The details of the tenural status of the surveyed households in the town are given in table 124.

Furniture

Information regarding possession of furniture by the town folk were collected during the survey. Table 125 shows various items of furniture found in possession of the surveyed households by locality and duration of their stay in the present residence. The table is self explanatory. However, a statement is given below to show the number of households having different furniture by locality.

Statement IX.3

Number of households having different furniture by locality

Locality	Total no.of house-holds	No. of households having no furniture	Number of households having				
			Chair	Table	Divan	Cot	Newar Cot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tezu Town	218	-	208	196	4	218	1
Bazar line (Block - 1)	14	-	10	10	-	14	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	18	-	18	18	-	18	-
ALC Line (Block - 3)	20	-	18	14	-	20	-
Police Colony (Block - 4)	21	-	21	18	-	21	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	17	-	17	17	-	17	-
Grade IV Staff colony (Block - 6)	28	-	24	21	-	28	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	9	-	9	9	-	9	-
Staff Colony (Block - 8)	36	-	36	36	3	36	1
Agri. Farm Colony (Block - 9)	4	-	4	3	-	4	-
Education & Office colony (Block - 10)	34	-	34	34	1	34	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	17	-	17	16	-	17	-

Statement IX.3

Number of households having different furniture by locality

Locality	Number of households having						Locality
Almirah	Dressing table	Meat safe	Tea Table	Alna	Bench	Stool	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
4	4	21	1	4	2	1	Tezu Town
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block - 1)
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block - 2)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ALC Line (Block - 3)
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Police Colony (Block - 4)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block - 5)
2	-	7	-	-	1	-	Grade IV Staff colony (Block - 6)
-	1	3	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block - 7)
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Staff Colony (Block - 8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agri. Farm Colony (Block - 9)
1	2	7	-	3	-	-	Education & Office colony (Block - 10)
-	-	3	1	1	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block - 11)

It is seen from the above statement that every household more or less has furniture of one type or the other. The most common item of furniture available in the sample households are chairs, tables and cots.

Utensils

It have been observed during the survey that as in other towns utensils made of steel, aluminium and cast iron are mostly used in this town. All the households irrespective of their communities, occupation, religion and economic and migration status more or less use utensils made of steel, aluminium and cast iron for cooking as well as for serving food. Some household use utensils made of different materials. But the utensils made of different materials may somewhat be corelated with the economic status of the household. A thorough study of the tables 126 and 127 at Appendix however, reveals that migrants from other districts of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Nepal mostly use utensils made of Aluminium for cooking and serving food. Table 26.2 further reveals that Brahmins, Kayasthas, Gorkhas, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Muslims and Christians mostly use utensils made of aluminium for cooking and serving food as well. In general great majority of the households use utensils made of aluminium for the purpose of cooking and serving food as indicated by the following statement IX.4.

The following statement shows that out of 218 sample households as many as 203 or 93.12 per cent are using aluminium utensils and 112 or 51.38 per cent are using steel utensils and 69 or 31.65 per cent are using cast iron utensils for cooking purpose. Similarly, as many as 190 or 87.16 per cent of the total sample households are using aluminium utensils, 122 or 55.96 per cent are using steel utensils and only 2 or 0.92 per cent are using bell-metal utensils for serving food.

Light and fuel

The pattern of the consumption of fuel and light by the town folk can be understood from the following statement IX.5.

Statement IX.4

Materials of which utensils are made by locality

Locality	Total no.of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of			Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of		
		Stainless Steel	Aluminium	Cast Iron	Stainless steel	Aluminium	Bell metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tezu Town	218	112	203	69	122	190	2
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	14	5	14	6	5	14	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	18	12	17	-	10	15	-
ALC Line (Block - 3)	20	10	20	2	10	20	-
Police Colony (Block - 4)	21	13	19	6	13	16	1
Club Road (Block - 5)	17	15	17	1	15	17	-
Grade IV staff colony (Block - 6)	28	10	28	24	12	28	-
Police Colony (Block - 7)	9	8	9	6	9	7	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	36	19	30	6	21	25	-
Agril. Farm Colony (Block - 9)	4	1	4	3	1	3	-
Educational Officers Colony (Block - 10)	34	11	32	8	15	34	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	17	8	13	7	11	11	1

Statement

Light and fuel by locality and

Locality	Total number	Migrant household					
		Number using fuel				Number using Light	
		Fire wood	Kerosene oil	Gas	Electricity	Electricity	Kerosene oil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	14	11	2	-	2	9	5
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	18	15	7	-	5	17	-
ALC Line (Block - 3)	20	19	1	1	-	17	2
Police Colony (Block - 4)	21	17	7	1	2	19	2
Club Road (Block - 5)	17	17	4	1	-	17	-
Grade IV staff colony (Block - 6)	28	27	1	-	-	23	5
Political Colony (Block - 7)	9	7	6	-	-	8	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	36	32	6	-	-	36	-
Agnt. Farm Colony (Block - 9)	4	4	-	1	-	3	1
Edn&Officers Colony (Block - 10)	34	30	12	1	-	27	7
Enginering Colony (Block - 11)	17	12	7	1	-	14	3
Total	218	191	53	6	9	190	25

IX.5

migration status of household

non-migrant. households					
Number using fuel			Number using light		
Fire wood	Kerosene Oil	Gas	Electricity	Kerosene Oil	Locality
9	10	11	12	13	1
-	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block - 1)
1	1	-	1	-	Medical Colony (Block - 2)
1	-	-	-	1	ALC Line (Block - 3)
	-	-	-	-	Police Colony (Block - 4)
-	-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block - 5)
-	-	-	-	-	Grade IV staff colony (Block - 6)
1	-	-	1	-	Political Colony (Block - 7)
-	-	-	-	-	Staff Quarters (Block - 8)
-	-	-	-	-	Agri. Farm Colony (Block - 9)
-	-	-	-	-	Edn&Officers Colony (Block - 10)
-	-	-	-	-	Enginering Colony (Block - 11)
3	1	-	2	1	Total

Statement

Presence of luxury and

Locality	Total no.of households	No.of households possessing no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing			
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Transistor	Television
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	14	3	11	3	9	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	18	2	16	5	14	1
ALC Line (Block - 3)	20	4	16	4	12	-
Police Colony (Block - 4)	21	1	19	8	18	1
Club Road (Block - 5)	17	-	17	11	14	-
Grade IV staff colony (Block - 6)	28	1	25	5	21	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	9	-	9	3	9	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	36	1	34	6	27	-
Agri. Farm Colony (Block - 9)	4	-	4	1	4	-
Edn&Officers Colony (Block - 10)	34	4	30	4	24	-
Enginering Colony (Block - 11)	17	1	16	2	11	-
Total	218	17	197	52	163	2

IX.6

costly goods by locality

No. of households possessing			Others				Locality
Record Player	Tape recorder	Sewing machine	Camera	Car	Jeep	Bicycle	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
1	2	1	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block - 1)
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block - 2)
-	4	-	-	-	-	4	ALC Line (Block - 3)
-	8	3	1	-	-	-	Police Colony (Block - 4)
3	9	1	-	-	-	3	Club Road (Block - 5)
-	3	3	-	-	-	3	Grade IV staff colony (Block - 6)
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block - 7)
1	9	-	-	-	-	-	Staff Quarters (Block - 8)
1	1	-	1	1	1	1	Agri. Farm Colony (Block - 9)
1	9	-	1	-	-	-	Edn&Officers Colony (Block - 10)
1	6	-	-	-	-	-	Enginering Colony (Block - 11)
8	57	8	3	1	1	11	Total

Firewood being easily available is generally used as domestic fuel by a great majority of the households in the town. The above statement reveals that out of 218 sample households 191 or 87.61 per cent use firewood as domestic fuel. Quite a number of households use Kerosine in addition to firewood or as substitute of it.

Among the 215 migrant households 194 or 88.29 per cent use firewood as domestic fuel. An insignificant number of households use gas/ electricity in addition to firewood/kerosene oil. Gas is,however, not locally available. The gas cylinders are to be collected by the consumers from Tinsukia (in Assam) about 150 kms away from the town. Kerosine is more or less used in all the localities except for Block.9 (i.e., Agricultural farm colony). Firewood is the main domestic fuel for all the 3 non-migrant households in three different localities.

For lighting, electricity is used by most of the households. Out of 218 households as many as 192 or 88.07 per cent households use electricity for lighting. And out of these 192 households only 2 households are non-migrant. Kerosene is used for lighting by 26 or 11.92 per cent households of whom only 1 household is non-migrant. During survey it was observed that kerosene was exclusively used for lighting by those households only who were living in private houses since all government quarters are electrified.

Luxury goods

Presence of various luxury and costly goods in the surveyed households by locality is shown in the statement IX.6.

The above statement reveals that out of 218 surveyed households as many as 201 or 92.20 per cent households possess one or more items of luxury and costly goods and 17 or 7.80 per cent have none of these items. The statement further shows that 197 or 90.37 per cent and 163 or 74.77 per cent households possess wrist watch and transistor respectively. Tape recorder and table clock are possessed by 57 or 26.15 percent and 52 or 23.85 per cent sample households. The possession of costly luxury items like television, car and jeep is very meagre. Only 2 households have reported having television whereas car and jeep is owned by one household each. Other items like record player, sewing machine and bicycle are found in possession of a small number of households.

Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality, religion, caste/tribe/community, educational level and occupation of head of household are furnished in table 128 to 130 at appendix. The table reveal that religion, caste, tribe, community, educational level and occupation of the head of the household do not play any important role so far as presence of luxury and costly goods in a household is concerned. Presence of these goods in a household basically depend to a large extent upon the economic condition and necessity of the household as it was observed during the survey. Localitywise distribution of the luxury and costly goods shows that all the households of Block 5, Block 7 and Block 9 do possess one or more item of luxury and costly goods while a great majority of the households in other eight localities have such common articles.

Dress

Dress of an individual depends upon his place of migration or origin, education and occupation. But Tezu is an exception in this regard. There is hardly any variation of dresses among the people hailing from different places and having different level of education and pursuing different occupation. Here in Tezu the dress of the town dwellers is almost invariably same. Men generally wear trousers and shirt, only a few of them wear dhoti and shirt when they go out, but while at home they wear pyjama or lungi and punjabi or shirt. The most popular among men are trousers and shirts. During winter they use coats and sweaters. The minor males normally use halfpant/trousers and shirts.

The females mostly wear saree over a peticoat and blouse. During winter they wear woolen sweater and shawls, Some local woman wear *'gale'* over a peticoat and blouse and in winter they use wrapper also.

CHAPTER X

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

Urban life in the present day world is beset with the most persistent problem of slums. To speak truly, the problem of slum dwelling all over the world and more particularly in the Afro-Asian countries has become a growing phenomenon and it is high time to put all energy to tackle it up right now. Slums are the breeding grounds for most of the crimes, unsocial activities, delinquency and communicable diseases. In a word, these areas are the chief sources of all types of evils and unlawful activities. Today, alongwith the pace of growing urbanisation, an overwhelmingly large number of families occupy slums of any or all dimensions.

Slums are of all types and forms all over the world; but it may vary from one type to another both in form and extent. However, certain general characteristics are found to be commonly present in this respect in most of the cities and towns. These are- inadequate housing, deficient facilities, overcrowding and congestion, unhygenic, filthy and polluted surrounding etc, leading to poor sanitation and health practices, poor education, deviant behaviour, general apathy and social isolation. People living in slum areas are isolated from the general power structures and are regarded as inforier in all respects in the cities and towns.

The above observations are justified fully in case of slums pertaining to big cities or towns where slum living has become a part of life of the people who originally were forced into slum environment due to compelling socio-economic circumstances. But a very small town of Arunachal Pradesh like Tezu has nothing to compare in the said dimension and intensity of slum. And this is more so because of the fact that Tezu township is quite different from those other towns of India in its history, growth pattern and administration. Tezu with a population of only 6,239 (as per 1981 Census) was declared as Census town recently in 1971 Census. Only 19 years before it was declared as town, Tezu was established as the district head quarters. Prior to that, the area of present Tezu was a dense forest with very scanty human habitation. District headquarters was established in well planned way leaving no scope for expansion in natural process and such there has been no possibility of haphazard growth. Tezu being the district headquarters since its inception is mainly an administrative centre rather than a centre for trade, commerce or industry and so the government employees only form the gamut of its population. Government employees most of whom are migrants are provided with free accommodation. The quantum of persons coming for trade, commerce and like economic pursuits are limited since there is restriction from government. None from outside the state is allowed to enter into the state without valid government permit. Permanent settlement is

also not allowed to the people of other states. Thus a planned town, with a very dimunitive size of population where everything is constructed in systematic way and entries and settlement of outsiders are restricted leaves hardly any scope for growth of any slum or blighted area. Consequently, over survey could not pick up an area at Tezu which could actually be called a slum area as such.

Any urban centre offers a number of advantage to eke out a living, over and above employment opportunities in different departments for which there occurs a regular influx of outside population belonging to both rural and less developed urban areas of the State as of outside the State also. In general, this group of immigrant is interested in settling semi-permanently, if not permanently, within the urban area, particularly as near as possible to their places of work. If this influx is from the low caste groups or from the economically weaker sections, they avail of the cheapest possible shelter in the town and they find shelter in the slums. These slums are the worst kind of shelter concentrated in unhealthly locations situated generally within the town limit. One small area in block No. 10 on the river bank, however, shows such characteristics to some extent. This area is inhabited by some fishermen belonging to scheduled caste - fisherman community hailing from Bihar. Their main and sole occupation is catching fishes in the river and selling it in the town. Besides them, there are some people belonging to Bengali Muslim community hailing from Assam. They are cycle rickshaw pullars, hand cart pullars or daily labourers. They have settled there temporarily although some of them have brought their family also. There are about 20-25 such families including those in the adjacent Block. Their houses are kutcha. There is no set pattern of their settlement or in designing their houses. Their primary building materials consist of bamboo, wood, straw, mud etc. These houses are poorly constructed huts, with little or no facility for ventilation. The roofs of their houses are made of thatch. The walls and floors are of mud or split bamboo. Their houses are not at all hygenic. Height of the houses is very low and most of the houses are having only one room. For their latrine and other natural calls they use open air space. The locality is devoid of any public water tap, road lighting or any public latrine. These people have migrated in search of livelihood. Water supply, domestic electricity supply, drainage facility, etc. are absent in this locality. These people use river water for drinking, cooking, bathing or washing purposes. For lighting their houses, all the households are seen to have kerosene lamps.

Settlement of families here being of purely temporary nature, this area can not be called a 'Slum' area in the strict sense of term.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Elite Structure

In any society or organisation, generally, it is the upright and enlightened few with economic status and or educational bias supported by their social or political activities are counted. They, therefore, represent the people who can influence various decisions affecting the social upliftment and economic well being. Invariably, it is this group of influencial and limited few in which the authority and power gets concentrated by tradition or usage.

To be precise, elites of the town thus include public servants, lawyers, doctors, teachers, progressive farmers, businessmen, contractors, social and political workers, presidents or chairman of local bodies, panchayat samities, Co-operative societies etc. Thus, they command special respect and position in their respective localities and in the town as a whole. During the survey an attempt was made to locate such popular circles and incumbents that actually formed the elite structure of Tezu. Persons belonging to different castes, tribes or communities with different educational levels and engaged in different occupations were interviewed for the purpose.

Influential and respected persons

The structure of power and prestige in different neighbourhoods as well as in the township as a whole is not confined to any particular caste/tribe, level of education or occupation.

Relevant tables 131 and 133 at the appendix - A show that in all the eleven blocks of the town 55 persons (5 from each block) have been named by the interviewees as most respectable persons and likewise 55 persons (5 from each block) have been named as most influential persons. Particulars of their Castes, communities, educational level and occupations have also been furnished in these tables. The tables indicate that for being respected or influential in a locality or neighbourhood it is not at all imperative that the person(s) must belong to a particular caste or community. Similarly, Higher level of education is not necessarily needed to wield power, prestige and influence. Further, only nature of occupation or profession like government service, business, doctor, social service etc. of a person does not have any importance as such for being respected or influential person. Although, an illiterate person may also be respected or influential one in certain locality, nobody has mentioned name of such person. The tables also show that some persons have been commonly cited as respected as well as influential persons in the same neighbourhood or locality.

So far as respected and influential persons at Tezu are concerned, the table 132 and 134

at appendix - A give account of five most respected and influential persons of the town respectively.

The following statement gives some information about five respected persons of Tezu town who hold some command over the social and political life in the area.

Statement XI.1

List of five most respected persons at Tezu

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/ Tribe/ Commu-nity	Education	Occupation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sri R.M.Chakra-vorty	48	Male	Brahmin	BE	Contractor	Popular as social and political worker.
2.	Sri J.Tripathi	49	Male	Brahmin	MA	Principal,Govt. Higher Seco-ndary School	Popular as educationist
3.	Sri Radheshyam Sharma	50	Male	Brahmin	Class X	Business	Popular as social worker
4.	Sri K.Modi	42	Male	Brahmin	B.Sc	Business	Popular as social worker
5.	Srj S.Chai	38	Male	Miju Mishmi	BA	Business	Popular as social worker

The number of persons named as most influential in the town are furnished in the following statement XI.2.

Statement XI.2

List of five most influential persons at Tezu

SL. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sri Subrang Tayeng	37	Male	Digaru Mishmi(ST)	B.A	Business
2.	Sri Sobeng Tayeng	48	Male	Digaru Mishmi(ST)	M.A	Ex-M.P.
3.	Sri Kafriso Krong	37	Male	Miju Mishmi (ST)	B.A	Minister, Arunachal Pradesh.
4.	Sri Nakul Chai	28	Male	Miju Mishmi (ST)	B.A	Business
5.	Sri Bankim Mazumdar	67	Male	Kayastha (Hindu)	Matric	Business

Short biographical sketches of the above mentioned five influential persons are furnished below.

Short biographical sketches of the important and influential persons

1. Shri Subrang Tayeng:- He belongs to the Digaru Mishmi tribe and hails from Tafragam Village. He obtained his B.A. degree from J.N.College Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh. Although qualified, he did not go for government service but preferred to start his own business. He is doing business in log wood and is a supplier to government as well as to private parties. He is the owner of a Cinema hall '*Yamu Aang Talkies*' in Tezu which is the only full-fledged Cinema house and the main source of recreation of the inhabitants in and around the town.

2. Shri Sobeng Tayeng : He hails from a rich family in the village Tafragam and a local scheduled tribe (Digaru Mishmi). He did his M.A. from Guwahati University. Inspite of his high education he did not like to join any government service but preferred to remain as an ardent social worker and a political leader. He was one of the first five Ministers of Arunachal Pradesh (then

North-East Frontier Agency(NEFA). In 1977 Parlimentary election, he was elected M.P. from the Arunachal East parliamentary constituency in Congress (I) ticket. Again in 1984, he contested as an independent candidate for the Tezu-Hayuliang Assembly seat, but lost marginally to the Congress (I) candidate Shri K.Krong. Presently he is engaged in various types of social works.

3. Shri Kafriso krong : Belonging to the Miju-Mishmi tribe he hails from Hayuliang area. He was graduated from J.N.College, Pasighat. As a local political leader, he is very popular. Both in 1979 and 1984 General Election he was elected as M.L.A. from Tezu-Hayuliang Assembly constituency as Congress(I) candidate and both the times he was offered berths as Cabinet Minister in the Arunachal Pradesh ministry headed by shri Gegang Apang. He is respected very much throughout the state as a good social and political leader.

4. Shri Nakul Chai: He is an influential local businessman and comes from the Miju-mishmi tribe. He is born and brought up at Tezu itself. He took his B.A. degree from J.N.College, Pasighat. He also preferred business and social service to government job. A supplier of various kinds of wood and a flourishing businessman of the town, he owns a printing press. He holds influence in the area as a good social and political worker.

5. Shri Bankim Mazumdar : A popular businessman of Tezu since pretty long back, he hails from a Hindu Bengali Community of Tinsukia (Assam). He is a proprietor of a very big departmental store and a pharmacy which is the only pharmacy at Tezu. He is a reputed government supplier too. He is the most popular representative and mouth-piece of business community and an influential person in the town.

It is seen from the above two statements that as regards position of respect, although out of 5, 4 persons belonging to Brahmin have been named as the most respected person at the town. They in fact are held in high esteem usually for their selfless service to the society. A man may earn respect in his society by virtue of the good qualities of his head and heart. On the other hand in the case of the most influential persons of Tezu, besides active participation in various social works, dominating influence upon the economic life of the town and active participation in political parties are the main factors for the niche of social influence, power and prestige. On the whole the leadership pattern, power, influence and special position in the town basically have relevance to socio-economic as well as political bearing as is evident from the above statements. It was observed during the survey that all the above persons on influence score do have the requisite background. A striking feature is also noted that except for one all the most influential persons at Tezu belong to local Mishmi tribe and all of them are highly educated.

Political mobilisation and activities

There is no antecedence of party politics in Arunachal Pradesh. It is only recently that the

people of the pradesh have entered the age of politics which is still in an infantile stage. The first Assembly election was held in February, 1978. The first ever general election on the basis of universal adult franchise was held in Arunachal Pradesh in March, 1977 which was only for parliamentary election. Earlier in 1972, adult franchise was introduced by Panchayat election. In absence of municipality or any such local body in the town there is no scope of any political activity for local body election.

At present there are mainly two political parties, viz, Congress(I) Party and the Peoples party of Arunachal Pradesh(PPA), a regional Party, which is operating in the state as well as in Tezu town. Other than Congress(I) Party, the role of national political parties like the Congress (S), Janata, Lok Dal, BJP, CPI, and CPI(M) are conspicuously absent there.

Congress(I) party

A unit of the Indian National Congress was founded in Arunachal Pradesh only in October 1972 and the two nominated members of Parliament had joined the Congress (I) Party. The party is seen to be very active and popular in the town. The Congress(I) Party has a district office at Tezu which is functioning there since 1972 or since the date of its inception in the state. The membership of the Party is open to all persons without any bar of caste/creed, community or occupation. While the primary membership fee is Rs.1/-, the annual fee for active party membership is Rs.25/-. The number of total membership claimed by the party is around 8,000. The number of active membership is, however, not known.

Various policies and programmes of the party in the district are implemented jointly by the President and the General Secretary of the District Congress Committee with the active help of other office bearers of the executive committee. Both the Assembly and the Parliamentary seats were won by the nominees of the Congress (I) Party in the last General Election held on 24th December, 1984.

People Party of Arunachal Pradesh (PPA)

The Peoples party of Arunachal Pradesh which is purely a regional party come into being in the State around March,1977. The party is not so active in the town as the Congress(I) Party is. It has a district office at Tezu. Although in the last General Election of December, 1984, the party had contested the seat of Arunachal East Parliamentary constituency, their nominee had lost it to the Congress (I) Party.

The following two statements (No.XI.3 and XI.4) will show the position of different political parties in the State Assembly election and the Lok Sabha election held in December, 1984, for Tezu-Hayuliang Assembly Constituency and Arunachal East Parliamentary Constituency (Tezu town included). An idea about the voting behaviour of the people of Tezu can also be framed from these statements. The information was collected from the District Election office, Tezu.

Statement XI.3

Particulars of State Legislative Assembly Election held in 1984

Name of Constituency	Reserved or Unreserved	Name of Candidate.	Name of political parties	Valid votes polled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Tezu-Hayuliang Assembly Constituency.	Reserved for S.T.	Shri Kafriso Krong.	Indian National Congress (I)	5,297	Elected
		Shri Khengyaso Kri	Independent.	315	
		Shri Sobeng Tayeng	Independent	4,343	

Total electorates - 13,931 ; Total votes polled - 10,620 ; Valid votes - 9,955 ; Rejected - 665.

Statement XI.4

Particulars of Election for Parliament held in 1984

Name of Constituency	Reserved or Unreserved	Name of Candidate.	Name of political parties	Valid votes polled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal East Parliamentary Constituency	Reserved for S.T.	Shri Bakeng Pertin	Peoples Party	794*	
		Shri D.S Pokwang	Independent	323*	
		Shri Yora Petin	Independent	3,554*	
		Shri L.Wanglat	Independent	430*	
		Shri Wangfa Lowang	Indian National Congress (I)	4,953*	Elected

* Data relates to Tezu-Hayuliang Assembly Constituency only.

According to information collected, the turn out of voters in 1984 general Election was excellent recording more than 70%. Majority of the electorates belonged to Tezu town and their turn out were very high.

CHAPTER XII

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

For healthy and modern living adequate provision of community facilities or cultural amenities like libraries, clubs, reading rooms, town halls etc. have become essential as these provide scope for increased efficiency and economic utilisation of leisure time. In the context of present day complexities of urban life, the importance of community facilities or cultural amenities are considered as the most essential elements which, perhaps, needs little elaboration. These facilities and services should be rationally controlled and judiciously provided in accordance with the needs of the community.

Tezu has been planned on neighbourhood principle. In neighbourhood planning all amenities pertaining to community and public utility services are provided within easy reach of the urbanities. Keeping this in view the cultural and recreational facilities available in the town were studied during the survey.

Cultural and recreational facilities

One of the most fundamental characteristics of recreation in all its forms is that it is an activity in which the individual engages because of his own desire and free will and not out of compulsion. In planning for urban recreation, it must be borne in mind that an activity which is recreation to one individual or a group may be an actual disturbance for many others. Today, however, in every urban community, recreation has come to be recognised as one of the very essential functions to be patronised by the government contrary to earlier times when recreation was neglected and looked as a private responsibility. Hence, the policy decision has to be made in selecting those recreational programmes and facilities which do best suit the needs of a particular urban community. The general purpose of recreation thus becomes significant.

The general functions of recreation has been to enable people to refresh themselves by engaging in activities after the day's hard labour and thus to release surplus energy or to gain energy for fresh work. So the purpose of recreation is based upon the individual needs or education, entertainment and self expression. According to these needs the various cultural and recreational centres and their activities that a small Indian town is likely to have, are available in Tezu, although few in number because of its small area and demunitive size of population.

Cinema

Of all means of recreation, the cinema is one of the commonest media for peoples entertainment.

At Tezu, although there is only one cinema hall, viz., "*Yamu Aang Talkies*", In addition to this the Tezu Club also holds cinema shows twice a week since 1966.

The *Yamu Aang Talkies* was incepted in 1979. A local tribal inhabitant is the proprietor of the cinema hall. The wall of the cinema hall is RCC built with A.C. sheet roofing. Total floor area covered is 60'X100' with 100' projection length. The total sitting capacity of the hall is for about 450 persons. Film shows are held regularly-daily one show from 6.00 P.M. to 9 P.M. besides two shows on all sundays. Mostly Hindi feature films are screened in the hall. On an average a minimum of 350 tickets are sold per day during peak season of January/February. During field survey it was reported that many of the households prefer to see movie for recreation.

Club

(i) Tezu club

The Tezu Club was established in 1966. The Club has a building of its own which was constructed by government aid. The walls of the building are semi-permanent type and the roof is made of C.G.I (corrugated galvanised Iron) sheets. It has a big hall with a floor space of 50' X 80'. Tezu club is an amateur club as also a source of entertainment for the town people. There is no limitation or restriction to membership of the club. The club provides facilities for both indoor and some outdoor games mainly badminton besides film shows. Weekly two film shows are held in the Tezu club hall on Saturday and Sunday. On an average 170 tickets are sold per day during peak season of January and February. Expenditures on maintenance of the club are met from the profits of the cinema shows and membership fees of Rs.2/- per member per month. Every year the club organises 2/3 cultural functions. All important public and government functions are held in Tezu club building. Besides, on all important national festival days, some cultural shows are held in Tezu Club. Film shows are suspended on all such occasions to facilitate holding of meetings and other functions. Dramas are also occasionally staged by the member of the club. During 1978-79, the club had staged two social dramas - *Upapath* (Assamese) and *Pahari Beshe*(Bengali). When a drama is staged, a good number of people turn up to witness. Sometimes the club auditorium fails to accommodate the interested public. People from all walks of life willingly buy tickets for these shows; pushing-sale of tickets is not necessary.

(ii) Local Cultural Upgrading Centre

Another voluntary organisation of the town, established recently in the year 1985 has been the "Local Cultural Upgrading Centre". Main source of income is government aid from welfare fund. There is no specific class bar for being associated with the centre' but there is limitation and certain restrictions to membership. Generally, those who are interested in performing cultural programmes are taken as its members. Rate of subscription is Rs.10/- per member per month. Its area of operation is within the town limit. Improvement and promotion of local cultural traits has been its primary aim.

Circus and theatres

It was gathered during field survey that circus parties and professional mobile theatre parties have not yet made inroads to the town.

Sports and games

Sports activities do not provide the desired avenues of entertainment to the town people. Among all the games and sports, football provides the maximum opportunity for recreation and enjoyment to the town dwellers, especially to the young generation. This is a common popular game attracting most of the people and is played mostly by the young boys throughout the year in the town where is an open space.The game of Cricket is of recent origin in the town and is not yet gained popularity. Boys of local High and Higher Secondary School do play cricket occasionally during winter season. In the school play ground, occasional sports activities like the annual games and sports are held.

Park

There is only one park namely Arun vihar Park. Compared to the area and population size of the town the park is big in area. It is located almost in the heart of the town. The park has a few shadow trees and flowering plants and does not have aesthetic touch to make it attractive to the elders other than a few occasional senile visitors. However, the play equipment provided in the Park attracts children.

Play ground

Two play grounds namely, Jubilee ground and school play ground cater to the need of sports and games. While the Jubilee ground is meant for use of the general public and the schools, the play ground of the Higher Secondary School is generally used by the school children for games and sports. The Jubilee ground is big enough for holding public functions, sports and games while the school play ground of the Higher Secondary School is small. Both the play grounds are centrally located in the town.

Radio

The All India Radio centre covering an area of 15 kms was established in the town on 15th August, 1967. The centre regularly broadcast its programmes everyday for 5 hours from 4.30 P.M to 9.30 P.M. which includes educational and entertainment items in addtion to news and information in local Mishmi, Khamti and Arunachali Assamese dialect. Many of the people listen to radio programmes of different Radio centres during their leisure time.

Library and reading room

The importance of Library-cum-reading room vis-a-vis club houses in the present day urban life can not be gainsaid. For relaxation of body and mind after strenuous physical and mental labour. The role of clubs, library and reading room is immense. These are also meant for improvement of knowledge and social relationship among the urbanites. Besides, these centres are places for social congregation that help to improve mutual understanding and exchange of ideas.

District library

The District Library, Tezu can be singled out to be such an institution. The library is under the direct charge of the District Research Officer and the keeper of the Museum is the part time Librarian of it. The library can be used by all people, although the main users of the library have been the government employees. It being a district library, also caters to the need of the whole district. Books of all types like fiction, drama, childrens story book, history, biography, economic, political

and social literature, journals on different topics etc. are available in the library. Books and journals are found mainly on five different languages viz., English, Assamese, Hindi, Bengali and Malayalam. Approximate number of books (language-wise) are given below.

1.	English	-	3,691 Nos.
2.	Assamese	-	3,532 Nos.
3.	Hindi	-	2,949 Nos.
4.	Bengali	-	2,519 Nos.
5.	Malayalam	-	0,926 Nos.

Newspapers and journals

Newspapers and journals have much to do in arousing social consciousness among the people. The number of the newspapers and periodicals used show the extant of social awareness. The statement XII-1 given below shows the number of newspapers and journals in circulation in the town.

Statement XII.1

Newspapers, Journals and periodicals by type in circulation in Tezu town

Sl. No.	Name	Language	Place from where published	Kind of circulation	No.of Circulation
1.	Assam Tribune	English	Guwahati	Daily	75
2.	Dainik Asom	Asaamese	Guwahati	Daily	32
3.	Sentinel	English	- do -	- do -	10
4.	Times of India	English	New Delhi	- do -	41
5.	Statesman	English	Calcutta	- do -	24
6.	Nava Bharat	Hindi	New Delhi	- do -	31
7.	illustrated Weekly	English	Bombay	Weekly	32
8.	Dhaarmayug	Hindi	- do -	- do -	28
9.	Blitz	English	- do -	- do -	12
10.	Nilachal	Assamese	Guwahati	- do -	10
11.	Saptahik Hindustan	Hindi	New Delhi	- do -	5
12.	Sunday	English	Calcutta	- do -	50
13.	Desh	Bengali	- do -	- do -	12
14.	Ravivar	Hindi	- do -	- do -	7
15.	Sports World	English	- do -	- do -	10
16.	Surya	English	New Delhi	Monthly	10
17.	Stardust	English	Bombay	- do -	10
18.	Film Rekha	Hindi	New Delhi	Monthly	25
19.	Ranga Bhumi	Hindi	- do -	- do -	20
20.	Junior Science Digest	English	- do -	- do -	10
21.	Science Master	English	- do -	- do -	10
22.	Prasad	Bengali	Calcutta	- do -	15
23.	India Today	English	New Delhi	Fortnightly	40
24.	On Looker	English	Bombay	- do -	10

Tezu although a very small town there is no dearth of reading public. On field investigation it was learnt that the sale of dailies and magazines has almost doubled during the last three years. The club and library with its limited resources have got limited membership.

B. Leisuretime activity of working people

Among a total of 963 persons of 218 sample households only 296 (or 30.76%) were workers. During the course of survey it was observed that most of the persons in the households used to spend their leisure time in the households relaxing and enjoying with their family members. Again some of them were seen to be engaged in performing certain sort of household duties or working in their kitchen gardens. Further a section of them were observed to have spent their leisure time in reading newspapers, magaines, story books etc. Enjoying cinema and visiting temples are also a way of killing their leisure time with some of the families. Normally walking, sitting in groups and gossiping on the road side, listening to radio are the most common way of passing their leisure time. Leisure time activity of workers by sex, age and locality may be seen from the tables 135 and 136 at appendix 'A'

C.Social awareness

(i) Awareness of family planning measures

Government employees form a vast majority of the town population and most of them are educated. Awareness of family planning measures is generally more prominent among the educated mass. But the survey reveals that in Tezu, the illiterates are also equally aware of family planning measures irrespective of their caste, tribe, religion or occupation. The impact of family planning and adoption of different family planning methods among the town people is well visible from the series of tables 137 to 151 at appendix 'A' which deal with family planning measures relating to different aspects of the population. From among 218 persons of 218 sample households, a total of 192 (or 88.07%) persons have affirmed as aware of prevention of birth and 189 persons as aware of family planning methods. Out of these 189 persons 69 (or 36.50%) only are actually practising them and in this respect the females outnumber their male counterpart, the number of females being 39 as against 30 males. Out of 30 males the number of persons adopting different methods are vasectomy - 18, condom - 9, rythm-3 while among 39 females, tubectomy has been followed by 15, loop by 10 and oral pills by 14. One salient feature in this regard to note is that out of three local tribal (S.T) households surveyed, one female is adopting loop and a male had vasectomy as family planning measure. In both the cases, their educational level is matric and above. This is surely a good indication that the literate local tribal people are tending to plan their family size in response to the call of the hours. Further, it signifies their social consciousness and awareness as well. It is further seen from table 146 (male) and 147 (female) that maximum number of both male and female prefer practising family planning measure at the age of 30 - 39. None of them reported to have physical, psychological or other after effects of family planning measures.

So far as desirablity of number of sons and daughters is concerned tables 139 to 142 reveal that one son and one daughter is the aspiration of the maximum number of married persons as well as the persons with spouse alive. However, the illiterates mostly prefer more than one son and one daughter. The trend of desire of having more children is conspicuous among the scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Among the different castes of Hindus the impact of education on the number of children desired is more prominent. The number of children as most of them desire, gradually decreases with the increase of their educational level. Occupation does not have any significant impact on the desirable number of children. As for reasons for desiring different number of children, the reason for desiring four children, as shown in table 140, is a noteworthy one. Number of desirable children was reported to be 4 by as many as 55 persons showing the reason that all the children may not survive. However, from the reasons for adopting family planning measures and attitudes to the practice of family planning as reported by the informants it is clearly evident that they attach more important to it only because it ultimately helps them to avoid financial hardship.

(ii) Awarenese of indian social legislation

As many as 218 persons - one each from 218 households - were interviewed. During the survey to know about their awareness of Indian social legislations, their assessment of legal action, their attitude and adherence to them. The information collected have been furnished in tables 152 to 158. The tables show that only a small section of them have some idea or knowledge about some of the legislations relating to social evils like child marriage, dowry, child labour, Hindu marriage act and untouchability.

D. Religious institutions and religious activities

Tezu has the preponderance of Hindu population. The town has got a number of temples, including one Buddha Mandir and a Gurdwara also where people according to their faith congregate daily, weekly or on some important religious occasions. Among the important temples of the town are the - *Siva Mandir*, Assamese *Namghar* and *Kali Mandir* of the Hindus, *Buddha Mandir* of the Buddhists and *Gurdwara* of the Sikhs. Important religious festivals like *Durga Puja*, *Kali Puja*, *Dewali*, *Siva Ratri*, *Janmastami*, *Holi*, Tithi of Sankardeva, *Lakshmi Puja*, *Gurupurabs*, *Buddha Jayanti* etc. are performed by the people either community- wise or collectively with due devotion, solemnity, pomp and grandeur.

E. Crime statistics and institutions dealing with criminal and deviant behaviour

(i) Criminal and deviant behaviour

For maintenance of law and order, Police Station is a must. The police department of Arunachal Pradesh is of recent origin only. The move to raise their own police force was initiated only after attainment of Union Territory Status in 1972. Prior to that, law and order was maintained by borrowing police force from other states and mainly from the Central Reserve Police Force. Tezu being a small town, there is only one Police Station in the town.

According to information collected from local Police Station, a total of 73 criminal cases were registered in the Town Police Station in the year 1985 out of which 54 were challaned. Altogether three cases of communal conflict of minor nature were reported during the same year. Cases relating to suicide, accident alcoholism registered during the period were:

Suicide	-	4 Nos.
Alcholism	-	1 Nos.
Opium Addict	-	1 Nos.
Accident	-	5 Nos.
Others	-	1 Nos.

Information with regard to criminal case filed in court was collected from Judicial Branch of D.C's Court. Particulars of criminal cases were furnished in the following statement XII.2.

Statement XII.2

Particulars of criminal cases filed in court during 1983

Type of Criminal Cases.	No.of Insti-tution	No.carried over for			Number ending in convi-ction	Number ending in acquittal	Remarks			
		More than 2 yrs	1 - 2 yrs	Less than 1 year			F.R.	Comp-ound	P.I.	P.C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Theft	20	6	-	14	4	1	7	2	-	6
2. Hurt	11	1	1	9	3	2	2	3	1	-
3. Criminal Branch of trust	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
4. Assault	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
5. Negligence in driving	9	4	1	4	2	-	3	-	-	4
6. Dacoity	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7. Robbery	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8. Burglary	5	1	-	4	3	--	2	-	-	-
9. Murder	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10. Attempt to Murder .	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
11. Opium Addict	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	54	16	4	34	13	3	15	7	2	14

NB : 1) FR stands for final report submitted by police
2) Compound stands for compromise
3) PI stands for pending investigation
4) PC stands for pending in court

(ii) Institutions dealing with criminal and deviant behaviour

There is no centre for rehabilitation for rescued women. Vagrancy or beggars home is also not available in the town. There is no district jail in the town except Police lock-up and quarter guard in the Sadar Thana. The criminals are generally sent to the Dibrugarh (Assam) District Jail from Tezu. Even Itanagar, the State Capital, does not have any Jail complex as yet.

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINOA

Lohit, the district where Tezu, the only town of the district is situated, lies in the easternmost extremity of Arunachal Pradesh having common international boundary with China (Tibet) in the north and Burma in the east. The district derives its name from the river Lohit that flows through the district and which is known as the Brahmaputra river from its confluence with the Dibang and the Siang rivers. The district is comprised of mountainous tracts and plain areas. The district consists of three administrative subdivisions and 11 Circles, a Circle being the lowest administrative unit. The total number of villages in the district is 456. The district has an area of 11,402 square kilometres. By area it ranks fourth among the nine districts of the State.

Demographic characteristics:

According to the 1981 Census, the district has a population of 69,498 out of which 39,024 are males and 30,474 females. By population the district ranks fifth among the nine districts. The district has a rural population of 63,259 and an urban population of 6,239 which is also the population of Tezu. The urban population forms only 8.98 percent of the total population of the district which is slightly higher than the State average of 6.56 per cent. Arunachal Pradesh is the least urbanised State/Union Territory in the country. The proportion of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the district is 1.31 per cent and 43.35 per cent respectively which is higher than the State average of 0.46 per cent in case of the Scheduled Castes and lower than the State average of 69.82 per cent in case of the Scheduled Tribes.

The density of the population in the district is 6 persons per square kilometre lower than the State average of 8. Arunachal Pradesh is the least densely populated State/union Territory in the country. In the absence of area figure for urban areas, the urban density is not calculated in Arunachal Pradesh.

The sex ratio in the district is 781 females per 1000 males lower than the State average of 862. The rural sex ratio is 794 also lower than the State average of 881. The urban sex ratio, at 656 females per 1000 males, is higher than the State average of 629.

The proportion of the literates in the district is 28.26 per cent higher than the State average of 20.79 per cent and in fact it is the highest among all the districts. The proportion of the male and female literates is 36.63 per cent and 17.54 per cent respectively both higher than the State average of 28.94 per cent and 11.32 per cent respectively. These rates are also the highest among all the

districts. The proportion of the rural literates is 25.58 per cent higher than the State average of 18.51 per cent. This rate is the second highest among the nine districts. The proportion of the rural male and female literates is 33.83 per cent and 15.18 per cent respectively both higher than the rural State average of 26.36 per cent and 9.60 per cent respectively. These rates are the highest among all the districts. The proportion of the urban literates in the district is 55.47 per cent higher than the State average of 53.22 per cent and is the highest among all the districts. The proportion of the urban male and female literates is 62.86 per cent and 44.22 per cent respectively both higher than the urban State average of 60.80 per cent and 41.18 per cent respectively. These rates are also the highest among the districts.

Economic characteristics

The proportion of main workers in the district is 44.83 per cent lower than the State average of 49.61 per cent. The proportion of the marginal workers is 3.59 per cent higher than the State average of 3.02 per cent and that of the non-workers is 51.58 per cent higher than the State average of 47.37 per cent. The male and female main workers constitute 58.32 per cent and 27.56 per cent respectively of the total population. While the proportion of the male main workers is higher than the State average of 57.42 per cent that of the female main workers is lower than the State average of 40.54 per cent. The proportion of the male and female marginal workers is 0.97 per cent and 6.93 per cent respectively. While the proportion of the former is lower than the State average of 1.21 per cent, that of the latter is higher than the state average of 5.13 per cent. The proportion of the male and female non-workers is 40.71 per cent and 65.51 per cent respectively. In this case too the proportion of the male non-workers is lower than the state average of 41.37 per cent and that of the female non-workers is higher than the State average of 54.33 per cent. The Cultivators constitute 59.63 per cent of the total main workers and is below the State average of 71.26 per cent. The male and female cultivators form 49.13 per cent and 88.08 per cent respectively of the total male and female main workers respectively and are both below the State average of 58.22 per cent and 92.69 per cent respectively. The agricultural labourers form only 2.73 per cent of the total main workers and is above the State average of 2.49 per cent. The male agricultural labourers form 2.95 per cent of the total male main workers and the female, 2.12 per cent both above the State average of 2.79 per cent and 1.99 per cent respectively. The proportion of the main workers engaged in household industries is 0.32 per cent and is equal to the State average. The males form 0.44 per cent and is slightly higher than the State average of 0.43 per cent and the females, 0.01 per cent and is below the State average of 0.13 per cent. The proportion of those engaged in other works is 37.32 per cent higher than the State average of 25.93 per cent. The males form 47.48 per cent and the females, 9.79 per cent both above the State average of 38.56 per cent and 5.19 per cent respectively.

The highest proportion of those engaged in other works is that in other services (20.25% followed by that in Construction (6.16%) and Trade and Commerce (3.41%).

Transport and communication

Communication is cumbrous, difficult and irregular particularly during the rainy season. To reach Tezu itself is difficult during summer as the road besides being heavily silted had to pass across many rivers which are difficult to tame and

whose course can never be predicted. Boat services partially serves the district but sailing, beside being difficult due to strong current, shallow bed and rocky of these rivers, is also dangerous. The cooperative societies run three bus services and the Anchal Samities, seven to various parts of the district. Vayudoot provide bi-weekly service to Tezu and IAF sorties occasionally, to Walong.

Main productive activities

Agriculture constitutes the main stay of most of the population of the district. Only a fraction of the population has resorted to business as a means of living, but they too, by and large, are agriculturists. The crops grown around the year are the sources of food and income of the bulk of the population. The common masses having no other sources of income to meet their daily needs have to stick to agriculture for all purposes. Although there are a few saw mills and plywood factory in the district, they provide employment to a very negligible proportion of the population of the district. The main crops produced are rice, maize and wheat. During 1986-87 the district produced about 14920 Metric Tonne of rice, 3720 Metric Tonne of maize and 260 Metric Tonne of Wheat. Potato and other oil seeds are also produced in the district.

Trade and commerce

Inspite of the rugged terrain in the upper areas of the district, there has been significant trade in forest resources and agricultural production. Bamboo and Cane are the chief forest produce the people of the district are trading in Lakhs of rupees are earned annually from these produces.

Economic, social and political development

Lohit in particular and Arunachal Pradesh in general is marching ahead to all round developments. In the field of economic development special emphasis is made on agricultural and horticultural development. The people are being taught the art of settled cultivation as the practice of shifting cultivation, besides being ruindus and wasteful, is also unproductive. A scheme of wearing individual farmers from jhuming to improved agriculture is being carried out through IRD(Integrated Rural Development). New crops of the high yielding variety have been introduced in the district. Varieties of Commercial Crops have been introduced in the district. Large area have also been covered under orange, valencia and pine-apple. Cultivators, besides being provided with animal power to plough their land, are also provided with tractors for the purpose to maximise the area under cultivation

Special attention has also been paid to development of livestock and animal husbandry. The district has 8 veterinary dispensaries, 1 sheep and wool extension centre, 1 poultry breeding farm and 1 pig breeding farm at the end of March, 1987.

The district has a few saw mills and a plywood factory considered to be the biggest in India. The number of small scale industries in the district is 246 employing a total of 4,120 persons. It also has one industrial estate of 4 acres and 2 industrial plots.

Construction of road is also given top priority. The district has a total road length of 631.50 kilometres of which 72.60 kms are surfaced, 338.32 kms unsurfaced, 68.25 kms black-topped,

124.23 water bound macadam and 28.10 station/colony roads. Out of 456 villages, 99 are electrified. There is a proposal to extend the National Highway No. 52 from Jonai in Assam to Tezu and beyond via Pasighat in East Siang and Roing in Dibang Valley.

Education has received a very special attention of the government. The district has 9 Higher Secondary Schools, 16 Middle Schools, all run and managed by the government, 135 Primary Schools, 131 run by the government and 4 government aided.

The district has 1 hospital located at Tezu with 104 beds, 4 PHC(Primary Health Centre) with a total of 28 beds, 7 subcentres with a total of 19 beds, one Health Centre with 16 beds, 2 Health Units with a total of 20 beds and 6 dispencaries with a total of 12 beds all spread in rural areas. The district has also 2 family Welfare Centres one in rural area and another in urban area.

Antecedence of party politics in Arunachal Pradesh is absent. Party politics is of recent development. The North-East Frontier Agency Panchayat Raj Regulation, 1967 had no doubt laid a political infrastructure in the Agency as the members of the three tier panchayats, the Gram Panchayat, the Anchal Samity and the Zilla Parishad were to be elected. But elections to these bodies were not on party system. A 30 member Legislative Assembly was inaugurated only on 15.8.1976. The first ever parliamentary election was held in March, 1977 and an independent candidate was elected from the Constituency comprising Lohit. It was in this month that a new political party by the name of people's Party of Arunachal Pradesh came into being, while the Indian National Congress had already had its base in the State right from the early seventies. The first Vidhan Sabha election was held in February 1978 and the Janata Party won both the seats in Lohit district. However, in the election held in 1980 the scale turned in favour of the Congress (I) which won both the seats. In the last Vidhan Sabha election of 1984, the two seats in Lohit were shared between the Congress (I) and the Independents. The Janata Party and the People's Party of Arunachal Pradesh, the two main parties in the district, did not even contest the election from these constituencies. The people of Lohit are quite conscious of their civil duties. In the last Vidhan Sabha election more than 75 per cent of the electorates exercised their franchise.

Social, economic and cultural relations with other towns:

Of late, certain marked changes are noticed in the sphere of socio-economic fabric of the district. The district headquarters Tezu is now connected by various roads - metalled and unmetalled with different places of the district and outside, especially with Assam towns. Till now, Tezu is not on railhead, the nearest railway station being at Talap (Assam) which lies at a distance of 85 kms. But this is a station for local tranis only. Tinsukia (a big town in Assam) lying at a distance of 150 kms from Tezu is the nearest station for long distance trains. As such socially, culturally and economically, Tezu is mostly dependent on various small and big towns in neighbouring Assam State. These Assam towns are Doom Dooma, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh. All the essential supplies including building and construction materials are obtained from these towns in Assam. In short, as a matter of fact, these Assam towns are the feeder towns of Tezu town in respect of business, trade, commerce etc.

Travel index

Information regarding travel index was collected during the survey. The maximum distance of the town which was ever travelled by persons aged 5 and above of the households were recorded. Survey travel index has been determined by adding up the maximum distance travelled by all persons aged 5 years and above of the sample households and dividing it by the number of persons of the same ages. The locality wise travel index of the population of Tezu town is furnished in Statement XIII.1.

Statement XIII.1

Travel index of persons, males and females of the town by locality (Add up maximum distance travelld by all persons, males and females aged 5 and above and divide by the number of persons of the same ages 5 and above tc determine the travel index)

Town/Locality	Travel index			
	Persons	Males	Females	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	503 Kms	582 Kms	370 Kms	
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	992 Kms	1022 Kms	958 Kms	
A.L.C. Line (Block - 3)	394 Kms	488 Kms	299 Kms	
Police Colony (Block - 4)	523 Kms	677 Kms	567 Kms	
Club Road (Block - 5)	1067 Kms	1162 Kms	988 Kms	
Grade IV Staff colony (Block - 6)	135 Kms	189 Kms	55 Kms	
Political Colony (Block - 7)	186 Kms	206 Kms	168 Kms	
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	327 Kms	421 Kms	227 Kms	
Agricultural Farm Colony (Block - 9)	748 Kms	763 Kms	720 Kms	
Education & Officers colony (Block - 10)	703 Kms	682 Kms	730 Kms	
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	1029 Kms	1177 Kms	630 Kms	

The above statement shows that generally the travel index of the males is higher than that of the females of the town except block 10 where travel index of the female is higher than that of the males. Out of eleven localities, the residents of Club road (block 5) has the highest travel index of 1067 kms and the lowest travel index is found among the residents of grade IV Staff Colony (Block 6) with only 135 kms. Again among both the males and females the residents of Club Road have the highest travel index and the lowest is noticed among the residents of the Grade IV Staff Colony.

Caste, tribe and community wise travel index can be seen from the following Statement XIII.2.

Statement XIII.2

Travel index of persons, males and females by castes or tribes or community

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Travel index in kms			
	Persons	Males	Females	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ahom	415	543	267	
2. Brahmin	582	749	416	
3. Gorkha	251	240	265	
4. Gowala	640	800	-	
5. Jain	2500	2500	2500	
6. Jat	840	950	675	
7. Jogi	600	560	650	
8. Kalita	1185	1563	933	
9. Keot	750	750	-	
10. Kalowar	3000	3000	3000	
11. Kayastha	671	752	587	
12. Koch	3200	3200	-	
13. Lama (Buddhist)	71	67	75	
14. Mali	267	267	-	
15. Muslim	502	708	155	
16. Nadar	2500	2500	2500	
17. Non-Tribal Christain	58	64	50	
18. Rajput	506	506	-	
19. Rajoriya	2500	2500	2500	
20. Scheduled Castes	356	382	313	
21. Scheduled Tribes	347	419	264	
22. Sikh	1775	1775	-	

The Statment indicates that travel index of persons belonging to Koch Community is the highest and that among the non-tribal christian community the lowest. Although in most of the cases, the travel indices of the males are normally higher than those of the females of all castes, in a few cases they are either lower or equal.

The Statement XIII.3 below shows the travel index of persons by sex and occupational category.

Statement XIII.3

Travel index of persons, males and females by occupational category

Occupation	Persons			Travel index			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Civil Engineers	11	8	3	3227	3036	3750	-
Draughtsmen	1	1	-	2500	2500	-	-
Civil Engineering Overseers and Technicians	8	5	3	888	1000	700	-
Physicians and Surgeons Allopathic	4	2	2	2325	2850	1800	-
Vaccinators, Inoculators, Medical Assistant	12	2	10	550	800	500	-
Veterinary Assistants	7	2	5	1700	1700	1700	-
Nurse	12	5	7	1109	1017	1220	-
Nursing Senitary and other Medical and health Technicians	23	10	13	1088	1940	733	-
Statistical Investigator and Related workers	5	3	2	200	175	233	-
Economic Investigator and related workers	1	1	-	1700	1700	-	-
Acountants and Auditors	1	1	-	800	800	-	-
Teachers, Higher Secondary and High School	9	5	4	578	600	550	-
Teachers, Middle School	7	3	4	700	1400	-	-
Teachers, Primary	3	2	1	1867	1400	2800	-
Teachers	2	1	1	1800	2350	700	-
Administrative and Executive Officials state Govt.	16	8	8	1238	1157	1333	-
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, retail Trade	6	6	-	1333	1333	-	-
Directors and Managers, Bank	3	1	2	1000	1500	750	-
Working proprietor, Directors and Managers Construction	24	13	11	833	1215	418	-
Working proprietors, Directors and Managers Logging and catering Services	4	3	1	950	1000	800	

Statement XIII.3

Travel index of persons, males and females by occupational category

Occupation	Persons		Travel index			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Remarks
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	3	2	343	400	267	Clerical Supervisors (Office) Sueperintendents, Head Clerks and Section Heads
14	7	7	417	833	-	Book Keepers and Accounts Clerks
71	31	40	751	750	752	Clerks, General
11	5	6	300	500	-	Store Keepers and Related workers
59	30	29	76	117	38	Office Attendents (Peon Daftries etc.)
5	2	3	300	450	200	Post Masters, Telegraph, Masters and other Supervisors
12	7	5	258	300	200	Massengers and Despatchers
64	34	30	1710	1150	4099	Marchants and shop Keepers, Retail Trade
3	1	2	3900	4500	3600	Salesmen , Shop Assistants and Demonstrators
11	10	1	229	200	267	Salsemen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers
4	2	2	100	100	100	Cook, Waiters, Bartendars and Related Workers (Demostic and Institutional)
11	6	5	491	450	540	Sweepers, Cleaners and related workers
2	1	1	1857	2333	1500	Fire Fighters
52	28	24	790	901	660	Police man and Detectives
10	7	3	484	570	365	Protection Force, HomeGaurds and Security workers
15	8	7	100	171	12	Watchman, Chowkidars and Gate Keepers
6	4	2	1100	1400	500	Protective Service Workewrs
8	6	2	613	650	500	Farm Managers and Supervisors
						Crop production
2	1	1	200	200	200	Cultivators (owners)
4	2	2	275	450	100	Cultivators (Tenants)
1	1	-	3000	3000	-	Insect Rearers
4	3	1	800	800	800	Farm Machinary Operators
39	20	19	106	94	118	Gardeners and Nursery workers
8	2	6	225	200	233	Other Farm workers

Statement XIII.3

Travel index of persons, males and females by occupational category

Occupation	Persons			Travel index			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foresters and Related workers	10	5	5	385	567	200	
Charcoal Burners and Forest Product processerss	4	2	2	2470	2600	2361	
Fishermen, Inland and Coastal Waters	6	6	-	200	200	-	
Tailors and Dress Makers	7	5	2	556	700	200	
Tailors, Dressmakers, Sewers, upholsters and Related workers	6	5	1	633	600	800	
Carpenters	18	11	7	244	260	225	
Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forging Prery operators	1	1	-	2200	2200	-	
Machine Tool Operators	1	1	-	700	700	-	
Machine Repairman, Others	6	3	3	150	127	180	
Electricians, Electrical Fitters and Related workers	14	7	7	91	160	33	
Electric Wiremen	1	1	-	400	400	-	
Electric Linemen and CableJointers	7	4	3	628	793	440	
Sound Equipment Operators and Cinema Projectionists	5	2	3	400	450	366	
Painters, Construction	9	5	4	178	160	200	
Basketry Weavers and Brush makers	5	3	2	592	614	560	
Non- Metallic Mineral Product Makers	7	3	4	200	267	150	
Supervisors and Foremen, Bricklayeng and other Contruction work	19	12	7	582	491	750	
Stationary Engine and related Equipment Operators	6	4	2	1033	1200	700	
Oilers and Greasers (Including Cleaners, Motor Vehicales)	7	4	3	600	700	467	
Tram Car and Motor Vehicle Drivers	49	26	23	26	34	17	
Cycle, Rickshow Drivers and Rickshow-pullers	1	1	-	200	200	-	
Labourers	80	51	29	129	161	76	
Workers Without Occupation Literates	4	2	2	190	180	200	

The above statement shows that highest travel index is registered by those working in the occupational category saleman, shop assistant and demonstrator and the lowest by those who are in the category of drivers for obvious reasons. In majority of cases, travel index for males are found to be high, although in certain cases females index seems to far exceed the male ones. It can, therefore, be inferred that the travel index is directly linked with the type of occupation one possesses.

Tezu being the district headquarters and the only urban centre in the whole district, people from remote areas of the district and even from other districts of the State commute to the town frequently for various purposes, e.g., earning livelihood, for selling of commodities like milk, vegetables etc. Also the local people do visit the town for shoping of essential commodities including certain luxury items. For witnessing cinema shows and other types of entertainments, the villagers from surrounding areas and even from distant area do maintain link regularly with the town. Further, some of the local students come to the town daily for prosecuting studies in Tezu High School and the Higher Secondary School as the neighbouring villages are devoid of any High School. Tezu, although it is an urban centre in the whole district, has no facility for collegiate education. Tezu has a well equipped medical hospital. For availing better treatment, patients from villages of far and near come to the town. Besides, people from remote areas visit the town for various miscallaneous purposes.

There is no any city bus service in the town or to and from its surrounding villages. Only manually pulled rikshaws and hand - carts (*thelas*) are available within the town. Occasionally rikshaws and thelas do ply to the neighbouring villages up to a distance of three kms. According to available reports, no news paper vender visit the neighbouring villages. No newspapers either daily or weekly is being published from Tezu.

In order to find out the impact of the town on the neighbouring villages and vice-versa, a set of 12 villages were selected at various distances and on different direction from the town. The following Statement XIII.4 shows some of the basic amenities and services available in the selected villages as per 1981 Census.

Statement XIII.4

Amenities available to the selected villages by distance from Tezu, 1981

Name of village	Distance from the town in Km	Educa-tional	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market	Commu-nication	Approch to village	Power-supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Khoraliang	1	-	-	T	-	-	BS	PR	-
2. Panbari	2	-	-	N	-	-	BS	PR	-
3. Teluliang (New)	2	P	-	TW	-	-	-	PR	-
4. Teluliang (Old)	3	P	-	N	-	-	BS	PR	-
5. Jalukbari	3	-	-	R	-	-	-	PR	-
6. Tindolong	6	P,M	D	N,H,P	PO	-	BS	PR	-
7. Tafragam	8	P	CHW	T	PO	-	BS	PR	ED
8. Tinali	9	P	-	H P, N	-	-	BS	PR	-
9. Changliang	10	P	C.H.W	T	-	-	BS	PR	-
10. Loiliang	12	P,M	C H W	T	P O	-	BS	PR	-
11. Gohaingaon	15	P	-	N,H P	PO	-	BS	PR	-
12. Paya	21	-	-	W	-	-	BS	PR	-

NB. P - Primary / Elementry School
M - Junior Secondary or Middle School
D - Dispensary
CHW - Community Health workers
T - Tap
N - Nallah
TW - Tube Well
R - River
HP - Hand Pump
W - Well
PO - Post Office
BS - Bus Stop
PR - Pucca Road
ED - Electricity for domestic purpose

It is seen that the amenities are poorly available in the selected surrounding villages, although there are pucca approach roads to almost all the villages from Tezu and buses also do ply from Tezu to most of the villages except Teluliang (New) and Jalukbari. Other primary amenities like educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, power supply etc. are very scantily available to the villages showing no urban characteristics as such. Thus, no equitable distribution of amenities and services are observed. The distance of the village from Tezu does not have a direct bearing on the amenities available in that village.

Each of the sample villages is discused below by highlighting the infrastructural facilities and amenities as available there.

1. Khoraliang : The village with a population of 147 persons is situated at a distance of 1 Km. only from Tezu. The village is not electrified. The village has no educational, medical or postal facilities. Tap water facility is, however, provided to the villagers. The villagers may avail of the facility of mobile Veterinary Clinic for treatment of diseases of animals and birds. No market exists in the village. The village is situated nearby the Tezu-Hayuliang road. There is regular bus service at least once in a day from Tezu to Hayuliang and from Hayuliang to Tezu.

2. Panbari : Out of 12 sample villages studied, it is the smallest one with a total population of 27 only. The village is at a distance of only 2 kms., from the town. Basic amenities like educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, market, electricity supply etc. are not available there. Stream water is the only source for drinking purpose. Mobile Veterinary Clinic covers the village. The village is on the Tezu-Hayuliang road and bus service is available to and from the town.

3. Teluliang (New) : It is a small village consisting of 34 total population only. The distance to the village from Tezu is 2 Kms. It has a lower primary school. Tube well water for drinking purpose is available in the village. Other amenities are absent in the village. However, for the treatment of diseases of domestic birds and animals, the service of Mobile Veterinary Clinic is available in the village. Bus communication is not available there although the village is conncected with Tezu town by a pucca road.

4. Teluliang (Old) : Comparatively it is a bigger village comprising of 433 persons. The village lies at a distance of 3 Kms. from Tezu. Except one lower primary school all other primary facilities are conspicuously absent in the village. The villagers use stream water for drinking purpose. There is facility of Mobile Veterinary Clinic in the village for treatment of diseases of domostic animals and birds. Although the village is connected by a pucca road from Tezu, no bus service facility is available in it.

5. Jalukbari : It is a small village with only 76 population falling within a radius of 3 Kms. from Tezu. The basic amenities available in the village are too poor. There is no school, no medical facility, no power supply in the village. The villagers may, however, avail of the facility of Mobile Veterinary Clinic for treatment of domestic animals and birds. Bus service facility is not available although the village is connected by a road with Tezu. River water is used for drinking purpose.

6. Tindolong : Considering the size of population which is 1,482 this is the biggest of all the 12 sample villages. The village is situated 6 Kms. away from Tezu. Compratively the village is somewhat better in so far as availability of basic amenities and services are concerned. The village has a primary and a middle school, one medical dispensary, one veterinary centre and a post office too. For drining water purpose, the villagers use both handpumps and stream water. Daily bus service is available there to and from Tezu. Sometimes cycle rickshawa are also available from Tezu. The village is connected by a pucca road from Tezu but bus service is not available right from the village. Out of the neighbouring villages of Tezu, this is the only village which produces maximum quantity of vegetables and eggs and supplies to the farm regularly.

7. Tafragam : The village is situated at a distance of 8 kms. from Tezu on the Tezu-Hayuliang road. This village is also a big one with 760 population. Out of 12 sample villages studied, this is the only village to have electricity for domestic use. Tap water supply facility is also available in the village. The village has a primary school and a post office in addition to one community Health Worker (CHW) for primary medical treatment. One veterinary centre for treatment of domestic birds and animals diseases is also available in the village. Tezu-Hayuliang road passes through the village and the villagers can avail of the bus plying on this route at least once daily.

8. Tinali : The village is located at a distance of 9 Kms. from Tezu. The total population of this village is 296. Excepting one lower primary school, the village does not have any basic infrastructural facilities like medical, post office, power supply etc. Tube well and stream water are the sources of drinking water. Mobile Veterinary Clinic covers the village. Regular facility of bus communication is, however, available in the village. Since the village is on the Tezu-Dibang ghat road, the villagers can avail the facility of bus services to the towns of Assam which plies via Dibang Ghat and via Gohain- Goan and Namsai.

9. Changliang : The village is situated at a distacne of 10 Kms. from Tezu. The village comprising a population of 165 only has a primary school as the basic educational facility. The service of a Community Health Worker (CHW) and a Mobile Veterinary Clinic are also available in the village. The village is provided with tap water facility for drinking purpose. The location of the village being on Tezu-Hayuling road, the villagers get the facility of bus service although the frequency of bus service is only once in a day.

10. Loiliang : Out of 12 sample villages surrounding Tezu, it is the second biggest one

with a population of 1,153, the distance to the village being 12 Kms., from Tezu on Tezu-Lohitpur road. It has a primary and a middle school, one post office and a Community Health Worker (CHW). The village is provided with the facility of tap water for drinking purpose. A Veterinary Centre is also available in the village. A fair sized Government pig farm has been established for production of exotic breed of pigs in this village. Bus service is available at least once in a day.

11. Gohaingaon : It is somewhat a medium size village with a population of 438 and is situated at a distance of 15 Kms. from Tezu. Among the basic amenities available, it has a lower primary school and a post office, Mobile Veterinary Clinic covers the village. The people use handpump and stream water for drinking purpose. There are a few private cattle farms ('Khuti') in the village. Regular bus service is available to and from the village on two different routes, viz, Tezu-Dibang Ghat road and Tezu- Namsai road. Bus service is available daily twice on Tezu-Dibang Ghat road and thrice a week on Tezu-Namsai road leading to Tinsukia (via Namsai)

12. Paya : Out of 12 sample villages Paya is the farthest one situated 21 Kms. away from Tezu. The population of the village is 148 only. Tezu-dibang Ghat road passes through the village. There are two regular buses plying on this road daily at different times. For drinking purpose, only well water is available. There are a number of private cattle farms in the village. Other primary infrastructural facilities are not available.

All the above 12 villages do not have any 'hat' or market. Tezu being the district headquarters, the people of the surrounding villages come to Tezu for shopping of their essentials.

Statement XIII.5 below shows the percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to total population of the neighbouring villages. In Arunachal Pradesh there is no indigenous scheduled caste as such. The list of the scheduled castes of composite Assam is also the list of scheduled castes for Arunachal Pradesh. All scheduled castes that were enumerated during 1981 Census were mostly either government employees or they were being inducted from outside for construction works by PWD/RWD etc. The percentage of scheduled caste in Tezu town is only 1.94 as against the district figure of 1.31. The scheduled tribe population of Tezu also comprised 11.88 per cent only of the total population. Panbari, a village lying at a distance of 2 Kms. only from Tezu has the highest number of scheduled caste population with 85.19 per cent. They were allowed to settle down there for fishing which is their primary occupation. The other two villages having scheduled caste population are Tindolong (2.90%) and gohaingaon (5.25%). The majority of the total population of the neighbouring villages are scheduled tribes excepting the villages of Gohaingaon, Paya, Tindolong and Teluliang (old). However, in Panbari and Jalukbari no scheduled tribe was recorded in 1981 Census. In tribal areas, though it is characteristic of an urban centres to have a reduced proportion of the population

belonging to the scheduled tribes, the mere fact that some of the villages have a reduced proportion of the scheduled tribes does not in any way indicate urban influence in those villages.

Statement XIII.5

Total population and population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of the 12 villages by distance from Tezu, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of village/ Town	Distance from Tezu in Km	Population			Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
			P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tezu (Town)	0	6239	3767	2472	121(1.94)	741(11.88)
2.	Khora liang	1	147	78	69	-	129(87.76)
3.	Panbari	2	27	14	13	23(85.19)	-
4.	Teluliang (New)	2	34	19	15	-	28(82.35)
5.	Teluliang (Old)	3	433	236	197	-	47(10.85)
6.	Jalukbari	3	76	37	39	-	-
7.	Tindolong	6	1482	797	685	43(2.90)	42(2.85)
8.	Tafragam	8	760	431	329	-	532(70.00)
9.	Tinali	9	296	153	143	-	130(43.92)
10.	Changliang	10	165	92	73	-	137(83.03)
11.	Lolliang	12	1153	575	578	-	755(65.48)
12.	Gohaigaon	15	438	254	184	23(5.25)	7(1.60)
13.	Paya	21	148	90	58	-	4(2.70)

N.B:- *Figures within brackets shows percentage to total population*

That larger population and greater density of a village indicated urban influence can not be proved due to non-availability of the area figure of a village as the villages of Arunachal Pradesh are not yet cadastrally surveyed. Contrary to normal belief that the rural areas nearer to an urban centre generally have more population, the set of villages, selected for ascertaining the influence of Tezu in its vicinity, reflect no definite pattern of concentration of population vis-a-vis their distance from the town. It can not, therefore, be presumed that nearness to a town alone contribute to concentration of more population in all such areas because villages like Loiliang, Gohaingaon etc. lying at far distances do have concentration of more population than the nearby villages of Panbari and Teluliang (New) which lie at only 2 Kms. away from Tezu. The ratio of households per 100 occupied residential houses also does not show any such increasing trend worth noticing. In fact the ratio of households per occupied residential houses of Tezu is lower than that of the three villages situated at different distances from Tezu which indicates conformity of the rural pattern. The size of household too does not show that Tezu has had any influence on any of the villages by distance. The following statement XIII.6 indicates the overall picture.

Statement XIII.6

Distribution of houses and households of the 12 villages by distances from Tezu, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of village/ Town	Distance from Tezu Kms.	No.of occupied residential houses	No.of house-holds	Total Popu-lation	No.of households per 100 occu-paid residen-tial houses	No.of persons per occupied residential houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Khoraliang	1	25	28	147	120.00	5.88
2.	Panbari	2	6	6	27	100.00	4.50
3.	Teluliang (New)	2	5	5	34	100.00	6.80
4.	Teluliang (Old)	3	80	80	433	100.00	5.41
5.	Jalukbari	3	15	15	76	100.00	5.06
6.	Tindolong	6	348	348	1482	100.00	4.26
7.	Tafragam	8	125	141	760	112.80	6.08
8.	Tinali	9	75	75	296	100.00	3.94
9.	Changliang	10	31	36	165	116.13	5.32
10.	Loilang	12	223	223	1153	100.00	5.17
11.	Gohaigaon	15	100	100	438	100.00	4.38
12.	Paya	21	39	39	148	100.00	3.79
13.	Tezu (Town)	0	1,374	1,375	6,239	100.07	4.54

Statement XIII.7

Sex ratio literacy and distribution of workers and non-workers of the 12 villages by distances from Tezu, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of village/ Town	Distance from Tezu	Total population			Sex Ratio	Total Literates	Total workers	Total Non-workers
			P	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Tezu (Town)	0	6234	3767	2472	656	3461 (55.47)	2314 (37.08)	3918 (62.92)
2.	Khoraliang	1	147	78	69	884	19 (12.93)	71 (48.30)	76 (51.70)
3.	Panbari	2	27	14	13	928	12 (44.44)	18 (66.67)	9 (33.33)
4.	Teluliang (New)	2	34	19	15	789	25 (73.53)	10 (29.41)	24 (70.59)
5.	Telluliang (Old)	3	433	236	197	834	168 (38.80)	180 (41.57)	253 (58.43)
6.	Jalukbari	3	76	37	39	1054	22 (28.95)	20 (26.32)	56 (73.68)
7.	Tindolong	6	1482	797	685	859	579 (39.07)	671 (45.28)	811 (54.72)
8.	Tafragam	8	760	431	329	763	126 (16.58)	453 (59.61)	307 (40.39)
9.	Tinali	9	296	153	143	934	78 (26.35)	140 (47.30)	156 (52.70)
10.	Changliang	10	165	92	73	793	38 (23.03)	102 (61.82)	63 (38.18)
11.	Loiliang	12	1153	575	578	1005	258 (22.38)	570 (49.44)	583 (50.56)
12.	Gohaigaon	15	438	254	184	724	164 (37.44)	129 (29.45)	309 (70.55)
13	Paya	21	148	90	58	644	25 (16.89)	51 (34.46)	97 (65.54)

NB : Figures within brackets show percentage to total population

Educational facilities is available in a much higher degree in an urban centre when compared to that in a rural area for obvious reasons. It is, therefore, natural to be believed that the proportion of rural literates will be higher in a village nearer to an urban centre than that away from the town as residents of such area can avail themselves of facilities of formal education available in the nearby town. But a look at the above statement XIII.7 shows that the percentage of the literates is the lowest (12.93) in a village situated just 1 Km. away from Tezu whereas some of the villages, namely, Teluliang (New), Tindolong, Teluliang(old), Gohaingaon etc. lying at further distance register a much higher percentage of literates. The highest percentage of literates (73.53) is, however, found in the village Teluliang (New) situated 2 Kms. away from Tezu.

It can therefore, be inferred that so far Tezu is concerned proximity to an urban centre has no direct bearing on the literacy rate of a village. There are other factors like economic condition, proper appreciation of value of formal education etc. by the people.

A general phenomenon is usually noticed that there are all-round rush of rural folk to the nearby towns and sometimes even to distant urban centres in search of livelihood, as the limited land resources available for cultivation cannot sustain the ever increasing population for long. However in Arunachal Pradesh there is no such dearth of cultivable land as yet. The preponderance of jhum cultivation still in vogue among the local tribals helps to prove this phenomenon. In addition to Jhum, permanent cultivation is also practised. That Tezu has failed to attaract the rural folk of the neighbouring villages in providing various job opportunities can be seen from the following statement XIII.8 where it is seen that excepting the two remote villages of Gohaingaon (15 Kms) and Paya (21 Kms.) the overwhelming majority of the total workers of all other neighbouring villages are still engaged in the primary sector of occupation, viz, cultivation. The people of the surrounding villages are mostly illiterate excepting the village Teluliang (New) as already mentioned earlier. Tezu being mainly an administrative headquarter, its job opportunities are service-oriented only and for which literacy level counts very much. Therefore, the people of the surrounding villages have failed to take advantage of government jobs in different administrative offices. Moreover, Tezu has no industry or factory base in which even the illiterate people of the neighbouring villages can work as wagearners. Hence, it can be inferred that Tezu, comparatively a new township established for administrative purpose only, has not helped to offer much by way of providing employment opportunities to the rural people of neighbouring villages.

Statement XIII.8

Distribution of workers by 4 industrial categories in the 12 villages by distances from Tezu, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of village/ Town	Distance from Tezu	Total workers	Main occupational category			
				Cultivator	Agricultural labourers	Household industry	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tezu (Town)	0	2314	64(2.77)	3(0.13)	40(1.73)	2207(95.38)
2.	Khoraliang	1	71	64(90.14)	1(1.41)	-	6(8.45)
3.	Panbari	2	18	15(83.33)	-	-	3(16.67)
4.	Teluliang(New)	2	10	6(60.00)	-	-	4(40.00)
5.	Telluliang(Old)	3	180	122(67.78)	5(2.78)	-	53(29.44)
6.	Jalukbari	3	20	20(100.00)	-	-	-
7.	Tindolong	6	671	448(66.77)	-	3(0.48)	220(32.79)
8.	Tafragam	8	453	296(65.34)	4(0.88)	-	153(33.77)
9.	Tinali	9	140	97(69.29)	13(9.29)	1(0.71)	29(20.71)
10	Changliang	10	102	74(72.55)	-	-	28(27.45)
11.	Loiliang	12	570	488(85.61)	3(0.53)	1(0.18)	78(13.68)
12.	Gohaigaon	15	129	3(2.33)	-	8(6.20)	118(91.47)
13.	Paya	21	51	1(1.96)	-	-	50(98.04)

NB:- Figures within brackets show percentage to total workers

An analysis of the above statement XIII.8 shows higher proportion of cultivators (more than 60%) in all the villages except the two farther-most villages Paya and Gohaingaon showing only 1.96 and 2.33 percent of cultivators. On the contrary these two villages have 98.04% and 91.47% respectively of the total workers engaged in other works, the percentage of other workers of Tezu being 95.38%. Here too distance from the town does not have a direct bearing on the proportion of workers engaged in other works which mostly falls under the secondary and tertiary sector of economic activities.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

Tezu is a small town situated amidst the backdrop of lush green hills in the Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh. It is a new township which is around thirty five years old. It was established in 1952 as the district headquarters of Lohit district in a secluded forest area. It was declared as town (Census) only in 1971 Census under special consideration. Basically, it is an administrative town and the nerve centre of all administrative activities of the district.

A glance through the pages of this volume would give the readers a clear picture of the town exibiting a more or less uniform socio - economic structure in respect of its size and composition of the population standard of living, literacy rate, socio- cultural heritage, the role played by different organisations including adminstrative machineries, and other related socio- demographic patterns and non-uniform impact of urbanisation on its hinter lands.

The town is spread over roughly 10 square kilometres and is thus small and quite compact. Communication to the town is difficult due to its rugged and difficulty terrain conditions. No rail communication is available to it. The nearest rail station from the town is located in Assam at a distance of 85 kms. The existing road communication is also difficult and during rainy season, the twonship remains cut-off occasionally from the rest of the counrty for days together. Both public and private buses are available. Air service (Vayudoot) has been introduced recently which plies to the town thrice in a week. The flight originates from Calcutta and touches Guwahati and Dibrugarh (Mohanbari) of Assam.

4. Dimensionally, Tezu being a very small town, it does not have facility for internal bus service. However, cycle, rickshaws are available in the town. The people of Tezu town has access to the place of work normally within the walking distance and hence it does not pose much problem for them.

5. The town has experienced a rapid growth of population over the decades. With the increase of developmental work in different spheres government establishments are increasing and as a matter of course keeping pace with them. The population of the town is also increasing. The basic and normal growth of population of the town is caused by influx from outside rather than surplus of births over deaths. The growth is, therefore, basically exogenous in nature. Town area is also expanding. Many dwelling houses, shops, hotels and restaurants have also come up.

Tezu provides the minium basic amenities including supply of electricity, tap water, conservancy etc. Facilities for secondary level of education is only available in the town. The town provides other amenities and facilities like hospital, library- cum-reading room, parks and play ground, club hall, market complex etc. Telephone and trunkcall and postal and telegraphic facilities are also available in the town. There are two banks operating in the town. Roads are available in all the areas of the town. Roads are generally straight and spacious with provision of street lights. General sanitary and conservancy condition of the town is on the whole, satisfactory. Everything in the town is well planned.

Like all other towns in Arunachal Pradesh there is no municipality or any such local body at Tezu, various developmental and maintenances activities including the town conservancy works are directly looked after by the district administration which executes these through different departments.

The town has a mixed population consisting mostly of the migrants. Quite a large number of people of different castes, communities and religions from different parts of India including neighbouring Assam and other parts of the state have migrated to the town. No ward or area of the town is exclusively inhabited by any particular religious group or castes except block No.3 (A. L. C Line) which is inhabited by the Grade IV Staff. Because a great majority of the population are government employees and governmetn quarters are alloted to them indiscriminately. No discrimination is in evidence regarding the use of different civic amenities and other public places. All irrespective of religious or caste affinities have easy access to these people belonging to different castes and communities live in harmony and participates in each other's social and religious functions. Different crime statistics of the town are also negligible.

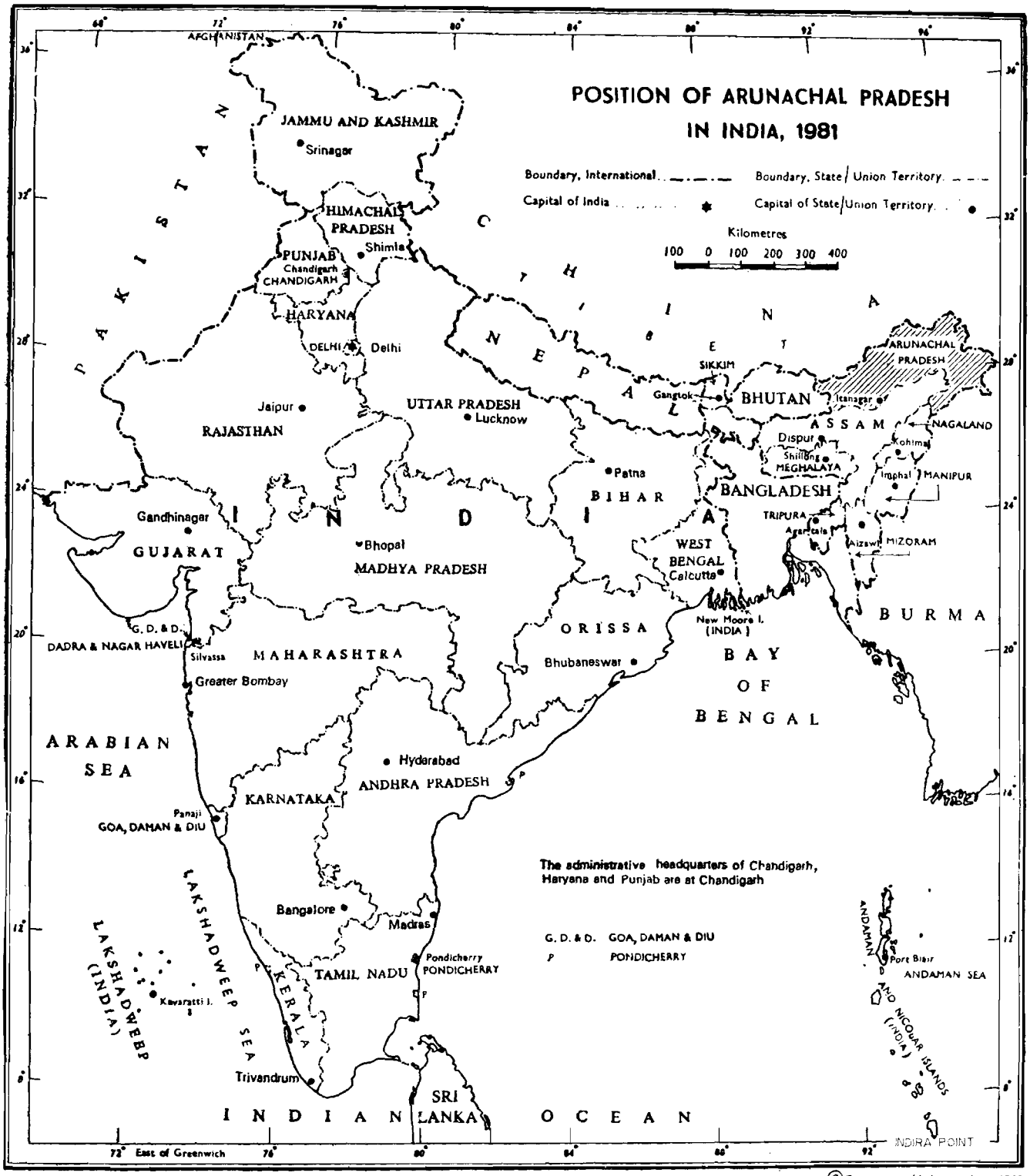
The economic life of the town is not complex. Presons belonging to almost all the important functional categories are more or less living in the town but people are mostly engaged in government service. A small section of the population is engaged in trade and commerce. The functional category of the town may be stated as administration-cum-trade and commerce. The township has to depend on the towns of Assam for all its requirements including foods and provisions as nothing is produced locally.

The economic structure of a town is the most important factor in determining its urban characteristics. The growth history of the town, as mentioned earlier, is basically related to the growth of administration in the area. Tezu does not have the advantage of having any industry worth the name. The growth and expansion of Tezu with regard to trade and commerce is also slow. Communication bottleneck and lack of enterprenuership may be the main factors responsible for the retarded growth. This apart, the other attractions required for investment of capital are also very much limited. Owing to these important concomitant factors, Tezu has not yet developed in the line of full-fleged urban centre. However, in view of rich potentialities of forest wealth like timber, cane and other allied products around Tezu, there is abundant scope to exploit the natural resources and set up forest based industries.

The urban characteristics marked with its modern touches are yet to be seen here. However, with the gradual increase in urbanisation, there is definitely perceptible change of the social and political consciousness. The elites and the common

people as well of the town very much aware of the socio-economic and political transformations taking place in the country which are yet to take place in the town. And there is a marked increase of people's participation in various social and cultural pursuits. Social awareness and sense of responsibility have also increase among the common people. The unwanted sociocultural gap is being reduced by the process of growing urbanisation gradually taking place in the town

Elements of rural characteristics are seen in the town but the urban characteristics already developed have not percolated. The influence of Tezu town over the rural areas is less although the market restaurants and servicing institutions like schools, hospitals, banks and cinema hall in the town and various cultural programmes occasionally performed in the town play some role in promoting rural-urban linkage. The town also on the other hand partially depends upon the neighbouring villages so far as raw vegetables, fish and milk are concerned. Sign of urbanisation in the zone surrounding the town therefore is not so evident. The impact of the town as seen in the selected villages at different distances from the town is not perceptible and uniform as such. In a ward, its linkage with the hinterland seems to have brought out certain transformation over the region in a limited way. Yet it is not so striking. This is because Tezu has developed as town, yet there remains much more to be developed.



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastren Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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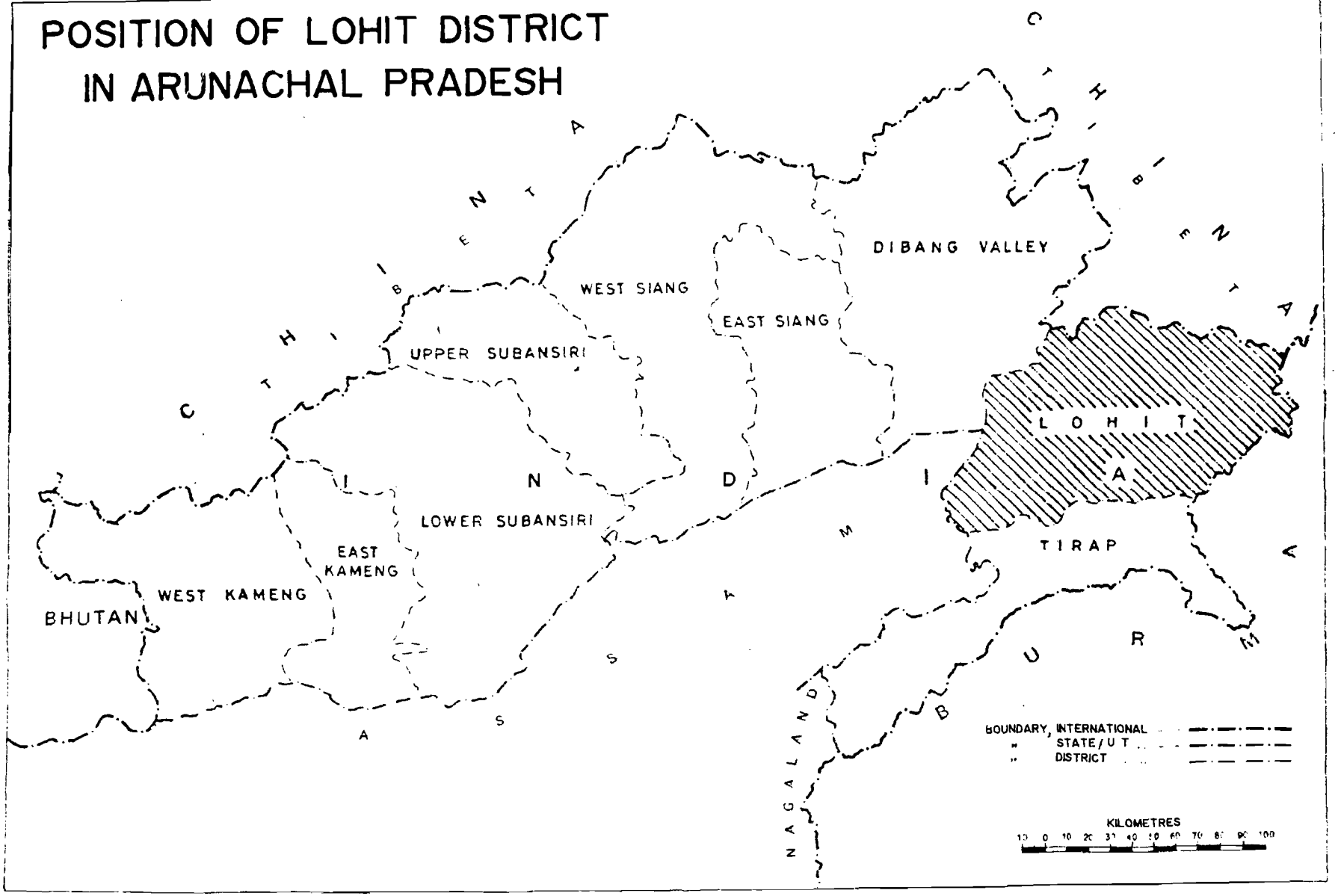
POSITION OF LOHIT DISTRICT IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH



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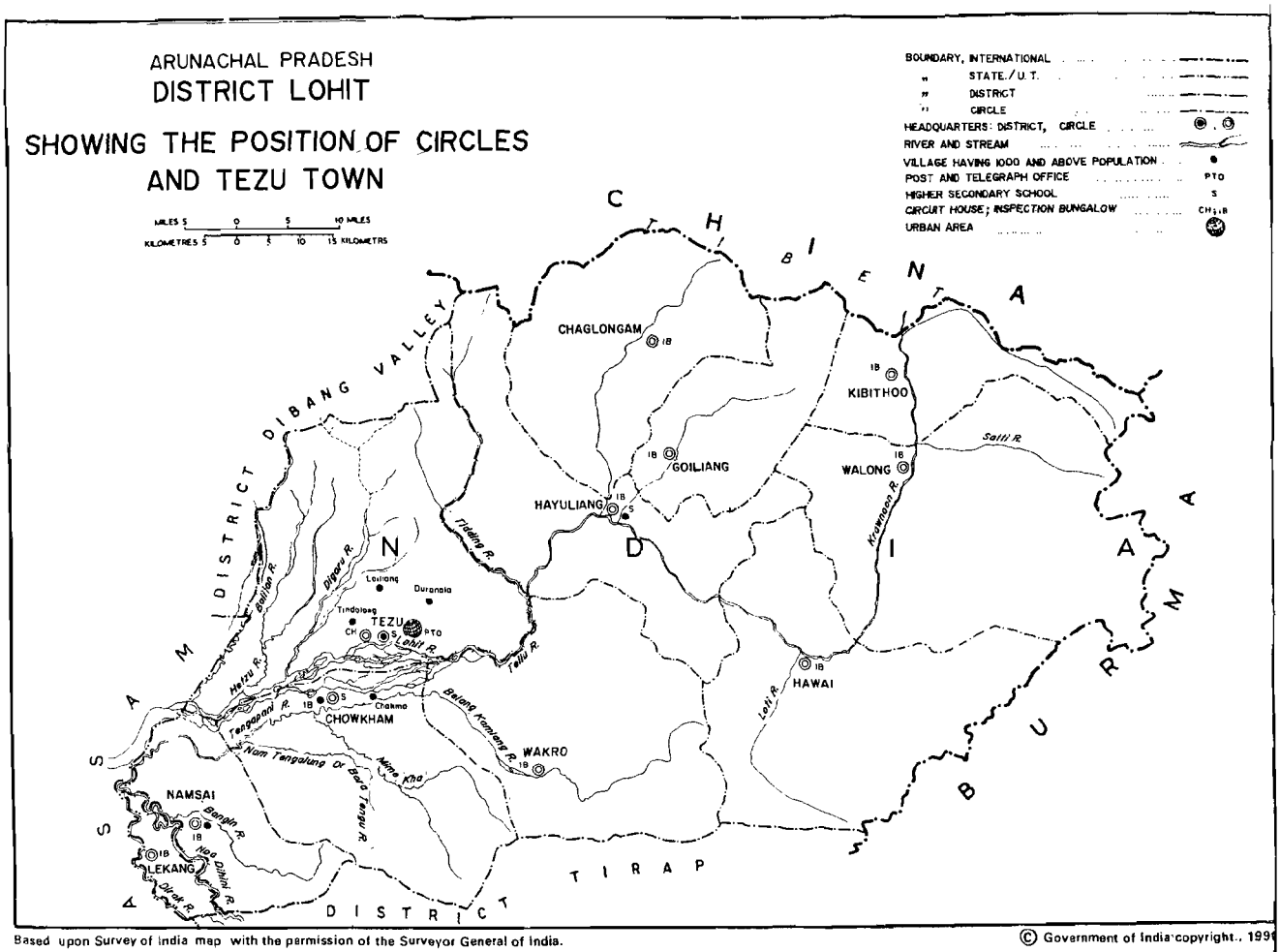

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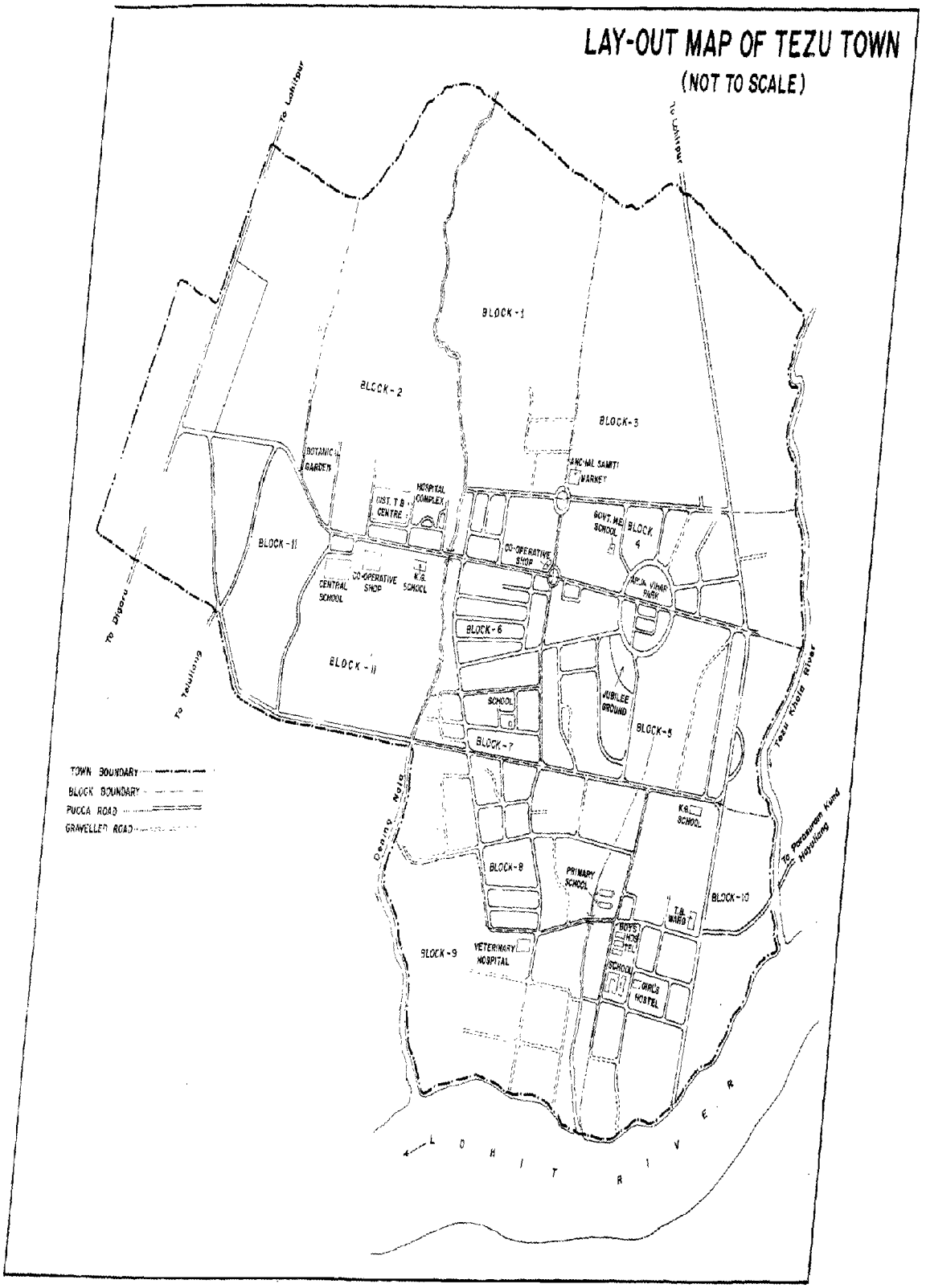
LAY-OUT MAP OF TEZU TOWN

(NOT TO SCALE)



APPENDIX - A

TABLES BASED ON HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULES

Table - 1

Distribution of population by workers and non-workers by age group, sex, and locality

Age group	Workers and non-workers by locality and sex											
	Locality 1						Locality 2					
	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
Below 10	-	-	-	23	12	11	-	-	-	25	12	13
10 - 14	1	1	-	9	6	3	-	-	-	6	3	3
15 - 19	3	3	-	10	8	2	-	-	-	5	3	2
20 - 24	3	3	-	1	-	1	3	2	1	3	-	3
25 - 29	-	-	-	5	-	5	4	1	3	6	-	6
30 - 34	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	1	-	1
35 - 39	4	3	1	2	-	2	4	4	-	1	-	1
40 - 44	6	3	3	2	-	2	4	4	-	1	-	1
45 - 49	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
50 - 54	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	1	-	1
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Age not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25	21	4	52	26	26	30	25	5	51	18	33

Table - 1

Distribution of population by workers and non-workers by age group, sex, and locality

Workers and non-workers by locality and sex												Age group
Locality 3						Locality 4						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
-	-	-	31	19	12	-	-	-	26	19	7	Below 10
-	-	-	23	10	13	-	-	-	12	3	9	10 - 14
-	-	-	19	10	9	-	-	-	7	2	5	15 - 19
3	3	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	20 - 24
2	1	1	2	-	2	7	7	-	4	-	4	25 - 29
3	3	-	3	-	3	4	4	-	4	-	4	30 - 34
4	4	-	6	-	6	6	6	-	4	-	4	35 - 39
1	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	40 - 44
4	4	-	3	-	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	45 - 49
2	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 - 54
4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55 - 59
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 - 64
-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 +
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	Age not stated
23	21	2	98	41	57	23	23	-	62	24	38	Total

Table - 1

Distribution of population by workers and non-workers by age group, sex, and locality

Age group	Workers and non-workers by locality and sex											
	Locality 5						Locality 6					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Below 10	-	-	-	16	8	8	-	-	-	34	18	16
10 - 14	-	-	-	14	6	8	-	-	-	13	6	7
15 - 19	-	-	-	6	1	5	4	4	-	6	4	2
20 - 24	1	-	1	3	-	3	2	2	-	3	1	2
25 - 29	4	3	1	4	-	4	8	7	1	4	-	4
30 - 34	5	3	2	1	-	1	6	6	-	4	-	4
35 - 39	3	3	-	4	-	4	4	3	1	4	-	4
40 - 44	3	2	1	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	3	2	1	1	-	1	7	7	-	1	-	1
50 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
65 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	17	6	49	15	34	39	37	2	70	29	41

Table - 1

Distribution of population by workers and non-workers by age group, sex, and locality

Workers and non-workers by locality and sex												Age group
Locality 7						Locality 8						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	1
-	-	-	10	5	5	-	-	-	40	20	20	Below 10
-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	28	13	15	10 - 14
-	-	-	5	3	2	1	1	-	12	5	7	15 - 19
2	2	-	3	1	2	4	2	2	9	1	8	20 - 24
3	1	2	3	-	3	12	12	-	5	1	4	25 - 29
2	1	1	-	-	-	7	7	-	4	-	4	30 - 34
2	2	-	1	-	1	3	2	1	8	-	8	35 - 39
1	1	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	5	-	5	40 - 44
1	1	-	2	-	2	5	5	-	1	-	1	45 - 49
1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	2	-	2	50 - 54
-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	55 - 59
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	60 - 64
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 +
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		-	-	Age not stated
12	9	3	29	12	17	47	44	3	117	41	76	Total

Table - 1

Distribution of population by workers and non-workers by age group, sex, and locality

Age group	Workers and non-workers by locality and sex											
	Locality 9						Locality 10					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Below 10	-	-	-	6	4	2	-	-	-	38	20	18
10 - 14	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	21	13	8
15 - 19	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	10	-	7	1	6
20 - 24	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	2
25 - 29	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	5	1	12	-	12
30 - 34	2	2	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	11	-	11
35 - 39	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	6	-	6
40 - 44	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	3	-	3
45 - 49	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
65 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	-	11	5	6	51	50	1	101	34	67

Table - 1

Distribution of population by workers and non-workers by age group, sex, and locality

Workers and non-workers by locality and sex												Age group
Locality 11						All localities						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	1
-	-	-	13	9	4	-	-	-	262	146	116	Below 10
-	-	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	135	67	68	10 - 14
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	78	37	41	15 - 19
-	-	-	3	1	2	20	16	4	38	4	34	20 - 24
6	6	-	4	-	4	52	43	9	50	1	49	25 - 29
3	3	-	2	-	2	54	51	3	30	-	30	30 - 34
3	3	-	-	-	-	44	41	3	36	-	36	35 - 39
1	1	-	-	-	-	32	28	4	13	-	13	40 - 44
2	2	-	1	-	1	41	39	2	9	-	9	45 - 49
2	2	-	-	-	-	20	19	1	5	-	5	50 - 54
1	1	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	3	2	1	55 - 59
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	60 - 63
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	65 +
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		-	Age not stated
18	18	-	27	14	13	296	270	26	667	259	408	Total

Table 2

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

Caste/Tribe/ community	0 - 14 years						15 - 59 years					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	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
Brahmin	-	-	-	59	33	26	37	34	3	44	5	39
Kayastha	1	1	-	128	61	67	76	73	3	78	8	70
Kalita	-	-	-	12	4	8	6	6	-	5	-	5
Keot	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	1
Mali	-	-	-	4	2	2	1	1	-	2	-	2
Jogi	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	2	-	4	1	3
Nadar	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	2
Gowala	-	-	-	4	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
Rajoriya	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	1	-	1
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	5	3	2	5	4	1	6	2	4
Gorkha	1	1	-	63	34	29	41	35	6	43	11	32
Jat	-	-	-	8	6	2	2	2	-	7	1	6
Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	20	11	9	28	26	2	15	3	12
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	42	24	18	33	23	10	31	12	19
Jain	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1
Sikh	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Lama	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	1	-	3	1	2
Christian	-	-	-	14	9	5	4	4	-	4	-	4
Muslim	-	-	-	26	15	11	29	28	1	13	1	12
Total	2	2	-	396	212	184	292	266	26	264	46	218

Table 2

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

60 + years						All ages						Caste/Tribe/ community
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
1	1	-	1	-	1	38	35	3	104	38	66	Brahmin
-	-	-	1	1	-	77	74	3	207	70	137	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	17	4	13	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	1	1	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	2	4	Mali
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	8	3	5	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	2	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	3	2	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	1	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	1	-	1	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	11	5	6	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	-	42	36	6	106	45	61	Gorkha
1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	15	7	8	Jat
-	-	-	1	-	1	28	26	2	36	14	22	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	1	-	1	33	23	10	74	36	38	Schedued Tribe
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	2	Jain
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	2	4	Lama
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	18	9	9	Christian
-	-	-	1	-	1	29	28	1	40	16	24	Muslim
2	2	-	7	1	6	296	270	26	667	259	408	Total

Table - 3

Workers and non - workers by mother tongue, sex and educational level

Mother Tongue	Edsicational lavel											
							Literate without level					
	Workers			Non - Workers			Workers			Non- workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assamese	2	2	-	29	12	17	1	1	-	18	6	12
Adi.	-	-	-	6	4	2	-	-	-	5	3	2
Apatani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Bengali	2	2	-	38	13	25	3	3	-	16	7	2
Bhojpuri	4	4	-	11	3	8	-	-	-	3	3	-
Hindi	15	14	1	37	11	26	2	2	-	12	7	5
Khamti	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lepcha	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mishmi(Miju)	6	3	3	6	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	-
Mizo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monpa	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mishmi (Digaru)	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipuri	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malayalam	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepali	17	16	1	54	15	39	2	2	-	21	9	12
Nishi	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjabi	1	1	-	3	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
Rajasthani	2	2	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Singpho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telegu	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Urdu	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Wancho	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	50	45	5	206	73	133	10	10	-	81	38	43

Table - 3

Workers and non - workers by mother tongue, sex and educational level

Educational level												Mother Tongue
Primary or junior basic						Middle						
Workers			Non -workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
5	5	-	28	15	13	6	6	-	33	12	21	Assamese
1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	4	1	3	Adi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	1	-	1	1	-	Apatani
16	16	-	51	16	35	18	17	1	37	15	22	Bengali
2	2	-	2	1	1	5	5	-	1	1	-	Bhojpuri
5	15	-	17	10	7	7	7	-	10	6	4	Hindi
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Khasi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lepcha
1	1	-	2	1	1	2	2	-	9	6	3	Mishmi(Miju)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Mizo
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monapa
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3-	Mishmi(Digaru)
2	2	-	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	Manipuri
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	Malayalam
17	17	-	53	25	28	11	10	1	36	13	23	Nepali
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Nishi
2	2	-	4	1	3	3	3	-	3	1	2	Punabi
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	Rajasthani
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	Singpho
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tamil
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	Telegu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urdu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wancho
62	62	-	167	72	95	65	61	4	143	59	84	Total

Table - 3

Workers and non - workers by mother tongue, sex and educational level

Mother Tongue	Educational Level											
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary or P.U.						Technical diploma not equel to degree					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Assamese	20	18	2	15	3	12	1	-	1	-	-	-
Adi	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apatani	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengali	23	21	2	22	3	19	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bhojpuri	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hindi	5	5	-	7	2	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
Khamti	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
Khasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lepcha	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mishmi(Miju)	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizo	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		-	-
Monpa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mishmi(Digaru)	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipuri	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malayalam	4	3	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepali	5	4	1	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjabi	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthani	1	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Singpho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telegu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urdu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wancho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70	60	10	62	16	46	3	2	1	-	-	-

Table - 3

Workers and non - workers by mother tongue, sex and educational level

Educational level												Mother Tongue
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree						Graduate degree other than technical degree						
Workers			Non -workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	1
1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	Assamese
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adi
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Apatani
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	1	-	1	Bengali
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Bhojpuri
-	-	-	1	1	-	4	3	1	1	-	1	Hindi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Khasi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lepcha
--	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mishmi (Miju)
--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mizo
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Monpa
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mishmi (Digaru)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manipuri
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	Malayalam
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	--	-	-	-	Nepali
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	Nishi
-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Punjabi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajasthani
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Siingpho
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tamil
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Telegu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urdu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wancho
1	-	1	1	1	-	19	14	5	3	-	3	Total

Table - 3

Workers and non - workers by mother tongue, sex and educational level

Mother Tongue	Educational level											
	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree						Post graduate degree other than technical degree					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Assamese	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Adi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apatani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengali	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
Bhojpuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hindi	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	2	-	2
Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lepcha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mishmi(Miju	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Monpa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mishmi(Digaru)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malayalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panjabi	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singpho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Telegu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urdu	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
Wancho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	7	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	4	-	4

Table - 3

Workers and non - workers by mother tongue, sex and educational level

All ages						Mother Tounge
Workers			Non -workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	
62	63	64	65	66	67	1
43	38	5	123	48	75	Assamese
4	3	1	19	10	9	Adi
2	2	-	2	2	-	Apatani
70	66	4	166	54	112	Bengali
14	14	-	17	8	9	Bhojpuri
55	53	2	87	37	50	Hindi
3	1	2	5	2	3	Khamti
1	1	-	-	-	-	Khasi
1	1	-	2	2	-	Lepcha
9	6	3	20	11	9	Mishmi (Miju)
1	-	1	2	1	1	Mizo
-	-	-	3	2	1	Monpa
1	1	-	3	-	3	Mishmi (Digaru)
4	4	-	5	1	4	Manipuri
7	5	2	10	4	6	Malayalam
53	50	3	168	63	105	Nepali
3	2	1	4	2	2	Nishi
11	10	1	13	5	8	Punjabi
7	7	-	5	3	2	Rajasthani
2	1	1	1	-	1	Singpho
1	1	-	2	-	2	Tamil
2	2	-	5	1	4	Telegu
1	1	-	3	2	1	Urdu
1	1	-	2	1	1	Wancho
296	270	26	667	259	408	Total

Table - 4

Employment status of workers by caste or tribe or community and sex

Caste/Tribe/Community	Total workers			Employment status by sex					
				Employer			Employee		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahom	5	4	1	-	-	-	4	3	1
Brahmin	38	35	3	4	4	-	33	30	3
Lama	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Gorkha	42	36	6	1	1	-	36	32	4
Gowala	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Jat	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Jain	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Kayastha	77	74	3	2	2	-	68	65	3
Kalwar	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Kalita	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
Keot	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Koch	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Mali	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Muslim	29	28	1	6	6	-	14	13	1
Nadar	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Rajput	15	15	-	-	-	-	13	13	-
Rajioriya	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Seheduled Caste	28	26	2	1	1	-	23	21	2
Scheduled Tribe	33	23	10	-	-	-	27	20	7
Sikh	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Non-tribal Christian	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Total	296	270	26	15	15	-	241	220	21
		(91.22)	(8.78)	(5.07)	(5.07)	-	(81.42)	(74.32)	(7.09)

N.B :- Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

Table - 4

Employment status of workers by caste or tribe or community and sex

Employment status by sex									Caste/Tribe Community
Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lama
3	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Guowala
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Jain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
5	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalwar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
5	5	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Seheduled Caste
2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-Tribal Christian
22	21	1	16	13	3	2	1	1	Total
(7.43)	(7.09)	(0.34)	(5.41)	(4.39)	(1.01)	(0.68)	(0.34)	(0.34)	

N.B :- Figures in parenthesis are percentages

Table - 5

Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, type of occupation of head of hoeusehold and educational level

Type of occupation of head of household			*Educational Level*					
	Broad age group	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation / Secondary	Higher Secondary/ intermediate/pre-university
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Unskilled Manual	5 - 14	M	2	12	23	8	-	-
		F	3	11	10	10	-	-
	15 - 59	M	26	3	20	28	4	-
		F	27	-	17	10	2	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled Manual	5 - 14	M	3	8	15	9	1	-
		F	5	14	15	4	-	-
	15 - 59	M	8	2	25	18	7	-
		F	20	-	11	12	5	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowest professional and Administrative (i. e. - primary teacher)	5 - 14	M	-	2	4	1	-	-
		F	-	4	1	2	-	-
	15 - 59	M	-	1	2	2	4	4
		F	2	-	1	2	2	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table - 5

Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, type of occupation of head of household and educational level

Eucational Level									
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma & certe ficte not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than Technical degree	Postgraduate degree other than Technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree			Sex	Broad age group	Type of occupation of head of household
				Engineering and technology	Medicine	Others			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Unskilled Manual
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 - +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Skilled Manual
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 - +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Lowest professional and Administrative (i. e. primary teacher)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
--	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 - +	
-		-	-	-	-	-	F		

Table - 5

Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, type of occupation of head of hoeusehold and educational level

Type of occupation of head of household	Broad age group	Sex	Educational Level					
			Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation / Secondary	Higher Secondary/ intermediate/pre-university
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Small Business	5 - 14	M	-	2	4	1	-	-
		F	1	1	1	5	1	-
	15 - 59	M	4	2	10	9	1	1
		F	4	-	3	-	3	1
	60 +	M	1	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled and Supervisory manual	5 - 14	M	1	3	3	1	-	-
		F	-	1	-	1	-	-
	15 - 59	M	-	-	-	2	5	4
		F	2	-	3	2	5	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk and shop Assistant	15 - 14	M	-	1	2	4	-	-
		F	1	1	6	6	-	-
	15 - 59	M	-	2	-	3	17	5
		F	4	-	5	8	11	2
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	1	-	-

Table - 5

Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, type of occupation of head of household and educational level

Educational Level									
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certeficate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than Technical degree	Post graduate degree other than Technical degree	Technical degree diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree			Sex	Broad age group	Type of occupation of head of household
				Engineering and technology	Medicine	Others			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Small Business
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Highly skilled and
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		supervisory manul
1	1	2	1	5	-	-	M	15 - 59	
1	1	1	2	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Clerk and shop
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		Assistant
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 - +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		

Table - 5

Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, type of occupation of head of household and educational level

Type of occupation of head of household	Broad age group	Sex	Educational Level					
			Illiterate	Literate (without-educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation /Secondary	Higher Secondary/ intermediate/pre-university
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers, etc.	5 - 14	M	-	2	4	2	-	-
		F	-	-	1	3	1	-
	15 - 59	M	-	-	-	2	5	2
		F	-	-	5	3	5	2
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium Business	5 - 14	M	-	2	3	5	-	-
		F	2	2	1	-	-	-
	15 - 59	M	4	-	4	5	4	1
		F	4	-	2	3	5	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	1	-	-
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-
Higher professional and salaried posts	5 - 14	M	1	2	1	8	-	-
		F	-	5	4	4	1	-
	15 - 59	M	1	-	4	1	6	4
		F	-	-	6	8	8	1
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table - 5

Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, type of occupation of head of household and educational level

Education Level									
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal todegree	Technical diploma or certeficate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than Technical degree	Post graduate degree other than Technical degree	Technical degree diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree			Sex	Broad age group	Type of occupation of head of household
				Engineering and technology	Medicine	Others			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Intermediate professional and related posts,secondary teachers etc.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Medium Business
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-		-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Higher professional and salaried posts
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	5	5	-	2	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	3	1	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-		-	-	-	-	F		

Table - 5

Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, type of occupation of head of hoeusehold and educational level

Type of occupation of head of household	Broad age group	Sex	Educational Level					
			Illiterate	Literate (without-educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation /Secondary	Higher Secondary/ intermediate/pre-university
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivators	5 - 14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 - 59	M	1	-	-	1	1	-
		F	3	-	-	-	-	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pensioners and related personnels	5 - 14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15 - 59	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	5 - 14	M	1	3	8	-	-	-
		F	-	3	2	1	-	-
	15 - 59	M	3	1	2	7	3	-
		F	7	-	1	2	-	1
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table - 5

Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, type of occupation of head of household and educational level

Educational Level							Sex	Broad age group	Type of occupation of head of household
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal todegree	Technical diploma & certeficate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than Technical degree	Postgraduate degree other than Technical degree	Technical degree diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree					
				Engineering and technology	Medicine	Others			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Cultivators
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Pensioners and
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		related personnels
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Unclassified
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		

Table - 5

Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, type of occupation of head of hoeusehold and educational level

Type of occupation of head of household			Educational Level					
	Broad age group	Sex	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation/Secondary	Higher Secondary intermediate/pre-university
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Non - Workers	5 - 14	M	-	-	-	2	-	-
		F	-	-	-	1	-	-
	15 - 59	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	1	-	-	-	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table - 5

Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, type of occupation of head of household and educational level

Educational Level							Sex	Broad age group	Type of occupation of head of household
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certeficate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than Technical degree	Post graduate degree other than Technical degree	Technical degree diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree					
				Engineering and technology	Medicine	Others			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	3	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	5 - 14	Non - workers
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	15 - 59	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	60 +	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		

Table - 6

Distribution of households by occupational category of head of household and average educational score

	Occupational Category (As per three digit code of National - classification of occupation)	Number of households	Population			Average educational Score		
						Per head		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
021	Civil Engineers	6	11	8	3	3.63	4.12	2.33
030	Draughtsmen	1	1	1	-	4.00	4.00	-
031	Civil Engineering Overseers and Technicians	3	8	5	3	3.5	3.4	3.66
070	Physicians & Surgeons, Allopathic	2	4	2	2	5.00	2.50	5.00
080	Vaccinators, Inoculators, Medical Attendants	2	12	2	10	2.50	1.50	2.25
082	Veterinary Assistant	1	7	2	5	1.28	2.50	0.80
084	Nurses	3	12	5	7	2.91	3.00	2.85
089	Nursing, Sanitary and other Medical & Health Technicians	6	23	10	13	2.21	2.70	1.84
104	Statistical Investigator & Related workers	1	5	3	2	3.00	3.00	3.00
111	Economic Investigator and Related workers	1	1	1	-	5.00	5.00	-
120	Accountants and Auditors	1	1	1	-	5.00	5.00	-
151	Teachers, Higher Secondary, & High School	2	9	5	4	3.44	3.60	3.25
152	Teachers, Middle School	2	7	3	4	3.71	4.00	3.50
153	Teachers, Primery	1	3	2	1	3.66	3.00	5.00
159	Teachers	1	2	1	1	5.00	5.00	5.00
211	Administrative & Executive Officials, State Govt-	4	16	8	8	2.56	2.62	2.50
221	Working prprietors, Directors & Managers, Whole Sale Trade	1	6	6	-	1.16	1.16	-
230	Directors & Managers, Bank	1	3	1	2	3.66	5.00	3.00
241	Working Proprietors, Directors, & Managers, Construction	6	24	13	11	2.00	2.23	1.72
260	Working Proprietors, Directors, & Managers, Logging & Catering Services	2	4	3	1	1.75	1.66	2.00
300	Clerical Supervisors (Office) Supdts, Head Clerks & section heads	1	5	3	2	2.20	2.33	2.00
330	Book Keepers and Accounts Clerks	4	14	7	7	2.78	2.71	2.85
350	Clerks, General	20	71	31	40	2.25	2.32	2.20

Table - 6

Distribution of households by occupational category of head of household and average educational score

Average educational Score			Remarks	Occupational Category (As per three digit code of National classification of occupation)	
Per household					
Total	Male	Female			
9	10	11	12	1	
6.66	5.50	1.16	Population	021	Civil Engineers
4.00	4.00	-	in age group	030	Draughtsmen
9.33	5.66	3.66	0 - 4 is	031	Civil Engineering Overseers and Technicians
10.00	5.00	5.00	included	070	Physicians & Surgeons, Allopathic
15.00	1.50	13.50		080	Vaccinators, Inoculators, Medical Attendants
9.00	5.00	4.00		082	Veterinary Assistant
11.66	5.00	6.66		084	Nurses
8.50	4.50	4.00		089	Nursing, Sanitary and other Medical & Health
15.00	9.00	6.00		104	Statistical Investigator & Related workers
5.00	5.00	-		111	Economic Investigator and Related workers
5.00	5.00	-		120	Accountants and Auditors
15.50	9.00	6.50		151	Teachers, Higher Secondary, & High School
13.00	6.00	7.00		152	Teachers, Middle School
11.00	6.00	5.00		153	Teachers, Primery
10.00	5.00	5.00		159	Teachers
10.25	5.25	5.00		211	Administrative & Executive Officials, State Govt-
7.00	7.00	-		221	Working prprietors, Directors & Managers Wholesale Trade
11.00	5.00	6.00		230	Directors & Managers, Bank
8.00	4.83	3.16		241	Working Proprietors, Directors, & Managers, Constriuction
3.50	2.50	1.00		260	Working Proprietors, Directors, & Managers Logging & catering Services
11.00	7.00	4.00		300	Clerical Supervisors (Office) Supdts, Head Clerks & Section Heads
9.75	4.75	5.00		330	Book Keepers and Accounts Clerks
8.00	3.60	4.40		350	Clerks, General

Table - 6

Distribution of households by occupational category of head of household and average educational score

	Occupational Category (As per thre digit code of National Classification of occupation)	Number of households	Population			Average educational score		
						Per head		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
351	Store Keepers & Related workers	2	11	5	6	3.00	2.80	3.16
358	Office Attendants (peon , Daftries)	14	59	30	29	1.33	1.56	1.13
361	Post Masters, Telegraph Masters and Other Supervisors	1	5	2	3	2.20	2.50	2.00
381	Massengers & Despatch Riders	2	12	7	5	0.58	0.71	0.40
401	Marchants and Shop Keepers Retail Trade	15	64	34	30	1.79	2.00	1.56
430	Salsemen, Shop Assistant and Demonstrators	1	3	1	2	2.33	3.00	2.00
439	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related workers	2	11	10	1	1.63	1.80	-
529	Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders and Related workers (Domestic & Institutional)	1	4	2	2	1.50	1.50	1.50
541	Sweepers, Cleaners and Related workers	2	11	6	5	1.09	1.33	0.80
570	Fire Fighters	1	2	1	1	3.00	3.00	3.00
571	Policemen and Detictires	13	52	28	24	2.03	2.28	1.75
573	Protection Force, Home Guards & Security workers	2	10	7	3	1.70	1.71	1.66
574	Watchmen, Chowkidars & Gate Keepers	3	15	8	7	0.73	1.12	0.28
579	Protective Service workes	1	6	4	2	1.66	2.00	1.00
600	Farm Managers & Supervisors, Crop Production	2	8	6	2	2.62	2.83	2.00
610	Cultivators (Owners)	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
611	Cultivators (Tenents)	1	4	2	2	1.25	2.50	-
624	Insect Rearers	1	1	1	-	2.00	2.00	-
650	Farm Machinery Operators	1	4	3	1	1.00	1.33	-
652	Gardeners & Nursing working	8	39	20	19	0.61	0.70	0.52
659	Other Farm workers	2	8	2	6	0.37	-	0.50
660	Foresters and Related workers	3	10	5	5	2.20	2.20	2.20
663	Charcoal Burners & Forest Product Processors	1	4	2	2	2.00	2.00	2.00
681	Fishermen, Inland & Coastal Waters	2	6	6	-	-	-	-

Table - 6

Distribution of households by occupational category of head of household and average educational score

Average educational Score			Remarks	Occupational Category (As per three digit code of National classification of occupation)	
Per household					
Total	Male	Female			
9	10	11	12	1	
16.50	7.00	9.50	Populati-	351	Store Keepers & Related workers
5.14	2.78	2.35	on in age	358	Office Attendants (peon , Daftries)
11.00	5.00	6.00	group0 -4 is includ-	361	Post Masters, Telegraph Masters and Other Supervisors
3.50	2.50	1.00	ed	381	Massengers & Despatch Riders
7.66	4.53	3.13		401	Marchants and Shop Keepers Retail Trad
7.00	3.00	4.00		430	Salsemen, Shop Assistant and Demonstrators
9.00	9.00	-		439	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related workers
6.00	3.00	3.00		529	Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders and Related workers (Domestic & Institutional)
6.00	4.00	2.00		541	Sweepers, Cleaners and Related workers
6.00	3.00	3.00		570	Fire Fighters
8.15	4.92	3.23		571	Policemen and Detictires
8.50	6.00	2.50		573	Protection Force, Home Guards & Security workers
3.66	3.00	0.66		574	Watchmen, Chowkidars & Gate Keepers
10.00	8.00	2.00		579	Protective Service workes
10.50	8.50	2.00		600	Farm Managers & Supervisors, Crop Production
-	-	-		610	Cultivators (Owners)
5.00	5.00	-		611	Cultivators (Tenents)
2.00	2.00	-		624	Insect Rearers
4.00	4.00	-		650	Farm Machinery Operators
3.00	1.75	1.25		652	Gardeners & Nursing working
1.50	-	1.50		659	Other Farm workers
7.33	3.66	3.66		660	Foresters and Related workers
8.00	4.00	4.00		663	Charcoal Burners & Forest Product Processors
-	-	-		681	Fishermen, Inland & Coastal Waters

Table - 6

Distribution of households by occupational category of head of household and average educational score

	Occupational Category (As per three digit code of National - classification of occupation)	Number of households	Population			Average educational Score		
								Per head
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
791	Tailors & Dress Makers	2	7	5	2	1.71	1.60	2.00
799	Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsters & Related workers	1	6	5	1	1.33	1.60	-
811	Carpenters	4	18	11	7	1.11	1.20	1.00
831	Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths & Forging Press Operators	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
835	Machine Tool Operators	1	1	1	-	1.00	1.00	-
845	Machanics, Repairmen, Others	2	6	3	3	1.16	2.00	0.33
851	Electricians.Electricals Fitters & Related Workers	3	14	7	7	2.00	2.42	1.57
855	Electrical Wiremen	1	1	1	-	2.00	2.00	-
857	Electric Linemen & Cable Jointers	2	7	4	3	1.85	1.75	2.00
862	Sound Equipment operators & Cinema Projectionists	1	5	2	3	2.40	2.50	2.33
931	Painters, Construction	3	9	5	4	1.11	1.60	0.50
942	Basketery Weavers & Brush Makers	1	5	3	2	1.60	2.00	1.00
943	Non - Mattelic Mineral Prodect Makers	1	7	3	4	1.57	1.66	1.50
950	Supervisors & Foremen, Bricklaying & Others Construction works	7	19	12	7	2.42	2.41	2.42
961	Stationery Engine & Related Equipment Operation	1	6	4	2	2.16	2.50	1.50
963	Oilers and Greasers (Including cleaners, Motor Vehicle)	2	7	4	3	1.14	1.25	1.00
986	Farm Car & Motor Vehicle Drivers	12	49	26	23	1.20	1.53	0.82
988	Cycle Rickshaw Drivers & Rickshaw Pullers	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
999	Labourers	17	80	51	29	1.15	1.37	0.75
X02	Workers without Occupations , Literates	1	4	2	2	1.75	2.00	1.50

Table - 6

Distribution of households by occupational category of head of household and average educational score

Average educational Score			Remarks	Occupational Category (As per three digit code of National classification of occupation)	
Per household					
Total	Male	Female			
9	10	11	12	1	
6.00	4.00	2.00	Populati-	791	Tailors & Dress Makers
8.00	8.00	-	on in age	799	Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholster & Related workers
5.00	3.00	2.00	group 0-4 is inclu -	811	Carpenters
-	-	-	ded	831	Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths & Forging Press Operators
1.00	1.00	-		835	Machine Tool Operators
3.50	3.00	0.50		845	Machanics, Repairmen, Others
9.33	5.66	3.66		851	Electricians.Electricals Fitters & Related Workers
2.00	2.00	-		855	Electrical Wiremen
6.50	3.50	3.00		857	Electric Linemen & Cable Jointers
12.00	5.00	7.00		862	Sound Equipment operators & Cinema Projectionists
3.33	2.66	0.66		931	Painters, Construction
8.00	6.00	2.00		942	Basketery Weavers & Brush Makers
11.00	5.00	6.00		943	Non - Mattelic Mineral Prodect Makers
6.57	4.14	2.42		950	Supervisors & Foremen, Bricklaying & Others Construction works
13.00	10.00	3.00		961	Stationery Engine & Related Equipment Operation
4.00	2.50	1.50		963	Oilers and Greasers (Including cleaners Motor Vehicle)
4.91	3.33	1.58		986	Farm Car & Motor Vehicle Drivers
-	-	-		988	Cycle Rickshaw Drivers & Rickshaw Pullers
5.41	4.11	1.29		999	Labourers
7.00	4.00	3.00		X02	Workers without Occupations, Literates

Table - 7

Distribution of students by educational level and occupation category of head of household

Occupation	Category of head of household	Educational Level of Student			
		Literate without Educat-ional level	Primary	Middle	Matric or Higher secondary
	1	2	3	4	5
571	Policemen and Detectives	13	1	5	-
573	Protection Force, HomeGuards and Security workers	4	2	-	-
574	Watchmen, Chowkidars & Gate Keepers	3	1	1	-
579	Protective Service Workers,n.e.c.	-	3	2	-
600	Farm Managers & Supervisors crop Production	-	1	3	1
611	Cuttivators (Tenants)	-	-	1	1
650	Farm Machinery Operators	-	-	1	-
652	Gardeners & Nursery Workers	9	4	1	-
659	Other Farm workers, n. e. c.	1	1	-	-
660	Foresters & Related workers	1	2	-	2
663	Charcoal Burners & Forest Product Processers	-	1	1	-
791	Tailors and Dress Makers	1	1	-	-
799	Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsters & Related workers, n e. c.	2	1	1	-
811	Carpenters	6	1	1	-
845	Mechanics, Repairmen, Other	1	1	-	-
851	Electricians, Electrical Fitter & Related workers	3	1	2	-
857	Electric Linemen & Cable Jointers	1	2	-	-
862	Sound Equipment Operators and Cinema Projectionists	-	1	-	2
931	Painters, Construction	-	2	-	-
942	Basketry Weavers & Brush Makers	-	-	2	1
943	Non- Metallic Mineral Product Makers	1	3	1	-
950	Supervisors & Formen, Bricklaying & other Construction work	4	1	1	-
961	Stationary Engine & Related Equipment Operation	1	-	1	-
963	Oilers and Greasers (Including cleaners, motor vehicls)	2	1	-	-
986	Tram Car & Motor Vehicle Drivers	9	6	4	-
999	Labourers , n. e. c.	9	16	6	-
X02	Workers without Occupations, Literates.	-	-	3	-
	Total	112	84	101	36

Table - 7

Distribution of students by educational level and occupation category of head of household

Educational Level of Student						
Non-Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than Technical degree	Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	Total	Occupation Category of head of household	
6	7	8	9	10		1
-	-	-	-	3	021	Civil Engineers
-	-	-	-	2	031	Civil Engineering Overseers and Technicians
-	-	-	-	4	080	Vaccinators, in Oculators, Medical Assistants
-	-	-	-	5	082	Veterinary Assistants
-	-	-	-	6	089	Nursing, Sanitary and other medical & Health Tchnicans, n.e.c.
-	-	-	-	11	084	Nurses
-	-	-	-	3	104	Statistical Investigators and Related workers
	-	-	-	4	151	Teachers, Higher secondary & High school
-	-	-	-	3	152	Teachers, Middle school
-	-	-	-	1	153	Teachers, Primary
-	-	-	-	6	211	Administrative & Executive Officials, state Govt
-	-	-	-	1	230	Directors & Managers, Bank.
-	-	-	-	12	241	Working Proprietors, Directors, & Managers Constructi
-	-	-	-	1	260	Working Proprietors, Directors, & Managers Lodging & Catering Services
-	-	-	-	3	300	Clerical Supervisors (Office), Superintendents head clerks & section Heads
-	-	-	-	6	330	Book - Keepers & Accounts Clerks
-	-	-	-	26	350	Clerks, General
-	-	-	-	6	351	Store - Keepers & Related Workers
-	-	-	-	22	358	Office Attendants (Peons Daftries etc.)
-	-	-	-	3	361	Post Masters, Telegraph Masters & other Supervisors
-	-	-	-	4	381	Messengers & Despatch Riders
-	-	-	-	22	401	Merchants and shopkeepers, Retail Trade
-	-	-	-	1	430	Salesmen , shop Assistants and Demonstrators
-	-	-	-	2	439	Salesmen, shop Assistants & Related Workers,n.e.c
-	-	-	-	2	529	Cooks, Waiter, Bartenders, and Related workers,n.e.c.
-	-	-	-	6	541	Sweepers, Cleaners & Related worke

Table - 7

Distribution of students by educational level and occupation category of head of household

Occupation Category of head of household		Educational Level Of Student			
		Literate without Educat-ional level	Primary	Middle	Matric or Higher Secondary
	1	2	3	4	5
021	Civil Engineers	1	-	2	-
031	Civil Engineering Overseers and Technicians	-	-	1	1
080	Vaccinators, in Oculators, Medical Assistants	-	-	2	2
082	Veterinary Assistants	-	1	2	2
084	Nurses	-	-	3	3
089	Nursing, Sanitary and other medical & Health Technicians, n.e.c.	3	3	3	2
104	Statistical Investigators and Related workers	-	-	2	1
151	Teachers, Higher secondary & High school	1	-	1	2
152	Teachers, Middle school	-	1	2	-
153	Teachers, Primary	1	-	-	-
211	Administrative & Executive Officials, state Govt-	1	1	3	1
230	Directors & Managers, Bank.	1	-	-	-
241	Working Proprietors, Directors, & Managers Construction	2	3	4	3
260	Working Proprietors, Directors, & Managers , Lodging & Catering Services	1	-	-	-
300	Clerical Supervisors (Office), Superintendents, Head Clerks & section Heads	-	1	2	-
330	Book - Keepers & Accounts Clerks	1	2	2	1
350	Clerks, General	5	5	13	3
351	Store - Keepers & Related Workers	-	1	1	4
358	Office Attendants (Peons Daftries etc.)	9	5	7	1
361	Post Masters, Telegraph Masters & other Supervisors	-	1	2	-
381	Messengers & Despatch Riders	3	1	-	-
401	Merchants and shopkeepers, Retail Trade	7	2	10	3
430	Salesmen , shop Assistants and Demonstrators	1	-	-	-
439	Salesmen, shop Assistants & Related Workers,n.e.c.	2	-	-	-
529	Cooks, Waiter, Bartenders, and Related workers,n.e.c.	2	-	-	-
541	Sweepers, Cleaners & Related workers	-	4	2	-

Table - 7

Distributer of students by educational level and occupation category of Head of household

Educational Level of Student						
Non-Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than Technical degree	Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	Total	Occupation Category of head of household	
6	7	8	9	10		1
-	-	-	-	19	571	Policemen and Detectives
-	-	-	-	6	573	Protection Force, HomeGuards and Security workers
-	-	-	-	5	574	Watchmen, Chowkidars & Gate Keepers
-	-	-	-	5	579	Protective Service Workers,n.e.c.
-	-	-	-	5	600	Farm Managers & Supervisors crop Production
-	-	-	-	2	611	Cuttivators (Tenants)
-	-	-	-	1	650	Farm Machinery Operators
-	--	-	-	14	652	Gardeners & Nursery Workers
-	-	-	-	2	659	Other Farm workers, n. e. c.
-	-	-	-	5	660	Foresters & Related workers
-	-	-	-	2	663	Charcoal Burners & Forest Product Processers
-	-	-	-	2	791	Tailors and Dress Makers
-	-	-	-	4	799	Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsters & Related workers, n e. c.
-	-	-	-	8	811	Carpenters
-	-	-	-	2	845	Mechanics, Repairmen, Other
-	-	-	-	6	851	Electricians, Electrical Fitter & Related workers
-	-	-	-	3	857	Electric Linemen & Cable Jointers
-	-	-	-	3	862	Sound Equipment Operators and Cinema Projectionst
-	-	-	-	2	931	Painters, Construction
-	-	-	-	3	942	Basketry Weavers & Brush Makers
--	-	-	-	5	943	Non- Metallic Mineral Product Makers
-	-	-	-	6	950	Supervisors & Formen, Bricklaying & other Construct work
-	-	-	-	2	961	Stationary Engine & Related Equipment Operation
-	-	-	-	3	963	Oilers and Greasers (Including cleaners, motor vehicl
-	-	-	-	19	986	Tram Car & Motor Vehicle Drivers
-	-	-	-	31	999	Labourers , n. e. c.
-	-	-	-	3	X02	Workers without Occupations, Literaters.
--	-	-	-	333		Total

Table - 8

Type of Occupation and distance from place of work by locality

Type of Occupation	Average distance from place of work (Km.)										
	Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4	Block 5	Block 6	Block 7	Block 8	Block 9	Block 10	Block 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Unskilled Manual	1.12	-	1.00	0.33	0.25	0.61	0.61	1.50	0.62	0.90	2.40
Skilled Manual	1.00	0.49	0.50	0.67	0.30	3.12	-	1.00	-	1.05	2.00
Lowest professional and Administrative (i.e. primary teacher)	-	0.25	0.40	-	0.40		0.50	-	-	-	-
Small Business	1.00	-	0.40	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	0.50	0.50	-	-	0.50
Clerks & shop Asstt.	1.00	0.38	0.45	-	0.80	0.60	0.99	1.00	-	1.00	-
Intermediate Professional and related post secondary teacher	-	3.00	0.55	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	0.80	0.67
Medium Business	-	0.25	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.10	0.50	-
Higher professional and salaried posts	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	0.50	-
Owner of factories,large shop etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivator	5.00	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persioners and related personnels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Beggars & Prostitutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	1.25	-	1.00	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	0.33

Table - 9

Type of occupation, mode of transport to place of work and time taken to reach

Type of occupation	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach					
	On food			Car	Jeep	
	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hr.	1hrs. to 1.1/2hrs.	30 minutes or less	30 minutes or less	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.Unskilled Manual	78	4	-	-	-	Maximum time taken to reach place of work by car /Jeep is 30 minutes or less
2.Skilled Manual	57	-	-	-	-	
3.Lowest Professional and Administrative (i.e.primary teacher)	6	-	-	-	-	
4.Small Business	14	-	1	-	-	
5.Highly skilled & supervisory manual	13	-	-	-	-	
6.Clerk & shop asstt.	39	-	-	-	-	
7.Intermediate professional & related posts,Secondary teacher)	23	1	-	-	-	
8.Medium Business	25	-	-	1	-	
9.Higher professional & salaried posts.	-	-	-	3	7	
10.Owner of factories,large shop etc.	-	-	-	-	-	
11.Cultivator.	-	1	1	-	-	
12.Pensioners & related personnels	-	-	-	-	-	
13.Baggars & Prostitutes	-	-	-	-	-	
14.Unclassiffied	19	3	-	-	-	
Total	274	9	2	4	7	

Table - 10

Type of occupation and employment status of workers by sex and by nature of establishment

Nature of establishment	NO.	Occupation	Employment status					
			Employer			Employee		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Govt.	70	1.Unskilled Manual	-	-	-	70	68	2
Semi Govt.	3		-	-	-	3	3	-
Private	9		1	1	-	4	4	-
Govt.	52	2. Skilled	-	-	-	51	47	4
Semi Govt.	-	Manual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	5		2	2	-	1	1	-
Govt.	6	3. Lowest Professional	-	-	-	6	2	4
Semi Govt.	-	and Administrative	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-	(e.g.Primary teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.	-	4. Small Business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi Govt.	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	15		-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.	13	5. Highly Skilled and	-	-	-	13	13	-
Semi Govt.		Supervisory manual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.	33	6. Clerks and shop	-	-	-	33	26	7
Semi Govt.	4	Asstts.	-	-	-	4	4	-
Private	2		-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.	24	7Intermediate Professi-	-	-	-	24	20	4
Semi Govt.	-	onal and related posts,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-	Secondary teacher etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.	-	8. Medium Business .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi Govt.	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	26		8	8	-	10	10	-
Govt.	9	9.Higher Profesional	-	-	-	9	9	-
Semi Govt.	1	and related Posts	-	-	-	1	1	-
Private	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.	-	10.Cultivator	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi Govt.	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	2		-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.	9	11Unclassified	-	-	-	9	9	-
Semi Govt.	1		-	-	-	1-	1	-
Private	12		4	4	-	2	2	-
Total	296		15	15	-	241	220	21

Table - 10

Type of occupation and employment status of workers by sex and by nature of establishment

Employment status									Nature of
Single worker			Family workers			Cultivator			establishment
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govt
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Seme Govt-
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Private
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govt.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Semi Govt.
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Private
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govt.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Semi Govt-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Private
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govt
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Semi Govt-
6	6	-	9	8	1	-	-	-	Private
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govt-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sami Govt-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Private
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govt.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Semi Govt.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Private
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govt.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Semi Gov
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Private
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govt
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Semi Govt-
6	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Private
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govt-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Semi Govt-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Private
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govt
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Semi Govt
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Private
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govt
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Semi Govt
3	2	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	Private
22	21	1	16	13	3	2	1	1	Total

Table - 11

Locality, number of households with unemployed and persons seeking employment by age group and sex

Locality	Total no- of house-holds	Total Population			Number of house-holds with at least one une-mployed	Persons seeking employment by age group								
						0 -14			15 -24			25 - 34		
		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
Bazar line(block-1)	14	77	47	30	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Medical Colony (Block-2)	18	81	43	38	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
ALC Line (Block-3)	20	121	62	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Colony (Block .4)	21	85	47	38	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
CLub Road (Block.5)	17	72	32	40	3	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	-	2
Grade IV staff Colony (Block.6)	28	109	66	43	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Political Colony (Block.7)	9	41	21	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Staff Quarters (Block.8)	36	164	85	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agril Farm Colony (Block.9)	4	16	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Officers Colony (Block.10)	34	152	84	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block .11)	17	45	32	13	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Total	218	963	529	434	11	-	-	-	11 (1-14)	2 (0-36)	9 (1-86)	3 (0-62)	-	3

Table-11

Locality, number of households with unemployed and persons seeking employment by age group and sex

Persons seeking employment by age group													Locality
35 - 49			50 - 59			60 +			Total				
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Bazar line (Block.1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Medical Colony (Block.2)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	ALC Line (Block.3)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Police Colony (Block.4)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6	-	6	Club Road (Block.5)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Grade IV staff (Block.6)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Political Colony (Block.7)	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Staff Quarters (Block.8)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril Fram Col. oney(Block.9)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Education & Officer officer(Block.10)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Engineering Col. Oney(Block.11)	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 (1-56)	2 (0-38)	13 (2-69)	Total	

Table-12

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 then 1 Year			1 - 3 Years			4 - 5 Years			6 - 9 Years		
	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
1.Hindu religion	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2
2.Jain religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2

Table - 12

Person Secking employment by religion and duration of stay in the town by sex

Religion	Persons Seeking employment by duration of stay and sex								
	10 - 19 Years			20 - years			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.Hindu religion	2	-	2	2	-	2	14	2	12
2.Jain religion	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	3	-	3	2	-	2	15	2	13

Table - 13

Table.

Persons seeking employment by Caste / Tribe /

Caste / Tribe / Community	persons seeking employment by duration of stay											
	Less than 1 Year			1 - 3 Years			4 - 5 Years			6 - 9 Years		
	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
1.Brahmin	5	1	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
2.Kayastha	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
3.Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. S . C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. S . T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jain Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2

13

Community and duration of stay in the town

persons seeking employment by duration of stay									Caste / Tribe / Community
10 - 19 Years			20 + Years			Total			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
1	-	1	-	-	-	9	2	7	1.Brahmin
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2.Kayastha
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3.Kalita
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	4.S . C .
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	5. S . T .
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	6.Jain Community
3	-	3	2	-	2	15	2	13	Total

Table -

Persons seeking employment by state of origin,

State to which the person belongs	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay											
	Less than 1 year			1 - 3 years			4 - 5 years			6 - 9 years		
	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
1.Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Assam	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
3. Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. West-Bangal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5.Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.Bangladesh	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2

14

sex and duration of stay in the Town

Persons seeking employment by duration of stay									State to which the person belongs
10 - 19 years			20 + years			Total			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1.Arunachal Pradesh
1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	6	2. Assam
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3.Meghalaya
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4.West-Bangal
2	-	2	-	-	-	4	2	2	5.Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6. Bangladesh
3	-	3	2	-	2	15	2	13	Total

Table -
Persons seeking employment by sex, last

Last residence of the person	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay and sex											
	Less than 1 year			1 - 3 years			4 - 5 years			6 - 9 years		
	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
Arunachal Pradesh Lohit District	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibang Valley District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Siang District	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tirap District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West - Bangal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2

15

residence and duration of stay in the town

Persons seeking employment by duration of stay and sex									Last residence of the person
10 - 19 years			20 + years			Total			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	2	Arunachal Pradesh Lohit District
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Dibang Valley District
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	East Siang District
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Tirap District
1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Assam
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	Meghalaya
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	West - Bengal
1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	Uttar Pradesh
3	-	3	2	-	2	15	2	13	Total

Table - 16

Number of non - workers seeking employment by broad age group, sex and nature of activity

Nature of activity	Total nos. of non-workers by sex			Number of non-- workers seeking employment by the age group and sex					
				0 - 14			15 - 24		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Household duty	7	-	7	-	-	-	5	-	5
Dependent	8	2	6	-	-	-	6	2	4
Total	15	2	13	-	-	-	11	2	9

Table - 16

Number of non - workers seeking employment by broad age group, sex and nature of activity

Nature of activity	Number of non-workers seeking employment by the age group and sex						Remarks
	25 - 34			35 - 49			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Household duty	1	-	1	1	-	1	No. person reported fro-
Dependent	2	-	2	-	-	-	m age 50 & above
Total	3	-	3	1	-	1	

Table - 17

Table .

Number of persons seeking employment for the

Age group	Total number			Number seeking employment for the first time who are					
				Primary			Metric		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
22 -24	7	2	5	1	1	-	4	-	4
25 - 29	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
30 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 and above	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total	14	2	12	2	1	1	8	-	8

17

first time by age, sex and educational level

Number seeking emploment for the first timne who are							
Diploma and certificate			Degree and above			Remarks	Age group
P	M	F	P	M	F		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	No person from illiterate and	0 - 14
-	-	-	-	-	-	literate without educational	15 - 19
1	1	-	1	-	1	level and below primary level	22 - 24
-	-	-	2	-	2	are seeking employment	25 - 29
-	-	-	-	-	-		30 - 34
-	-	-	-	-	-		35 and above
1	1	-	3	-	3		Total

Table - 18

Number of persons seeking employment for the first time by sex educational level and type of employment sought

Type of employment sought	Number of persons seeking employment first time whose educational level is												Remarks
	Primary			Matric			Diploma and certificate			Degree and above			
	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
Teacher	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	None of the Illiterates and literates without
Clerk	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	educational level and below primary level are
Peon	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	seeking employment for the first time
C.R.P.F. constable Military	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weaving Instructor	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Electrician	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Total	2	1	1	8	-	8	1	1	-	3	-	3	

Table - 19

Number of persons seeking employment by age, sex, educational level and registration with employment exchange

Educational Level	Seeking employment and registered with employment exchange							
	Age Group							
	Up to 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 +	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Matric	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Diploma & Certificate	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Degree & above	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Total	-	-	1	8	-	2	-	1

Table - 19

Number of persons seeking employment by age, sex, educational level and registration with employment exchange

Educational level	Seeking employment and not registered with employment exchange							
	Age group							
	Up to 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 +	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Primary	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Matric	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diploma & Certificate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree & above	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-

Table - 20

Number of persons seeking employment by educational level, sex and marital status

Educational lev. el (a) Seeking employment for first time	Number of persons seeking employment whose marital status								
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Matric	5	-	5	3	-	3	-	-	-
Diploma & Cer. tificate	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree & above	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
(b) Seeking employment but have previous back ground									
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education without level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diploma & Certificate	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Degree & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	2	5	7	-	7	1	-	1

Table - 21

Widower remarriage by age of becoming / widower and cast / tribe or community (Males)

Caste / Tribe / Community	Number reporting to have become widower at the age			Number of remarried out of those who become widower at the age of		
	Blow - 25	25 - 34	35 and above	Below -25	25 - 34	35 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gorkha	-	-	2	-	-	-
Jat	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kayastha	1	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	1	-	5	-	-	-

Table - 22

Widow - remarriage by age of becoming widow and cast e/ tribe / community (Females)

Caste / Tribe / Community	Number reported to have become widow at the age			Number remarried out of those who become widow at the age of		
	Blow - 25	25 - 34	35 and above	Blow - 25	25 - 34	35 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brahmin	-	-	2	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	3	-	-	-
Jain	-	-	1	-	-	-
Muslim	-	-	1	-	-	-
Schedualed Caste	-	-	2	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribes	-	-	3	-	-	-
Total	-	-	12	-	-	-

Table - 23

Table

Distribution of households and population by

Locality	Castes											
	Brahmin			Kayastha			Rajput			Jogi		
	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bazar Line (Block-1)	2	5	7	4	15	9	-	-	-	1	3	2
Medical Colony Block - 2)	2	6	6	5	11	9	1	7	-	1	2	3
A L C Line (Block - 3)	4	10	17	3	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Colony (Block - 4)	2	5	3	5	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Club Road (Block -5)	3	3	10	6	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)	3	7	2	4	9	8	2	8	1	-	-	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	2	8	6	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	2	4	4	19	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)	3	7	4	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edn. & Officers Colony (Block - 10)	5	14	9	14	31	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	3	4	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	31	73	69	64	144	140	3	15	1	2	5	5

23

locality caste or tribe or community and sex

Caste												
Kalowar			Nadar			Mali			Gowala			Locality
House hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block -1)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block -2)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A L C Line (Block -3)
1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	Polic Colony (Block -4)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block 0-5)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block -7)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff Querters (Block- 8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril Farm Colony (Block -9)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edn. & Office Colony (Block-10)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	Engineering Colony(Block-11)
1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	4	2	Total

Table - 23

Distribution of households and population by locality caste or tribe or community and sex

Locality	Castes									Scheduled Caste		
	Rajoriya			Kalita			Keot			Soni		
	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	Hold-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Bazar Line (Block -1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	-	-	-	2	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
A L C Line (Block - 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4
Police Colony (Block - 4)	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade IV Staff Colony(Block -6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edn. & Officers Colony (Block-10)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)		3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	1	6	10	13	2	3	1	3	12	7

Table - 23

Distribution of households and population by locality caste or tribe or community and sex

Schduled Castes													
Muchi			Namasudra			Majhi			Balmiki			Locality
House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block - 1)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medical colony (Block - 2)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A L C Colony (Block - 3)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Police Colony (Block - 4)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block - 5)
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff Colony(Block-6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block - 7)
-	-	-	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	4	2	Staff Quaters (Block - 8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril-Farm Colony(Block-9)
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	6	-	-	-	Edn & oficers Colony(Block10)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony(Block11)
1	2	3	1	2	2	8	17	7	1	4	2	Total

Table - 23

Distribution of households and population by locality caste or tribe or community and sex

Locality	Scheduled castes			Scheduled tribes								
	Kaibartta			Singhpho			Adi			Nisi		
	House-hold	M	F	House hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House hold	M	F
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Bazar Line (Block -1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-
A L C Line (Block - 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Colony (Block - 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4
Grade IV Staff Colony(Block -6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	6	3	-	-	-
Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edn. & Officers Colony (Block-10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	3	2	4	6	2	6	5	1	4	4

Table - 23

Distribution of households and population by locality caste or tribe or community and sex

Scheduled tribes												
Gallong			Idu Mishmi			Wancho			Miju Mishmi			Locality
House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	Bazar Line (Block - 1)
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medical colony (Block - 2)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	A L C Colony (Block - 3)
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	Police Colony (Block - 4)
1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block - 5)
-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	2	3	3	Grade IV Staff Colony(Block-6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block - 7)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	Staff Quaters (Block - 8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril-Farm Colony(Block-9)
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edn & oficers Colony(Block10)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony(Block11)
1	4	1	3	6	3	1	2	1	5	8	10	Total

Table - 23

Distribution of Households and population by locality caste or tribe or community and sex

Locality	Scheduled tribe											
	Khamti			Apatani			Mizo			Khasi		
	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F
1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
Bazar Line (Block -1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A L C Line (Block - 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Colony (Block - 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade IV Staff Colony(Block -6)	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3
Political Colony (Block - 7)	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edn. & Officers Colony (Block-10)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	6	5	2	4	-	1	1	2	1	2	3

Table - 23

Distribution of households and population by locality caste or tribe or community and sex

Scheduled Tribes						Community						
Munda			Bodo			Ahom			Koch			Locality
House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	
86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	1
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block - 1)
1	4	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	Medical colony (Block - 2)
-	-	-	1	3	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	A L C Colony (Block - 3)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Police Colony (Block - 4)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block - 5)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff Colony(Block-6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block - 7)
-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-		-	-	Staff Quaters (Block - 8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril-Farm Colony(Block-9)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edn & oficers Colony(Block10)
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	Engineering Colony(Block11)
1	4	2	3	8	6	4	9	7	1	1	-	Total

Table - 23

Distribution of households and population by locality caste or tribe or community and sex

Locality	Cmmunity											
	Jat			Jain			Sikh			Lama (Bhuddhist)		
	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House hold-	M	F
1	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
Bazar Line (Block -1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A L C Line (Block - 3)	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Colony (Block - 4)	-	-	-	1	2	2		-	-	-	-	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	3	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Grade IV Staff Colony(Block -6)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edn. & Officers Colony (Block-10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Total	5	10	8	1	2	2	2	4	-	1	3	4

Table - 23

Distribution of households and population by locality caste or tribe or community and sex

Community												
Gorkha			Non-Tribal Christion			Muslim			Total			Locality
House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	1
1	5	2	-	-	-	1	4	-	14	47	30	Bazar Line (Block - 1)
1	3	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	18	43	38	Medical colony (Block - 2)
6	22	16	-	-	-	2	7	4	20	62	59	A L C Colony (Block - 3)
3	7	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	21	47	38	Police Colony (Block - 4)
1	-	5	-	-	-	1	2	3	17	32	40	Club Road (Block - 5)
9	21	15	1	3	4-	1	2	-	28	66	43	Grade IV Staff Colony(Block-6)
3	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	21	20	Political Colony (Block - 7)
5	9	14	1	2	2	1	3	1	36	85	79	Staff Quaters (Block - 8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	6	Agril-Farm Colony(Block-9)
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	15	34	84	68	Edn & oficers Colony(Block10)
3	7	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	17	32	13	Engineering Colony(Block11)
32	81	67	4	13	9	14	44	25	218	529	434	Total

Table

Distribution of population by broad age group,Sex,

Caste/ Tribe or Community	Broad age-groups		All educational				
			Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Secondary
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Brahmin	5-14	M	1	3	9	4	1
		F	4	4	5	2	2
	15-59	M	3	-	6	13	9
		F	6	4	10	19	14
	60 +	M	-	-	-	1	-
		F	3	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	5-14	M	2	3	37	10	2
		F	3	6	27	13	1
	15-59	M	11	2	18	21	15
		F	17	7	10	18	13
	60 +	M	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	1	-
Kalita	5-14	M	-	-	1	1	-
		F	-	1	3	3	-
	15-59	M	-	-	-	-	3
		F	-	-	1	2	1
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-
Keof	15-59	M	-	-	1	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	5-14	M	-	1	1	-	-
		F	-	-	2	1	-
	15-59	M	-	-	1	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-

24

caste/tribe & community and educational level

levels							
Higher Secondary/ Pre-University/Intermediate	Non Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	Graduate Degree Other than Technical Degree	Post GraduateDegree Other than Technical Degree	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post Graduate Degree		Caste/Tribe or Community
					Engineering	Medicine	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	1	3	4	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	7	1	-	1	
-	-	1	3	2	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Keof
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Distribution of population by broad age group,sex,

Caste/ Tribe or Community	Broad age-groups		All educational				
			Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Secondary
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Jogi	5-14	M	2	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	1	-
	15-59	M	-	-	-	2	1
		F	-	-	1	(1)	-
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-
Nadar	5-14	M	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	1	-	-
	15-59	M	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	1
Koch	15-59	M	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	15-59	M	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	1	1
Gowala	5-14	M	-	2	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-
	15-59	M	-	-	-	1	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	5-14	M	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-
	15-59	M	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	1

24 (Contd.)

caste/tribe & community and educational level

levels							
Higher Secondary/ Pre-University/Intermediate	Non Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	Graduate Degree Other than Technical Degree	Post Graduate Degree Other than Technical Degree	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post Graduate Degree		Caste/Tribe or Community
					Engineering	Medicine	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Distribution of population by broad age group,sex,

Caste/ Tribe or Community	Broad age-groups		All Educational				
			Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Secondary
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Rajput	5-14	M	-	-	1	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-
	15-59	M	-	3	4	2	3
		F	-	-	-	1	-
Ahom	5-14	M	-	-	1	1	-
		F	-	-	1	-	-
	15-59	M	-	-	1	-	2
		F	1	-	-	2	1
Gorkha	5-14	M	3	8	9	3	-
		F	1	3	9	4	-
	15-59	M	10	1	12	19	8
		F	12	-	3	5	6
	60 +	M	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-
Jat	5-14	M	-	-	1	-	-
		F	-	-	1	-	-
	15-59	M	-	-	-	-	1
		F	1	-	1	1	-
Scheduled Castes	5-14	M	-	3	5	3	-
		F	3	2	5	-	-
	15-59	M	13	3	2	6	-
		F	6	5	1	1	-
Scheduled Tribe	5-14	M	-	4	2	6	-
		F	1	6	3	4	-
	15-59	M	5	4	4	11	8
		F	12	-	4	6	4

24 (Contd.)

caste/tribe & community and educational level

Levels							
Higher Secondary/ Pre-University/Intermediate	Non Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	Graduate Degree Other than Technical Degree	Post Graduate Degree Other than Technical Degree	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post Graduate Degree		Caste/Tribe or Community
					Engineering	Medicine	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	1	-	-	-	
2	-	-	2	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Caste
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tribe
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	

Table

Distribution of population by broad age group,sex,

Caste/ Tribe or Community	Broad age-groups		All educational				
			Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Secondary
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Christian	5-14	M	-	4	2	-	-
		F	-	3	2	-	-
	15-59	M	-	-	1	1	2
		F	1	1	-	-	2
Sikh	5-14	M	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-
	15-59	M	-	-	-	2	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist (Lama)	5-14	M	-	1	-	-	-
		F	-	-	1	-	-
	15-59	M	1	-	1	-	-
		F	2	1	-	-	-
Jain	15-59	M	-	-	-	-	1
		F	1	-	-	-	1
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	5-14	M	1	5	2	1	-
		F	5	-	3	-	-
	15-59	M	4	1	12	6	2
		F	7	-	1	2	1
	60 +	M	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-
	Total:-		146	91	229	208	108

24 (Concld.)

caste/tribe & community and educational level

levels							
Higher Secondary/ Pre-University/Intermediate	Non Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	Graduate Degree Other than Technical Degree	Post Graduate Degree Other than Technical Degree	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post Graduate Degree		Caste/Tribe or Community
					Engineering	Medicine	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christian
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Lama)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Jain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	1	1	-	
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	2	3	22	13	5	2	Total

Table - 25

Age, sex and study in educational institution by religion

Religion	Age Group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	5-9	68	61	64	55	4	6
	10-14	57	57	55	52	2	5
	15-19	46	36	27	22	19	14
	20-24	16	30	1	4	15	26
	25 +	196	146	-	1	196	145
Muslim	5-9	4	4	3	1	1	3
	10-14	5	4	5	1	-	3
	15-19	4	1	2	1	2	-
	20-24	3	4	-	-	3	4
	25 +	22	9	-	-	22	9
Buddhist	5-9	1	-	1	-	-	-
	10-14	1	4	1	4	-	-
	15-19	2	1	2	1	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	4	5	-	-	4	5
Christian	5-9	7	1	7	1	-	-
	10-14	1	1	1	1	-	-
	15-19	1	-	1	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	5	7	-	-	5	7
Sikh	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	1	-	1	-	-	-
	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	1	-	-	-	1	-
	25 +	2	-	-	-	2	-
Jain	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	1	-	-	-	1
	25 +	2	1	-	-	2	1
Others (Donipolo) Local Tribe	5-9	4	2	4	2	-	-
	10-14	3	2	3	1	-	1
	15-19	2	3	2	3	-	-
	20-24	1	3	1	1	-	2
	25 +	8	3	1	-	7	3
	Total	467	386	182	151	285	235

Table - 26

Age, sex and study in educational institution by Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe and others.

Category of Caste/Tribe or Community	Age groups	Total		Number of studying		Number of not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled Castes	5-9	8	4	8	3	-	1
	10-14	3	6	3	4	-	2
	15-19	6	2	5	-	1	2
	20-24	2	-	-	-	2	-
	25 +	16	11	-	-	16	11
Scheduled Tribe	5-9	9	7	9	7	-	-
	10-14	6	7	6	6	-	1
	15-19	8	3	8	1	-	2
	20-24	4	5	-	-	4	5
	25 +	20	21	-	1	20	20
Brahmin	5-9	11	11	11	7	-	4
	10-14	7	6	6	6	1	-
	15-19	6	11	6	7	-	4
	20-24	3	9	-	2	3	7
	25 +	34	39	-	-	34	39
Kayastha	5-9	28	23	26	23	2	-
	10-14	26	27	26	24	-	3
	15-19	10	11	4	10	6	1
	20-24	3	11	-	-	3	11
	25 +	70	50	-	-	70	50
Kalita	5-9	1	4	1	4	-	-
	10-14	1	3	1	3	-	-
	15-19	-	1	-	1	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	6	4	-	-	6	4
Keof	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	1	-	-	-	1
	25 +	2	-	-	-	2	-
Koch	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	1	-	-	-	1	-

Table - 26 (contd.)

Age, sex and study in educational institution by Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe and others.

Category of Caste/Tribe or Community	Age groups	Total		Number of studying		Number of not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jat	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	1	1	1	1	-	-
	15-19	1	1	1	1	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	2	-	-	-	2
Rajput	5-9	1	-	1	-	-	-
	10-14	1	-	1	-	-	-
	15-19	2	-	-	-	2	-
	20-24	2	-	-	-	2	-
	25 +	9	1	-	-	9	1
Jain	15-19	-	1	-	-	-	1
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	2	1	-	-	2	1
Rajoriya	10-14	1	-	1	-	-	-
	25 +	1	1	-	-	1	1
Sikh	10-14	1	-	1	-	-	-
	20-24	1	-	-	-	1	-
	25 +	2	-	-	-	2	-
Kalowar	15-19	1	1	1	1	-	-
	25 +	1	1	-	-	1	1
Nadar	5-9	-	1	-	1	-	-
	25 +	1	1	-	-	1	1
Jogi	5-9	2	-	2	-	-	-
	10-14	-	1	-	1	-	-
	15-19	1	-	1	-	-	-
	25 +	2	3	-	-	2	3
Gowala	5-9	2	-	2	-	-	-
	25 +	1	1	-	-	1	1
Ahom	5-9	2	1	1	1	1	-
	20-24	1	1	1	-	-	1
	25 +	4	4	-	-	4	4

Table - 26 (Conld.)

Age, sex and study in educational institution by Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe and others.

Category of Caste/Tribe or Community	Age groups	Total		Number of studying		Number of not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gorkha	5-9	10	8	9	7	1	1
	10-14	13	9	12	9	1	-
	15-19	15	7	5	6	10	1
	20-24	1	7	1	3	-	4
	25 +	40	16	1	-	39	16
Mali	5-9	2	1	2	1	-	-
	10-14	-	2	-	2	-	-
	25 +	1	1	-	-	1	1
Lama	5-9	1	-	1	-	-	-
	10-14	-	1	-	1	-	-
	15-19	1	2	1	-	-	2
	25 +	1	1	-	-	1	1
Christian (Non Tribal)	5-9	4	3	4	3	-	-
	10-14	2	2	2	2	-	-
	25 +	4	4	-	-	4	4
Muslim	5-9	4	4	3	1	1	3
	10-14	5	4	5	1	-	3
	15-19	4	1	2	-	2	1
	20-24	3	4	-	-	3	4
	25 +	22	9	-	-	22	9
Total:-	-	467	386	182	151	285	235

Table - 27

Age, sex and study in educational institution by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status and place from where migrated	Age groups	Total		Number of studying		Number of not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-migrant	5-9	40	35	38	29	2	6
Born in the Town	10-14	27	28	26	23	1	5
Urban	15-19	28	10	14	3	14	7
	20-24	2	7	-	1	2	6
	25 +	4	5	-	-	4	5
B. Migrant	5-9	9	9	9	6	-	3
Born outside the	10-14	13	14	13	13	-	1
town in the	15-19	11	6	7	4	4	2
District	20-24	4	3	-	2	4	1
Rural	25 +	9	12	-	1	9	11
Born within the	5-9	4	-	4	-	-	-
state in the	10-14	1	1	1	1	-	-
District	15-19	-	3	-	3	-	-
1. Dibang Valley	20-24	1	1	1	-	-	1
Rural	25 +	3	3	-	-	3	3
2. West Siang	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	-	3	-	3	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	2	2	-	-	2	2
3. East Siang	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	1	-	-	-	1
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. West Kameng	5-9	-	2	-	2	-	-
Rural	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	1	-	-	-	1	-
5. Tirap	5-9	2	2	2	2	-	-
Rural	10-14	1	2	1	2	-	-
	15-19	-	2	-	1	-	1
	20-24	-	1	-	-	-	1
	25 +	2	4	-	-	2	4

Table - 27 (contd.)

Age, sex and study in educational institution by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status and place from where migrated	Age groups	Total		Number of studying		Number of not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Upper Subansiri	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	2	1	2	1	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Lower Subansiri	5-9	4	1	4	1	-	-
	10-14	5	4	5	2	1	2
Rural	15-19	-	1	-	1	1	-
	20-24	1	-	1	-	1	-
	25 +	4	1	-	-	4	1
	5-9	-	1	-	1	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	1	-	-	-	1
Born in other	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	1	-	-	-	1
	25 +	2	-	-	-	2	-
1. Andhra Pradesh	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-9	13	7	10	7	3	-
	10-14	4	8	3	7	1	1
Rural	15-19	4	3	4	3	-	-
	20-24	3	11	-	2	3	9
	25 +	52	56	-	-	52	56
2. Assam	5-9	4	5	4	5	-	-
	10-14	11	8	11	8	-	-
Urban	15-19	2	5	2	3	-	2
	20-24	-	4	-	-	-	4
	25 +	26	26	1	-	25	26

Table - 27 (contd.)

Age, sex and study in educational institution by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status and place from where migrated	Age groups	Total		Number of studying		Number of not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5-9	1	-	1	-	1	-
	10-14	1	-	1	-	1	-
Rural	15-19	4	-	3	-	1	-
	20-24	3	1	-	-	3	1
	25 +	30	9	-	-	30	9
3. Bihar	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	2	-	1	-	1	-
	20-24	1	-	-	-	1	-
	25 +	2	1	-	-	2	1
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Delhi	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	1	-	-	-	1
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Himachal	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pradesh	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	1	-	-	-	1	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-9	-	1	-	1	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	1	-	-	-	1
	25 +	5	3	-	-	5	3
6. Kerala	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	1	-	-	-	1

Table - 27 (contd.)

Age, sex and study in educational institution by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status and place from where migrated	Age groups	Total		Number of studying		Number of not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Madhya	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pradesh	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	1	-	-	-	1	-
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	1	-	-	-	1	-
8. Manipur	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	2	-	-	-	2	-
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Meghalaya	5-9	1	-	1	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	1	-	1	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	1	1	1	1	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Nagaland	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table - 27 (contd.)

Age, sex and study in educational institution by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status and place from where migrated	Age groups	Total		Number of studying		Number of not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	1	-	1	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	1	-	-	-	1	-
	25 +	2	-	-	-	2	-
11. Punjab	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	1	-	-	-	1	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	4	1	-	-	4	1
12. Rajasthan	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	1	-	-	-	1
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	1	-	-	-	1	-
13. Sikkim	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Tamilnadu	5-9	-	1	-	1	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	1	1	-	-	1	1

Table - 27 (contd.)

Age, sex and study in educational institution by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status and place from where migrated	Age groups	Total		Number of studying		Number of not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	1	-	-	-	1
15. Tripura	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-9	4	1	4	1	-	-
	10-14	1	-	1	-	-	-
Rural	15-19	2	1	2	1	-	-
	20-24	2	1	-	-	2	1
	25 +	17	5	-	-	17	5
16. Uttar	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pradesh	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	2	-	1	-	1
	20-24	-	1	-	-	-	1
	25 +	9	10	-	-	9	10
	5-9	2	2	2	2	-	-
	10-14	-	1	-	1	-	-
Rural	15-19	1	-	1	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	6	4	-	-	6	4
17. West	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	15-19	-	3	-	3	-	-
	20-24	1	1	-	-	1	1
	25 +	8	5	-	-	8	5
III. Born in	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Country	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Bangladesh	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	13	5	-	-	13	5

Table - 27 (conld.)

Age, sex and study in educational institution by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status and place from where migrated	Age groups	Total		Number of studying		Number of not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Nepal	5-9	-	1	-	1	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	-	1	-	-	-	1
	20-24	-	4	-	-	-	4
	25 +	27	9	-	-	27	9
3. Pakistan	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	1	-	-	-	1	-
V. Unspecified	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	=	467	386	182	151	285	235

Table 28

Number of inter-caste marriages by place (State) of origin of husband and wife.

Description of Inter marraige	Locality	State of origin of husband and wife		
		Both belongs to Assam	Husband belongs to UP and wife belongs to Assam	Husband belongs to Nepal and wife belongs to Assam
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Husband Kachari and wife Kalita by Caste *	Block -1	1	-	1
(ii) Husband Nepali SC. wife Ahom other backward communtiy of Assam				
-	Block -2	-	-	-
-	Block -3	-	-	-
-	Block -4	-	-	-
-	Block -5	-	-	-
-	Block -6	-	-	-
-	Block -7	-	-	-
-	Bolck -8	-	-	-
-	Block -9	-	-	-
-	Block -10	-	-	-
(i) Husband Kayastha wife Chutia other backward community of Assam	Block -11			
(ii) Husband Guwala by caste wife Kachari		1	1	-

Table

Mother tongue and subsidiary language of members of

Mother tongue	Number speaking subsidiary language						
	0-4 years					5-9 years	
	English	Bengali	Hindi	Assamese	Nepali	English	Hindi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengali	43	-	67	53	-	36	28
Assamese	47	2	47	-	-	23	29
Nepali	8	1	40	21	-	13	54
Adi	4	-	4	2	-	3	6
Malayalam	10	-	10	-	-	4	4
Aptani	3	-	3	3	-	1	-
Bhojpuri	-	-	15	-	-	-	11
Rajasthani	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Monipuri	2	-	-	-	-	1	7
Urdu	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Hindi	25	2	-	4	-	13	-
Telegu	2	-	3	-	-	-	2
Idu-Mishmi	-	-	4	2	-	1	6
Wancho	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Punjabi	4	-	7	-	-	2	5
Tamil	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Miju Mishmi	2	-	5	2	-	-	1
Khamti	3	-	4	1	-	3	2
Nissi	4	-	6	3	-	-	-
Singpho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

29

households as related to duration of stay in present residence

with reference to duration of stay in present residence							Mother tongue
5-9 years		10 + years					
Assamese	Nepali	English	Bengali	Hindi	Assamese	Nepali	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
18	-	12	-	36	41	-	Bengali
-	-	14	1	34	-	1	Assamese
26	-	3	-	60	45	-	Nepali
2	-	3	-	5	-	-	Adi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malayalam
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aptari
12	-	8	-	9	4	-	Bhojpuri
4	-	3	-	11	8	-	Rajasthani
-	-	-	-	2	1	-	Monipuri
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urdu
16	-	5	1	-	19	-	Hindi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Telegu
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Idu-Mishmi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wancho
3	-	4	-	4	1	-	Punjabi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tamil
2	-	2	-	9	9	-	Miju Mishmi
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nissi
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Singhpo

Table

Mother tongue and subsidiary language of members of

Mother tongue	Number speaking subsidiary language						
	0-4 years					5-9 years	
	English	Bengali	Hindi	Assamese	Nepali	English	Hindi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digaro Mishmi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lepcha	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Monpa	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Khasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

29 (concld.)

Households as related to duration of stay in present residence

with reference to duration of stay in present residence							Mother tongue
5-9 years		10 + years					
Assamese	Nepali	English	Bengali	Hindi	Assamese	Nepali	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
-	-	2	3	-	1	-	Mizo
-	-	5	-	8	4	-	Digaro Mishmi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lepcha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monpa
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Khasi

Table

Mother tongue and subsidiary

Age and Sex		No. of speakers of mother tongue Assamese who speaks subsidiary language as				No. of speakers of mother tongue Bengali who speak subsidiary language as			No. of speakers of mother tongue Adi who speak subsidiary language as		
		Bengali	English	Hindi	Nepali	Hindi	English	Assamese	Hindi	English	Assamese
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-4	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-7	Male	-	2	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
	Female	-	1	3	-	3	2	1	2	1	-
8-10	Male	-	6	6	-	5	1	6	2	1	-
	Female	-	3	6	-	10	2	4	-	-	1
11-14	Male	-	6	5	-	16	8	14	-	-	-
	Female	-	7	7	-	11	9	11	-	-	-
15 and above	Male	2	33	44	-	48	35	40	4	2	2
	Female	1	26	36	1	34	34	35	7	6	1

- 30

language as related to age and sex

No. of speakers of mother tongue Nepali who speaks subsidiary language as				No. of speakers of mother tongue Apatani who speak subsidiary language as			No. of speakers of mother tongue Malyalam who speak subsidiary language as			Age and Sex	
Bengali	English	Hindi	Assamese	English	Hindi	Assamese	Hindi	English	Assamese		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Male	0-4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Female	
-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Male	5-7
-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Female	
-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Male	8-10
-	1	6	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	Female	
1	2	16	10	1	1	1	1	1	-	Male	11-14
-	3	10	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	Female	
-	10	61	36	3	3	2	5	5	2	Male	15 and above
-	8	43	31	-	-	-	5	5	1	Female	

Table

Mother tongue and subsidiary

Age and Sex		No. of speakers of mother tongue Bhojpuri who speaks subsidiary language as			No. of speakers of mother tongue Rajasthani who speak subsidiary language as			No. of speakers of mother tongueMonipuri who speak subsidiary language as		
		English	Hindi	Assamese	English	Hindi	Assamese	English	Hindi	Assamese
1		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
0-4	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-7	Male	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8-10	Male	2	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
11-14	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15 and above	Male	6	29	10	3	11	8	2	4	1
	Female	-	3	4	-	4	4	-	1	-

- 30 (contd.)

language as related to age and sex

No. of speakers of mother tongue Urdu who speaks subsidiary language as		No. of speakers of mother tongue Telegu who speak subsidiary language as		No. of speakers of mother tongue Hindi who speak subsidiary language as			Age and Sex	
English	Hindi	English	Hindi	Bengali	English	Assamese		
31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Male	0-4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Female	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Male	5-7
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Female	
-	-	-	-	-	2	5	Male	8-10
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Female	
-	-	2	-	-	1	2	Male	11-14
-	-	1	-	-	2	4	Female	
1	1	1	1	3	23	18	Male	15 and above
1	1	1	1	-	14	8	Female	

Table

Mother tongue and subsidiary

Age and Sex		No. of speakers of mother tongue Miji Mishmi who speaks subsidiary language as			No. of speakers of mother tongueTamili who speak subsidiary language as		No. of speakers of mother tongue Punjabi who speak subsidiary language as		
		English	Hindi	Assamese	Hindi	English	English	Hindi	Assamese
1		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
0-4	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-7	Male	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
8-10	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-14	Male	-	4	4	-	-	2	4	1
	Female	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
15 and above	Male	4	6	4	1	1	4	7	1
	Female	-	4	4	1	-	2	5	1

C-30 (contd.)

language as related to age and sex

No. of speakers of mother tongue Mizo who speaks subsidiary language as			No. of speakers of mother tongue Khamti who speak subsidiary language as			No. of speakers of mother tongue Nissi who speak subsidiary language as			Age and Sex	
English	Bengali	Assamese	Hindi	English	Assamese	Hindi	English	Assamese		
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Male	0-4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Female	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Male	5-7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Female	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Male	8-10
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Female	
-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	Male	11-14
-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	Female	
1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	Male	15 and
1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	Female	above

Table

Mother tongue and subsidiary

Age and Sex	No. of speakers of mother tongue Singp -pho who speak subsidiary language as		No. of speakers of mother tongue Wancho who speak subsidiary language as		No. of speakers of mother tongue Lepcha subsidiary language as		No. of speakers of mother tongue Digaru Mishmi who speak subsidiary language as		
	Hindi	Assamese	Hindi	Assamese	English	Hindi	Hindi	English	Assamese
1	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
0-4 Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-7 Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8-10 Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
11-14 Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Female	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 and above Male	1		1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Female	1		-	1	-	-	2	1	2

- 30 (concld.)

language as related to age and sex

No. of speakers of mother tongue Monpa who speaks subsidiary language as		No. of speakers of mother tongue Idu Mishmi who speak subsidiary language as				No. of speakers of mother tongue Khasi who speak subsidiary language as		Age and Sex	
English	Hindi	Hindi	English	Assamese	Nepali	English	Hindi		
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Male	0-4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Female	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Male	5-7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Female	
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Male	8-10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Female	
-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	Male	11-14
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Female	
-	-	4	-	2	1	1	1	Male	15 and above
1	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	Female	

Table - 31

Distribution of localities by average educational score per head

Locality	Average per head educational score		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Bazar Line (Block -1)	1.38	1.57	1.08
Medical Colony (Block -2)	2.19	2.27	2.09
ALC Line (Block -3)	1.51	1.74	1.27
Police Colony (Block -4)	1.98	2.25	1.71
Club Road (Block -5)	2.76	2.89	2.65
Grade IV Staff colony (Block -6)	1.64	1.66	1.61
Political Colony (Block -7)	2.35	2.43	2.27
Staff Quarters (Block -8)	1.86	2.18	1.54
Agril. Farm Colony (Block -9)	2.07	2.11	2.00
Edn. & Officers Colony (Block -10)	1.42	1.49	1.35
Engineering Colony (Block -11)	2.29	2.62	1.04

Table 32

Distribution of household by caste/tribe/community and average educational score

Caste/Tribe & Community	No. of house-holds	Populations			Average educational score					
					Per head			Per household		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Scheduled Caste	15	58	35	23	1.79	1.79	1.78	7.40	4.67	2.73
Scheduled Tribe	26	90	47	43	1.80	1.90	1.69	6.23	3.50	2.73
Gorkha (Nepali)	32	126	79	47	1.39	1.46	1.33	5.07	3.31	1.76
Brahmin	31	137	61	76	2.31	2.27	2.34	7.94	1.14	4.68
Kayastha	64	259	137	122	1.85	2.02	1.67	7.39	4.09	3.30
Ahom	4	13	7	6	2.31	2.43	2.17	7.50	4.25	3.25
Kalita	6	20	8	12	2.55	3.13	2.17	8.50	4.17	4.33
Jat	5	6	2	4	2.23	2.10	2.50	5.40	3.20	2.20
Rajput	3	16	15	1	1.89	1.87	2.00	10.99	10.33	0.66
Christian	4	19	10	9	1.89	1.80	2.00	9.00	4.50	4.50
Muslim	14	60	38	22	1.80	1.62	2.09	7.57	4.29	3.29
Keof	2	3	2	1	2.67	2.50	3.00	4.00	2.50	1.50
Koch	1	1	1	-	5.00	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	-
Jain	1	4	2	2	2.75	2.00	1.50	11.00	8.00	3.00
Kalwar	1	4	2	2	3.00	3.50	2.50	12.00	7.00	5.00
Gowala	1	4	3	1	1.00	1.33	-	4.00	4.00	
Rajoriya	1	3	2	1	3.33	3.50	3.00	10.00	7.00	3.00
Jogi	2	9	5	4	1.67	1.80	1.50	7.50	4.50	3.00

Table 32 (conld.)

Distribution of household by caste/tribe/community and average educational score

Caste/Tribe & Community	No. of house-holds	Populations			Average educational score					
					Per head			Per household		
		Total	Males	Females	Totai	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mali	1	7	3	4	1.57	1.67	1.50	11.00	5.00	6.00
Nadar	1	3	1	2	3.33	5.00	2.50	10.00	5.00	5.00
Lama	1	7	3	4	0.71	1.00	0.50	5.00	3.00	2.00
Sikh	2	4	4	-	2.75	2.75	-	5.50	5.50	-
Total	218	853	467	386	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 33

Distribution of household by type and average educational scores.

Type of households	Number of house-holds	Population			Average educational score					
					Per head			Per household		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Nuclear	161	726	370	356	1.78	1.88	1.67	8.03	4.32	3.71
2. Supple-mented Nuclear	8	28	15	13	1.78	2.00	1.53	6.25	3.75	2.50
3. Sub. Nuclear	5	22	12	10	2.00	2.58	1.30	8.80	6.20	2.60
4. Single Person	24	24	24	-	2.66	2.66	-	2.66	2.66	-
5. Supple-mented Sub Nuclear	2	8	5	3	1.11	1.50	-	4.50	4.50	-
6. Collateral Joint	1	6	6	-	1.16	1.16	-	7.00	7.00	-
7. Supple-mented Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Lineal Joint	1	6	3	3	0.66	1.00	0.33	4.00	3.00	1.00
9. Supple-mented Lineal Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Lineal Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 33 (concld.)

Distribution of households by type and average educational scores.

Type of households	Number of house-holds	Population			Average educational score					
					Per head			Per household		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Supple--mented Lineal Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Head and Unrelated	6	19	19	-	1.73	1.73	-	5.50	5.50	-
(b) Head and brother	4	14	13	1	1.64	1.53	3.00	5.75	5.00	0.75
(c) Head and Sister	1	2	-	2	2.00	-	2.00	4.00	-	4.00
(d) Head/ Brother/ Brother's wife/ Daughters/ Sister's Daughter	1	7	3	4	0.71	1.66	-	5.00	5.00	-
(e) Head and Son	3	6	6	-	2.16	2.16	-	4.33	4.33	-
(h) Head/ Brother and Sister	1	6	3	3	1.00	2.00	-	6.00	6.00	-

Table - 34

Table

Knowledge of subsidiary language and

Mother tongue	Total speakers of mother tongue			Speakers of Hindi					
				Number			Average educational Score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assamese	142	68	74	107	52	55	1.75	2.00	1.51
Bengali	203	107	96	151	87	64	2.23	2.22	2.25
Hindi	127	81	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepali	199	103	96	167	92	75	1.17	1.30	1.01
Punjabi	22	14	8	18	14	4	2.72	2.43	3.75
Idu/Mishmi Mijo/Mishmi	22	13	9	21	13	8	1.19	1.54	0.63
Khamti	6	3	3	6	3	3	2.50	2.67	2.33
Nishi	6	3	3	6	3	3	2.17	2.33	2.00
Adi	19	9	10	13	7	6	2.15	2.14	2.17
Singhpo	3	1	2	3	1	2	1.33	2.00	1.00
Malayalam	14	6	8	13	6	7	3.38	3.50	3.29
Bhojpuri	25	18	7	14	13	1	0.93	1.00	-
Rajasthani	17	12	5	17	12	5	2.11	2.31	1.60
Telegu	5	2	3	4	2	2	1.75	2.00	1.50
Manipuri	9	5	4	8	4	4	2.00	2.50	1.50
Digaru Mishmi	11	7	4	8	5	3	1.75	1.40	2.33
Mizo	3	1	2	3	1	2	2.67	3.00	2.50
Lepcha	1	1	-	1	1	-	3.00	3.00	

34

average educational score

subsidiary languages											
English						Bengali					
Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
72	39	33	2.69	2.82	2.55	6	4	2	4.33	4.25	4.50
73	37	36	2.96	3.11	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	23	17	3.10	3.39	2.71	3	3	-	2.33	2.33	-
21	11	10	2.38	2.55	2.20	1	1	-	-	-	-
11	7	4	3.36	3.00	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	4	-	2.25	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	3	3	2.50	2.67	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	5	3	2.13	2.00	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	6	7	2.92	3.00	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	4.33	4.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	3	2	2.00	2.00	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	1	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Knowledge of subsidiary language and

Mother tongue	Speakers of					
	Assamese					
	Number			Average educational Score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	23	24	25	26	27	28
Assamese	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengali	139	71	68	2.12	2.30	1.94
Hindi	51	40	11	1.75	1.73	1.82
Nepali	96	51	45	1.35	1.51	1.18
Punjabi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idu/Mishmi Mijo/Mishmi	14	7	7	1.14	1.43	0.86
Khamti	2	1	1	3.00	4.00	2.00
Nishi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adi	2	1	1	1.00	2.00	-
Singhpo	3	1	2	1.33	2.00	1.00
Malayalam	4	2	2	2.25	2.50	2.00
Bhojpuri	5	4	1	1.20	1.20	-
Rajasthani	11	9	2	2.64	2.56	3.00
Telegu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipuri	1	1	-	2.00	2.00	-
Digaru Mishmi	4	2	2	2.25	2.00	2.50
Mizo	3	1	2	2.67	3.00	2.50
Lepcha	-	-	-	-	-	-

34 (Contd.)

Average educational score

subsidiary languages						
Nepali						
Number			Average educational Score			
T	M	F	T	M	F	
29	30	31	32	33	34	1
1	-	1	-	-	-	Assamese
9	6	3	2.11	2.50	1.33	Bengali
-	-	-	-	-	-	Hindi
-	-	-	-	-	-	Nepali
-	-	-	-	-	-	Punjabi
-	-	-	-	-	-	Idu/Mishmi Mijo/Mishmi
-	-	-	-	-	-	Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	Nishi
-	-	-	-	-	-	Adi
-	-	-	-	-	-	Singpho
-	-	-	-	-	-	Malayalam
-	-	-	-	-	-	Bhojpuri
1	1	-	2.00	2.00	-	Rajasthani
-	-	-	-	-	-	Telegu
-	-	-	-	-	-	Manipuri
-	-	-	-	-	-	Digaro Mishmi
3	1	2	2.67	3.00	2.50	Mizo
-	-	-	-	-	-	Lepcha

Table

Knowledge of subsidiary language and

Mother tongue	Total Speakers of mother tongue			Speakers of					
				Hindi					
				Number			Average educational Score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Monpa	1	-	1	1	-	1	5.00	-	5.00
Khasi	1	1	-	1	1	-	1.00	1.00	-
Tamil	3	1	2	2	1	1	4.00	5.00	3.00
Wancho	2	1	1	1	1	-	1.00	1.00	-
Apatani	4	4	-	4	4	-	3.00	3.00	-
Urdu	3	2	1	2	1	1	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total	843	463	385	571	324	247			

34 (Contd.)

average educational score

subsidiary languages												
English						Bengali						
Number			Average educational Score			Number			Average educational Score			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	-	1	5.00	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	5.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	3	-	3.33	3.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	1	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
271	152	119				10	8	2				

Table

Knowledge of subsidiary language and

Mother tongue	Speakers of					
	Assamese					
	Number			Average educational score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	23	24	25	26	27	28
Monpa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khasi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wancho	2	2	-	1.00	1.00	-
Aptami	4	4	-	3.00	3.00	-
Urdu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	341	197	144			

34 (Concld.)

average educational score

subsidiary languages						Mother tongue
Nepali						
Number			Average educational score			
T	M	F	T	M	F	
29	30	31	32	33	34	1
1	-	1	5.00	-	5.00	Monpa
-	-	-	-	-	-	Khasi
-	-	-	-	-	-	Tamil
-	-	-	-	-	-	Wancho
-	-	-	-	-	-	Apatani
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urdu
15	8	7				Total

Table

Households defaulting in enrolling school

Caste/Tribe Community of head of household	No. of households not having children of school going age	No. of households having children of school going age (5-14)			No. of households with only male children of school going age and failing them to send to school	No. of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	No. of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school
		Male only	Female only	Male and female both			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled caste	7	1	1	6	-	-	-
Scheduled tribe	8	8	4	6	-	-	-
Kayastha	22	9	9	24	-	-	-
Gorkha	11	8	5	8	-	-	-
Brahmin	7	3	8	13	-	-	-
Kalita	3	-	1	2	-	-	-
Keof	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	5	2	2	5	-	-	-
Koch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Jogi	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Christian (Non tribal)	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nadar	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

- 35

going children by caste/tribe/community of head of household

No. of House holds with only female children of school going age and failing to send some of them to School	No. of House holds having both male and female children of school going age and failing to send both to School	No. of House holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school	No. of House holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some male children to School	No. of House holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only female children to School	No. of House holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some female children to School	No. of House holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send some male and female children to School	Caste/Tribe Community of Head of Household
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled caste
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled tribe
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
2	-	-	-	-	-	1	Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christian (Non tribal)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar

Table

Households defaulting in enrolling school

Caste/Tribe Community of head of households	No. of households not having children of school going age	No. of households having children of school going age (5-14)			No. of households with only male children of school going age and failing them to send to school	No. of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	No. of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school
		Male only	Female only	Male and female both			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalwar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jain	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist (lama)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Jat	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
Sikh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	76	37	33	72	-	-	-

- 35 (concld.)

going children by caste/tribe/community of head of household

No. of House holds with only female children of school going age and failing to send some of them to School	No. of House holds having both male and female children of school going age and failing to send both to School	No. of House holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school	No. of House holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some male children to School	No. of House holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only female children to School	No. of House holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some female children to School	No. of House holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send some male and female children to School	Caste/Tribe Community of Head of Household
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalwar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist (lama)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
3	1	-	-	2	1	4	Total

Table

Household default consistency by sex in enrolling children as related to

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households having default consis-		
		Illiterate	Education without level	Below Primary
1	2	3	4	5
Brahmin	13	-	-	-
Kayastha	24	-	-	-
Gorkha	8	-	-	-
Mali	1	-	-	-
Kalita	2	-	-	-
Ahom	2	-	-	-
Jat	2	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	6	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	6	-	-	-
Buddhist (Lama)	1	1	-	-
Non-tribal Christian	2	-	-	-
Muslim	5	-	-	-
Total	72	1	-	-

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education level, Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household.

tency by sex where educational level of head of household is

Primary	Metric	Diploma and certificate	Degree and above	Remarks	Caste/Tribe/Community
6	7	8	9	10	1
-	-	-	-	All heads of the households are male only	Brahmin
-	-	-	-		Kayastha
-	-	-	-		Gorkha
-	-	-	-		Mali
-	-	-	-		Kalita
-	-	-	-		Ahom
-	-	-	-		Jat
-	-	-	-		Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-		Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	-		Buddhist (Lama)
-	-	-	-		Non-tribal Christian
-	-	-	-		Muslim
-	-	-	-		Total

Table 37

Household default in consistency by sex in enrolling children in school as related to educational level and Caste or Tribe or Community of head household.

Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age	No. of households showing default inconsistency by sex where educational level of head of household is.						
		Illiterate	Education without level	Below Primary	Primary	Matric	Diploma & Certifecate	Degree and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled caste	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brahmin	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-tribal Christian	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalita	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	72	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 38

Household default inconsistency in enrolling children in School as related to educational level and Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household.

Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household	Number of households with both male and female Children of School going age	Number of households showing default in consistency Unstructured whose education level of head of household is			
		Illiterate	Below Primary	Primary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Brahmin	13	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	24	-	1	1	2
Gorkha	8	1	-	-	1
Mali	1	-	-	-	-
Kalita	2	-	-	-	-
Ahom	2	-	-	-	-
Jat	2	-	-	-	-
Schdeuled Caste	6	-	-	-	-
Schduled Tribe	6	-	-	-	-
Buddist	1	-	-	-	-
Christian	2	-	-	-	-
Muslim	5	1	-	-	1
Total	72	2	1	1	4

Table

Household default Consistency by sex in enrolling children in school as related

Occupation of head of household	No. of households with both male & female Children of School going age	No. of households showing default Consis-			
		Scheduled Tribe			Scheduled
		Hindu	Christian	Other	Hindu
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Unskilled Manual.	19	-	-	-	-
2. Skilled Manual.	27	-	-	-	-
3. Lowest Professional & administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher).	2	-	-	-	-
4. Small Business.	2	-	-	-	-
5. Highly Skilled.	1	-	-	-	-
6. Clerks.	9	-	-	-	-
7. Intermediate, Professional & Related Posts (e.g. Secondary Teacher).	7	-	-	-	-
8. Medium Business.	-	-	-	-	-
9. Higher Professional & Salaried Posts.	1	-	-	-	-
10. Owners of factories, large Shop etc.	-	-	-	-	-
11. Cultivators.	3	-	-	-	-
12. Pensioner & retired Persons.	-	-	-	-	-
13. Beggers & Prostitutes	-	-	-	-	-
14. Unclassified (Non - workers).	1	-	-	-	-
Total	72	-	-	-	-

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to type of occupation and Caste status and religion of head of household.

tency by Sex where head of households is					Occupation of head of household.
Caste	Others *Christian*	Others *Hindu*	Muslim	Others *Religion* Buddhist	
Sikh					
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	1. Unskilled Manual.
-	-	-	-	1	2. Skilled Manual.
-	-	-	-	-	3. Lowest Professional & administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher).
-	-	-	-	-	4. Small Business.
-	-	-	-	-	5. Highly Skilled.
-	-	-	-	-	6. Clerks.
-	-	-	-	-	7. Intermediate, Professional & Related Posts (e.g. Secondary Teacher).
-	-	-	-	-	8. Medium Business.
-	-	-	-	-	9. Higher Professional & Salaried Posts.
-	-	-	-	-	10. Owners of factories, large Shop etc
-	-	-	-	-	11. Cultivators.
-	-	-	-	-	12. Pensioner retired Persons.
-	-	-	-	-	13. Beggers & Protitutes
-	-	-	-	-	14. Unclassified (Non - worker).
-	-	-	-	1	Total

Table

Household default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in school as

Type of occupation	No. of Households with both male and female Children of School going age	No.of Households showing default inconsis-			
		Scheduled Tribe			Scdeduled
		Hindu	Christian	Other	Hindu
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Unskilled manual	19	-	-	-	-
2. Skilled manual	27	-	-	-	-
3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher)	2	-	-	-	-
4. Small Business	2	-	-	-	-
5. Highly Skilled and Supervisory manual	1	-	-	-	-
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants	9	-	-	-	-
7. Intermediate Professional and related Posts, Secondary teachers etc.	7	-	-	-	-
8. Medium business	-	-	-	-	-
9. Higher Professional and Salaried Posts.	1	-	-	-	-
10. Owners of factories, large Shops etc.	-	-	-	-	-
11. Cultivators	3	-	-	-	-
12. Pensioners and related Personnels	-	-	-	-	-
13. Beggars & Prostitutes	-	-	-	-	-
14. Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-
15. Non - workers	1	-	-	-	-
Total	72	-	-	-	-

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related to type of occupation and Caste Status and religion of head of household.

tency by sex where head of household is					Type of occupation
Caste					
Sikh	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Other Religion	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	1	-	-	-	1. Unskilled manual
-	1	-	-	-	2. Skilled manual
-	-	-	-	-	3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)
-	-	-	-	-	4. Small business
-	-	-	-	-	5. Highly Skilled and Supervisory manual
-	-	-	-	-	6. Clerks and Shop Assistants
-	-	-	-	-	7. Intermediate Professional and related Posts, Secondary teachers etc.
-	-	-	-	-	8. Medium business
-	-	-	-	-	9. Higher Professional and Salareid Posts.
-	-	-	-	-	10. Owners of factories, large Shops etc.
-	-	-	-	-	11. Cultivators
-	-	-	-	-	12. pensioners and related Personnels
-	-	-	-	-	13. Beggars & Prostitutes
-	-	-	-	-	14. Unclassified
-	-	-	-	-	15. Non - workers.
-	2	-	-	-	Total

Table

Household default inconsistency (unstructured) in enrolling children in school as

Type of occupation	No. of households with both male and female Children of School going age	Number of households showing default			
		Scheduled Tribe			Scheduled
		Hindu	Christian	Other	Hindu
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Unskilled manual	19	-	-	-	-
2. Skilled manual	27	-	-	-	-
3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher)	2	-	-	-	-
4. Small Business	2	-	-	-	-
5. Highly Skilled and Supervisory manual	1	-	-	-	-
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants	9	-	-	-	-
7. Intermediate Professional and related Posts, secondary teachers etc.	7	-	-	-	-
8. Medium business	-	-	-	-	-
9. Higher Professional and Salaried Posts.	1	-	-	-	-
10. Owners of factories, large Shops etc.	-	-	-	-	-
11. Cultivators	3	-	-	-	-
12. Pensioners and retired Personnels	-	-	-	-	-
13. Beggars & Prostitutes	-	-	-	-	-
14. Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-
15. Non - workers	1	-	-	-	-
Total	72	-	-	-	-

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related to type of occupation and Caste Status and religion of head of household.

Consistency unstructured where head of household is					Type of occupation
Caste					
Sikh	Other Hindu	Other Christian	Other Muslim	Other Religion	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	2	1	-	-	1. Unskilled manual
-	-	-	-	-	2. Skilled manual
-	-	-	-	-	3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)
-	1	-	-	-	4. Small business
-	-	-	-	-	5. Highly Skilled and Supervisory manual
-	-	-	-	-	6. Clerks and Shop Assistants
-	-	-	-	-	7. Intermediate Professional and related Posts, secondary teachers etc.
-	-	-	-	-	8. Medium business
-	-	-	-	-	9. Higher Professional and Salareid Posts.
-	-	-	-	-	10. Owners of factories, large Shops etc.
-	-	-	-	-	11. Cultivators
-	-	-	-	-	12. Pensioners and retired Personnels
-	-	-	-	-	13. Beggars & Prostitutes
-	-	-	-	-	14. Unclassified
-	-	-	-	-	15. Non - workers.
-	3	1	-	-	Total

Table

Reason for non - enrolment of children in school

Type of occupation of head of households	No. of households not having any children of school going age.	No. of households where there are children school going age.		
		Male children only.	Female children only.	Both male and female children only.
1	2	3	4	5
Unskilled Manuals.	11	11	5	19
Skilled Manuals.	13	5	7	27
Lowest professional and administrative	4	2	1	2
Small Business	5	1	1	2
Clerks and Shop Assistant	9	7	6	9
Intermediate Professional & related Posts Secondary teacher etc.	6	3	2	7
Cultivators.	2	-	-	-
Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manuals.	7	4	-	1
Higher professional and Salaried Posts.	4	-	4	1
Unclassified	7	1	4	3
Medium Business	8	3	3	-
Non - workers.	-	-	-	1
Total	76	37	33	72

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by type of occupation of head of household.

No. of households with only male Children of School going age and failing to send them to School for	No. of households with only male Children of School going age and failing to send some of them to School for	No. of households with only female Children of School going age and failing to send them to School for	No. of households with only female Children of School going age and failing to send some of them to School for	Type of occupation of head of household
Nil	Nil	Nil	Economic hardship	
6	7	8	9	1
-	-	-	3	Unskilled Manuals.
-	-	-	-	Skilled Manuals.
-	-	-	-	Lowest Professional and administrative
-	-	-	-	Small Business
-	-	-	-	Clerks and Shop Assistant
-	-	-	-	Intermediate Professional & related Posts Secondary teacher etc.
-	-	-	-	Cultivators
-	-	-	-	Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manuals.
-	-	-	-	Higher Professional and Salaried Posts.
-	-	-	-	Unclassified
-	-	-	-	Medium Business
-	-	-	-	Non - workers.
-	-	-	3	Total

Table

Reason for non-enrolment of children in school

Type of occupation of head of household	No. of households having both male and female Children of School going age and failing to send both to School for	No. of households with both male and female Children of School going age and failing to send male Children only to School for	No. of households with both male and female Children of School going age and failing to send some male Children to School for	No. of households with both male and female Children of School going age and failing to send only female Children to School for
	Economic hardship	Nil	Nil	Female education not necessary
1	10	11	12	13
Unskilled Manuals.	1	-	-	1
Skilled Manuals.-	-	-	-	1
Lowest professional and administrative	-	-	-	-
Small Business	-	-	-	-
Clerks and Shop Assistant	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Professional & related Posts Secondary teacher etc.	-	-	-	-
Cultivators.	-	-	-	-
Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manuals.	-	-	-	-
Higher professional and salaried Posts.	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-
Medium Business	-	-	-	-
Non - workers.	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	2

42 (contd.)

by type of occupation of head of household.

No. of households with both male and female Chindren of School going age and failing to send only Some female Children to School for	No. of households with both male and female Children of School going age and failing to send some male and female Children to School for		Type of occupation of head of household
Economic hardship	Economic hardship	Premature to go to School.	
14	15	16	1
-	1	2	Unskilled Manuals.
-	1	-	Skilled Manuals.
-	-	-	Lowest Professional and administrative
1	-	-	Small Business
-	-	-	Clerks and Shop Assistant
-	-	-	Intermediate Professional & related Posts Secondary teacher etc.
-	-	-	Cultivators
-	-	-	Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manuals.
-	-	-	Higher Professional and Salaried Posts.
-	-	-	Unclassified
-	-	-	Medium Business
-	-	-	Non - workers.
1	2	2	Total

Table

Never attendence and discontination after ever

Age	Total number		Never attendance			Never attendance		
			M A L E			F E M A L E		
	Male	Female	Reason. 1. Economic hardship.	Reason. 2. Due to Ill health	Reason. 3. Premature to go to School.	Reason. 1. Economic hardship.	Reason.2. Education not necessary.	Reason. 3. Premature go to Scchool
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5 years.	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
6 Years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Years.	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
8 Years.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
9 Years.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
10 Years.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
11 Years	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
12 Years	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
13 Years	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
14 Years	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Total	5	12	2	-	2	8	2	2

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attendance by age, sex and reason.

Discontination after attendance			Discontination after attendance			
M A L E			F E M A L E			Age
Reason. 1. Economic hardship.	Reason. 2.	Reason.3.	Reason.1.	Reason. 2.	Reason. 3.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Years
-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Years
-	-	-	-	-	-	7 Years
-	-	-	-	-	-	8 Years
-	-	-	-	-	-	9 Years
-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Years
-	-	-	-	-	-	11 Years
-	-	-	-	-	-	12 Years
-	-	-	-	-	-	13 Years
1	-	-	-	-	-	14 Years
1	-	-	-	-	-	Total

Table

Age at marriage as related

Age at

Present age	MALES								
	Below 14	14 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 - 24	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	10	23	27	10	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	4	17	28	14	3	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	3	15	18	12	6	1	-	-
55 +	-	2	4	4	4	2	-	-	-
Age not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	25	62	77	40	11	1	-	-

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to sex and present age.

Marriage

FEMALE									Present age
Below 14	14 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+	Age not stated	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Below - 14
-	35	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 - 24
-	37	16	9	-	-	-	-	-	25 - 34
-	35	21	2	1	-	-	-	-	35 - 44
-	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	45 - 54
-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	55 +
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Age not stated
1	121	49	13	1	-	-	-	-	Total

Table

Age at marriage as related

Caste/Tribe/Community	Age at MALES								
	Below 14	14 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Ahom	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
2. Brahmin	-	4	9	13	6	1	-	-	-
3. Buddhist (Lama)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Gorkha	-	5	9	13	8	-	-	-	-
5. Christian	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
6. Gowala	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
7. Jain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Jat	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
9. Jogi	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
10. Kalita	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
11. Kalwar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Kayastha	-	2	13	23	16	5	1	-	-
13. Keof	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
14. Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Mali	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Muslim	-	3	8	5	5	-	-	-	-
17. Nadar	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Rajput	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
19. Rajoriya	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Scheduled Caste	-	2	6	5	2	-	-	-	-
21. Scheduled Tribe	-	3	6	6	1	2	-	-	-
22. Sikh	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	25	62	77	40	11	1	-	-

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to caste/tribe/community.

Marriage									
FEMALES									Caste/Tribe/Community
Below 14	14 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+	Age not stated	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1. Ahom
-	21	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2. Brahmin
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3. Buddhist (Lama)
-	23	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	4. Gorkha
-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5. Christian
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6. Gowala
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7. Jain
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	8. Jat
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9. Jogi
-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10. Kalita
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11. Kalwar
-	29	26	4	1	-	-	-	-	12. Kayastha
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13. Keof
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14. Koch
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15. Mali
-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16. Muslim
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17. Nadar
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18. Rajput
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19. Rajoriya
-	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20. Scheduled Caste
1	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	21. Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22. Sikh
1	121	49	13	1	-	-	-	-	Total

Table

Age at marriage as related

Educational levels	Age at MALES								
	Below 14	14 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+	Age not stated (ANS)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Illiterate	-	8	18	16	8	1	-	-	-
2. Education without level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Below Primary	-	-	4	6	1	1	-	-	-
4. Primary	-	13	28	24	9	2	-	-	-
5. Matriculation	-	2	5	19	12	3	1	-	-
6. Pre. University/ Higher Secondary	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
7. Diploma and Certificate	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-
8. Degree and above	-	2	5	8	9	1	-	-	-
Total	-	25	62	77	40	11	1	-	-

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to educational levels.

Marriage

FEMALES									Educational levels
Below 14	14 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+	Age not stated (ANS)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
1	54	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	1. Illiterate
-	13	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	2. Education without level
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3. Below Primary
-	31	18	3	1	-	-	-	-	4. Primary
-	18	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	5. Matriculation
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6. Pre. University/ Higher Secondary
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7. Diploma and Certificate
-	5	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	8. Degree and above
1	121	49	13	1	-	-	-	-	Total

Table

Average age at marriage as related to caste/-

Caste/Tribe or Community	Numer of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30	15 - 29 yrs.	Within 15 yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ahom	4	4	2	2	-
Brahmin	33	26	26	26	-
Buddhist	1	1	1	1	-
Gorkha	35	30	27	27	-
Non-tribal Christian	4	4	4	4	-
Gowala	1	1	-	-	-
Jain	-	1	-	-	-
Jat	3	3	3	3	-
Jogi	2	2	2	2	-
Kalita	5	4	3	3	-
Kalwar	1	1	1	1	-
Kayastha	60	60	38	38	-
Keof	2	1	2	2	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1	1	1	1	-
Muslim	21	12	16	16	-
Nadar	1	1	1	1	-
Rajput	6	1	6	6	-
Rajoriya	1	1	1	1	-
Scheduled Caste	15	11	13	13	-
Scheduled Tribe	18	20	15	15	-
Sikh	2	-	2	2	-
Total	216	185	164	164	-

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tribe or community and time of marriage.

Average age at marriage of ever married females who married.			Caste/Tribe or Community
Earlier than 30 yrs.	15 - 29 yrs.	Within 15 yrs.	
7	8	9	1
4	4	-	Ahom
26	22	4	Brahmin
1	1	-	Buddhist
30	27	3	Gorkha
4	4	-	Non-tribal Christian
1	1	-	Gowala
1	1	-	Jain
3	3	-	Jat
2	2	-	Jogi
4	3	1	Kalita
1	1	-	Kalwar
59	58	1	Kayastha
1	1	-	Koef
-	-	-	Koch
1	1	-	Mali
12	10	2	Muslim
1	1	-	Nadar
1	1	-	Rajput
1	1	-	Rajoriya
11	11	-	Scheduled Caste
20	15	5	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	Sikh
184	168	16	Total

Table 48

Average age at marriage as related to educational level and time of marriage

Educational level	No. of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 Yrs	15 - 29Yrs	Within 15Yrs.	Earlier than 30Yrs	15 - 29 Yrs.	Within 15Yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Iliterate	51	63	42	42	-	63	52	11
2. Literate without educational level	12	20	10	10	-	20	18	2
3. Primary	40	26	32	32	-	25	24	1
4. Middle	36	27	33	33	-	27	26	1
5. Matric / Higher secondary	42	30	26	26	-	30	29	1
6. Predgree / intermediate	4	2	1	1	-	2	2	-
7. Non technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
9. Graduate degree other than technical degree	21	15	12	12	-	15	15	-
10. Post Graduate degree other than techinical degree	4	2	3	3	-	2	2	-
11. Engineering and Technology	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Total	216	185	164	164	-	184	168	16

Table 49

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

Age at first marriage	No. of ever married		Average age at effective marriage of ever married Males who married			Average age at effective marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 Yrs	15 - 29Yrs	Within 15Yrs.	Earlier than 30Yrs	15 - 29 Yrs.	Within 15Yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
15 - 19	25	106	25	25	-	106	106	-
20 - 24	62	49	62	62	-	49	49	-
25 - 29	77	13	77	77	-	13	13	-
30 - 34	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 +	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	216	185	164	164	-	184	168	16

Table 50

Distribution of households by locality and place of birth of head of household.

Locality	Number of households where head of household is born in										
		Within district		Other districts of States		Other States		Other Countries		Total	
	Same Town	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	-	2	-	-	-	7	3	2	-	11	3
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	-	-	-	3	-	6	6	3	-	12	6
ALC Line (Block - 3)	1	3	-	-	-	5	5	5	1	13	7
Police Colony (Block - 4)	-	-	-	1	-	6	10	3	1	10	11
Club Road (Block 5)	-	1	-	2	-	6	3	2	3	11	6
Grade IV Staff Colnoy (Block - 6)	-	4	-	-	-	15	5	3	1	22	6
Political Colony (Block - 7)	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	3	6
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	-	2		2	-	17	11	2	2	23	13
Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	1
Edn. & Officers Colony (Block - 10)	1	1	-	1	-	20	6	4	1	26	8
Engeerning Colony (Block - 11)	-	1	-	-	-	9	5	2	-	12	5
Total	3	14		9	-	95	60	28	9	146	72

Table - 51

Table

Distribution of households by locality and District/-

Locality	Same town	Same District	Number of households where head			
			Same State			
			District 1 Tirap	District 2 Lower Subansiri	District 3 Dibang Valley	District 4 west Siang
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bazar Line. (Block. 1)	-	2	-	-	-	-
Medical Colony. (Block. 2)	-	-	1	-	1	1
ALC Line. (Block. 3)	1	3	-	-	-	-
Police Colony. (Block. 4)	-	-	1	-	-	-
Club Road. (Block. 5)	-	1	-	1	-	1
Grade IV Staff Colony. (Block. 6)	-	4	-	-	-	-
Political Colony. (Block. 7)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarters. (Block. 8)	-	2	-	1	1	-
Agril Farm Colony. (Block. 9)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edn. & officers Colony. (Block. 10)	1	1	-	1	-	-
Engineering Colony. (Block.11)	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	3	14	2	3	2	2

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State to which head of the households belongs.

where head of households belonging to						
		Other States				
Assam	West Bangal	Punjab	Meghalaya	Uttar Pradesh	Kerala	Locality
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
7	1	1	1	-	-	Bazar Line. (Block. 1)
8	1	-	-	1	1	Medical Colony. (Block. 2)
5	1	1	-	2	-	ALC Line. (Block. 3)
8	1	-	1	2	-	Police Colony. (Block. 4)
4	3	2	-	-	-	Club Road. (Block. 5)
5	1	1	2	3	-	Grade IV Staff Colony. (Block. 6)
3	1	-	-	1	1	Political Colony. (Block. 7)
10	2	-	2	4	3	Staff Quaters. (Block. 8)
1	1	-	-	-	-	Agril. Farm Colony. (Block. 9)
11	2	-	-	5	-	Edn & Officers Colony. (Block. 10)
6	1	1	1	3	-	Engineering Colony. (Block. 11)
68	15	6	7	21	5	Total

Table

Distribution of households by locality and District/-

Locality	Number of households where head: Other States: Bihar	Tamilnadu	Manipur	Sikkim	Rajajthan	Andhra Pradesh
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bazar Line. (Block. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Colony. (Block. 2)	1	-	-	-	-	-
ALC Line. (Block. 3)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Police Colony. (Block. 4)	3	1	-	-	-	-
Club Road. (Block. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade IV Staff Colony. (Block. 6)	4	-	1	1	2	-
Political Colony. (Block. 7)	-	-	-	-	-	1
Staff Quarters. (Block. 8)	3	-	1	-	1	1
Agril Farm Colony. (Block. 9)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edn. & Officers Colony. (Block. 10)	8	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Colony. (Block.11)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21	1	2	1	3	2

51 (Contd.)

State to which head of the households belongs.

of household belonging to						
Other States		Other Countries				
Hariyana	Madhya Pradesh	Nepal	Bengladesh	Pakistan	Total	Locality
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
-	-	2	-	-	14	Bazar Line. (Block. 1)
-	-	-	3	-	18	Medical Colony. (Block. 2)
-	-	5	1	-	20	ALC Line. (Block. 3)
-	-	2	2	-	21	Police Colony. (Block. 4)
-	-	-	4	1	17	Club Road. (Block. 5)
-	-	4	-	-	28	Grade IV Staff Colony. (Block. 6)
1	-	-	-	-	9	Political Colony. (Block. 7)
1	-	3	1	-	36	Staff Quaters. (Block. 8)
-	-	2	-	-	4	Agril. Farm Colony. (Block. 9)
-	-	4	1	-	34	Edn & Officers Colony. (Block. 10)
-	1	2	-	-	17	Engineering Colony. (Block. 11)
2	1	24	12	1	218	Total

Table 52

Distribution of households by number of members, migration status and place of birth of head of household.

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households having members								
		Single	2	3	4	5	6 - 7	8 - 9	10 - 12	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A - Non - migrant (born in the town)		-		1	-	1	-	1	-	3
B - Migrant										
I - Born outside the town but in the district	Rural	1	1	3	3	4	2	-	-	14
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II - Born within the State										
1. Dibang valley	Rural	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Lower Subansiri	Rural	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Tirap	Rural	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. West Siang	Rural	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Born in other State										
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Urban	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2. Assam	Rural	2	1	3	6	11	9	4	1	37
	Urban	4	2	5	7	5	6	2	-	31
3. Bihar	Rural	6	2	1	3	2	3	1	-	18
	Urban	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
4. Kerala	Rural	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
	Urban	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
5. Madhya Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 52 (Contd.)

Distribution of households by number of members, migraton status and place of birth of head of household.

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households having members								
		Single	2	3	4	5	6 - 7	8 - 9	10 - 12	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Maghalaya	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Urban	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	6
7. Manipur	Rural	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Urban	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8. Punjab	Rural	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	6
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Rajasthan	Rural	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Sikim	Rural	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Tamil Nadu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
12. Uttarpradesh	Rural	-	1	2	2	4	7	-	-	16
	Urban	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	5
13. West Bengal	Rural	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	6
	Urban	1	-	2	1	3	2	-	-	9
14. Hariyana	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
IV. Born in other Country		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Bangladesh		2	1	1	-	7	1	-	-	12
2. Nepal		1	1	-	8	6	4	3	1	24
3. Paskistan		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total		23	19	28	41	51	39	15	2	218

Table 53

Distribution of households by number of members, migraton 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
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A - Non-migrant (born in the town)		-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
B - Migrant											
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district	Rural	1	3	6	7	18	11	1	1	-	48
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Last residence outside the district, but within the State											
1. Dibang valley	Rural	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	-	-	10
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. East Kameng	Rural	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. East Siang	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	7
4. Lower Subansiri	Rural	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
	Urban	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
5. Tirap	Rural	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	6
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Upper Subansiri	Rural	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. West Kameng	Rural	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Urban	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4
8. West Siang	Rural	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	5
	Urban	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5

Table 53 (Contd.)

Distribution of households by number of members, migraton 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
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III. Last residence in other State											
1. Assam	Rural	5	2	4	4	10	7	3	1	-	36
	Urban	-	3	4	3	4	2	3	-	-	19
2. Bihar	Rural	6	1	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	14
	Urban	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
3. Delhi	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
4. Manipur	Rural	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5. Meghalaya	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	6
6. Nagaland	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Pondichery	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8. Punjab	Rural	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Rajasthan	Rural	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Tamil Nadu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2

Table 53 (Conld.)

Distribution of households by number of members, migraton 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
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	7
	Urban	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
12. West Bengal	Rural	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
	Urban	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
IV. Last residence in other Country											
1. Bangladesh		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
2. Nepal		1	-	-	5	2	2	1	-	-	11
V. Un-specified		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		23	19	28	41	51	39	15	2	-	218

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Table

Distribution of households by numbers of the members, migration status of head of household and-

Number of members	Non.migrant (Born and last residence in town.)	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.					
		MIGRANT					
		Last residence in rural area and duration of residence (year)					
		Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	6 - 10 years	11 - 20 years	20 + years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Single	-	-	7	4	2	1	14
2	-	2	4	2	3	1	12
3	1	-	12	4	2	2	20
4	-	1	6	12	6	5	30
5	1	2	15	10	10	2	39
6 - 7	-	1	10	8	9	4	32
8 - 9	1	1	1	2	1	3	8
10 - 12	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
13 and above	-	-	-		-	-	-
Total	3	7	55	43	33	19	157

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duration of stay of any members of the household who has stayed the longest in the longest referent residence

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.						Number of members.
MIGRANT						
Last residence in urban area and duration of residence (year)						
Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	6 - 10 years	11 - 20 years	20 + years	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
3	5	-	1	-	9	Single
-	3	2	1	1	7	2
1	4	2	-	-	7	3
-	6	1	2	2	11	4
1	6	1	-	3	11	5
-	1	3	1	2	7	6 - 7
-	2	1	-	3	6	8 - 9
-	-	-	-	-	-	10 - 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	13 and above
5	27	10	5	11	58	Total

Table 55

Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of households and composition by sex and age status of members (Minor up to 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 & female and minor male/ female	Adult male & female	Adult males	Adult females	Adult male & minor or female	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A: Non - migrant (Born in the town)		3	-	-	-	-	3
B: Migrant							
I. Born outside the town but in the district	Rural	6	5	2	1	-	14
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Born out side the district but in the State							
1. Dibang velley	Rural	1	1	-	-	-	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tirap	Rural	1	1	-	-	-	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. West Siang	Rural	-	1	-	1	-	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Lower Subansiri	Rural	-	1	1	-	1	3
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Born in other States							
1. Assam	Rural	18	15	4	-	-	37
	Urban	18	9	4	-	-	31
2. Andhra Pradesh	Rural	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Urban	1	-	-	-	-	1
3. Bihar	Rural	5	2	10	-	1	18
	Urban	1	2	-	-	-	3

Table 55 (Contd.)

Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of households and composition by sex and age status of members (Minor up to 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 & female and minor male/ female	Adult male & female	Adult males	Adult females	Adult male & minor or female	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Manipur	Rural	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Urban	-	-	1	-	-	1
5. Meghalaya	Rural	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Urban	4	-	2	-	-	6
6. Kerala	Rural	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Urban	1	1	-	-	-	2
7. West Bengal	Rural	-	4	2	-	-	6
	Urban	7	2	-	-	-	9
8. Rajasthan	Rural	1	1	1	-	-	3
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	9	6	1	-	-	16
	Urban	3	2	-	-	-	5
10. Punjab	Rural	-	3	2	-	1	6
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Sikkim	Rural	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Tamil Nadu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	-	-	-	-	1
13. Madhya Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	1	-	-	-	1

Table 55 (Concld.)

Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of households and composition by sex and age status of members (Minor up to 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 & female and minor male/ female	Adult male & female	Adult males	Adult females	Adult male & minor or female	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Hariyana	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-	-	-	2
IV. Born in other Country							
1. Pakistan		-	-	1	-	-	1
2. Nepal		16	5	3	-	-	24
3. Bangladesh		5	6	1	-	-	12
Total		108	70	35	2	3	218

Table 56

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		Different from place of birth	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5
Same place	Rural	-	-	-	-
	Urban	105	89	-	-
Same District.	Rural	57	51	25	22
	Urban	-	-	-	-
Other District of the State					
Dibang Valley	Rural	3	1	6	7
	Urban	-	-	-	-
Lower Subansiri	Rural	-	-	10	8
	Urban	-	-	-	-
Tirap	Rural	-	2	6	12
	Urban	-	-	-	-
West Siang	Rural	-	-	3	5
	Urban	-	-	-	-
East Siang	Rural	-	-	-	1
	Urban	-	-	3	1
West Kameng	Rural	-	-	1	1
	Urban	-	-	1	1
East Kameng	Rural	-	-	1	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-
Upper Subansiri	Rural	-	-	3	3
	Urban	-	-	-	-

Table 56 (Contd.)

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		Different from place of birth	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5
Other State (Name)					
Assam	Rural	5	3	69	81
	Urban	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	-	-	3	2
	Urban	1	2	16	16
West Bengal	Rural	-	-	5	6
	Urban	2	3	48	44
Meghalaya	Rural	-	-	-	1
	Urban	1	-	14	10
Manipur	Rural	2	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-
Madhaya Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	1	2
Bihar	Rural	3	1	37	12
	Urban	1	-	5	6
Rajasthan	Rural	-	-	3	2
	Urban	3	-	3	2
Kerala	Rural	-	1	4	4
	Urban	-	-	-	-
Hariyana	Rural	-	-	1	2
	Urban	-	-	1	1

Table 56 (Concld.)

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		Different from place of birth	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	2	-	17	7
	Urban	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	Rural	-	-	1	-
	Urban	4	-	2	-
Punjab	Rural	1	-	5	2
	Urban	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	Rural	-	-	2	1
	Urban	-	-	1	-
Tamil Nadu	Rural	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	1	2
Other Country (Name)					
Bangladesh		-	-	10	4
Nepal		2	-	26	13
Pakistan		1	-	3	1
Total		193	153	336	281

Table

Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with-

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
A. Non - migrant (Born in the town)	U	1	1	-	141	80	61	9	6	3	43	18	25
B. Migrant													
	R	1	1	-	87	43	44	71	66	5	67	11	56
I Last residence outside town but in the district	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Last Residence outside the district but within the State													
	R	-	-	-	10	5	5	7	7	-	7	-	7
1. West Siang	U	-	-	-	4	3	1	5	4	1	2	-	2
	R	-	-	-	16	6	10	14	12	2	10	-	10
2. Dibang Valley	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R	-	-	-	6	4	2	3	3	-	3	-	3
3. Upper Subansiri	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R	-	-	-	8	4	4	5	5	-	7	3	4
4. Lower Subansiri	U	-	-	-	8	4	4	4	3	1	4	-	4
	R	-	-	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	3	-	3
5. East Kameng	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Tirap	R	-	-	-	12	4	8	11	9	2	12	1	11
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. East Siang	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	6	3	7	1	6
8. West Kameng	R	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	5	3	2	6	4	2	4	-	4

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reference to place of last residence, broad age - group and sex.

60 +						All ages							
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Migration status with reference to place of last residence	
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		1
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	3	184	98	86	U	A. Non - migrant (Born in the town)
													B. Migrant
-	-	-	2	1	1	72	67	5	156	55	101	R	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	I. Last residence outside town but in the distirct
													II. Last residence outside the district but within the State
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	17	5	12	R	
													1. West Siang
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	6	3	3	U	
-	-	-	1	-	1	14	12	2	27	6	21	R	
													2. Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	9	4	5	R	
													3. Upper Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	15	7	8	R	
													4. Lower Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	12	4	8	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	8	5	3	R	
													5. East Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	2	24	5	19	R	
													6. Tirap
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	
													7. East Siang
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	3	8	1	7	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	R	
													8. West Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	9	3	6	U	

Table

Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with-

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
III. Last residence in other State.													
1. Nagaland	R	-	-	-	6	2	4	2	2	-	2	-	2
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Assam	R	-	-	-	46	26	20	51	47	4	34	4	30
	U	-	-	-	22	10	12	25	24	1	29	4	25
3. Delhi	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	3	2	1	4	4	-	2	-	2
4. West Bengal	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	1
5. Punjab	R	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	1
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Pondicheri	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
7. Meghalaya	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	1
8. Manipur	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
9. Rajasthan	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	1
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Kerala	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

57 (Concld.)

reference to place of last residence, broad age - group and sex.

60 +						All ages						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		1
													III. Last residence in other State
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	8	2	6	R	1. Nagaland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
1	1	-	2	-	2	52	48	4	82	30	52	R	2. Assam
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	24	1	51	14	37	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	3. Delhi
	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	5	2	3	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	R	4. West Bengal
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	1	U	
1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	1	1	R	5. Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	6. Pondicheri
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	7. Meghalaya
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	1	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	R	8. Manipur
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	1	R	9. Rajasthan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	R	10. Kerala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	

Table

Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with-

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
11. Tamil Nadu	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	4	2	2	1	1	-	3	1	2
12. Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	3
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
13. Bihar	R	-	-	-	4	3	1	24	24	-	6	1	5
	U	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	4	1	3
IV. Last residence in other Country													
1. Nepal		-	-	-	1	1	-	8	8	-	6	1	5
2. Bangladesh		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total		2	2	-	396	212	184	292	266	26	264	46	218

57 (Contd.)

reference to place of last residence, broad age - group and sex.

60 +						All ages							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		1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	11. Tamil Nadu
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	3	4	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	6	3	3	R	12. Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	U	
-	-	-	2	-	2	24	24	-	12	4	8	R	13. Bihar
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	2	3	U	
													IV. Last residence in other Country
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	7	2	5		1. Nepal
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		2. Bangladesh
2	2	-	7	1	6	296	270	26	667	259	408		Total

Table

Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration-

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of residence-					
		Less than 1 year.					
		Worker			Non-worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
B. Migrant : Last residence outside the town but in the Distirct	Rural	1	1	-	6	4	2
II. Last residence outside the district but within the State							
1. West Kameng	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-	4	2	2
2. East Kameng	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Lower Subansiri	Rural	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Upper Subansiri	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. West Siang	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	2	1	1	2	2	-
6. East Siang	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-	-	-	-
7. Dibang Valley	Rural	1	1	-	9	3	6
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tirap	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

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of stay in present residence and place of last residence.

in the town							
1 - 4 years							Migration status with reference to place of last residence
Worker			Non-worker				
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
8	9	10	11	12	13		1
19	18	1	48	17	31	Rural	B. Migrant : Last residence outside the town but in the District
							II. Last residence outside the district but within the State
2	1	1	1	-	1	Rural	1.West Kameng
5	3	2	4	1	4	Urban	
3	3	-	8	5	3	Rural	2. East Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
2	2	-	12	7	5	Rural	3. Lower Subansiri
2	2	-	12	4	8	Urban	
3	3	-	9	4	5	Rural	4. Upper Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	6	2	4	Rural	5. West Siang
3	3	-	4	1	3	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	6. East Siang
7	4	3	8	1	7	Urban	
1	1	-	7	1	6	Rural	7. Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
3	2	1	11	2	9	Rural	8. Tirap
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

Table

Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration-

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of residence-					
		Less than 1 year.					
		Worker			Non-worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
III. Last residence outside the State							
1. Assam	Rural	-	-	-	6	3	3
	Urban	1	1	-	-	-	-
2. Bihar	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Delhi	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kerala	Rural	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Manipur	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meghalaya	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-	-	-	-
7. Nagaland	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Punjab	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Rajasthan	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

58 (Contd.)

of stay in present residence and place of last residence.

in the town							
1 - 4 years						Migration status with reference to place of last residence	
Worker			Non-worker				
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
8	9	10	11	12	13		1
							III. Last residence outside the State
13	10	3	15	5	10	Rural	1. Assam
7	7	-	16	5	11	Urban	
12	12	-	3	3	-	Rural	2. Bihar
3	3	-	5	2	3	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	3. Delhi
4	4	-	5	2	3	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	4. Kerala
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	5. Manipur
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	6. Meghalaya
1	1	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	4	1	3	Rural	7. Nagaland
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	2	1	1	Rural	8. Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	1	-	1	Rural	9. Rajasthan
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

Table

Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration-

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of residence-					
		Less than 1 year.					
		Worker			Non-worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Pondichery	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-	2	-	2
11. Tamil Nadu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	1	1	-
	Urban	1	1	-	1	-	1
13. West Bengal	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Born in other Country							
1. Bangladesh		-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Nepal		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		13	11	2	31	15	16

58 (Concld.)

of stay in present residence and place of last residence.

in the town							
1 - 4 years							Migration status with reference to place of last residence
Worker			Non-worker				
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
8	9	10	11	12	13		1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	10. Pondichery
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	11. Tamil Nadu
-	-	-	7	3	4	Urban	
1	1	-	-	-	-	Rural	12. Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	13. West Bengal
2	2	-	-	-	-	Urban	
							IV. Born in other Country
-	-	-	-	-	-		1. Bangladesh
1	1	-	2	-	2		2. Nepal
94	83	11	191	67	124		Total

'i able

Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration-

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of residence-					
		5 - 9 years					
		Worker			Non-worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		14	15	16	17	18	19
B. Migrant : Last residence outside the town but in the District	Rural	26	26	-	58	17	41
II. Last residence outside the district but within the State							
1. West Kameng	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. East Kameng	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Lower Subansiri	Rural	1	1	-	3	-	3
	Urban	2	1	1	-	-	-
4. Upper Subansiri	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. West Siang	Rural	7	7	-	11	3	8
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. East Siang	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Dibang Valley	Rural	8	6	2	4	1	3
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tirap	Rural	8	7	1	12	3	9
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

58 (Contd.)

of stay in present residence and place of last residence.

in the town							
10 - 19 years							Migration status with reference to place of last residence
Worker			Non-worker				
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
20	21	22	23	24	25		1
14	12	2	35	16	19	Rural	B. Migrant : Last residence outside the town but in the District
							II. Last residence outside the district but within the State
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	1.West Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	2. East Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	3. Lower Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	4. Upper Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	5. West Siang
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	6. East Siang
1	1	-	-	-	-	Urban	
4	4	-	6	1	5	Rural	7. Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	8. Tirap
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

Table

Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration-

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of residence-					
		5 - 9 year.					
		Worker			Non-worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		14	15	16	17	18	19
III. Last residence outside the state							
1. Assam	Rural	7	7	-	22	9	13
	Urban	7	6	1	29	9	20
2. Bihar	Rural	8	8	-	-	-	-
	Urban	2	2	-	-	-	-
3. Delhi	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kerala	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Manipur	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-	-	-	-
6. Meghalaya	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Nagaland	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Punjab	Rural	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Rajasthan	Rural	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

58 (Contd.)

of stay in present residence and place of last residence.

in the town							
10 - 19 years							Migration status with reference to place of last residence
Worker			Non-worker				
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
20	21	22	23	24	25		1
							III. Last residence outside the State
19	18	1	24	8	16	Rural	1. Assam
4	4	-	5	-	5	Urban	
2	2	-	9	1	8	Rural	2. Bihar
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	3. Delhi
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	4. Kerala
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	5. Manipur
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	6. Meghalaya
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
2	2	-	4	1	3	Rural	7. Nagaland
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	8. Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1	1	-	-	-	-	Rural	9. Rajasthan
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

Table

Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration-

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of residence-					
		5 - 9 years					
		Worker			Non-worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		14	15	16	17	18	19
10. Pondichery	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Tamil Nadu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. West Bengal	Rural	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-	1	-	1
IV. Born in other Country							
1. Bangladesh		-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Nepal		3	3	-	4	2	2
Total		87	82	5	144	44	100

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of stay in present residence and place of last residence.

in the town							
15 - 19 years							Migration status with reference to place of last residence
Worker			Non-worker				
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
20	21	22	23	24	25		1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	10. Pondichery
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	11. Tamil Nadu
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	12. Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1	1	-	-	-	-	Rural	13. West Bengal
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
							IV. Born in other Country
-	-	-	-	-	-		1. Bangladesh
3	3	-	-	-	-		2. Nepal
51	48	3	83	27	56		Total

Table

Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration-

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of residence-					
		20+ years					
		Worker			Non-worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		26	27	28	29	30	31
B. Migrant : Last residence outside the town but in the District	Rural	12	10	2	9	1	8
II. Last residence outside the district but within the State							
1. West Kameng	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. East Kameng	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Lower Subansiri	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Upper Subansiri	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. West Siang	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. East Siang	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Dibang Valley	Rural	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tirap	Rural	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

58 (Contd.)

of stay in present residence and place of last residence.

in the town							
All durations							Migration status with reference to place of last residence
Worker			Non-worker				
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
32	33	34	35	36	37		1
72	67	5	156	55	101	Rural	B. Migrant : Last residence outside the town but in the District
							II. Last residence outside the district but within the State
2	1	1	1	-	1	Rural	1.West Kameng
6	4	2	9	3	6	Urban	
3	3	-	8	5	3	Rural	2. East Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
5	5	-	15	7	8	Rural	3. Lower Subansiri
4	3	1	12	4	8	Urban	
3	3	-	9	4	5	Rural	4. Upper Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
7	7	-	17	5	12	Rural	5. West Siang
5	4	1	6	3	3	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	6. East Siang
9	6	3	8	1	7	Urban	
14	12	2	27	6	21	Rural	7. Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	-		Urban	
11	9	2	24	5	19	Rural	8. Tirap
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

Table

Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration-

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of residence-					
		20 + year.					
		Worker			Non-worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		26	27	28	29	30	31
III. Last residence outside the State							
1. Assam	Rural	13	13	-	15	5	10
	Urban	6	6	-	1	-	1
2. Bihar	Rural	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Delhi	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kerala	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Manipur	Rural	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meghalaya	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-	1	-	1
7. Nagaland	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Punjab	Rural	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Rajasthan	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

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of stay in present residence and place of last residence.

in the town							
All durations						Migration status with reference to place of last residence	
Worker			Non-worker				
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
32	33	34	35	36	37		1
							III. Last residence outside the State
52	48	4	82	30	52	Rural	1. Assam
25	24	1	51	14	37	Urban	
24	24	-	12	4	8	Rural	2. Bihar
5	5	-	5	2	3	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	3. Delhi
4	4	-	5	2	3	Urban	
1	-	1	-	-	-	Rural	4. Kerala
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
2	2	-	-	-	-	Rural	5. Manipur
1	1	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	6. Meghalaya
3	3	-	1	-	1	Urban	
2	2	-	8	2	6	Rural	7. Nagaland
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
3	3	-	2	1	1	Rural	8. Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
3	3	-	1	-	1	Rural	9. Rajasthan
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

Table

Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration-

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of residence-					
		20 + years					
		Worker			Non-worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		26	27	28	29	30	31
10. Pondichery	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Tamil Nadu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-	-	-	-
12. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	5	2	3
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. West Bengal	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Born in other Country							
1. Bangladesh		1	1	-	-	-	-
2. Nepal		1	1	-	1	-	1
Total		41	39	2	34	8	26

58 (Contd.)

of stay in present residence and place of last residence.

in the town							
All duration							Migration status with reference to place of last residence
Worker			Non-worker				
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
32	33	34	35	36	37		1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	10. Pondichery
1	1	-	2	-	2	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	11. Tamil Nadu
1	1	-	7	3	4	Urban	
3	3	-	6	3	3	Rural	12. Uttar Pradesh
1	1	-	1	-	1	Urban	
2	2	-	-	-	-	Rural	13. West Bengal
3	3	-	1	-	1	Urban	
							IV. Born in other Country
1	1	-	-	-	-		1. Bangladesh
8	8	-	7	2	5		2. Nepal
286	263	23	483	161	322		Total

Table

Employment status of workers by migration with-

Place of last residence		Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)				
B. Migrant				
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district.	Rural	72	67	5
II. Last residence outside the district but within the State.				
District:- 1. East Kameng	Rural	3	3	-
	Urban	-	-	-
District:- 2. West Kameng	Rural	2	1	1
	Urban	6	4	2
District:- 3. East Siang	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	9	6	3
District:- 4. West Siang	Rural	7	7	-
	Urban	5	4	1
District:- 5. Lower Subansiri	Rural	5	5	-
	Urban	4	3	1
District:- 6. Upper Subansiri	Rurual	3	3	-
	Urban	-	-	-
District:- 7. Dibang valley	Rural	14	12	2
	Urban	-	-	-
District:- 8. Tirap	Rural	11	9	2
	Urban	-	-	-

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reference to place of last residence and sex.

Employment status by sex							
Employer			Employee				Place of last residence
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
5	6	7	8	9	10		1
							A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)
							B. Migrant
1	1	-	66	63	3	Rural	I. Last residence outside the town but in the district
							II. Last residence outside the district but within the State
-	-	-	3	3	-	Rural	District:- 1. East Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	2	1	1	Rural	District:- 2. West Kameng
-	-	-	5	3	2	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	District:- 3. East Siang
-	-	-	9	6	3	Urban	
-	-	-	7	7	-	Rural	District:- 4. West Siang
1	1	-	4	3	1	Urban	
-	-	-	5	5	-	Rural	District:- 5. Lower Subansiri
-	-	-	4	3	1	Urban	
-	-	-	3	3	-	Rural	District:- 6. Upper Suansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	14	12	2	Rural	District:- 7. Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	10	8	2	Rural	District:- 8. Tirap
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

Table

Employment status of workers by migration with-

Place of last residence		Employment status by sex					
		Single woker			Family worker		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)							
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district.	Rural	1	1	-	2	1	1
II. Last residence outside the district but within the State.							
District:- 1. East Kameng	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-			
District:- 2. West Kameng	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-	-	-	-
District:- 3. East Siang	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
District:- 4. West Siang	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
District:- 5. Lower Subansiri	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
District:- 6. Upper Subansiri	Rurual	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
District:- 7. Dibang valley	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
District:- 8. Tirap	Rural	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

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reference to place of last residence and sex.

Employment status by sex							
Cultivators			Agricultural labour				Place of last residence
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
17	18	19	20	21	22		1
							A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)
							B. Migrant
2	1	1	-	-	-	Rural	I. Last residence outside the town but in the district
							II. Last residence outside the district but within the State
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	District:- 1. East Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	District:- 2. West Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	District:- 3. East Siang
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	District:- 4. West Siang
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	District:- 5. Lower Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	District:- 6. Upper Suansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	District:- 7. Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	District:- 8. Tirap
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

Table

Employment status of workers by migration with-

Place of last residence		Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
III. Last residence in other State				
State:- 1. Assam	Rural	52	48	4
	Urban	25	24	1
State:- 2. Meghalaya	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	3	3	-
State:- 3. Bihar	Rural	24	24	-
	Urban	5	5	-
State:- 4. West Bengal	Rural	2	2	-
	Urban	3	3	-
State:- 5. Pondichery	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-
State:- 6. Nagaland	Rural	2	2	-
	Urban	-	-	-
State:- 7. Punjab	Rual	3	3	-
	Urban	-	-	-
State:- 8. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	3	3	-
	Urban	1	1	-
State:- 9. Delhi	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	4	4	-
State:- 10. Manipur	Rural	2	2	-
	Urban	1	1	-

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reference to place of last residence and sex.

Employment status by sex							
Employer			Employee			Place of last residence	
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
5	6	7	8	9	10		1
							III. Last residence in other State
7	7	-	37	33	4	Rural	State:- 1. Assam
2	2	-	19	18	1	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 2. Meghalaya
-	-	-	3	3	-	Urban	
1	1	-	17	17	-	Rural	State:- 3. Bihar
-	-	-	5	5	-	Urban	
-	-	-	2	2	-	Rural	State:- 4. West Bengal
-	-	-	3	3	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 5. Pondichery
-	-	-	1	1	-	Urban	
-	-	-	1	1	-	Rural	State:- 6. Nagaland
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1	1	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 7. Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	2	2	-	Rural	State:- 8. Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 9. Delhi
-	-	-	4	4	-	Urban	
-	-	-	2	2	-	Rural	State:- 10. Manipur
-	-	-	1	1	-	Urban	

Table

Employment status of workers by migration with-

Place of last residence		Employment status by sex					
		Single woker			Family worker		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		11	12	13	14	15	16
III.Last residence in other State							
State:- 1. Assam	Rural	4	4	-	4	4	-
	Urban	2	2	-	2	2	-
State:- 2. Meghalaya	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
State:- 3. Bihar	Rural	6	6	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
State:- 4. West Bengal	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
State:- 5. Pondichery	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
State:- 6. Nagaland	Rural	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
State:- 7. Punjab	Rual	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
State:- 8. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	1	1	-
	Urban	-	-	-	1	1	-
State:- 9. Delhi	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
State:- 10. Manipur	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

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reference to place of last residence and sex.

Employment status by sex							
Cultivator			Agricultural labour			Place of last residence	
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
17	18	19	20	21	22		1
							III. Last residence in other State
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 1. Assam
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 2. Meghalaya
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 3. Bihar
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 4. West Bengal
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 5. Pondichery
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 6. Nagaland
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 7. Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 8. Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 9. Delhi
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 10. Manipur
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

Table

Employment status of workers by migration with-

Place of last residence		Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
III. Last residence in other State				
State:- 11. Rajasthan	Rural	3	3	-
	Urban	-	-	-
State:- 12. Kerala	Rural	1	-	1
	Urban	-	-	-
State:- 13. Tamil Nadu	Rural	-	-	-
	Urban	1	1	-
IV Last residence in other Countries				
Country:- 1. Bangladesh		1	1	-
Country:- 2. Nepal		8	8	-
Total		286	263 (91.96)	23 (8.04)

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reference to place of last residence and sex.

Employment status by sex							
Employer			Employee				Place of last residence
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
5	6	7	8	9	10		1
							III. Last residence in other State
2	2	-	1	1	-	Rural	State:- 11. Rajasthan
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	1	-	1	Rural	State:- 12. Kerala
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 13. Tamil Nadu
-	-	-	1	1	-	Urban	
							IV. Last residence in other Country
-	-	-	-	-	-		Country:- 1. Bangladesh
-	-	-	7	7	-		Country:- 2. Nepal
15 (5.24)	15 (5.24)	-	239 (81.47)	218 (74.48)	21 (06.99)		Total

Table

Employment status of workers by migration with-

Place of last residence		Employment status by sex					
		Single woker			Family worker		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		11	12	13	14	15	16
III. Last residence in other State							
State:- 11. Rajasthan	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
State:- 12. Kerala	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
State:- 13. Tamil Nadu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV Last residence in other Countries							
Country:- 1. Bangladesh		1	1	-	-	-	-
Country:- 2. Nepal		1	1	-	-	-	-
Total		20 (9.09)	20 (8.74)	- -	10 (3.50)	9 (3.15)	1 (0.35)

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reference to place of last residence and sex.

Employment status by sex							
Cultivator			Agricultural Labour				Place of last residence
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
17	18	19	20	21	22		1
							III. Last residence in other State
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 11. Rajasthan
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 12. Kerala
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	State:- 13. Tamil Nadu
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
							IV. Last residence in other Country
-	-	-	-	-	-		Country:- 1. Bangladesh
-	-	-	-	-	-		Country:- 2. Nepal
2 (0.70)	1 (0.35)	1 (0.35)	-	-	-		Total

Table

Migration stages of households-

Place from where household hails	Rural/ Urban	Total number of number of households	Number of households migrating 1965 or earlier	Number of households migrating			
				1966 - 1970			
				Direct from place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other Town of the District	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urabn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural areas of the District	Rural	13	4	-	-	-	-
I. Other district of the State							
1. Dibang Valley	Rural	2	1	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Lower Subansiri	Rural	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Tirap	Rural	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. West Siang	Rural	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Other States							
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rural	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	-	-	-	-	-
2. Assam	Rural	50	14	3	3	-	3
	Urban	22	4	2	-	-	1
3. Bihar	Rural	21	3	-	-	-	2
	Urban	2	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kerala	Rural	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Madhaya Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-

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hailing from out side.

Number of households migrating								Rural/ Urban	Place from where household hails
1971 - 1975				1976 - and later					
Direct from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages	Direct from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	Other town of District
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
2	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	Rural	Rural areas of the District
									I. Other District of the State
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	1. Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Rural	2. Lower Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Rural	3. Tirap
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Rural	4. West Siang
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									II.Other States
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Rural	1. Andhra Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Urban	
3	3	1	4	4	2	2	8	Rural	2. Assam
2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	Urban	
2	1	-	-	9	1	-	3	Rural	3. Bihar
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Urban	
-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	Rural	4. Kerala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

Table

Migration stagtes of households-

Place from where household hails	Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Number of households migrating 1965 or earlier	Number of huseholds migrating			
				1966 - 1970			
				Direct from place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Madhaya Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	-	-	-	-	1
6. Manipur	Rural	2	1	1	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Meghalaya	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	6	3	-	-	-	-
8. Punjab	Rural	5	4	-	1	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Rajasthan	Rural	4	3	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Sikkim	Rural	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Tamil Nadu	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	-	-	-	-	-
12. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	10	4	-	-	-	-
	Urban	9	1	-	-	1	1
13. West Bengal	Rural	7	6	-	-	-	-
	Urban	8	1	-	-	-	-
III. Other Country							
1. Bangladesh	-	12	7	-	1	-	1
2. Nepal	-	23	13	3	2	2	-
3. Pakistan	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total		215	70	9	7	3	9

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hailing from out side.

Number of households migrating								Rural/ Urban	Place from where household hails
1971 - 1975				1976 - and later					
Direct from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages	Direct from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	5. Madhya Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	6. Manipur
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	7. Meghalaya
-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	8. Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Rural	9. Rajasthan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	10. Sikkim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	11. Tamil Nadu
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	Rural	12. Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	Urban	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	13. West Bengal
2	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	Urban	
									III. Other Country
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1. Bangladesh
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2. Nepal
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3. Pakistan
16	7	4	13	22	24	10	21		Total

Table

Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of-

Distance (in Kms.)	Characteristics of the place of migration	Broad category of place from where the							
		Arunachal Pradesh				Assam			
		Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later	Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10 and less	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 20	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 50	Village	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 100	Village	1	-	1	2	5	2	-	4
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 - 200	Village	3	-	-	3	2	2	4	3
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2
201 - 500	Village	-	-	3	3	3	1	3	6
	Small town	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501 +	Village	-	-	-	-	5	2	5	3
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	City	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total		5	-	7	11	21	9	16	26

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origin of migration by time of migration and distance.

household hails and time of migration								Characteristics of the place of migration	Distance (in Kms.)
Andhra Pradesh				Bihar					
Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later	Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	10 and
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	less
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	11 - 20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	village	21 - 50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	51 - 100
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	101 - 200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	201 - 500
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	1	3	2	3	13	Village	501 +
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	City	
-	-	-	2	3	2	4	14		Total

Table

Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of-

Distance (in Kms.)	Characteristics of the place of migration	Broad category of place from where the							
		West Bengal				Kerala			
		Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later	Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
10 and less	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 20	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 50	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 100	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 - 200	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
201 - 500	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501 +	Village	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	4
	Small Town	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	City	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total		4	3	4	4	-	-	1	4

61 (Contd.)

origin of migration by time of migration and distance.

household hails and time of migration								Characteristics of the place of migration	Distance (in Kms.)
Manipur				Meghalaya					
Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later	Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	10 and
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	less
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	11 - 20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	village	21 - 50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	51 - 100
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	101 - 200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	201 - 500
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	501 +
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	City	
1	1	-	-	3	-	1	2		Total

Table

Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of-

Distance (in Kms.)	Characteristics of the place of migration	Broad category of place from where the					
		Rajasthan				Uttar	
		Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later	Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40
10 and less	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 20	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 50	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 100	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 - 200	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
201 - 500	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Twon	-	-	-	-	-	-
501 +	Village	3	-	-	1	3	1
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	City	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total		3	-	-	1	5	2

61 (Contd.)

origin of migration by time of migration and distance.

household hails and time of migration						Characteristics of the place of migration	Distance (in Kms.)
Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh					
1971 to 1975	1976 & later	Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later		
41	42	43	44	45	46	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	10 and
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	less
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	11 - 20
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	village	21 - 50
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	51 - 100
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Villagr	101 - 200
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	201 - 500
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
1	5	-	-	-	-	Village	501 +
1	1	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	2	-	1	-	-	Medium Town	
-	2	-	-	-	-	City	
2	10	-	1	-	-		**Total**

Table

Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of-

Distance (in Kms.)	Characteristics of the place of migration	Broad category of place from where the					
		Punjab				Tamil	
		Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later	Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52
10 and less	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 20	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 50	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 100	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 - 200	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
201 - 500	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Twon	-	-	-	-	-	-
501 +	Village	4	1	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	City	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		4	1	-	-	-	-

61 (Contd.)

origin of migration by time of migration and distance.

household hails and time of migration						Characteristics of the place of migration	Distance (in Kms.)
Nadu		Sikkim					
1971 to 1975	1976 & later	Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later		
53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	10 and
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	less
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	11 - 20
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	village	21 - 50
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	51 - 100
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	101 - 200
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	201 - 500
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	1	-	Village	501 +
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	1	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	City	
-	1	-	-	1	-		Total

Table

Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of-

Distance (in Kms.)	Characteristics of the place of migration	Broad category of place from where the					
		Bangladesh				Nepal	
		Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later	Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970
1	2	59	60	61	62	63	64
10 and less	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 20	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 50	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 100	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 - 200	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
201 - 500	Village	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Twon	-	-	-	-	-	-
501 +	Village	7	2	1	2	13	7
	Small Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
	City	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		7	2	1	2	13	7

61 (Conld.)

origin of migration by time of migration and distance.

household hails and time of migration						Characteristics of the place of migration	Distance (in Kms.)
Nepal		Pakistan					
1971 to 1975	1976 & later	Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 & later		
65	66	67	68	69	70	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	10 and
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	less
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	11 - 20
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	village	21 - 50
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	51 - 100
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	101 - 200
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Village	201 - 500
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
3	-	1	-	-	-	Village	501 +
-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Town	
-	-	-	-	-	-	City	
3	-	1	-	-	-		Total

Table 62

Broad category of place from where the household hails, time and reason for migration

Broad category of place from where the household hails	Time of migration	Number of households migrating because of					
		Transfer and Posting	Seeking Job	Business and Contract	Settlement	Partition	Marriage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh	Prior to 1966	2	-	-	2	-	1
	1966 - 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	6	-	1	-	-	-
	1976 and above	11	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	Prior to 1966	12	5	3	1	-	-
	1966 - 1970	8	-	1	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	12	1	2	1	-	-
	1976 and above	20	6	-	-	-	-
Andhra Predesh	Prior to 1966	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Prior to 1966	1	1	1	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970	1	-	1	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	2	-	2	-	-	-
	1976 and above	12	-	2	-	-	-
Kerala	Prior to 1966	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970		-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	4	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	Prior to 1966	2	-	-	-	-	1
	1966 - 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	2	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	prior to 1966	-	-	-	-		-
	1966 - 1970	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975		-	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	perior to 1966	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	Prior to 1966	-	1	3	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 62 (Contd.)

Broad category of place from where the household hails, time and reason for migration

Broad category of place from where the household hails	Time of migration	Number of households migrating because of					
		Transfer and Posting	Seeking Job	Business and Contract	Settlement	Partition	Marriage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	Prior to 1966	-	-	3	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	Prior to 1966	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	1	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Prior to 1966	4	-	1	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970	1	1	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	2	-	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	10	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	Prior to 1966	2	2	-	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970	3	-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	1	2	1	-	-	-
	1976 and above	3	-	1	-	-	-
Sikkim	Prior to 1966	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	-	-	1	-	-	-
	1976 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	Prior to 1966	2	5	-	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970	1	1	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nepal	Prior to 1966	5	8	-	-	-	-
	1966 - 1970	5	2	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	3	-	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	Prior to 1966	-	-	-	-	1	-
	1966 - 1970	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971 - 1975	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		147	37	24	4	1	2

Table

Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of origin of migration

Broad category of place where the household hails	Total no. of households	Households migrating earlier than 1966 from				Households migrating from place of origin during 1966 - 1970			
		Village	Small Town	Medium size town	City	Village	Small Town	Medium Town	City
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural area of the Districts	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I. Other District of the state									
1. Lower Subansiri	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. West Siang	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dibang Valley	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tirap	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Other state of the Country									
1.Assam	72	10	4	1	1	6	1	1	-
2. Andhra Predesh	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Bihar	23	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
4. Kerala	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Manipur	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
6. Meghalaya	6	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
7. Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8. Punjab	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
9. Rajasthan	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	

63

by time of migration & broad category of the place

Households migrating from place of origin during 1971 - 1975				Households migrating from place of origion during 1976 & Later				Broad category from where the household hails
Village	Small Town	Medium Towns	City	Village	Small Town	Medium Town	City	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	Rural area of the District
								I. Other District of the state
2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1. Lower Subansiri
	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2. West Siang
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3. Dibang Valley
1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4. Tirap
								II.Other state of the Country
20	1	1	-	16	7	2	1	1. Assam
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2. Andhra Presh
3	-	1	-	13	-	1	-	3. Bihar
1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4. Kerala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5. Manipur
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	6. Meghalaya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7. Madhya Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8. Punjab
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9. Rajasthan

Table

Characteristics (at the time of migration) of the place of origin of migration-

Broad category of place where the household hails	Total no. of households	Households migrating earlier than 1966 from				Households migrating from place of origin during 1966 - 1970			
		Village	Small Town	Medium Town	City	Village	Small Town	Medium Town	City Town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Tamil Nadu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Uttar Pradesh	19	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
13. West Bengal	15	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
III. Other Country									
1. Bangladesh	12	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2. Nepal	23	12	1	-	-	3	-	1	-
3. Pakistan	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	215	56	6	5	3	14	2	3	-

63(Concld.)

by time of migration & broad category of the place

Households migrating from place of origin during 1971 - 1975				Households migrating from place of origion during 1976 & Later				Broad category from where the household hails
Village	Small Town	Medium Town	City	Village	Small Town	Medium Town	City	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10. Sikkim
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11. Tamil Nadu
1	1	-	-	5	1	2	2	12. Uttar Pradesh
2	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	13. West Bangal
								III. Other Country
1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1. Bangladesh
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2. Nepal
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3. Pakistan
42	3	2	2	53	8	11	5	Total

Table 64

Characersitics of places of successive migration in two stages by time of migration to referent town

Characteristics of the places			Total no. of households	No. of households migrating to referent town			
				1965 or earlier	1966 - 70	1971 - 1975	1976 and later
1.			2	3	4	5	6
1.Village-	Village-	Referent town	16	6	3	2	5
2.Village-	Small town-	Referent town	19	4	3	5	7
3.Village-	Medium town-	Referent town	2	1	1	-	-
4.Village-	City -	Referent town	2	1	-	-	1
5.Small town-	Village-	Referent town	2	1	-	-	1
6.Small town-	Small town-	Referent town	1	-	-	-	1
7.Small town-	Medium town-	Referent town	1	-	-	-	1
8.Small town-	City-	Referent town	1	-	-	-	1
9.Medium town-	Village-	Referent town	1	-	-	-	1
10. City-	village-	Referent town	1	-	-	-	1
11. City-	Medium town-	Referent town	2	-	-	-	2
12. Other (specify)			-	-	-	-	-
a)Referent town-	Village-	Referent town	1	-	-	-	1
b)City-	Small town-	Referent town	2	-	-	-	2
		Grand total: -	51	13	7	7	24

Table 65

Characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by reason of migration

Characteristics of places			First stage		Second stage	
			Reason for migration	No. of house-holds	Reason for migration	No. of house-holds
1			2	3	4	5
1. village-	village-	Referent town	a) Business b) Service c) Searching job d) Study e) Settlement	4 8 2 1 1	a) Business b) Transfer of sevice c) Service	4 8 2 1 1
2. Village-	Small town-	Referent town	a) Searching job b) Service c) Business	5 10 4	a) Transfer of service b) Transfer of service c) Business	5 10 4
3. Village-	Medium town-	Referent town	a) Service	2	a) Transfer of service	2
4. Village-	City -	Referent town	a) Service b) Searching job	1 1	a) Transfer of service	2
5. Small town-	Village-	Referent town	a) Transfer b) Service	1 1	a) Transfer of service	2
6. Small town-	Small town-	Referent town	a) Service	1	a) Transfer of service	1
7. Small town-	Medium town-	Referent town	a) Service	1	a) Transfer of service	1
8. Small town-	City-	Referent town	a) Service	1	a) Transfer of service	1
9. Medium town-	Village-	Referent town	a) Service	1	a) Transfer of service	1
10. City-	village-	Referent town	a) Service	1	a) Transfer of service	1
11. City-	Medium town-	Referent town	a) service	2	a) Transfer of service	2
Other specify						
a) Referent town-	Village-	Referent town	a)Service	1	a) Transfer of service	1
b) City-	Small town-	Referent town	b) Service	2	b) Transfer of service	2
			Total	51		51

Table 66

Characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by duration of stay at each place

Characteristics of the Places			1st stage		2nd stage	
			Duration of stay	No. of house-holds	Duration of stay	No. of house-holds
1			2	3	4	5
1. Village-	Village-	Referent town	Less than 1 year	1	Less than 1 year	-
			1 -4 years	5	1 - 4 years	3
			5 - 9 years	6	5 - 9 years	8
			10 and above years	4	10 and above years	5
2. Village-	Small town-	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than 1 year	-
			1 - 4 years	8	1 - 4 years	3
			5 - 9 years	6	5 - 9 years	13
			10 and above years	5	10 and bove years	3
3. Village-	Medium town-	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than 1 years	-
			1 - 4 years	1	1 - 4 years	1
			5 - 9 years	1	5 - 9 years	-
			10 and above years	-	10 and above years	1
4.Village-	City-	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than 1 year	-
			1 - 4 years	-	1- 4 years	1
			5 - 9 years	1	5 - 9 years	-
			10 and above years	1	10 and above years	1
5.Small town-	Village	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than year	-
			1 - 4 years	1	1 - 4 years	1
			5 - 9 years	1	5 - 9 years	1
			10 and above years	-	10 and above years	-
6.Small town-	Small town-	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than 1 year	-
			1 - 4 years	-	1 - 4 years	1
			5 - 9 years	1	5 - 9 years	-
			10 and above years	-	10 and above years	-
7.Small town-	Medium town-	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than 1 year	-
			1 - 4 years	-	1 - 4 years	1
			5 - 9 years	1	5 - 9 years	-
			10 and above years	-	10 and above years	-
8.Small town-	City	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than 1 year	-
			1 - 4 years	-	1 - 4 years	-
			5 - 9 years	1	5 - 9 years	1
			10 and above years	-	10 and above years	-

Table 66

Characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by duration of stay at each place

Characteristics of the Places			1st stage		2nd stage	
			Duration of stay	No. of house-holds	Duration of stay	No. of house-holds
1			2	3	4	5
9. Medium town	Village-	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than 1 year	-
			1 - 4 years	1	1 - 4 years	1
			5 - 9 years	-	5 - 9 years	-
			10 and above years	-	10 and above years	-
10. City-	Village-	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than 1 year	-
			1 - 4 years	1	1 - 4 years	-
			5 - 9 years	-	5 - 9 years	1
			10 and above years	-	10 and bove years	-
11. City-	Medium town-	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than 1 years	-
			1 - 4 years	-	1 - 4 years	-
			5 - 9 years	1	5 - 9 years	1
			10 and above years	1	10 and above years	1
Others (specifv)						
a) Referent town	Village-	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than 1 year	-
			1 - 4 years	-	1- 4 years	-
			5 - 9 years	1	5 - 9 years	1
			10 and above years	-	10 and above years	-
b) City	Small town-	Referent town	Less than 1 year	-	Less than year	-
			1 - 4 years	1	1 - 4 years	2
			5 - 9 years	1	5 - 9 years	-
			10 and above years	-	10 and above years	-
			Total	51		51

Table 67

Characteristics of places of successive migration in three stages by time of migation to referent town

Characteristics of places involved in migration in succession				Total number of households	Number of households migrating to referent town			
					1965 or earlier	1966 -70	1971 - 75	1976 and later
1				2	3	4	5	6
1. Village	Small town	Small town	Referent town	1	-		-	1
2. Village	Medium town	Small town	Referent town	1	-	1	-	-
3. Small town	Small town	Medium town	Referent town	1	-	-	-	1
Others								
4. Small town	Medium town	Village	Referent town	1	-	-	-	1
5. Medium town	Medium town	Village	Referent town	1	1	-	-	-
6. Small town	Small town	Small townn	Refernt town	1	1	-	-	-
7. Village	Medium town	Village	Referent town	1	-	1	-	-
8. Village	Referent town	Village	Referent town	1	-	-	-	1
9.Referent town	Village	Village	Referent town	1	-	-	1	-
10. Village	City	Village	Referent town	2	-	1	-	1
11. Village	Village	Village	Referent town	6	2	-	1	3
12. Medium town	Village	Village	Referent town	2	-	-	1	1
13. Village	Small town	village	Referent town	2	-	-	1	1
14. Medium town	Small town	village	Referent town	1	1	-	-	-
			Total	22	5	3	4	10

Table 68

Characteristics of places of successive migration at three stages by reason of migration

Characteristics of Places		1st Stages		2nd Stages		3rd Stages	
		Reason of migration	No. of house-holds	Reason of migration	No. of house-holds	Reason of migration	No. of house-holds
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Village Small town	Medium town Referent town	Posting	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1
2. Village Small town	Small town Referent town	Posting	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1
3. Small town Medium town	Small town Referent town	Posting	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1
Others							
4. Small town Village	Medium town Referent town	Posting	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1
5. Medium town Village	Medium town Referent town	Posting	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1
6. Referent town Village	Village Referent town	Posting	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1
7. Village village	Medium town Referent town	Posting	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1
8. Small town Small town	Small town Referent town	Posting	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1
9. Village Village	Village Referent town	Posting	6	Transfer	6	Transfer	6
10. Village Village	Small town Referent town	Posting	2	Transfer	2	Transfer	2
11. Village Village	Referent town Referent town	Posting	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1
12. Village Village	City Referent town	Posting Study	1 1	Transfer Posting	1 1	Transfer	2
13. Medium town Village	Village Referent town	Posting	2	Transfer	2	Transfer	2
14. Medium town Village	Small town Referent town	Posting	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1
Total			22		22		22

Table 69

Characteristics of places of successive migration in four or more stages by time of migration in referent town.

Characteristics of places involved in migration in succession	Total number of households	Number of households migrating to referent town by			
		1965 or earlier	1966 -70	1971 - 75	1976 and later
1	2	3	4	5	6
OTHER					
1. V. - St. - Mt. - V. - Rt.	1	-	-	-	1
2. V. - St. - V. - V. - Rt.	6	3	1	1	1
3. V. - V. - St. - V. - Rt.	1	-	-	-	1
4. V. - St. - St. - V. - Rt.	3	1	-	1	1
5. V. - St. - V. - St. - Rt.	2	1	-	-	1
6. V. - St. - St. - St. - Rt.	1	1	-	-	-
7. V. - V. - V. - V. - Rt.	10	5	1	2	2
8. V. - Rt. - St. - St. - Rt.	1	1	-	-	-
9. V. - Rt. - V. - V. - Rt.	4	3	-	1	-
10. V. - V. - St. - St. - Rt.	2	-	-	1	1
11. V - V - Rt. - St. - Rt.	1	-	-	-	1
12. V. - V. - Rt. - V. - Rt.	1	-	-	-	1
13. V. - V. - V. - St. - Rt.	1	-	1	-	-
14. V. - Mt. - V. - St. - Rt.	1	1	-	-	-
15. V. - V. - Ct. - V. - Rt.	1	-	1	-	-
16. St. - St. - V. - St. - Rt.	1	-	1	-	-
17. St. - V. - St. - St. - Rt.	1	-	-	1	-
18. St. - St. - St. - Ct. - Rt.	1	-	-	-	1
19. St. - St. - St. - Mt. - Rt.	1	-	-	-	1
20. St. - St. - V. - Ct. - Rt.	1	-	-	1	-

Table 69 (Concld.)

Characteristics of places of successive migration in four or more stages by time of migration in referent town.

Characteristics of places involved in migration in succession	Total number of households	Number of households migrating to referent town by			
		1965 or earlier	1966 -70	1971 - 75	1976 and later
1	2	3	4	5	6
21. St. - St. - St. - V. - Rt.	1	1	-	-	-
22. St. - V. - V. - V. - Rt.	3	-	-	1	2
23. Mt. - St. - Mt. - Mt. - Rt.	1	-	-	1	
24. Mt. - V. - V. - V. - Rt.	2	-	-	1	1
25. Mt. - St. - St. - V. - Rt.	1	-	-	-	1
26. Mt. - V. - V. - St. - Rt.	1	-	-	-	1
27. Mt. - St. - Mt. - Ct. - Rt.	1	-	1	-	-
28. Mt. - St. - V. - V. - Rt.	2	-	1	-	1
29. Ct. - St. - V. - Mt. - Rt.	1	-	-	1	-
30. Ct. - St. - V. - St. - Rt.	1	-	-	1	-
31. Ct. - Ct. - Mt. - Ct. - Rt.	1	-	-	-	1
32. Ct. - Ct. - St. - Ct. - Rt.	1	-	1	-	-
33. Ct. - V. - V. - V. - Rt.	1	-	1	-	-
34. Ct. - Mt. - Ct. - V. - Rt.	1	-	-	-	1
35. Rt. - V. - Ct. - St. - Rt.	1	-	-	-	1
Grand total: -	60	17	9	13	21

Note: V - Village ; St - Small town ; Mt - Medium size town ; Ct - City ; Rt - Refferent town ,

Table

Property at the place from where migrated by the description-

Place from where migrated	Distance (Km)	Rural/ Urban	Number of households not having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place				
			Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 19 years	20 + years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-Migrant (Born in the town)	10 or less	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
B. Migrant	10 or less	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
I. Last residence outside the Town but within the district	11 - 20	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	21 - 50	Rural	-	1	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	51 - 100	Rural	-	3	1	2	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	101 - 200	Rural	-	-	-	-	1
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	201 - 500	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
II. Last residence outside the district but within the State (specify district)	101 - 200	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
1. Tirap district	201 - 500	Rural	-	1	1	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dibang Valley district	21 - 50	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	101 - 200	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	201 - 500	Rural	-	-	1	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
3. West Siang district	201 - 500	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	501 +	Rural	-	1	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-

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of place and distance and duration of stay

Number of households having property from where migrated who are residing in the present place					Rural/ Urban	Distance (Km)	Place from where migrated
Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 19 years	20 + years			
9	10	11	12	13	3	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	Rural	10 or less	A. Non-Migrant (born in the town)
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	1	-	-	-	Rural	10 or less	B. Migrant
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	Rural	11 - 20	I. Last residence obtside the Town
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		but within the district
-	2	-	-	-	Rural	21 - 50	
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	Rural	51 - 100	
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	1	-	-	Rural	101 - 200	
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	1	-	-	Rural	201 - 500	
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	Rural	101 - 200	II. Last residence outside the district
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		but within the state(specify district)
-	-	-	1	-	Rural	201 - 500	1. Tirap district
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	Rural	21 - 50	2. Dibang Valley district
-	-	-	-	-			
1	-	-	-	-	Rural	101 - 200	
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	Rural	201 - 500	
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	1	-	-	-	Rural	201 - 500	3. West Siang district
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	Rural	501 +	
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		

Table

Property at the place from where migrated by the description-

Place from where migrated	Distance (Km)	Rural/ Urban	Number of households not having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place				
			Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 19 years	20 + years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Lower subansiri district	201 - 500	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
III. Last residence in other State	51 - 100	Rual		1	1	-	4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	2
1. Assam	101 - 200	Rural	-	-	3	-	1
		Urban	-	-	1	-	-
	201 - 500	Rural	-	-	1	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
	501 +	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	1	-
2. Bihar	501 +	Rural	-	1	-	-	-
		Urban	-		-	-	-
3. Kerala	501 +	Rural	-	1	-	-	2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
4. Meghalaya	501 +	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	1	1	-	-	1
5. Manipur	501 +	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
6. Madhya Pradesh	501 +	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
7. Punjab	501 +	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tamil Nadu	501 +	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
9. Rajasthan	501 +	Rural	-	-	2	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
10. Sikkim	501 +	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-

70 (Contd.)

of place and distance and duration of stay

Number of households having property from where migrated who are residing in the present place					Rural/ Urban	Distance (Km)	Place from where migrated
Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 19 years	20 + years			
9	10	11	12	13	3	2	1
-	2	1	-	-	Rural	201 - 500	4. Lower Subansiri district
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
1	7	5	4	1	Rural	51 - 100	III. Last residence in other State
-	-	-	1	-	Urban		
-	-	3	1	2	Rural	101 - 200	1. Assam
1	3	3	1	1	Urban		
-	3	-	1	-	Rural	201 - 500	
1	1	1	1	-	Urban		
-	8	1	1	1	Rural	501 +	
-	1	-	2	1	Urban		
1	6	5	4	4	Rural	501 +	2. Bihar
-	2	-	-	-	Urban		
-	2	-	-	-	Rural	501 +	3. Kerala
				-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	Rural	501 +	4. Meghalaya
-	2	-	-	1	Urban		
-	1	-	-	1	Rural	501 +	5. Manipur
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	Rural	501 +	6. Madhya Pradesh
-	1	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	2	-	3	Rural	501 +	7. Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	Rural	501 +	8. Tamil Nadu
-	1	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	2	-	-	Rural	501 +	9. Rajasthan
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	1	-	-	-	Rural	501 +	10. Sikkim
-	-	-	-	-	Urban		

Table

Property at the place from where migrated by the description-

Place from where migrated	Distance (Km)	Rural/ Urban	Number of households not having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place				
			Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 19 years	20 + years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. West Bengal	501 +	Rural	-	-	2	1	-
		Urban	-	-	1	1	-
12. Uttar Pradesh	501 +	Rural	-	-	4	-	-
		Urban	-	1	1	1	3
13. Andhra Pradesh	501 +	Rural	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Other Country							
Nepal	501 +	-	-	-	4	3	3
Bangladesh	501 +	-	2	3	3	1	1
Pakistan	501 +	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3	15	26	10	18

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of place and distance and duration of stay

Number of households having property from where migrated who are residing in the present place					Rural/ Urban	Distance (Km)	Place from where migrated
Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 19 years	20 + years			
9	10	11	12	13	3	2	1
1	-	2	-	1	Rural	501 +	11. West Bengal
-	2	3	-	1	Urban		
-	2	2	2	-	Rural	501 +	12. Uttar Pradesh
-	2	1	-	-	Urban		
-	1	-	-	-	Rural	501 +	13. Andhra Pradesh
1	-	-	-	-			
							IV. Other Country
-	3	4	3	3	-	501 +	Nepal
1	-	1	-	-	-	501 +	Bangladesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	501 +	Pakistan
8	55	38	22	20	-	-	Total

Table

Arrangement for supervision and management of property by distance of-

Distance of Place of migration (in Kms)	Total number of households having property in place from where migrated	Number of households staying in present, residence 0 - 4 years and made arrangement for supervision in							Number of households staying in present residence 5 - 9 years and made arrangement for super-vision in		
		Father	Self	Mother	Brother	Sister	Wife	Son	Father	Self	Mother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10 or less	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 50	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 100	19	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	1
101 - 200	17	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	1
201 - 500	14	2	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
501 +	90	15	-	6	14	-	3	1	7	-	4

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place of migration and duration of stay in the present residence

Number of households staying in present residence, 5 - 9 years and made arrangement for supervision in				Number of households staying in present residence, 10 - 19 years and made arrangement for supervision in				Number of households staying in present residence, 20 years and more and made arrangement for supervision in				Distance of Place of migration (in Kms)
Mother in law	Brother	Sister	Husband's brother	Father	Mother	Brother	Wife	Father	Mother	Brother	Wife	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 or less
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 - 20
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 - 50
-	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	51 - 100
1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	101 - 200
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	201 - 500
-	8	2	2	10	-	5	-	-	3	9	1	501 +

Table 72

Number of households getting benefit from the property left at the place of migration by distance of place of migration and duration of stay in present residence

Distance of place of migration (in Kms)	Duration of stay in present residence and enjoyment of benefit from the property							
	Up to 4 years		5 - 9 years		10 - 19 years		20 +years	
	Total number of households with property at the place of migration	Number enjoying benefit of property at place of migration	Total number of households	Number enjoying benefit	Total number of households	Number enjoying benefit	Total number of households	Number enjoying benefit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 or less	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 50	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
51 - 100	8	2	5	-	4	1	2	-
101 200	6	-	6	1	2	1	3	-
201 - 500	8	3	3	2	1	-	2	-
501 +	39	8	23	7	15	6	13	4

Table 73

Table

Close relations at place from where migrated by broad-

Broad category of place	Duration of stay in present residence		Number of Houeholds having at-			
			Father	Mother	Son	Unmarried Daughter
1	2		3	4	5	6
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district	1 year or less	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	2 - 4 years	Rural	1	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	5 - 9 years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	10 + years	Rural	-	2	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
II. Last residence outside the district but within the State	1 year or less	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
Tirap	2 - 4 years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	5 - 9 years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	10 + years	Rural	1	1	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
III. Last residence in other State	1 year or less	Rural	-	1	-	-
		Urban	-	-	1	3
Assam	2 - 4 years	Rural	2	2	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	5 - 9 years	Rural	1	2	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	10 + years	Rural	3	4	3	3
		Urban	1	1	-	-
Bihar	1 year or less	Rural	1	-	-	3
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	2 - 4 years	Rural	3	3	1	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-

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category of place and duration of stay in present residence

place from where migrated					Duration of stay in present residence	Broad category of place
Unmarried Brother	Unmarried Sister	Wife	Remarks			
7	8	9	10		2	1
-	-	-	Some households	R	1 year or less	I. Last residence outside the town
-	-	-	have been shown	U		but in the district
			against different			
-	-	-	relations in those	R	2 - 4 years	
-	-	-	cases where the	U		
			households have			
-	-	-	more than one	R	5 - 9 years	
-	-	-	relation at place	U		
			from where the			
1	-	-	households	R	10 + years	
-	-	-	migrated	U		
-	-	-		R	1 year or less	II. Last residence outside the
-	-	-		U		district but within the State
-	-	-		R	2 - 4 years	Tirap
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	5 - 9 years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	10 + years	
-	-	-		U		
1	2	1		R	1 year or less	III. Last residence in other State
-	-	1		U		
-	-	-		R	2 - 4 years	Assam
-	-	-		U		
2	-	-		R	5 - 9 years	
-	-	-		U		
1	2	1		R	10 + years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	1		R	1 year or less	Bihar
-	-	-		U		
-	-	2		R	2 - 4 years	
-	-	-		U		

Table

Close relations at place from where migrated by broad-

Broad category of place	Duration of stay in present residence		Number of Households having at-			
			Father	Mother	Son	Unmarried Daughter
1	2		3	4	5	6
	5 - 9 years	Rural	3	2	1	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	10 + years	Rural	1	2	3	1
		Urban	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	1 year or less	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	2 - 4 years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	5 - 9 years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	10 + years	Rural	1	-	2	1
		Urban	-	-	-	-
Manipur	1 year or less	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	2 - 4 years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	5 - 9 years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	10 + years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	3	1
Punjab	1 year or less	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	2 - 4 years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	5 - 9 years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	10 + years	Rural	-	-	2	2
		Urban	-	-	-	-

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category of place and duration of stay in present residence

place from where migrated					Duration of stay in present residence	Broad category of place
Unmarried Brother	Unmarried Sister	Wife	Remarks			
7	8	9	10		2	1
-	-	1		R	5 - 9 years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	1		R	10 + years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	1 year or less	Meghalaya
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	2 - 4 years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	5 - 9 years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	10 + years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	1 years or less	Manipur
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	2 - 4 years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	5 - 9 years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	1		R	10 + years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	1 years or less	Punjab
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	2 - 4 years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	5 - 9 years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	10 + years	
-	-	-		U		

Table

Close relations at place from where migrated by broad-

Broad category of place	Duration of stay in present residence		Number of Houeholds having at-			
			Father	Mother	Son	Unmarried Daughter
1	2		3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	1 year or less	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	2 - 4 years	Rural	1	1	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	5 - 9 years	Rural	1	1	-	-
		Urban	1	1	-	-
	10 + years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	1 year or less	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
	2 - 4 years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	1	1	-	-
	5 - 9 years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	1	1	-	-
	10 + years	Rural	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1 year or less		-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-
	2 - 4 years		-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-
	5 - 9 years		-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-
	10 + years		3	3	-	-
			-	-	-	-
Total			26	28	16	14

73 (Contd.)

category of place and duration of stay in present residence

place from where migrated					Duration of stay in present residence	Broad category of place
Unmarried Brother	Unmarried Sister	Wife	Remarks			
7	8	9	10		2	1
-	-	-		R	1 year or less	Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-		U		
1	-	-		R	2 - 4 years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	5 - 9 years	
-	2	-		U		
-	-	-		R	10 + years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	1 years or less	West Bengal
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	2 - 4 years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-		R	5 - 9 years	
-	1	-		U		
-	-	-		R	10 + years	
-	-	-		U		
-	-	-			1 years or less	Nepal
-	-	-				
-	-	-			2 - 4 years	
-	-	-				
-	-	-			5 - 9 years	
-	-	-				
1	-	1			10 + years	
-	-	-				
7	7	10				Total

Table

Visit to close relations during three yeas by duration-

Close relations at place from where migrated	No. of households having relations as at col. 1 at place from where migrated.	No. of households which are staying in the town upto 4 years and having close relations of head of household described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the close relation during last three years			
		Not once	1 - 3 times	4 - 6 Times	More than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6
Father/ Brother/ Mother/ Wife/ Children/ Son/ Unmarried daughter	17	-	5	-	-
Mother/ Father/ Wife/ Brother/ Son/ Unmarried daughter/ Unmarried sister	32	-	8	-	2
Father/ Mother/ Brother/ Unmarried sister/ Unmarried daughter	8	-	1	-	-
Father/ Mother/ Wife/ Son	10	-	4	1	-
Father/ Mother/ Wife/ Brother/ Son/ Unmarried daughter	2	-	-	-	-
Wife/ Unmarried daughter	1	-	-	-	-
Father/ Mother/ Brother	4	-	4	-	-
Son	1	-	1	-	-
Father/ Mother	1	-	-	-	-
Mother	1	-	1	-	-
Brother	1	-	1	-	-
Father/ Mother/ Wife/ Sons	6	1	-	-	-
Wife	1	-	-	-	-
Father/ Mother/ Wife/ Unmarried sister/ Unmarried daughter	4	-	-	1	-
Father/ Mother/ Brother/ Wife/ Son/ Unmarried sister	5	-	1	-	-
Total : -	94	1	26	2	2

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of stay in present residence and frequency of visit.

No. of households which are staying in the town 5 - 9 years and having close relations of head of household described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the relation during last three years			No. of households which are staying in the town 10 19 years and having close relations of head of household described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the close relation during last three years		No. of households which are staying in the town 20 + years and having close relations of head of household described in col.1 and at least one member of which visited the close relation during last three years		
1 - 3 times	4 - 6 time	More than 6 times	1 - 3 times	More than 6 times	Not one	1 - 3 times	4 - 6 times
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	-	-	6	-	-	2	-
9	1	-	6	-	-	5	1
2	-	1	1	-	-	1	2
3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
26	2	2	18	1	1	10	3

Table

Visit to close relations during last three years at least once by household classified, place from-

Last residence of household	Rural/ Urban	Number of households members of which visited close relations at the					
		Religion & caste / Tribe/ Community - HIndu					
		1. Brahmin	2. Kayastha	3. Keot	4. Kalita	5. Rajput	6. Gorkha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non - migrnat (Born in the town)		-	-	-	-	-	-
I. Last residence outside the town but within the district	Rural	1	-	-	-	-	4
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Last residence outside the district but within the State							
1. Dibang valley	Rural	-	-	-	6	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. East Saing	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	6
3. Lower Subansiri	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	1	-	-	-	-
4. Upper Subansiri	Rural	-	5	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. West Siang	Rural	-	3	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Last residence in other State							
1. Assam	Rural	13	15	1	6	-	3
	Urban	6	6	-	1	-	-
2. Bihar	Rural	1	-	-	-	1	2
	Urban	-	1	-	-	-	-
3. Manipur	Rural	-	3	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

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wherethe household migrated, religion, caste or tribe or community of head of household

place of last residence at least once during last three years and which belong to								Last residence of household
			Jain	Buddhist	Islam	Christian	Others	
7. Ahom	8. S.C.	9. S.T.	Jain	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	S. T.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1m
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A. Non - migrant (Born in the town)
-	-	15	-	7	-	-	5	I. Last residence outside the town but within the district
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								II. Last residence outside the district but within the State
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1. Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2. East Siang
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	3. Lower Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	4. Upper Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5. West Siang
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								III. Last residence in other State
4	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	1. Assam
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
-	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	2. Bihar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3. Manipur
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Visit to close relations during last three years at least once by household classified, place from-

Last residence of household	Rural/ Urban	Number of households members of which visited close relations at the					
		Religion & caste / Tribe/ Community - HIndu					
		1. Brahmin	2. Kayastha	3. Keot	4. Kalita	5. Rajput	6. Gorkha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Punjab	Rural	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Rajasthan	Rural	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	5	-	-	-	-	-
7. West Bengal	Rural	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	11	-	-	-	1
IV. Last reisdence in other Country							
1. Nepal		3	-	-	-	-	4
Total		31	47	1	13	3	20

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wherethe household migrated, religion, caste or tribe or community of head of household

place of last residence at least once during last three years and which belong to								Last residence of household
			Jain	Buddhist	Islam	Christian	Others	
7. Ahom	8. S.C.	9. S.T.	Jain	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	S. T.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4. Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5. Rajasthan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	6. Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7. West Bengal
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								IV. Last residence in other Country
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. Nepal
8	14	25	3	7	12	9	11	Total

Table

Visit by close relations during three years by duraion-

Close relation at place from where migrated	No. of households having relations as at col. 1 at place from where the household migrated	No. of households which are staying in the town upto 4 years and have close relations as described at col. 1 in the place from where the household hails, who visited the households during the last three years			
		Not once	1 - 3 times	4 - 6 Times	More than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Father	13	2	3	-	-
2. Mother	6	1	2	-	-
3. Wife	1	-	-	-	-
4. Brother	4	-	1	-	-
5. Son	3	-	1	-	-
6. Father, Mother	23	7	2	-	-
7. Unmarried daughter	1	-	-	-	-
8. Wife, Son	3	2	-	-	-
9. Father, Mother, Son	3	3	-	-	-
10. Mother, Son, Unmarried daugther	6	6	-	-	-
11. Mother, Unmarried sister	2	2	-	-	-
12. Father, Mother, Unmarried sister	2	-	-	1	-
13. Father, Mother, Unmarried sister, Brother	1	-	-	-	1
14. Mother, Brother, Unmarried sister	2	1	1	-	-
15. Mother, Brother	2	1	-	-	-
16. Mother, Wife, Son, Brother	1	-	-	-	-
17. Mother, Wife, Unmarried daughter	1	-	-	-	-
18. Mother, Father, Wife	1	1	-	-	-
19. Father, Unmarried sister	1	-	-	-	-
20. Father, Mother, Brother	2	-	1	-	-
21. Son, Unmarried daughter	1	1	-	-	-
Total	79	27	11	1	1

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of present residence of households and frequceny of visit

Number of households which are staying in the town upto 5 - 9 years and have close relations as described at Col. 1 in the place from where the household hails, who visited the household during the last three years		Number of households which are staying in the town upto 10-19 years and have close relations as described at Col. 1 in the place from where the household hails, who visited the household during the last three years			Number of households which are staying in the town upto 20 + years and have close relations as described at Col. 1 in the place from where the households hails, who visited the household during the last three years	
Not once	1 - 3 times	Not once	1 - 3 times	More than 6 times	Not once	1 - 3 times
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	2	1	-	-	2	-
-	-	2	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	1	-
4	3	3	1	-	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	9	6	1	1	5	3

Table

Table - 21.19 - Number of households classified by place from where migrated, religion, caste/tribe or-relations living in the place from-

Last residence of houshold	Rural/ Urban	Number of households which were visited at least once by-belong to - relgions, caste/-					
		Hindu					
		Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Gorkha	Jogi	Ahom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Migrant							
I. Last residence outside the town but within the district	Rural	-	1	-	2	1	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Last residence outside the district but within the State							
District							
1. West Siang	Rural	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. West Kameng	Rural	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dibang Valley	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. East Siang	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	1	-	-
5. Lower Subansiri	Rural	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Last residence in other State							
1. Assam	Rural	1	2	-	-	-	1
	Urban	-	1	-	-	-	1
2. West Bengal	Rural	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	1	-	-	-	-

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community of head of household which were visisted at least once during last three years by any close where the household migrated

close relations living in the place of last residence and who tribe or community						Last residence of household
		Sikhism	Christianism	Buddhism	Islam	
Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Rajput	Christian	Buddhist	Muslim	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
						Migrant
-	2	-	-	1	-	I. Last residence outsid the town but within the district
-	-	-	-	-	-	
						II. Last residence outside the district but within the State
						District
-	-	-	1	-	-	1. West Siang
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2. West Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	-	3. Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4. East Siang
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5. Lower Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	-	
						III. Last residence in other State
-	1	-	-	-	1	1. Assam
-	-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2. West Bengal
-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table - 21.19 - Number of households classified by place from where migrated, religion, caste/tribe or-relations living in the place from-

Last residence of houshold	Rural/ Urban	Number of households which were visited at least once by-belong to - relgions, caste/-					
		Hindu					
		Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Gorkha	Jogi	Ahom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Punjab	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Bihar	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Manipur	Rural	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Last residence in other Country							
1. Bangladesh		-	1	-	-	-	-
Total		3	9	1	3	1	2

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community of head of household which were visisted at least once during last three years by any close where the household migrated

close relations living in the place of last residence and who tribe or community						Last residence of household
		Sikhism	Christianism	Buddhism	Islam	
Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Rajput	Christian	Buddhist	Muslim	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	3. Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	1	4. Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	5. Bihar
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	6. Manipur
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	IV. Last residence in other Country Bangladesh
1	4	2	1	1	3	Total

Table

Frequency of being visited by freinds, relatives and economically connected-

Locality	Total number of households	Households which were visited as category of relation, friend etc.			Households which were visited by frineds	
		Number of house-holds	Average number per households	Average distance from where visitors came per household	Total number of households	Average distance from where came per households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bazar Line (Block. 1)	14	4	2	686	-	-
Medical Colony (Block. 2)	18	2	1.5	479	1	242
ALC. Line (Block. 3)	20	9	1.7	838	1	2500
Police Colony (Block. 4)	21	4	1.5	1282	-	-
Club Road (Block. 5)	17	9	1.6	1054	-	-
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block. 6)	28	4	1.3	362	-	-
Political Colony (Block. 7)	9	1	1	270	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block. 8)	36	4	1.3	2117	-	-
Agricultural Farm Colony (Block. 9)	4	2	1.5	3650	-	-
Education & Officers Colony (Block. 10)	34	5	1.6	240	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block. 11)	17	4	1.5	1938	1	1200
Total	**218**	48			3	

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persons by locality, households and distances of places from where visited

Father		Mother		Brother		Son		Daughter		Locality
Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-holds	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-holds	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-holds	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-holds	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-holds	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
-	-	-	-	2	142	2	493	2	185	Bazar Line (Block. 1)
-	-	-	-	3	560	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block. 2)
2	390	1	80	8	647	-	-	-	-	ALC. Line (Block. 3)
2	1604	-	-	1	200	1	900	-	-	Police Colony (Block. 4)
3	278	1	35	2	192	-	-	1	1700	Club Road (Block. 5)
1	200	1	200	-	-	1	350	1	200	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block. 6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	270	-	-	Political Colony (Block. 7)
-	-	-	-	2	687	2	2100	-	-	Staff Quarters (Block. 8)
1	2500	2	2400	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril Farm Colony (Block. 9)
-	-	1	50	1	50	2	5	-	-	Education & Officers Colony (Block. 10)
2	1750	2	1750	-	-	1	350	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block. 11)
11		8		19		10		4		Total

Table

Frequency of being visited by freinds, relatives and economically connected-

Locality	Relations Others (Specify)									
	Wife		Sister		Wife's Father		Wife's Mother		Wife' s Brother	
	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-hold	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-hold	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-hold	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-hold	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-hold
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Bazar Line (Block. 1)	1	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Colony (Block. 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALC. Line (Block. 3)	-	-	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Colony (Block. 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Club Road (Block. 5)	-	-	4	134	-	-	-	-	1	2000
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block. 6)	1	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political Colony (Block. 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block. 8)	1	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agril. Farm Colony (Block. 9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Officers Colony (Block. 10)	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	75	2	262
Engineering Colony (Block. 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4		6				1		3	

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persons by locality, households and distances of places from where visited

Relation Others (Specify)										
Causin Brother		Brother's Friend		Husband's Mother		Brother's Son		Husband's Sister		Locality
Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-holds	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-holds	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-holds	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-holds	Total no. of house-holds	Average distance from where came per house-holds	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	Bazar Line (Block. 1)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block. 2)
1	170	1	1700	-	-	-	-	-	-	ALC. Line (Block. 3)
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	410	-	-	Police Colony (Block. 4)
-	-	-	-	1	2000	-	-	1	2000	Club Road (Block. 5)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block. 6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block. 7)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff Quarters (Block. 8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril. Farm Colony (Block. 9)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Education & Officers Colony (Block. 10)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block. 11)
1		1		1		3		1		Total

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Outside the town but in the district						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Brahmin	3	-	5	-	1	-	-
Kayastha	-	-	8	-	2	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	5	-	2	-	-
Scheduled Caste	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	1	-	5	-	2	-	-
Other tribal religion							
Donipolo	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

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residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
West Kameng							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
							Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koet
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
							Other tribal religion
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Donipolo

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Outside the district but in the State						
	East Kameng						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindu							
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tribal religion							
Donipolo-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Outside the district but in the state							
Lower Subansiri							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1
							Hindu
1	-	-	1	-	1	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koet
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Gorkha
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
							Other tribal religion
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Outside the district but in the State						
	Upper Subansiri						
	Male working members first others follow		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Hindu							
Brahmin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tribal religion							
Donipolo-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Outside the district but in the state							
West Siang							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	1
							Hindu
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Brahmin
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	Kayastha
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koet
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
							Other tribal religion
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Outside the district but in the State						
	East Siang						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Hindu							
Brahmin	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kayastha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other tribal religion							
Donipolo	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Outside the district but in the state							
Dibang Valley							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	1
							Hindu
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Brahmin
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
							Other tribal religion
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Donipolo

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Outside the district but in the State						
	Tirap						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
Hindu							
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tribal religion							
Donipolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Last residence in other State							
Assam							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	1
							Hindu
2	1	3	1	2	-	-	Brahmin
2	3	8	1	3	2	-	Kayastha
1	1	-	1	-	-	-	Kalita
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	Ahom
-	1	1	-	2	-	-	Gorkha
-	1	2	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
							Other tribal religion
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	West Bengal						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Hindu							
Brahmin	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	-	-	4	2	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tribal religion							
Donipolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Last residence in other State							
Bihar							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	1
							Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
2	2	-	1	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
1	-	3	-	3	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
							Other tribal religion
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	Uttar Pradesh						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Hindu							
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kayastha	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tribal religion							
Donipolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Last residence in other State							
Delhi (U. T.)							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
93	94	95	96	97	98	99	1
							Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
							Other tribal religion
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	Punjab						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
Hindu							
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tribal religion							
Donipolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Last residence in other State							
Pondichery							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
107	108	109	110	111	112	113	1
							Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
							Other tribal religion
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	Tamil Nadu						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
Hindu							
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tribal religion							
Donipolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Last residence in other State							
Meghalaya							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	1
							Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
							Other tribal religion
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	Nagaland						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	128	129	130	131	132	133	134
Hindu							
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tribal religion							
Donipolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Last residence in other State							
Manipur							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
135	136	137	138	139	140	141	1
							Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koet
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
							Other tribal religion
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	Rajasthan						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	142	143	144	145	146	147	148
Hindu							
Brahmin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tribal religion							
Donipolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was			Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Other Country		Unspecified	
Nepal	Bangladesh		
149	150	151	1
			Hindu
-	-	-	Brahmin
-	2	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	Ahom
10	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	Sceduled Tribe
			Other tribal religion
-	-	-	Donipolo

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Outside the town but in the district						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist - Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Lama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charistianism	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Jainism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islam - Muslim	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other religion (ST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	-	31	-	11	-	-

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residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
West Kameng							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Buddhist - Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Lama
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christianism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	Islam - Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other religion (ST)
-	-	1	4	-	-	-	Total

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Outside the district but in the State						
	East Kameng						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist - Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Lama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charistianism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jainism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islam - Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other religion (ST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Outside the district but in the state							
Lower Subansiri							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist - Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Lama
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christianism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Islam - Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other religion (ST)
2	1	-	3	-	1	-	Total

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Outside the district but in the State						
	Upper Subansiri						
	Male working members first others follow		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Jat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist - Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Lama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charistianism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jainism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islam - Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other religion (ST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Outside the district but in the state							
West Siang							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist - Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Lama
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Christianism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Islam - Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other religion (ST)
1	1	4	3	-	1	-	Total

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Outside the district but in the State						
	East Siang						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Jat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist - Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Lama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charistianism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jainism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islam - Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other religion (ST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	-	2	-	2	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Outside the district but in the state							
Dibang Valley							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist - Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Lama
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christianism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Islam - Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other religion (ST)
2	-	6	-	2	-	-	Total

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Outside the district but in the State						
	Tirap						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
Jat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist - Khamti	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Lama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charistianism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jainism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islam - Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other religion (ST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	-	2	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Last residence in other State							
Assam							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	1
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist - Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Lama
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Christianism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
-	1	4	-	1	-	-	Islam - Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other religion (ST)
9	9	18	5	12	2	-	Total

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	West Bengal						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Jat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist - Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Lama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charistianism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jainism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islam - Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other religion (ST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	4	2	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Last residence in other State							
Bihar							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist - Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Lama
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christianism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Islam - Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other religion (ST)
6	2	3	1	3	1	-	Total

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	Uttar Pradesh						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Jat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist - Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Lama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charistianism	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Jainism	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Islam - Muslim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other religion (ST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	2	-	-	2	1	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tibe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Last residence in other State							
Delhi (U. T.)							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
93	94	95	96	97	98	99	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist - Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Lama
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christianism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Islam - Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other religion (ST)
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Total

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	Punjab						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
Jat	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist - Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Lama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charistianism	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jainism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islam - Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other religion (ST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	1	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Last residence in other State							
Pondichery							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
107	108	109	110	111	112	113	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist - Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Lama
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christianism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Islam - Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other religion (ST)
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Total

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	Tamil Nadu						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
Jat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist - Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Lama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charistianism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jainism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islam - Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other religion (ST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Last residence in other State							
Meghalaya							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist - Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Lama
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christianism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Islam - Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other religion (ST)
2	3	-	-	1	-	-	Total

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	Nagaland						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	128	129	130	131	132	133	134
Jat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist - Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Lama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charistianism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jainism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islam - Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other religion (ST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was							Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
Last residence in other State							
Manipur							
Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
135	136	137	138	139	140	141	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist - Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Lama
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christianism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Islam - Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other religion (ST)
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Total

Table

Unit of migration as related to place of last-

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was						
	Last residence in other State						
	Rajasthan						
	Male working members only		All at a time		Male working members first others follow		Others
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	142	143	144	145	146	147	148
Jat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist - Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Lama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charistianism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jainism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islam - Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other religion (ST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

79 (Contd.)

residence, religion and caste or tribe or community

Number of households whose place of last residence was			Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
Other Country		Unspecified	
Nepal	Bangladesh		
149	150	151	1
-	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	Buddhist - Khamti
1	-	-	Buddhist - Lama
-	-	-	Christianism
-	-	-	Jainism
-	-	-	Islam - Muslim
-	-	-	Other religion (ST)
11	2	-	Total

Table

Particulars of Individuals-

Name of locality as reported by Investigator	Sex	No.	Age group	No.	Religion		Caste/ Tribes	
					Description	No.	Description	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bazar Line (Block - 1)			Below - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			20 - 34	-	-	-	-	-
	M	5	35 - 59	5	Hindu	4	Brahmin	1
							Kayastha	1
							Soni (S.C)	1
							Gorkha	1
					Sikh	1	Sikh	1
			60 +	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)			Below - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			20 - 34	-	-	-	-	-
	M	4	35 - 59	4	Hindu	4	Brahmin	1
							Kayastha	1
							Kayastha	1
							Idu - Mishmi	1
			60 +	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	35 - 59	1	Hindu	1	Gorkha	1
ALC Line (Block - 3)			Below - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			20 - 34	-	-	-	-	-
	M	4	35 - 59	4	Hindu	3	Gorkha	1
					Do	-	- do -	1
					Do	-	- do -	1

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Covered

Occupation		Education		Duration of stay in locality		Names of the various neighbour-hoods mentioned by the interviewees	Name of locality as reported by Investigator
Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
-	-		-		-	Bazar line, Medical colony, ALC line, Police colony, Grade IV staff colony,	Bazar Line (Block - 1)
-	-		-		-	Club road, Political staff colony, Agricultrual farm line, Education	
Business	1	Literate without and up to matric standard	1	10 + years	1	officers colony, Engineering colony and government staff colony	
Business	1	Do	1	Do	1		
CPWD labour	1	Do	1	Do	1		
CPWD labour	1	Do	1	Do	1		
Contractor of 'building Construction	1	Do	1	Do	1		
	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	-	-	-	-		Medical Colony (Block - 2)
	-	-	-	-	-		
Business	1	Matric & above	1	10 + years	1		
Doctor	1	Do	1	Less than1year	1		
Nursing Asstt.	1	Literate without and up to matric standard	1	1 - 3 years	1	Do	
Cultivator	1	Illiterate	1	4 - 9 years	1		
	-	-	-	-	-		
Clerk	1	Matric & above	1	4 - 9 years	1		
	-	-	-	-	-		ALC Line (Block - 3)
	-	-	-	-	-		
Auxulary Labour	1	Illiterate	1	10 + yrars	1		
Do	1	Literate without and up to matric standard	1	Do	1		
Mali	1	Illiterate	1	Do	1	Do	

Table

Particulars of Individuals-

Name of locality as reported by Investigator	Sex	No.	Age group	No.	Religion		Caste/ Tribes	
					Description	No.	Description	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALC Line (Block - 3)					Muslim	1	Muslim	1
			60 +	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	35 - 59	1	Hindu	1	Miju Mishmi	1
Police Colony (Block - 4)			Below - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			20 - 34	3	Hindu	3	Kayastha	1
				-	-	-	Kalita	1
				-	-	-	Keot	1
	M	5	35 - 59	2	Hindu	1	Gorkha	1
					Jain	1	Jain	1
			60 +	-	-	-	-	-
Club Road (Block - 5)			Below - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			20 - 34	-	-	-	-	-
	M	4	35 - 59	4	Hindu	3	Brahmin	1
							Kayastha	1
							Do	1
					Christian	1	Adi gallong	1
			60 +	-	-	-	-	-
Grade IV staff (Block - 6) Colony			Below - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			20 - 34	1	Hindu	1	Rajput	1
	M	6	35 - 59	4			Gorkha	1
					Hindu	2	Do	1
					Muslim	1	Muslim	1

80 (Contd.)

Covered

Occupation		Education		Duration of stay in locality		Names of the various neighbour-hoods mentioned by the interviewees	Name of locality as reported by Investigator
Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Police constable	1	Literate without and upto matric standard	1	1 - 3 years	1		ALC Line (Block - 3)
-	-		-		-		
Business	1	Illiterate	1	10 + years	1		
-	-		-		-		Police Colony (Block - 4)
Senior Clerk	1	Matric & above	1	4 - 9 years	1		
P.O. (SBI)	1	Do	1	1 - 3 years	1		
Fire man	1	Do	1	1 - 3 years	1	Do	
Constable	1	Literate without and up to matric standard	1	4 - 9 years	1		
Business	1	matric & above	1	4 - 9 years	1		
-	-		-		-	-	
-	-		-		-	-	Club Road (Block - 5)
-	-		-		-	-	
Dy. Director (Industry)	1	Matric & above	1	1 - 3 years	1		
Statistical officer	1	Do	1	Do	1		
Clerk	1	Do	1	4 - 9 years	1	Do	
ASI Police	1	Do	1	1 - 3 years	1		
-	-		-		-	-	-
-	-		-		-		Grade IV staff Colony
Business	1	Matric & abvoe	1	4 - 9 years	1	-	(Block - 6)
Peon	1	Illiterate	1	Do	1		
Dresser	1	Literate without and up to matric standard	1	10 + years	1		
Tailor	1	Do	1	1 - 3 years	1	Do	

Table

Particulars of Individuals-

Name of locality as reported by Investigator	Sex	No.	Age group	No.	Religion		Caste/ Tribes	
					Description	No.	Description	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grade IV staff Colony (Block - 6)					Buddhist	1	Khamti	1
			60 +	1	Sikh	1	Jat	1
Political Colony (Block - 7)			Below - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			20 - 34	-	-	-	-	-
	M	3	35 - 59	3	Hindu	3	Kayastha	1
							Gorkha	1
							Ahom	1
			60 +	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarter (Block - 8)			Below - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			20 - 34	2	Hindu	1	Gorkha	1
					Muslim	1	Muslim	1
	M	5	35 - 59	2	Hindu	1	Kayastha	1
					Donipolo local tribal religion - ST	1	Adi	1
			60 +	1	Hindu	1	Brahmin	1
Agricultural Farm Colony (Block - 9)			Below - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			20 - 34	31	Hindu	1	Kayastha	1
	M	3	35 - 59	2	Do	2	Brahmin	1
							Gorkha	1
			60 +					

80 (Contd.)

Covered

Occupation		Education		Duration of stay in locality		Names of the various neighbour-hoods mentioned by the interviewees	Name of locality as reported by Investigator
Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Contractor of building	1	Matric & above	1	4 - 9 years	1		Grade IV staff Colony (Block - 6)
Blacksmith	1	Illiterate	1	10 + years	1		
-	-		-		-		Political Colony (Block - 7)
-	-		-		-		
Sanitary Inspector	1	Matric & above	1	1 - 3 years	1		
Driver	1	Literate without and upto matric standard	1	10 + years	1	Do	
Clerk	1	Matric & above	1	4 - 9 years	1		
-	-		-		-		
-	-		-		-		Staff Colony (Block - 8)
Peon	1	Literate without and upto matric standard	1	4 - 9 years			
Teacher	1	Matric & above	1	Do	1		
Electirc fitter	1	Literate without and up to matric standard	1	Do	1	Do	
Driver	1	Do	1	Do	1		
Business	1	Do	1	10 + years	1		
-	-		-		-		Agricultural Farm Colony (Block - 9)
Mali (general)	1	Literate without and upto matric standard	-	4 - 9 years	- 1		
Contractor of building	1	Matric & above	1	Do	1	Do	
Peon	1	Literate without and upto matric standard	1	1 - 3 years	1		
	-		-		-		

Table

Particulars of Individuals-

Name of locality as reported by Investigator	Sex	No.	Age group	No.	Religion		Caste/ Tribes	
					Description	No.	Description	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education and officers (Block - 10)	M	4	Below - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			20 - 34	3	Hindu	1	Brahmin	1
			35 - 59	1	Donipolo local tribal religion - ST	1	Apatani	1
					Muslim	1	Muslim	1
					Hindu	1	Kaystha	1
			60 +	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	M	3	Below - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			20 - 34	2	Hindu	2	Brahmin	1
							Rajoriya	1
			35 - 59	1	Hindu	1	Brahmin	1
			60 +	-	-	-	-	-
Total		48		48		48		48

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Covered

Occupation		Education		Duration of stay in locality		Names of the various neighbour-hoods mentioned by the interniewees	Name of locality as reported by Innestigator
Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
-	-		-		-		Education and Colony
Jr. Teacher	1	Matric & above	1	less than1year	1		(Block - 10)
Forest guard	1	Literate without and upto matric standard	1	4 - 9 years			
Contractor of building	1	Do	1	Do	1	Do	
Clerk	1	Matric & above	1	less than1year	1		
-	-				-		
-	-		-		-		Engineering Colony
Teacher	1	Matric & above	1	4 - 9 years	1		(Block - 11)
Engineer (civil)	1	Do	1	Do	1		
Clerk	1	Do	1	1 - 3 years	1		
-	-		-		-		
	48		48		48		Total

Table

Names of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with-

Name of locality as reported by the Investigator	Religion,/Caste/ Tribe of Interviewee	Number who named the neighbourhood as	
		Name : - Bazar line.History of association. The name was given as Bazar line by the poeple of the locality as because most of the inhabitants are residing near the daily market and people are also businessmen	Name :- Medical Colony. History of association. Majority of the people residing on this area are the staffs and officers (Doctors) of medical department as such the name of this block is known as medical colony
1	2	3	4
	Hindu		
Bazar LIne	Brahmin	1	-
(Block - 1)	Kayastha	1	-
	Gorkha	2	-
	Sikh		
	Jat	1	-
	Hindu		
Medical Colony	Kayastha	-	1
(Block - 2)	Jogi	-	1
	Gorkha	-	1
	Idu - Mishmi	-	1
	Buddhist		
	Singpho	-	1
	Hindu		
ALC Line	Gorkha	-	-
(Block - 3)	Miju Mishmi	-	-
	Muslim	-	-
	Hindu		
Police Colony	Kayastha	-	-
(Block - 4)	Kalita	-	-
	Keot	-	-
	Gorkha	-	-
	Jain	-	-
	Hindu		
Club Road	Brahmin	-	-
(Block - 5)	Kayastha	-	-
	Christian		
	ST. Gallong	-	-

81

the neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different religionn, caste/triibe

Number who named the neighbourhood as			
Name :- A .L. C. Line. History of association. Govt. and Private quarters of A. L. C. (Auxiliary Labour crops) are situated in this locality. Hence the area is called A. L. C. Line	Name :- Police Colony. History of association. The name was given as Police Colony as because most of the inhabitants of this areas belong to Arunachal Pradesh Police & S.I.B. Department. All the houses are Govt. Qtrs.	Name :- Club Road. History of association. A very big and the only club house of the town is siturated in this area Hence the name of the locality is Club Road	Name :- Grade IV Staff Colony. History of association. The name was given as gradeIV staff colony because most of the gradeIVstaffs are residing in the govt. Qtrs. of this locality
5	6	7	8
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-		-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	2	
-	-	1	-

Table

Names of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with-

Name of locality as reported by the investigator	Religion,/Caste/ Tribe of Interviewee	Number who named the neighbourhood as	
		Name :- Political Staff Colony,History of association,The name was given as political staff colony as because most of the Govt. qtrs. of this locality is allotted to staffs of Political department (i.e. D. C's office)	Name :- Govt. Staff Colony. History of association. The locality is called Govt. staff colony because the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality are allotted to staffs of different govt. departments
1	2	9	10
	Hindu		
Bazar LIne	Brahmin	-	-
(Block - 1)	Kayastha	-	-
	Gorkha	-	-
	Sikh		
	Jat	-	-
	Hindu		
Medical Colony	Kayastha	-	-
(Block - 2)	Jogi	-	-
	Gorkha	-	-
	Idu - Mishmi	-	-
	Buddhist		
	Singpho	-	-
	Hindu		
ALC Line	Gorkha	-	-
(Block - 3)	Miju Mishmi	-	-
	Muslim	-	-
	Hindu		
Police Colony	Kayastha	-	-
(Block - 4)	Kalita	-	-
	Keot	-	-
	Gorkha	-	-
	Jain	-	-
	Hindu		
Club Road	Brahmin	-	-
(Block - 5)	Kayastha	-	-
	Christian		
	St. Gallong	-	-

81 (Contd.)

the neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different religionn, caste/triibe

Number who named the neighbourhood as		
Name :- Agricultural Farm Colony. History of association. The name was given as Agricultural Farm Colony because this locality is near the Agricultural Farm	Name :- Education and Officers Colony. History of association. The block is known as education and officers colony because most of the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality are allotted to the staff of education department and officers of different departments	Name :- Engineering Colony .History of association. The name was given as Engineering Colony because this locality is meant for engineering Department (e.g. P.W.D, B.F.C. etc.)
11	12	13
-	-	-
-	-	
-	-	
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-		-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Table

Names of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with-

Name of locality as reported by the Investigator	Religion,/Caste/ Tribe of Interviewee	Number who named the neighbourhood as	
		Name : - Bazar line. History of association. The name was given as Bazar line by the people of this locality as because most of the inhabitants are residing near the daily market and people are also businessmen	Name :- Medical Colony. History of association. Majority of the people residing on this area are the staffs and officers (Doctors) of medical department as such the name of this block is known as medical colony
1	2	3	4
	Hindu		
Grade IV staff Colony (Block - 6)	Kayastha	-	-
	Gorkha	-	-
	Buddhist		
	Khamti	-	-
	Muslim	-	-
	Hindu		
Political Colony (Block - 7)	Kayastha	-	-
	Ahom	-	-
	Gorkha	-	-
	Hindu		
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	Brahmin	-	-
	Kayastha	-	-
	Gorkha	-	-
	Donipolo (local tribal religion) Adi.	-	-
	Muslim	-	-
	Hindu		
Agriculture Farm Colony (Block - 9)	Brahmin	-	-
	Kayastha	-	-
	Gorkha	-	-
	Hindu		
Educatioin and Officers Colony. (Block - 10)	Brahmin	-	-
	Kayastha	-	-
	Donipolo (local tribal religioin) Apatani	-	-
	Muslim	-	-
	Hind		
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	Brahmin	-	-
	Kayastha	-	-
	Rajoria	-	-
Total		5	5

81 (Contd.)

the neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different religionn, caste/triibe

Number who named the neighbourhood as			
Name :- A .L. C. Line. History of association. Govt. and Private quarters of A. L. C. (Auxiliary Labour crops) are situated in this locality. Hence the area is called A. L. C. Line	Name :- Police Colony. History of association. The name was given as Police Colony as because most of the inhabitants of this areas belong to Arunachal Pradesh Police & S.I.B. Department All the houses are Govt. Qtrs.	Name :- Club Road. History of association. A very big and the only club house of the town is situdated in this area. Hence the name of the locality is Club Road	Name :- Grade IV Staff. Colony History of association. The name was given as grade IV staff colony because most of the grade IV staffs are residing in the govt. Qtrs. of this locality
5	6	7	8
-	-	-	2
-	-	-	2
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Table

Names of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with-

Name of locality as reported by the Investigator	Religion,/Caste/ Tribe of Interviewee	Number who named the neighbourhood as	
		Name :- Political Staff Colony. History of association. The name was given as political staff colony as because most of the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality is allotted to staffs of Political department (i.e. D. C's office)	Name :- Govt. Staff Colony. History of association. The locality is called Govt. staff colony because the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality are allotted to staffs of different govt. departments
1	2	9	10
	Hindu		
Grade IV staff	Kayastha	-	-
Colony	Gorkha	-	-
(Block - 6)			
	Buddhist		
	Khamti	-	-
	Muslim	-	-
	Hindu		
Political Colony	Kayastha	1	-
(Block - 7)	Ahom	1	-
	Gorkha	1	-
	Hindu		
Staff Quarters	Brahmin	-	1
(Block - 8)	Kayastha	-	1
	Gorkha	-	1
	Donipolo (local tribal religion) Adi.	-	1
	Muslim	-	1
	Hindu		
Agriculture	Brahmin	-	-
Farm Colony	Kayastha	-	-
(Block - 9)	Gorkha	-	-
	Hindu		
Educatioin	Brahmin	-	-
and Officers	Kayastha	-	-
Colony.	Donipolo (local tribal religioin)	-	-
(Block - 10)	Apatani		
	Muslim	-	-
	Hind		
Engineering	*Brahmin*	-	-
Colony	Kayastha	-	-
(Block - 11)	Rajoria	-	-
Total		3	5

81 (Concld.)

the neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different religion ,caste/triibe

Number who named the neighbourhood as		
Name :- Agricultural Farm Colony. History of association. The name was given as Agricultural Farm Colony because this locality is near the Agricultural Farm	Name :- Education and Officers Colony. History of association. The block is known as education and officers colony because most of the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality are allotted to the staff of education department and officers of different departments	Name :- Engineering Colony. History of association. The name was given as Engineering Colony because this locality is meant for engineering Department (e.g. P.W.D, B.F.C. etc.)
11	12	13
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
1	-	-
1	-	-
1	-	-
-	1	-
-	1	-
-	1	-
-	1	-
-	-	1
-	-	1
-	-	1
3	4	3

Table

Name of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with-

Name of locality as reported by the Investigator	Occupational category (As per N C O 1 digit)	Number who named the neighbourhood as	
		Name : - Bazar Line. History of association. The name was given as Bazar line by the poeple of this locality as because most of the inhabitants are residing near the daily market and people are also business-men	Name :- Medical Colony. History of association. Majority of the people residing on this area are the staffs and officers (Doctors) of medical department as such the name of this block is known as medical colony
1	2	3	4
Bazar Line (Block-1)	2- Administrative Executive and Managerial workers	1	-
	4- Sales workers	2	-
	9 - Production and related works, Transport equipment operatars and labourers	2	-
Medical Colony (Block-2)	0-1-Professional, Technical & related workers.	-	3
	4- Sales workers	-	1
	6- Farmars , Fishermen, Hunters Loggers and related workers	-	1
ALC Line (Block-3)	4- Sales workers	-	-
	5- Service workers	-	-
	6- Farmar, Fishermen, Hunters Loggers and related workers	-	-
	9- Production and related workers Transport equipment operators and Labourers.	-	-
Police Colony (Block-4)	2- Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers.	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers.	-	-
	4- Sales workers.	-	-
	5- Service workers.	-	-
Club Road (Block-5)	0-1-Professional, Technical & related workers	-	-
	2- Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
	5- Service workers	-	-

82

the neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different occupational category

Number who named the neighbourhood as			
Name :- A .L. C. Line. History of association. Govt. and Private quarters of A. L. C. (Auxiliary Labour crops) are situated in this locality. Hence the area is called A. L. C. Line	Name :- Police Colony. History of association. The name was given as Police Colony as because most of the inhabitants of this areas belong to Arunachal Pradesh Police & S.I.B. Department . All the houses are Govt. Quarters.	Name :- Club Road. History of association. A very big and the only club house of the town is siturated in this area Hence the name of the locality is Club Road	Name :- Grade IV Staff Colony. History of association. The name was given as grade IV staff colony because most of the grade IV staffs are residing in the govt. Qtrs. of this locality
5	6	7	8
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	2	-	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-

Table

Name of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with-

Name of locality as reported by the Investigator	occupational category (As per N C O 1 digit)	Number who named the neighbourhood as	
		Name :- Bazar Line. History of association. The name was given as Bazar line by the poeple of this locality as because most of the inhabitants are residing near the daily market and people are also businessmen	Name :- Medical Colony. History of association. Majority of the people residing on this area are the staffs and officers (Doctors) of medical department as such the name of this block is known as medical colony
1	2	3	4
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)	0-1 Professional, techincal, and related workers	-	-
	2- Administrative, Executive and managrial workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
	4- Sales workers	-	-
	7- Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and Labourers	-	-
	8- Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and Labourers	-	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	0-1 Professional, Technical and related workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
	9- Production and related workers, Transport equipment operations and Labourers	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	0-1 Professional, Technical and related workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
	4- Sales workers	-	-
	8- Production and related workers, Transport equipment opertoras and Labourers	-	-
	9- Production and related workers, Transport equipment opertors and Labourers	-	-

82 (Contd.)

the neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different occupational category

Number who named the neighbourhood as			
Name :- A .L. C. Line. History of association. Govt. and Private quarters of A. L. C. (Auxiliary Labour crops) are situated in this locality. Hence the area is called A. L. C. Line	Name :- Police Colony. History of association. The name was given as Police Colony as because most of the inhabitants of this areas belong to Arunachal Pradesh Police & S.I.B. Department. All the houses are Govt. Quarters.	Name :- Club Road. History of association. A very big and the only club house of the town is situated in this area. Hence the name of the locality is Club Road	Name :- Grade IV Staff Colony. History of association. The name was given as grade IV staff colony because most of the grade IV staffs are residing in the govt. Qtrs. of this locality
5	6	7	8
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Table

Name of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with-

Name of locality as reported by the Investigator	Occupational category (As per N C O 1 digit)	Number who named the neighbourhood as	
		Name :- Bazar Line. History of association. The name was given as Bazar line by the poeple of the locality as because most of the inhabitants are residing near the daily market and people are also businessmen	Name :- Medical Colony. History of association. Majority of the people residing on this area are the staffs and officers (Doctors) of medical department as such the name of this block is known as medical colony
1	2	3	4
Agril-Farm Colony (Block - 9)	2- Administrative, Executive and managerial workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
	6- Farmers, Fishermen, hunters, Loggers and related workers	-	-
Education & Officer Colony (Block - 10)	0-1 Professional, Technical and related workers	-	-
	2- Administrative, Executive and managerial workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
	6- Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters Loggers and related workers	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	0-1 Professional , Techinical, and related workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
Total		5	5

82 (Concld.)

the neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different occupational category

Number who named the neighbourhoods as			
Name :- A .L. C. Line. History of association. Govt. and Private quarters of A. L. C. (Auxiliary Labour crops) are situated in this locality. Hence the area is called A. L. C. Line	Name :- Police Colony. History of association. The name was given as Police Colony as because most of the inhabitants of this areas belong to Arunachal Pradesh Police & S.I.B. Department. All the houses are Govt. Quarters.	Name :- Club Road. History of association. A very big and the only club house of the town is situated in this area. Hence the name of this locality is Club Road	Name :- Grade IV Staff Colony. History of association. The name was given as grade IV staff colony because most of the grade IVstaffs are residing in the govt. Qtrs. of this locality
5	6	7	8
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
5	5	4	6

Table

Name of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with-

Name of locality as reported by the Investigator	Occupational category (As per N C O 1 digit)	Number who named the neighbourhood as	
		Name :- Political Staff Colony. History of association. The name was given as political staff colony as because most of the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality is allotted to staffs of Political department (i.e. D. C's office)	Name :- Govt. Staff Colony. History of association. The locality is called Govt. staff colony because the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality are allotted to staffs of different govt. departments
1	2	9	10
Bazar Line (Block-1)	2- Administrative Executive and Managerial workers	-	-
	4- Sales workers	-	-
	9 - Production and related works, Transport equipment operatars and labourers	-	-
Medical Colony (Block-2)	0-1-Professional, Technical & related workers.	-	-
	4- Sales workers	-	-
	6- Farmars , Fishermen, Hunters Loggers and related workers	-	-
ALC Line (Block-3)	4- Sales workers	-	-
	5- Service Workers	-	-
	6- Farmar, Fishrmen, Hunters Loggers and related workers	-	-
	9- Production and related workers Transport equipment operators and Labourers.	-	-
Police Colony (Block-4)	2- Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers.	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers.	-	-
	4- Sales workers.	-	-
	5- Service workers.	-	-
Club Road (Block-5)	0-1-Professional, Technical & related workers	-	-
	2- Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
	5- Service workers	-	-

82 (Contd.)

the neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different occupational category

Number who named the neighbourhood as		
Name :- Agricultural Farm Colony. History of association. The name was given as Agricultural Farm Colony because this locality is near the Agricultural Farm	Name :- Education and Officers Colony. History of association. The block is known as education and officers colony because most of the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality are allotted to the staff of education department and officers of different departments	Name :- Engineering Colony. History of association. The name was given as Engineering Colony because the locality is meant for engineering Department (e.g. P.W.D, B.F.C. etc.)
11	12	13
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Table

Name of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with-

Name of locality as reported by the Investigator	Occupational category (As per N C O 1 digit)	Number who named the neighbourhood as	
		Name :- Political Staff Colony. History of association. The name was given as political staff colony as because most of the Govt. Qtrs. of this Locality is allotted to staffs of Political department (i.e. D. C's office)	Name :- Govt. Staff Colony. History of association. The locality is called Govt. staff colony because the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality are allotted to staffs of different govt. departments
1	2	9	10
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)	0-1 Professional, techincal, and related workers	-	-
	2- Administrative, Executive and managerial workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
	4- Sales workers	-	-
	7- Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and Labourers	-	-
	8- Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and Labourers	-	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	0-1 Professional, Technical and related workers	1	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	1	-
	9- Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and Labourers	1	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	0-1 Professional, Technical and related workers	-	1
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	1
	4- Sales workers	-	1
	8- Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and Labourers	-	1
	9- Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and Labourers	-	1

82 (Contd.)

the neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different occupational category

Number who named the neighbourhood as		
Name :- Agricultural Farm Colony. History of association. The name was given as Agricultural Farm Colony because this locality is near the Agricultural Farm	Name :- Education and Officers Colony. History of association. The block is known as education and officers colony because most of the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality are allotted to the staff of education department and officers of different departments	Name :- Engineering Colony. History of association. The name was given as Engineering Colony because the locality is meant for engineering Department (e.g. P.W.D, B.F.C. etc)
11	12	13
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Table

Name of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with-

Name of locality as reported by the Investigator	Occupational category (As per N C O 1 digit)	Number who named the neighbourhood as	
		Name :- Political Staff Colony. History of association. The name was given as political staff colony as because most of the Govt. Qtrs. of this Locality is allotted to staffs of Political department (i.e. D. C's office)	Name :- Govt. Staff Colony. History of association. The locality is called Govt. staff colony because the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality are allotted to staffs of different govt. departments
1	2	9	10
Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)	2- Administrative, Executive and managerial workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
	6- Farmers, Fishermen, hunters, Loggers and related workers	-	-
Education & Officer Colony (Block - 10)	0-1 Professional, Technical and related workers	-	-
	2- Administrative, Executive and managerial workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
	6- Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters Loggers and related workers	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	0-1 Professional , Techinical, and related workers	-	-
	3- Clerical and related workers	-	-
Total		3	5

82 (Concld.)

the neighbourhoods as narrated by persons of different occupational category

Number who named the neighbourhood as		
Name :- Agricultural Farm Colony. History of association. The name was given as Agricultural Farm Colony because this locality is near the Agricultural Farm	Name :- Education and Officers Colony. History of association. The block is known as education and officers colony because most of the Govt. Qtrs. of this locality are allotted to the staff of education department and officers of different departments	Name :- Engineering Colony. History of association. The name was given as Engineering Colony because the locality is meant for engineering Department (e.g. P.W.D, B.F.C. etc)
11	12	13
1	-	-
1	-	-
1	-	-
-	1	-
-	1	-
-	1	-
-	1	-
-	-	2
-	-	1
3	4	3

Table

Boundary of neighbourhood as defined by persons-

Locality as reported by Investigator	Neighbourhoods described by persons Interviewed in the locality	Number of interviewees describing who are of			
		Religion - Hindu (caste/tribe)			
		Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Ahom
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	None of the interviewees could specify the exact boundary of the neighbourhoods	1	1	-	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	- do -	1	2	-	-
A.L.C. Line (Block - 3)	- do -	-	-	-	-
Police Colony (Block - 4)	- do -	-	1	1	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	- do -	1	2	-	-
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)	- do -	-	-	-	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	- do -	-	1	-	1
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	- do -	1	1	-	-
Agril.Farm Colony (Block - 9)	- do -	1	1	-	-
Education & Officers Colony (Block - 10)	- do -	1	1	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	- do -	2	-	-	-
Total		8	10	1	1

83

belonging to different - religion, caste/tribe

Number of interviewees describing who are of					Locality as reported by Investigator
Religion - Hindu (caste/tribe)					
Gorkha	Keot	Soni	Miju Meshmi (ST)	Rajoriy	
7	8	9	10	11	1
					Bazar Line (Block - 1)
1	-	1	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block - 2)
3	-	-	1	-	A. L. C. Line (Block - 3)
1	1	-	-	-	Police Colony (Block - 4)
-	-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block - 5)
2	-	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)
1	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block - 7)
1	-	-	-	-	Staff Quarters (Block - 8)
1	-	-	-	-	Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)
-	-	-	-	-	Education & officer Colony (Block - 10)
-	-	-	-	1	Engeering Colony (Block - 11)
11	1	1	1	1	Total

Table

Boundary of neighbourhood as defined by persons-

Locality as reported by Investigator	Number of interviewees describing who are of				
	Religion - Hindu			Sikh	Jain
	Idu Mishmi	Rajput	Jat	Sikh	Jain
1	12	13	14	15	16
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	-	-	-	1	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	1	-	-	-	-
A.L.C. Line (Block - 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Police Colony (Block - 4)	-	-	-	-	1
Club Road (Block - 5)	-	-	-	-	-
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)	-	1	1	-	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	-	-	-	-	-
Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Officers Colony (Block - 10)	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	1	1	1

83

belonging to different - religion, caste/tribe

Number of interviewees describing who are of					Locality as reported by Investigator
Islam	Buddhist	Donipolo (Local tribal religion)		Christian	
Muslim	Khamti (ST)	Apatani (ST)	Adi (ST)	Gallong (ST)	
17	18	19	20	21	1
					Bazar Line (Block - 1)
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block - 2)
1	-	-	-	-	A. L. C. Line (Block - 3)
-	-	-	-	-	Police Colony (Block - 4)
-	-	-	-	1	Club Road (Block - 5)
1	1	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)
-	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block - 7)
1	-	-	1	-	Staff Quarter (Block - 8)
-	-	-	-	-	Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)
1	-	1	-	-	Education & officer Colony (Block - 10)
-	-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block - 11)
4	1	1	1	1	Total

Ta

Boundary of neighbourhood as defined by persons-

Locality as reported by Investigator	Neighbourhood described by persons Interviewed in the locality	Number of Interviewees describing who are in		
		Occupation 0 - 1	Occuaption - 2	Occupatoin - 3
		Professional, technical and related workers	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers
1	2	3	4	5
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	None of the interviwer could specify the exact boundary of the neighbourhoods	-	1	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	- do -	3	-	-
A L C. Line (Block - 3)	- do -	-	-	-
Police Colony (Block - 4)	- do -	-	1	1
Club Road (Block - 5)	- do -	1	1	1
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)	- do -	1	1	1
Political Colony (block - 7)	- do -	1	-	1
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	- do -	1	-	1
Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)	- do -	-	1	1
Education & Offcers Colony (Block - 10)	- do -	1	1	1
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	- do -	2	-	1
Total		10	6	8

84

belonging to different occupational categories (NCO - 1 digit)

Number of Interviewees describing who are in				Locality as reported by Investigator
Occupation - 4	Occuaption - 5	Occupation - 6	Occupation - 7	
Sales workers	Service workers	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, loggers and related workers	Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	
6	7	8	9	1
				Bazar Line (Block - 1)
2	-	-	2	
1	-	1	-	Medical Colony (Block - 2)
1	1	1	2	A L C. Line (Block - 3)
1	2	-	-	Police Colony (Block - 4)
-	1	-	-	Club Road (Block -5)
1	-	-	2	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)
-	-	-	1	Political Colony (Block - 7)
1	-	-	2	Staff Quarters (Block - 8)
-	-	1	-	Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)
-	-	1	-	Education & Officer Colony (Block - 10)
-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block - 11)
7	4	4	9	Total

Table

Boundary of neighbourhood as defined by persons-

Locality as reported by Investigator	Neighbourhood described by persons Interviewed in the locality	Number of male Interviewees who are aged			
		Below - 20	20 - 34	35 - 59	60 +
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	None of the interviwer could specify the exact boundary of the neighbourhoods	-	-	5	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	- do -	-	-	4	-
A L C. Line (Block - 3)	- do -	-	-	4	-
Police Colony (Block - 4)	- do -	-	3	2	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	- do -	-	-	4	-
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)	- do -	-	1	4	1
Political Colony (block - 7)	- do -	-	-	3	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	- do -	-	2	2	1
Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)	- do -	-	1	2	-
Education & Offcers Colony (Block - 10)	- do -	-	3	1	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	- do -	-	2	1	-
Total		-	12	32	2

85

belonging to different age groups and sex

Number of female interviewees who are aged				Locality as reported by Investigator
Below - 20 yrs	20 - 34	35 - 59	60 +	
7	8	9	10	1
				Bazar Line (Block - 1)
-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	Medical Colony (Block - 2)
-	-	1	-	A L C. Line (Block - 3)
-	-	-	-	Police Colony (Block - 4)
-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block -5)
-	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)
-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block - 7)
-	-	-	-	Staff Quarters (Block - 8)
-	-	-	-	Agril Farm Colony (Block - 9)
-	-	-	-	Education & Officer Colony (Block - 10)
-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block - 11)
-	-	2	-	Total

Table

Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described by-

Name of neighbourhood	Characteristics Described	Number of persons- Religion - Hindu (caste/tribe)		
		Kayastha	Brahinin	Gorkha
1	2	3	4	5
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	Characteristies description :- Anchal Samity daily Bazar is located in this block for which it is called the Bazar Line. The main charecteristics of this block is that all the Hindu Temples i.e., Puja Madap, Kali Mandir, Siva Mandir, Gurudwara and Buddhist Temples are located in this block.	1	1	1
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	Characteristics description :- Most of the people of this Colony are working in Medical Deptt, Cinema Hall, Co-operative Store, Hospital, Forest Office and Botanical Garden etc. are located in this block.	2	1	1
A. L. C. Line (Block - 3)	Characteristics description :- The locality i.e. block - 3 is known as ALC Line govt quarters and private homes of ALC (Auxiliary labour corps) are located here. Mishmi King's house, a Place of interest for many People is also located here. The C R P F and the Fire Brigade office are also situated in this block.	-	-	3
Ploice Colony (Block - 4)	Characteristics Description :- Most of the govt. quarters of this area are alloted to Police Personnel. Deputy Commissioner's residence, S.B Office, ME School, CPWD Godown, Arun Bihar Park, main Post office and some govt offices are located in this block.	1	-	1
Club Road (Block - 5)	Characteristics description :- The only play ground of the town known as Jubilee ground is located here. Besides it is also an important locality because of govt. circuit house, I.B, CPO (Central Purchase Organisation), main Police Station and some govt. offices as well as officers and staff residential quarters etc are located in this block. The locality is known by the name of main road i.e. Club road which goes towards the club.	2	1	-
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)	Characteristics description :- It is purely a residential colony consisting of quarters meant for grade IV staff who are working in different govt. offices.	-	-	2
Political Colony (Block - 7)	Characteristics description :- Mainly inhabitants of this locality belong to Political department.	1	-	1

86

persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

describing the characteristics who are of					
Religion - Hindu (caste/tribe)					
Soni	Idu Mishmi	Miju Mishmi	Jat	Kalita	Keot
6	7	8	9	10	11
1	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described by-

Name of neighbourhood	Characteristics described	Number of persons- Religion - Hindu (caste/tribe)		
		Rajput	Ahom	Rajoriya
1	2	12	13	14
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	Characteristies description :- Anchal Samity daily Bazar is located in this block for which it is called the Bazar Line. The main charecteristics of this block is that all the Hindu Temples i.e., Puja Madap, Kali Mandir, Siva Mandir, Gurudwara and Buddhist Temples are located in this block.	-	-	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	Characteristics description :- Most of the People of this Colony are working in Medical Deptt, Cinema Hall, Co-operative Store, Hospital, Forest Office and Botanical Garden etc are located in this block.	-	-	-
A. L. C. Line (Block - 3)	Characteristics description :- The locality i.e. block - 3 is known as ALC Line govt quarters and private homes of ALC (Auxiliary labour corps) are located here. Mishmi King's house, a place of interest for many People is also located here. The C R P F and the Fire Brigade office are also situated in this block.	-	-	-
Ploice Colony (Block - 4)	Characteristics description :- Most of the govt. quarters of this area are alloted to Police Personnel. Deputy Commissioner's residence, S,B office, ME School, CPWD godown, Arun Bihar Park, main Post office and some govt offices are located in this block.	-	-	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	Characteristics description :- The only play ground of the town known as Jubilee ground is located here. Besides it is also an important locality because of govt. circuit house, I.B, CPO (Central Purchase Organisation), main Police Station and some govt. offices as well as officers and staff residential quarters etc. are located in this block. The locality is known by the name of main road i.e. Club Road which goes towards the club.	-	-	-
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)	Characteristics description :- It is purely a residential colony consisting of quarters meant for grade IV staff who are working in different govt. offices.	1	-	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	Characteristics description :- Mainly inhabitants of this locality belong to political department	-	1	-

86 (Contd.)

persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

describing the characteristics who are of						
Religon	Religion	Religion	Religion	Relgion	Religion (Local tribal religion)	
Sikh	Jain	Buddhist(Khamti)	Christian(gallong)	Islam	Adi	Apatani
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described by-

Number of persons-

Name of neighbourhood	Characteristics described	Religion - Hindu (caste/tribe)		
		Kayastha	Brahmin	Gorkha
1	2	3	4	5
Govt. Staff Colony (Block - 8)	Characteristics description :- Quarter for govt staff, govt. offices like A.E's office, J.E's office, RWD godown and primary school and Public Ring well etc are located in this block is Govt. staff of different department located in this block.	1	1	1
Agricultural Farm Colony (Block - 9)	Characteristics description :- This locality is called as Farm Colony because the Agricultrual Farm and the govt staff quarters are located in this locality	1	1	1
Education & Officers Colony (Block - 10)	Characteristics description :- There are a few establishment like club, K. G. School, T. B. Ward. A.I.R. station, Boy's and Girl's Hostel, some govt offices and the only Highter Secondary school of the town are situated in this block Govt. quarters. of the officers of different departments are located here.	1	1	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	Characteristics description :- Normally people of this colony are working in Engg. Department for which it is called the Engineering Colony. Moreover the Tourist Lodge, some govt. offices, central school, K.G. School, oil and Floor Mill and CRPF Training centre are located in this block.	-	2	-
Total		10	8	11

86 (Conld.)

persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

describing the characteristics who are of

Religion - Hindu (caste/trible)					
Soni	Idu Mishmi	Miju Mishmi	Jat	Kalita	Keot
6	7	8	9	10	11
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1	1

Table

Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described by-

Name of neighbourhood	Characteristics described	Number of persons- Religion - Hindu (caste/tribe)		
		Rajput	Ahom	Rajoriya
1	2	12	13	14
Govt. Staff Colony (Block - 8)	Characteristics description :- Quarter for govt. staff, govt. offices like A.E's office, J.E's office, RWD godown and primary school and Public Ring well etc. are located in this block,Govt. staff of different departments are located in this block.		-	-
Agricultural Farm Colony (Block - 9)	Characteristics description :- This locality is called as Farm Colony because the Agricultrual Farm and the govt. staff quarters are located in this locality.	-	-	-
Education & Officers Colony (Block - 10)	Characteristics description :- There are A few establishment like club, K G. School, T. B. Ward. A.I.R. station, Boy's and Girl's Hostel, some govt. offices and the only highter secondary school of the town are situated in this block. Govt. quarters of the officers of different departments are located here.		-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	Characteristics description :- Normally people of this colony are working in Engg. Department for which it is called the Engineering Colony. Moreover the Tourist Lodge, some govt. offices, central school, K.G. School, ail and Floor Mill and CRPF Training centre are located in this block.	-	-	1
Total		1	1	1

86 (Concld.)

persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

describing the characteristics who are of

Religon	Religion	Religion	Religion	Relgion	Religion (Local tribal religion)	
Sikh	Jain	Buddhist(Khamti)	Christian(gallong)	Islam	Adi	Apatani
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	4	1	1

Table

Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described by-

Name of neighbourhood	Characteristics described	Number of: Occupation 0 -1 professional technical and related workers	Number of: Occupation - 2 administrative, executive & managerial workers
1	2	3	4
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	Characteristics description :- Anchal Samity daily Bazar is located in this block for which it is called the Bazar Line. The main charecteristics of this block is that all the Hindu Temples i.e., Puja Madap, Kali Mandir, Siva Mandir, Gurudwara and Buddhist Temples are located in this block.	-	1
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	Characteristics description :- Most of the people of this Colony are working in Medical Deptt, Cinema Hall, Co-operative store, Hospital, Forest office and Botanical Garden etc.are located in this block.	3	-
A. L. C. Line (Block - 3)	Characteristics description :- The locality i.e. block - 3 is known as ALC Line, Govt. Quarters and Private Homes of ALC (Auxiliary labour corps) are located here. Mishmi King's house, a place of interest for many people is also located here. The C R P F and the Fire Brigade office are also situated in this block.	-	-
Ploice Colony (Block - 4)	Characteristics description :- Most of the govt.quarters of this area are alloted to Police Personnel. Deputy Commissioner's residence, S.B office, M.E School, CPWD Godown, Arun Bihar Park, main Post Office and some Govt. offices are located in this block.	1	1
Club Road (Block - 5)	Characteristics description :- The only play ground of the Town known as Jubilee ground is located here. Besides it is also an important locality because of govt. circuit house, I.B, CPO (Contral Purchase organisation), main Police Station and some govt. offices as well as officers and staff residential Quarters etc.are located in this block. The locality is known by the name of main road i.e. Club Road which goes towards the club.	1	1
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)	Characteristics description :- It is purely a residential colony consisting of Quarters meant for grade IV staff who are working in different Govt. Offices.	1	1
Political Colony (Block - 7)	Characteristics description :- Mainly inhabitants of this locality belong to political department.	1	-

87

persons belonging to different occupational category

persons describing the characteristics who are of				
Occupation -3 clerical & related workers	Occupation - 4 sales workers	Occupation - 5 service workers	Occupation - 6 farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers & related workers	Occupation - 7, 8&9 production & related workers, transport equipment operator & lobourers
5	6	7	8	9
-	2	-	-	2
-	1	-	1	-
-	1	1	1	2
1	-	2	-	-
1	-	1	-	-
1	1	-	-	2
1	-	-	-	1

Table

Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described by-

Name of neighbourhood	Characteristics described	Number of: Occupation o-1 professional technical and related workers	Number of: Occupation - 2 administrative, executive & managerial workers
1	2	3	4
Govt. Staff Colony (Block - 8)	Characteristics description :- Quarters for govt staff, govt. offices like AE's office, J.E's office, R.W.D. Godown and Primary school and Public Ring well etc are located in this block, Govt. staff of different departments are staying here.	1	-
Agricultural Farm Colony (Block - 9)	Characteristics description :- This locality is called as Farm Colony because the Agricultrual Farm and the govt staff quarters are located in this locality		1
Education & Officers Colony (Block - 10)	Characteristics description :- There are a few establishments like club, K. G. School, T. B. Ward. A.I.R. station, Boy's and Girl's Hostel, some govt offices and the only Higher Secondary school of the town are situated in this block.Govt. Quarters of different departments are located in this block.	1	1
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	Characteristics description :- Normally people of this colony are working in Engg. Department for which it is called the Engineering Colony. Moreover the Tourist Lodge, some Govt. offices, Central School, K.G. School. Oil and Floor Mill and CRPF training centre are located in this block.	1	
Total		10	6

87

persons belonging to different occupational category

persons describing the characteristics who are of

Occupation -3 clerical & related workers	Occupation - 4 sales workers	Occupation - 5 service workers	Occupation - 6 farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers & related workers	Occupation - 7, 8 & 9 production & related workers, transport equipment operator & labourers
5	6	7	8	9
1	1	-	-	2
1	-	-	1	-
1	-	-	1	-
1	1	-		-
8	7	4	4	9

Table

Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described with-

Number of persons

Name of neighbourhood	Characteristics described	Aspect-Shoping centre	Aspect-Predominance of religious temples	Aspect-Amenities like hospital, entertainment centre and shops selling consumer goods at moderate rate	Aspect-Amenities fire brigade
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	Characteristies description :- Anchal Samity daily bazar is located in this block for which it is called the Bazar Line. The main characteristics of this block is that all the Hindu Temples i.e., Puja Mandap, Kali Mandir, Siva Mandir, Gurudwara and Buddhist Temples are located in this block.	5	5	-	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	Characteristics description :- Most of the people of this Colony are working in Medical Deptt, Cinema Hall, Co-operative store, Hospital, Forest office and Botanical Garden etc. are located in this block.	-	-	5	-
A. L. C. Line (Block - 3)	Characteristics Description :- The locality i.e. block - 3 is known as ALC Line. Govt. quarters and Private Homes of ALC (Auxiliary labour corps) are located here. Mishmi King's house, a place of interest, for many people is also located here. The CRPF and the Fire Brigade office are also situated in this block.	-	-	-	5
Ploice Colony (Block - 4)	Characteristics description :- Most of the govt. quarters of this area are alloted to Police Personnel. Deputy Commissioner's residence, S,B office, M.E School, CPWD Godown, Arun Bihar Park, main Post Office and some govt. offices are located in this block.	-	-	-	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	Characteristics description :- The only play ground of the town known as Jubilee ground is located here. Besides it is also an important locality because of Govt. circuit House, IB, cpo(Central-Purchasing organisation), main Police Station and some Govt. offices as well as officers and staff residential Quarters etc. are located in this block. The locality is known by the name of main road i.e. Club Road which goes towards the club.	-	-	-	-

88

reference to any particular aspect of landscape

describing the charcteristic with reference to any particular aspect of land scape

Aspect- Important person and object of attraction - longest house (perhaps of the district) of the mishmi king	Aspect- Residence of important persons	Aspect- Road connecting important places	Aspect- Predominance of important Govternment establishment	Aspect- Predominance of a particular class of Government employees	Aspect- Government employees of particular departments place of recreation	Aspect- Predominance of particular occupation
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	5	-	-
-	5	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	4	4	-	4	-

Table

Main characteristics of neighbourhood as described with-

Name of	Characteristics described	Number of persons			
		Aspect-Shoping centre	Aspect-Predominance of religious temples	Aspect-ties like hospital, entertainment centre and shops selling consumer goods at moderate rate	Aspect-Amenities fire brigade
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block - 6)	Characteristics description :- It is purely a residential colony consisting of quarters meant for grade IV staff who are working in different Govt. Offices.	-	-	-	-
Political Colony (Block - 7)	Characteristics description :- Mainly inhabitants of this locality belong to political department.	-	-	-	-
Govt. Staff Colony (Block - 8)	Characteristics description :- Quarter for govt. staff, Govt. offices like A.E's office, J.E's office, RWD Godown and Primary School and Public Ring well etc. are located in this block. Govt. staff of different departments are staying here.	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Farm Colony (Block - 9)	Characteristics description :- This locality is called as Farm Colony because the Agricultrual Farm and the govt staff quarters are located in this locality	-	-	-	-
Education & Officers (Block - 10)	Characteristics description :- There are few establishments like club, K. G. School, T. B. Ward. A.I.R. station, Boy's and Girl's Hostel, some Govt offices and the only Higher Secondary school of the town are situated in this block. Govt. quarters of different departments are located here.	-	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	Characteristics Description :- Normally people of this colony are working in Engg. Department for which it is called the Engineering Colony. Moreover the Tourist Lodge, some Govt. offices, central school, K.G. School, oil and Floor Mill and CRPF training centre are located in this block.	-	-	-	-
Total		5	5	5	5

88

reference to any particular aspect of landscape

describing the charcteristic with reference to any particular aspect of land scape

Aspect- Important person and object of attraction - longest house (perhaps of the district) of the Mishmi King	Aspect- Residence of important persons	Aspect- Road connecting important places	Aspect- Predominance of important Govternment establishment	Aspect- Predominance of a particular class of Government employees	Aspect- Government employees of particular departments place of recreation	Aspect- Predominance of particular occupation
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	-	-	-	6	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	-	-
-	-	-	3	3	-	-
5	5	4	7	24	4	5

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Number of households-		
	Name	Description	Performer	Religion - Hindu	
				Participated	
				As devotee	As spectator
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar LIne (Block - 1)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community	9	
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hundu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community	9	
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he -goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	9	

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as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to

Whose member	Religion - Sikh		
Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution
	As devotee	As spectator	
7	8	9	10
9	-	1	-
9	-	1	-
9	-	1	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Number of households-		
	Name	Description	Religion - Buddhist		
			Participated		Made financial contribution
			As devotee	As spectator	
1	2	3	11	12	13
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	-	-	-
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hundu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	-	-	-
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he -goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	-	-	-

89 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to

Religion - Donipolo, a local tribal religion			Religion - Islam			
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Remarks
As devotee	As spectator		As devotee	As spectator		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20

(1) Religious, cultural and social festivals are held in the town in 2 two blocks only i.e. block - 1 and block 5.

(2) 10 ten households were covered from each block.

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households-	
	Name	Description		Religion - Hindu	
				Participated	
				As devotee	As spectator
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Buddha Purnima**	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	Buddhist Community	-	9
	Nanak's birthday, Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by Prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth saheb (Sikh Religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	**Rangoli Bihu**	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese, Bangali New years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion this Bihu is also called 'Rangali Bihu' because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people commonly celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now-a-days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	-	7

89 (Concld.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to

Whose member	Religion - Sikh		
Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution
	As devotee	As spectator	
7	8	9	10
	1	-	-
	1	-	1
7	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Number of households-		
	Name	Description	Religion - Buddhist		
			Participated		Made financial contribution
			As devotee	As spectator	
1	2	3	11	12	13
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Buddha Purnima**	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps. and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	-	-	-
	Nanak's birthday, Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by Prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth saheb (Sikh Religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	-	-	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	**Rangoli Bihu**	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese, Bangali New years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion this Bihu is also called 'Rangali Bihu' because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people commonly celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now-a-days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	-	1	-

89 (Concld.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to

Religion - Donipolo, a local tribal religion			Religion - Islam			
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Remarks
As devotee	As spectator		As devotee	As spectator		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households-	
	Name	Description		Category-1 professional, techincal &	
				Participated	
				As devotee	As spectator
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar LIne (Block - 1)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the *"Sakta"* (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of *Sakti* is worshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community	1	
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hundu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer *'Billa-Patra'* (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (*Bhang*) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community	1	
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form of Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he -goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	1	

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as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to occupational category			
	Category-2 Administrative executive and managerial workers		
related workers			
Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution
	As devotee	As spectator	
7	8	9	10
1		1	
1		1	
1		1	

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Number of households-		
	Name	Description	Category-3 Clerical and related workers		
			Participated		Made financial contribution
			As devotee	As spectator	
1	2	3	11	12	13
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the *"Sakta"* (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of *Sakti* is worshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	3		3
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hindu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer *'Billa-Patra'* (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (*Bhang*) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	3		3
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form of Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he -goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	3		3

90 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occcupational category

belonging to occupation category

Category-4 Sales workers			Category-7-8-9- Production & related workers, transport equipment operators & labourers			
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Remarks
As devotee	As spectator		As devotee	As spectator		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2		2	3		3	(1) Religious, cultural and social festivals are held in the town in 2 two blocks only i.e. block 1 and block 5. (2) 10(ten)households were covered from each block.
2		2	3		3	
2		2	3		3	

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households-	
	Name	Description		Category-1 Professional technical &	
				Participated	
				As devotee	As spectator
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Buddha Purnima**	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	Buddhist Community		1
	Nanak's birthday, Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by Prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community		
	Rangali Bihu	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese, Bangali New years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion this Bihu is also called 'Rangali Bihu' because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people commonly celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now-a-days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	-	3

90 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to occupational category			
related workers	Category-2 Administrative, executive and managerial workers		
Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution
	As devotee	As spectator	
7	8	9	10
-	1	-	-
-	1	-	1
3		2	2

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Number of households-		
	Name	Description	Category-3 Clerical and related workers		
			Participated		Made financial contribution
			As devotee	As spectator	
1	2	3	11	12	13
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Buddha Purnima**	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.		3	-
	Nanak's birthday, Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by Prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.			
Club Road (Block- 5)	**Rangali Bihu**	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese, Bangali New years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion this Bihu is also called 'Rangali Bihu' because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people commonly celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now-a-days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.		5	4

90 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to occupational category

Category-4 Sales workers			Category-7-8-9 Production & related workers transport equipment opertors & labourers			
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Remarks
As devotee	As spectator		As devotee	As spectator		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
-	2	-	-	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity			Number of households	
				Illiterate	
				Paticipated	
	Name	Description	Performer	As devotee	As spectator
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community	.3	
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hundu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community	3	
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he -goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	3	

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as reported by persons belonging to different educational levels

belonging to

	Literate and educated up to matric standard			Matric and above			
	Participated			Participated			
Made financial contribution	As devotee	As spectator	Made financial contribution	As devotee	As spectator	Made financial contribution	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	5	1	5	1	-	1	1. Religious cultural and social festivals are held in the town in 2 two blocks only i.e. block - 1 and block - 5. 2. 10 ten households were covered from each block.
3	5	1	5	1	-	1	
3	5	1	5	1		1	

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity			Number of households	
				Illiterate	
				Paticipated	
	Name	Description	Performer	As devotee	As spectator
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Buddha Purnima**	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	Buddhist Community	-	3
	1. Nanak's birthday. 2.Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	**Rangali Bihu**	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese, Bangali New years' Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called 'Rangali Bihu' because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people commonly celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now-a- days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	-	-

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as reported by persons belonging to different educational levels

belonging to

Literate and educated up to matric standard			Matric and above				
	Participated			Participated			
Made financial contribution	As devotee	As spectator	Made financial contribution	As devotee	As spectator	Made financial contribution	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-	-	6	-	1	-	-	
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	10	9	

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the nieghbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Performer	Number of households- 20 - 34 (a) Male - 3 (b) Female nil	
	Name	Description		Paricipated	
				As devotee	As spectator
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community	Male - 1	
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hundu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community	Male - 1	
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form of Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he -goat and -pigeon. The Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	Male - 1	

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as reported by persons belonging to different age - groups

belonging to

	35 - 39 (a) Male - 7 (b) Female - 1			Remarks
Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	
	As devotee	As spectator		
7	8	9	10	11
				1. Religious, cultural and social festivals are held in the town in 2 two blocks only, i.e. block - 1 and block - 5. 2. 10 (ten) households were covered from each block
Male - 1	(a) Male - 7 (b) Female - 1	Male - 1	Male - 7 Female - 1	
Male - 1	(a) Male - 7 (b) Female - 1	Male - 1 -	Male - 7 Female - 1	
Male - 1	Male - 7 Female - 1	Male - 1	Male - 7 Female - 1	

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the nieghbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Performer	Number of households-	
	Name	Description		20 - 34 (a) Male - 3 (b) Female nil	
				Paricipated	
				As devotee	As spectator
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Buddha Purnima**	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	Buddhist Community		Male - 1
	1. Nanak's birthday. 2..Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by Prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community		
Club Rod (Block - 5)	**Rangali Bihu**	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese, Bangali New years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion this Bihu is also called 'Rangali Bihu' because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people commonly celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now-a- days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community		Male - 2

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as reported by persons belonging to different age - groups

belonging to

	35 - 39 (a) Male - 7 (b) Female - 1			Remarks
Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	
	As devotee	As spectator		
7	8	9	10	11
-	Male - 1	Male - 1 Female - 1		
-	(a) Male - 1		Male - 1	
Male - 1		Male - 7 Female - 1	Male - 7 Female - 1	

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity			Number of households	
				Hindu whose members	
				Participated	
	Name	Description	Performer	As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Rangali Bihu**	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese Bangali New years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called 'Rangali Bihu' because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people commonly celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. New-a- days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	9	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October). Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community	2	9
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he - goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	2	9

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as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to

Buddhist whose members			
	Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10
9	-	-	-
8	-	-	- -
8	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Number of households: Muslim whose members		
			Participated		
	Name	Description	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	11	12	13
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Rangali Bihu**	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese Bangali New years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called 'Rangali Bihu' because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people commonly celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. New-a- days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	-	-	-
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	-	-	-
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he - goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	-	-	-

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to					
Sikh whose members			Donipolo - (local tribal religion) whose members		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19
1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity			Number of households	
				Hindu whose members	
				Participated	
	Name	Description	Performer	As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	**Siva Ratri**	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hundu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community	2	9
	Ranali Bihu	`Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assames Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people commumity celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grendeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from threee to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the tow n well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	11	

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to

	Buddhist whose members		
	Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10
8	-	-	-
11	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Number of households: Muslim whose members		
			Participated		
	Name	Description	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	11	12	13
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	**Siva Ratri**	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hundu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	-	-	-
	Ranali Bihu	`Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assames Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	-	-	-

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to

Sikh whose members			Donipolo - (local, tribal, religion) whose members		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity			Number of households: Hindu whose members participated	
	Name	Description	Performer	As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	**Buddha Purnima**	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	Buddhist Community	10	-
	1. Nanak's birthday 2. Guru Govind Singh's birthday etc. of Sikh religion	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by Prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh Religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-
Club road (Block - 5)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continuously for three days as pervedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community	3	7
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he - goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	3	7

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to

Buddhist whose members			
	Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10
-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-
10	-		-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Number of households

Neighbourhood	Cultrual, religious and social activity		Muslim whose members		
			Paticipated		
	Name	Description	As spectator	As spectator	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	11	12	13
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	**Buddha Purnima**	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	-	-	-
	1. Nanak's birthday 2. Guru Govind Singh's birthday etc. of Sikh religion	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festival by Prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth saheb (Sikh Religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	-	-	-
Club road (Block - 5)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.		-	-
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he - goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	-	-	-

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to					
Sikh whose members			Donipolo - (local tribal religion) whose members		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity			Number of households: Hindu whose members: Participated	
	Name	Description	Performer	As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Club Road (Block - 5)	**Siva Ratri**	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. it is one of the major Hundu festivals, lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community	3	7
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	Buddhist Community	9	1
	Nanak's birthday, Gugu Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festival by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the	Hindu Community		

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to			
	Buddhist whose members		
	Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10
10	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Number of households: Muslim whose members		
			Participated		
	Name	Description	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	11	12	13
Club Road (Block - 5)	**Siva Ratri**	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hundu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	-	-	-
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	-	-	-
	Nanak's birthday, Gugu Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh Religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	-	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the			

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to					
Sikh whose members			Donipolo - (local) tribal religion) whose members		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Number of households		
				Hindu whose members	
				Participated	
	Name	Description	Performer	As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	**Durga Puja**	eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community		9
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he - goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community		9
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. it is one of the major Hundu festivals, lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community		9
	Rangali Bihu	`Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assames Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu"	Assamese Community		

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to

	Buddhist whose members		
	Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10
9	-	-	-
9	-	-	-
9	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Number of households: Muslim whose members		
			Participated		
	Name	Description	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	11	12	13
Staff Quarter (Block - 8)	**Durga Puja**	eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	-	-	-
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he - goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	-	-	-
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hundu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	-	-	
	Rangali Bihu	`Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assames Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu"			

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to					
Sikh whose members			Donipolo - (local/tribal/religion) whose members		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Number of households		
				Hindu whose members	
				Participated	
	Name	Description	Performer	As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	**Rangali Bihu**	because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	8	
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	Buddhist Community	8	-
	Nanak's Birthday Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh Religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the enternal source of Sakti is whorshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community	-	9

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to	Buddhist whose members		
	Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10
8	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Number of households: Muslim whose members		
			Participated		
	Name	Description	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	11	12	13
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	**Rangali Bihu**	because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	1	-	1
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	-	-	-
	Nanak's Birthday Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh Religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the enternal source of Sakti is whorshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	-	-	-

3 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to					
Sikh whose members			Donipolo - (local tribal religion) whose members		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Number of households		
			Hindu whose members		
				Participated	
	Name	Description	Performer	As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Kali Puja**	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he - goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	-	9
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hundu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community		9
	Rangali Bihu	`Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assames Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natrual setting after bidding farewell the dry and dreary win-	Assamese Community		

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to			
	Buddhist whose members		
	Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10
9	-	-	-
9	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Number of households: Muslim whose members participated		
	Name	Description	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	11	12	13
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Kali Puja**	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new- moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda)is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he - goat and -pigeon. the Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	-	-	-
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri'(also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hundu festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa-Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva-Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasion some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	-	-	-
	Rangali Bihu	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assames Bengali New Years Day is the commu nity festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natrual setting after bidding farewell the dry and dreary win-			

93 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to					
Sikh whose members			Donipolo - (local tribal religion) whose members		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Number of households		
				Hindu whose members	
				Participated	
	Name	Description	Performer	As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Rangali Bihu**	ter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	9	
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	Buddhist Community	9	
	Nanak's birth-day Guru Govind Singh's birthday etc of Sikh Religion	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh Religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community		

93 (Concld.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to			
	Buddhist whose members		
	Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10
9	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious and social activity		Number of households: Muslim whose members: Participated		
	Name	Description	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	11	12	13
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Rangali Bihu**	ter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	1	-	1
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, the Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhists.	-	-	-
	Nanak's birthday Guru Govind Singh's birthday etc of Sikh Religion	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	-	-	

93 (Concld.)

as reported by persons belonging to different religion, caste/tribe

belonging to					
Sikh whose members			Donipolo - (local tribal religion) whose members		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		0 - 1 professional, technical and related workers	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Rangali Bihu**	'Rongali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese Bangali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamse people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festivals is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	1	
Medical Colony (Blcok - 2)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta " (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is whershipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community		4
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja fastival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeon . The Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community		4

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as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to

	2 - Administrative, executive and managerial workers			3 - Clerical and related workers		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Number of households

4 - Sales workers			5 - Service workers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19
2	-	2	-	-	-
1	1	1	-	-	-
1	1	1	-	-	-

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to					
6 - Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers			7 - 8 - 9- Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
20	21	22	23	24	25
	-	-	3		3
	1	-		2	2
	1	-	-	2	2

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		0 - 1 professional, technical and related workers	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	**Siva Ratri**	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna:. It is one of the major Hindu Festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa - Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (*Bhang*)and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal Puja archama (reigious rites)is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intexicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community		4
	Rangali Bihu	`Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	4	
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by	Buddhist community		

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to						
	2 - Administrative, executive and managerial workers			3 - Clerical and related workers		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	1	-	-		1	1
4	-	-	-	1	-	1

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Number of households

4 - Sales workers			5 - Service workers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19
1	1	1	-	-	-
2		2	-	-	-

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to					
6 - Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers			7 - 8 - 9- Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
20	21	22	23	24	25
	1	-		2	2
2		2		2	2

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		0 - 1 professional, technical and related workers	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	**Buddha Purnima**	burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects,viz, Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhist.	Buddhist Community	4	-
	1. Nanak's birthday 2. Guru Gov ind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrated these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta " (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is whershipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community		3
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja fastival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeon. The Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community		3

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to

	2 - Administrative, executive and managerial workers			3 - Clerical and related workers		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-				
3	2		2	1	4	5
3	2	-	2	1	4	5

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Number of households

	4 - Sales workers			5 - Service workers		
	Participated			Participated		
	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to

6 - Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers			7 - 8 - 9- Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
20	21	22	23	24	25
2	-	-	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households 0 - 1 professional, technical and related workers	
	Name	Description		Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Club Road (Block - 5)	**Siva Ratri**	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna . It is one of the major Hindu Festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa - Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (*Bhang*)and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal Puja archana (reigious rites)is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community		3
	1. Nanak's birthday 2. Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwars (temple) devetional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community		-
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Budddhist	Buddhist Community	3	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta " (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess durga believed to be the	Hindu Community		

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to

	2 - Administrative, executive and managerial workers			3 - Clerical and related workers		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	2	-	2	1	4	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	-	-	4	1	1

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Number of households

4 - Sales workers			5 - Service workers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to

6 - Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers			7 - 8 - 9- Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
20	21	22	23	24	25
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		0 - 1 professional, technical and related workers	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	**Durga Puja**	eternal source of Sakti is whorshipped centinuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community		
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja fastival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeon . The Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	-	-
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hindu Festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa - Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (*Bhang*)and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal Puja archana (reigious rites)is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hundu Community	-	-
	1. Nanak's birthday 2. Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and reading from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devetional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to						
	2 - Administrative, executive and managerial workers			3 - Clerical and related workers		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Number of households

4 - Sales workers			5 - Service workers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19
-	1	1	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to					
6 - Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers			7 - 8 - 9- Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
20	21	22	23	24	25
-	-		-	3	3
-	-	-	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	3	3
-	-	-	1	-	1

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		0 - 1 professional, technical and related workers	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	**Rangali Bihu**	`Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	1	
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burnng earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, Mayayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhist.	Buddhist Community		
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta " (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is whershipped centinuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community		3

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to

	2 - Administrative, executive and managerial workers			3 - Clerical and related workers		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	-	-	-	5	-	5
-	-	-	-	5	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	3	3

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Number of households

4 - Sales workers			5 - Service workers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to						
6 - Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers			7 - 8 - 9- Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers			
Participated			Participated			
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	
20	21	22	23	24	25	
-	-	-	3	-	3	
-	-	-	3	-	-	
-	-	-	-	3	3	

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		0 - 1 professional, technical and related workers	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Kali Puja**	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja fastival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeon . The Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community		3
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hindu Festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa - Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang)and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal Puja archana (reigious rites)is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community		3
	Rangali Bihu	`Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community	Assamese Community		

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to

	2 - Administrative, executive and managerial workers			3 - Clerical and related workers		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	-	-	-	-	3	3
3	-	-	-	-	3	3

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Number of households

4 - Sales workers			5 - Service workers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to

6 - Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers			7 - 8 - 9- Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
20	21	22	23	24	25
-	-	-	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	3	3

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		0 - 1 professional, technical and related workers	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Rangali Bihu**	celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amourous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	4	-
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects,viz, Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhist.	Buddhist Community	3	-
	1. Nanak's birthday 2. Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrated these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-

94 (Concld.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to						
	2 - Administrative, executive and managerial workers			3 - Clerical and related workers		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	-	-	-	3	-	3
-	-	-	-	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Number of households

4 - Sales workers			5 - Service workers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
14	15	16	17	18	19
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

94 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to

6 - Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers			7 - 8 - 9- Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers		
Participated			Participated		
As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
20	21	22	23	24	25
-	-	-	4	-	4
-	-	-	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		Illiterate	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block - 1)	**Rangali Bihu**	'Rongali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese Bangali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamse people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festivals is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	3	
Medical Colony (Blcok - 2)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta " (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is whorshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community		1
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja fastival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeon . The Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community		1

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as reported by persons belonging to educational level

belonging to

	Literate and educated upto matric standard			Matric and above		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	6	-	6	1	-	1
	2	5	5		3	3
-	2	5	5	-	3	3

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		Illiterate	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	**Siva Ratri**	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hindu Festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa - Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (*Bhang*)and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites)is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community		1
	Rangali Bihu	`Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	2	
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world dd perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by	Buddhist community		

95 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different educational level

belonging to

	Literate and educated upto matric standard			Matric and above		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	2	5	5	-	3	3
2	6		6	3		3

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		Illiterate	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	**Buddha Purnima**	burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects,viz, Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhist.	Buddhist Community	1	-
	1. Nanak's birthday 2. Guru Gov ind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrated these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-
Club Road (Block - 5)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta " (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is whorshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community	-	1
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja fastival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeon . The Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	-	1

95 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different educational levels

belonging to

Literate and educated upto matric standard				Matric and above		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	6	1	1	3	-	
-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	3	4	2	3	5

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		Illiterate	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical Colony (Block - 2)	**Siva Ratri**	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna . It is one of the major Hindu Festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa - Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (*Bhang*)and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites)is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community	-	1
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz, Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Budddhist	Buddhist Community	-	-
	1. Nanak's birthday 2. Guru Govind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwars (temple) devetional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	**Durga Puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta " (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be	Hindu Community		

95 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different educational levels

belonging to

	Literate and educated upto matric standard			Matric and above		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1	3	4	2	3	5
-	-	-	-	9	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		Illiterate	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Staff Quarters (Block - 8)	**Durga Puja**	the eternal source of Sakti is whorshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community		
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja fastival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeon . The Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community		
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hindu Festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa - Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (*Bhang*)and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites)is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hundu Community		

95 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different educational levles

belonging to

	Literate and educated upto matric standard			Matric and above		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	-	4	4	-	5	5
-	-	4	4	-	5	5
-	-	4	4	-	5	5

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		Illiterate	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Staff Quater (Block - 8)	**Rangali Bihu**	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	-	-
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects,viz, Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhist.	Buddhist Community	-	-
	1. Nanak's birthday 2. Guru Gov ind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrated these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Durga puja**	Durga Puja is a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta " (Sakti) cult do perform it in the	Hindu Community		

95 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different educational level

belonging to

	Literate and educated upto matric standard			Matric and above		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	5	-	5	5	-	5
-	4	-	-	5	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		Illiterate	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Durga Puja**	month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is whorshipped continuously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit.	Hindu Community		
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja fastival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy the universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeon . The Puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community		
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hindu Festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billa - Patra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (*Bhang*)and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal Puja archana (religious rites)is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin Priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord - Siva.	Hindu Community		

95 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different educational level

belonging to

	Literate and educated upto matric standard			Matric and above		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	-	2	2	-	7	7
-	-	2	2	-	7	7
-	-	2	2	-	7	7

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social, activites outside the neighbourhood-

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity		Performer	Number of households	
	Name	Description		Illiterate	
				Participated	
				As spectator	As devotee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering Colony (Block - 11)	**Rangali Bihu**	`Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field amidst the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	-	-
	Buddha Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world doperform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occasion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occasion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps aand candles by the people of both the sects,viz, Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhist.	Buddhist Community	-	-
	1. Nanak's birthday 2. Guru Gov ind Singh's birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrated these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh Community	-	-

95 (Contd.)

as reported by persons belonging to different educational levels

belonging to

	Literate and educated upto matric standard			Matric and above		
	Participated			Participated		
Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution	As spectator	As devotee	Made financial contribution
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	2	-	2	9	-	9
-	2	-	-	7	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bazar Line (Block-1)	Rongali Bihu	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese, Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field admist the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.	Assamese Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-

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neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	-	1	8	-	7	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Medical Colony (Block-2)	Durga Puja	Durga Puja ia a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit	Hindu Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival ofthe Hindus, and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeons. The puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	M	-	-	
				F	-	-	

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20-34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1	1	1	7	6	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	7	6	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Medical Colony (Block-2)	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hindu Festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped' profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billapatra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord Siva.	Hindu Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-
	Rongali Bihu	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali	Assamese Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1	1	1	7	6	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
2	-	2	8	-	8	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity				Number of		
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Medical Colony (Block-2)		Bihu"because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field admist the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days. Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.					
	Buddh Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occassion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occassion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz. Mahayana	Buddhist Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity				Number of		
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Medical Colony (Block-2)		and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhist.					
	1. Nanaks birthday 2. Guru Govind Singhs birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-
Club Road (Block-5)	Durga Puja	Durga Puja ia a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit	Hindu Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	1	7	8	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Club Road (Block-5)	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus, and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy universe. She is prpitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeons. The puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hindu Festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped' profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billapatra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal puja archana	Hindu Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2	-	2	1	7	8	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	-	2	1	7	8	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Club Road (Block-5)		(religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord Siva.					
	1. Nanaks birthday 2. Guru Govind Singh birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-
	Buddha purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occassion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occassion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz. Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhist.	Buddhist community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Staff Quarters (Block-8)	Durga Puja	Durga Puja ia a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit	Hindu Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-
	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival ofthe Hindus, and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeons. The puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Staff Quarters (Block-8)	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hindu Festivals, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped' profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billapatra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord Siva.	Hindu Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-
	Rongali Bihu	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese, Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali	Assamese Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	5	4	-	4	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural,religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Staff Quarters (Block-8)		Bihu"because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field admist the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days, Now a days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.					
	Buddh Purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occassion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occassion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz. Mahayana	Buddhist Community	M F			

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Staff Quarters (Block-8)		and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhist.					
	1. Nanaks birthday 2. Guru Govind Singhs birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	Durga Puja	Durga Puja ia a major religious festival of the Hindus. Different castes and communities especially belonging to the "Sakta" (Sakti) cult do perform it in the month of Aswina (September-October), Goddess Durga believed to be the eternal source of Sakti is worshipped continously for three days as per vedic rites to kill the demons the evil spirit	Hindu Community	M	-	-	-

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5	5	-	4	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	Kali Puja	'The Kali' another form a Goddess Durga is also another major religious festival of the Hindus, and is celebrated on the new moon night after the Durga Puja festival, Kali (also known as Chamunda) is the all destructive form of mother Goddess Durga out to destroy universe. She is propitiated by her devotees by offering the blood of buffalo, he-goat and pigeons. The puja coincides with the Deepavali (Diwali) festival of the Hindus.	Hindu Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-
	Siva Ratri	'Siva Ratri' (also called the Maha Siva Ratri) generally falls in the month of Falguna. It is one of the major Hindu Festival, Lord Siva, the Digambara, is worshipped' profusely on this night after day-long fasting by the devotees. The devotees generally offer 'Billapatra' (a kind of sacred leaf), Ganja (Bhang) and by pouring milk over the Siva Lingam. Normal	Hindu Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
-	5	5	-	4	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5	5	-	4	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Engineering Colony (Block-11)		puja archana (religious rites) is done according to fixed religious strictures by Brahmin priests on this occasions some adult devotees are also seen smoking 'Ganja' an intoxicant and a favourite of Lord Siva.					
	Rongali Bihu	'Rangali Bihu' coinciding with the Assamese, Bengali New Years Day is the community festival of the Assamese people irrespective of any caste, creed or religion. This Bihu is also called "Rangali Bihu" because the people celebrate it with joy and gaiety in the open field admist the green and colourful natural setting after bidding farewell to dry and dreary winter. Generally the people community celebrate this Bihu festival with due pomp and grandeur like amorous Bihu songs and dances. Normally the celebration of the festival lasts from three to seven days, Now a	Assamese Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-

96 (Contd.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribu-tion
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6	-	6	5	-	5	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity						
	Name	Description	Performer	Sex	Age groups below 20		
					Participated		Made financial contribution
					As spectator	As devotee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Engineering Colony (Block-11)		days the festival is celebrated in the town in well decorated stages and pandals.					
	Buddh purnima	The people of Buddhist faith all over the world do perform the festival of Buddha Purnima with due pomp and faith on the occassion of the birth day of Lord Buddha. The occassion is celebrated by burning earthen lamps and candles by the people of both the sects, viz. Mahayana and Hinayana. It is a single major festival of the Buddhist.	Buddhist Community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-
	1. Nanaks birthday 2. Guru Govind Singhs birthday	The people of Sikh religion celebrate these festivals by prayers hyms and readings from Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh religious book) in their Gurudwara (temple) devotional songs are also sung.	Sikh community	M	-	-	-
				F	-	-	-

96 (Concld.)

neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different age groups

Number of households belonging to								
20 -34			35-59			60+		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		
As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee		As spectator	As devotee	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 97

Purchase of commodities in and outside the different neighbourhoods

Neighbourhood	Total number of interviewees	Number Purchasing Commodities	
		Within neighbourhood	Outside neighbourhood
1	2	3	4
	14	14	14
Colony	18	18	18
ALC Line (Block 3)	20	20	20
Police Colony (Block 4)	21	21	21
Club Road (Block 5)	17	-	17
Grade IV Staff (Block 6)	28	28	28
Political Colony (Block 7)	9	-	9
Staff Quarters '(Block 8)	36	-	36
Agril. Farm Colony (Block 9)	4	-	4
Education and Officers Colony (Block 10)	34	-	34
Engineering Colony (Block 11)	17	-	17
Total	218	101	218

Table 98

Purchase of commodities in and outside neighbourhood by occupation of interviewers

Occupational category	Total number of interviewers	Number purchasing commodities	
		Within neighbourhood	Outside neighbourhood
1	2	3	4
1. Professional, Technical and related workers	33	10	33
2. Administrative, Executive and managerial workers	14	6	14
3. Clerical and related workers	45	18	45
4. Sales workers	18	16	18
5. Service workers	22	15	22
6. Farmers, Fishermans, Hunters Loggers and related workers	22	7	22
7.8.9. Production and related workers Transportation equipment operators & Labourers	63	29	63
X. Workers not classified by occupations	1		1
Total	218	101	218

Table 99

Educational facility and its enjoyment in and outside neighbourhood by level of education

Territorial unit under consideration	Number of neighbourhoods/ other units	Institution for Education		
		Number of neighbourhoods/ otherunits where institution exists	Number of households requiring the institutional facility	Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit
1	2	3	4	5
Tezu	11	4	148	148

Table 100

Medical facility and its enjoyment in and outside neighbourhood

Territorial unit under consideration	Number of neighbourhoods/ other units	Institution for Medical		
		Number of neighbourhoods/ otherunits where institution exists	Number of households requiring the institutional facility	Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit
1	2	3	4	5
Tezu	11	1	218	218

Table 101

Recreational facility and its enjoyment in and outside neighbourhood

Territorial unit under consideration	Number of neighbourhoods/ other units	Institution for Recreation		
		Number of neighbourhoods/ otherunits where institution exists	Number of households requiring the institutional facility	Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit
1	2	3	4	5
Tezu	11	2	175	175

Table 102

Table

Household whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Relegion/Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Total number of house-hold	Number of households Whose Family members							
		Assam	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu:-									
Brahmin	17	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Kayastha	37	15	1	-	2	1	1	3	-
Kalita	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keot	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalwar	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	14	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
Ahom	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

102

/tribe or community and place (state) of belonging to head of household

are staying outside and where household belongs to									Religion, Caste/ Tribe/ Community of head of household
Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil-nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Nepal	Bangla-desh	Arunachal Pradesh	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
									Hindu
-	-	-	-	6	1	2	1	-	Brahmin
-	-	1	-	4	5	2	2	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalwar
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Rajoria
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom

Table

Household whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Relegion/Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Total number of house-hold	Number of households Whose Family members							
		Assam	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scheduled Caste	8	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	13	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Christian	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Sikh	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist (Khamti) ST	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jain	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donipolo ST	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	128	43	2	17	4	1	1	5	1

102 (contd.)

/tribe or community and place (state) of belonging to head of household

are staying outside and where household belong to									Religion, Caste/ Tribe/ Community of head of household
Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil-nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Nepal	Bangla-desh	Arunachal Pradesh	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christian
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Buddhist(Khamti) ST
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Jain
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Donipolo ST
1	4	3	1	14	6	9	3	13	Total

Table 103

Household whose family members are staying outside by religion, caste/tribe or community and distance of place of last residence of head of household

Religion, Caste/ Tribe/Community	Total number of households	No. of households whose family members are staying outside and where distance of place of last residence of head of household (Kms)					
		Same Town	50 or less	51-100	101-200	201-500	500 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Brahmin	17	-	1	3	4	1	8
Kayastha	37	-	3	6	5	8	15
Kalita	3	-	-	-	-	2	1
Jogi	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Keot	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Koch	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mali	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kalwar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nadar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rajoria	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rajput	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gorkha	14	-	2	3	-	4	5
Ahom	4	-	-	2	1	1	-
Scheduled Caste	8	-	-	-	-	1	7
Scheduled Tribe	10	-	5	1	2	2	-
Muslim	13	-	-	-	1	1	11
Christian	3	-	1	-	1	-	1
Sikh	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Buddhist (Khamti)ST	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Jain	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Donipolo ST (Local Tribal Religion)	4	-	1	1	-	2	-
Total	128	-	14	16	15	25	58

Table 104

Table

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of house-holds	Number of households whose members			
		02 Architects, Engineers, Technolo-gists & Supervisors	03 Engineering technicians	07 Physicians & Surgeons	08 Nursing & other Medical & Health technicians
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu:-					
Brahmins	17	-	1	-	-
Kayastha	37	1	2	1	2
Kalita	3	-	-	-	1
Keot	2	-	-	-	-
Mali	1	-	-	-	-
Nadar	1	-	-	-	-
Rajoria	1	1	-	-	-
Kalowar	1	1	-	-	-
Jogi	2	-	-	-	1
Rajput	1	-	-	-	-
Ahom	4	-	-	1	-

104

or tribe or community and whose head of household are in occupational category

are staying outside and whose head belongs to				Relegion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
10 Mathematicians Statisticians & Related Workers	15 Teachers	21 Administrative & Executive Officials Govt. & Local Bodies	11 Economist & Related workers	
7	8	9	10	1
				Hindu:-
-	2	1	-	Brahmin
1	2	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	1	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	Rajoria
-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	Ahom

Table

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of house-holds	Number of households whose members		
		12 Accountants Auditors & Related works	24 Working Proprietors Directors & Managers Mining Construction Manufacturing & related workers	26 Working Proprietors Directors & Managers & Other Services
1	2	11	12	13
Hindu:-				
Brahmins	17	-	1	-
Kayastha	37	1	1	1
Kalita	3	-	-	-
Keot	2	-	-	-
Mali	1	-	-	-
Nadar	1	-	-	-
Rajoria	1	-	-	-
Kalowar	1	-	-	-
Jogi	2	-	-	-
Rajput	1	-	-	-
Ahom	4	-	-	-

104 (Contd.)

or tribe or community and whose head of household are in occupational category

are staying outside and whose head belongs to				Relegion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
30 Clerical & other Supervisors	33 Book:- Keepers Cashiers & related workers	35 Clerical & Related workers	36 Transport & Communication Supervisors	
14	15	16	17	1
				Hindu:-
-	1	5	-	Brahmin
-	2	5	-	Kayastha
1	-	-	1	Kalita
-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	Rajoria
-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	1	-	Ahom

Table

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	Number of house-holds	Number of households whose members			
		38 Mail Distributors & Related Workers	40 Merchants & Shop-keepers Retail Trade	60 Farm Managers & Super-visors, crop Production	43 Salesman Shop-Asstt. & Related Workers
1	2	18	19	20	21
Hindu:-					
Brahmins	17	-	1	-	-
Kayastha	37	-	5	1	1
Kalita	3	-	-	-	-
Keot	2	-	-	-	-
Mali	1	-	-	-	-
Nadar	1	-	-	-	-
Rajoria	1	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	1	-	-	-	-
Jogi	2	-	-	-	-
Rajput	1	-	-	-	1
Ahom	4	-	-	-	-

104 (Contd.)

or tribe or community and whose head of household are in occupational category

are staying outside and whose head belongs to				Relegion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
52 Cooks Waiters Bartenders & Related Workers	57 Protective Service Workers	61 Cultivators	65 Other Farm Workers	
22	23	24	25	1
				Hindu:-
-	-	-	-	Brahmin
1	-	-	3	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	Rajoria
-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	Ahom

Table

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	Number of house-holds	Number of households whose members			
		66 Forestry Workers	68 Fisherman & Related Workers	83 Machine Tools Operators	79 Tailor Dress-maker Sewers & Related Workers
1	2	26	27	28	29
Hindu:-					
Koch	1	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	14	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	8	-	2	1	-
Scheduled Tribe	10	1	-	-	-
Donipolo S.T. (Local Tribe Religion)	4	-	-	-	-
Sikh Sikh Community	2	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Khami S.T.	2	-	-	-	-
Christian Christian Community	3	-	-	-	-
Jain Jain Community	1	-	-	-	-
Islam Muslim Community	13	1	1	-	1
Total	128	4	2	1	1

104 (Contd.)

or tribe or community and whose head of household are in occupational category

are staying outside and whose head belongs to				Relegion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
81 Carpenters Cabinet & Related Wood Workers	84 Machinery Fitters Machine Assemblers & Precision Instrument Makers	85 Electrical Fitters & Related Electric Electronic Workers	93 Painters	
30	31	32	33	1
				Hindu:-
-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	-	Donipolo S.T. (Local Tribe Religion)
-	-	-	-	Sikh Sikh Community
-	-	-	-	Buddhist Khami S.T.
-	-	-	-	Christian Christian Community
-	-	-	-	Jain Jain Community
-	-	-	-	Islam Muslim Community
2	2	4	1	Total

Table

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of house-holds	Number of households whose members		
		94 Production & Related works	95 Brick Layers & Other Construction Workers	96 Stationary Engine & Related Equipment Operators Oilers & Greasers
1	2	34	35	36
Hindu:-				
Brahmins	17	-	1	
Kayastha	37	-	1	1
Kalita	3	-	-	-
Keot	2	-	-	-
Mali	1	1	-	-
Nadar	1	-	-	-
Rajoria	1	-	-	
Kalowar	1	-	-	-
Jogi	2	-	-	-
Rajput	1	-	-	-
Ahom	4	-	1	-

104 (Contd.)

or tribe or community and whose head of household are in occupational category

are staying outside and whose head belongs to			Relegion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
98 Transport equipments operators	99 Labourers	22 Working Proprietors, Director and manager, whole sale and retail trade	
37	38	39	1
			Hindu:-
-	-	1	Brahmin
1	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	Rajoria
-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	Ahom

Table

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	Number of house-holds	Number of households whose members			
		02 Architects, Engineers, Technologists & Supervisors	03 Engineering technicians	07 Physicians & Surgeons	08 Nursing & other Medical & Health technicians
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu:-					
Koch	1	1	-	-	
Gorkha	14	-	-	-	1
Scheduled Caste	8	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	10	-	-	-	-
Donipolo S.T. (Local Tribe Religion)	4	-	-	-	1
Sikh Sikh Community	2	1	-	-	-
Buddhist Khami S.T.	2	-	-	-	-
Christian Christian Community	3	-	-	-	-
Jain Jain Community	1	-	-	-	-
Islam Muslim Community	13	1	-	-	-
Total	128	6	3	2	6

104 (Contd.)

or tribe or community and whose head of household are in occupational category

are staying outside and whose head belongs to				Relegion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
10 Mathematicians Statisticians & Related Workers	15 Teachers	21 Administrative & Executive Officials Govt. & Local Bodies	11 Economist & Related workers	
7	8	9	10	1
				Hindu:-
-	-	-	-	Koch
-	1	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	-	Donipolo S.T. (Local Tribe Religion)
-	-	-	-	Sikh Sikh Community
-	-	-	-	Buddhist Khami S.T.
-	-	-	-	Christian Christian Community
-	-	-	-	Jain Jain Community
-	1	-	1	Islam Muslim Community
1	6	2	1	Total

Table

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of house-holds	Number of households whose members		
		12 Accountants Auditors & Related works	24 Working Proprietors Directors & Managers Mining Construction Manufacturers & Related Workers	26 Working Proprietors Directors & Managers & Other Services
1	2	11	12	13
Hindu:-				
Koch	1	-	-	-
Gorkha	14	-	1	-
Scheduled Caste	8	-	-	1
Scheduled Tribe	10	-	-	-
Donipolo S.T. (Local Tribe Religion)	4	-	-	-
Sikh Sikh Community	2	-	-	-
Buddhist Khami S.T.	2	-	-	-
Christian Christian Community	3	-	-	-
Jain Jain Community	1	-	-	-
Islam Muslim Community	13	1	-	-
Total	128	1	3	2

104 (Contd.)

or tribe or community and whose head of household are in occupational category

are staying outside and whose head belongs to				Relegion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
30 Clerical & other Supervisors	33 Book :- Keepers Cashiers & related workers	35 Clerical & Related workers	36 Transport & Commu-nication Supervisors	
14	15	16	17	1
				Hindu:-
-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	1	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	2	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	1	-	Donipolo S.T. (Local Tribe Religion)
-	-	-	-	Sikh Sikh Community
-	-	2	-	Buddhist Khami S.T.
-	-	1	-	Christian Christian Community
-	-	-	-	Jain Jain Community
-	1	1	-	Islam Muslim Community
1	4	19	1	Total

Table

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	Number of house-holds	Number of households whose members			
		38 Mail Distributors & Related Workers	40 Merchants & Shop-keepers Retail Trade	60 Farm Managers & Super-visors, crop Production	43 Salesman Shop-Asstt. & Related Workers
1	2	18	19	20	21
Hindu:-					
Koch	1	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	14	-	1	1	-
Scheduled Caste	8	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	10	1	-	-	-
Donipolo S.T. (Local Tribe Religion)	4	-	-	-	-
Sikh Sikh Community	2	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Khami S.T.	2	-	-	-	-
Christian Christian Community	3	-	-	-	-
Jain Jain Community	1	-	1	-	-
Islam Muslim Community	13	1	1	-	-
Total	128	1	9	2	2

104 (Contd.)

or tribe or community and whose head of household are in occupational category

are staying outside and whose head belongs to				Relegion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
52 Cooks Waiters Bartenders & Related Workers	57 Protective Service Workers	61 Cultivators	65 Other Farm Workers	
22	23	24	25	1
				Hindu:-
-	-	-	-	Koch
-	4	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	1	Scheduled Caste
-	4	1	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	1	-	1	Donipolo S.T. (Local Tribe Religion)
-	-	-	-	Sikh Sikh Community
-	-	-	-	Buddhist Khami S.T.
-	1	-	-	Christian Christian Community
-	-	-	-	Jain Jain Community
-	2	-	-	Islam Muslim Community
1	12	1	5	Total

Table

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	Number of house-holds	Number of households whose members			
		66 Forestry Workers	68 Fisherman & Related Workers	83 Machine Tools Operators	79 Tailor Dress-maker Sewers & Related Workers
1	2	26	27	28	29
Hindu:-					
Koch	1	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	14	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste	8	-	2	1	-
Scheduled Tribe	10	1	-	-	-
Donipolo S.T. (Local Tribe Religion)	4	-	-	-	-
Sikh Sikh Community	2	-	-	-	-
Buddhist Khami S.T.	2	-	-	-	-
Christian Christian Community	3	-	-	-	-
Jain Jain Community	1	-	-	-	-
Islam Muslim Community	13	1	1	-	1
Total	128	4	2	1	1

104 (Contd.)

or tribe or community and whose head of household are in occupational category

are staying outside and whose head belongs to				Relegion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
81 Carpenters Cabinet & Related Wood Workers	84 Machinery Fitters Machine Assemblers & Precision Instrument Makers	85 Electrical Fitters & Related Electric Electronic Workers	93 Painters	
30	31	32	33	1
				Hindu:-
-	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	-	Donipolo S.T. (Local Tribe Religion)
-	-	-	-	Sikh Sikh Community
-	-	-	-	Buddhist Khami S.T.
-	-	-	-	Christian Christian Community
-	-	-	-	Jain Jain Community
-	-	-	-	Islam Muslim Community
2	2	4	1	Total

Table

Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of house-holds	Number of households whose members		
		94 Production & Related works	95 Brick Layers & Other Construction Workers	96 Stationary Engine & Related Equipment Operators Oilers & Greasers
1	2	34	35	36
Hindu:-				
Koch	1	-	-	-
Gorkha	14	-	1	-
Scheduled Caste	8	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	10	-	-	-
Donipolo S.T. (Local Tribe Religion)	4	-	-	-
Sikh Sikh Community	2	-	-	-
Buddhist Khami S.T.	2	-	-	-
Christian Christian Community	3	-	1	-
Jain Jain Community	1	-	-	-
Islam Muslim Community	13	1	-	-
Total	128	1	5	1

104 (Contd.)

or tribe or community and whose head of household are in occupational category

are staying outside and whose head belongs to			Relegion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
98 Transport equipments operators	99 Labourers	22 Working Proprietors, Director and manager, whole sale and retail trade	
37	38	39	1
			Hindu:-
-	-	-	Koch
1	3	-	Gorkha
-	2	-	Scheduled Caste
1	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	Donipolo S.T (Local Tribe Religion)
1	-	-	Sikh Sikh Community
-	-	-	Buddhist Khami S.T.
-	-	-	Christian Christian Community
-	-	-	Jain Jain Community
1	2	-	Islam Muslim Community
5	7	1	Total

Table

Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of

Occupation of Head of Household		Total Number of households	Number of households whose member staying			
			Father	Mother	Son	Daughter
1		2	3	4	5	6
021	Civil Engineers	6	2	3	-	4
030	Draughtsmen	1	1	1	-	-
031	Civil Engineers Overseers and Technician	2	1	2	-	1
070	Physicians & Surgeons, Allopathic	2	1	2	-	-
080	Vaccinators, Inoculators, Medical Assistants	1	-	-	2	-
082	Veterinary Assistants	1	1	1	-	-
084	Nurses	2	2	1	-	-
089	Nursing Sanitory and other medical & Health technician	2	1	1	1	-
104	Statistical Investigators and related workers	1	-	1	-	-
111	Economic Investigators & Related Workers	1	1	1	-	-
120	Accountants & Auditors	1	-		1	3
151	Teachers, Higher Secondary & High School	2	2	1		

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head of households and nature of relation with head of household

outside are related to head of household as					Occupation of Head of Household
Brother	Sister	Other Kins (Specify)			
		Other Kin's Wife	Brothers Wife	Mother in-law	
7	8	9	10	11	1
1	3	2	-	-	021 Civil Engineers
1	-	-	-	-	030 Draughtsmen
-	-	-	-	-	031 Civil Engineers Overseers and Technician
2	1	-	-	-	070 Physicians & Surgeons, Allopathic
-	-	1	-	1	080 Vaccinators, Inoculators, Medical Assistants
-	-	-	-	-	082 Veterinary Assistants
-	-	-	-	-	084 Nurses
1	-	-	-	-	089 Nursing Sanitory And Other Medical & Health technician clinic
3	1	-	-	-	104 Statistical Investigators And Related Workers
-	2	-	-	-	111 Economic Investigators & Related Workers
1	-	1	-	-	120 Accountants & Auditors
-	-	-	1	-	151 Teachers, Higher Secondary & High School

Table

Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of

Occupation of Head of Household		Total Number of households	Number of households whose member staying			
			Father	Mother	Son	Daughter
1		2	3	4	5	6
152	Teachers, Middle School	2	2	2	-	-
153	Teachers, Primary	1	1	1	-	-
159	Teacher	1	1	1	-	-
211	Administrative & Executive Officials	2	-	2	-	-
221	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Retail Trade	1	1	1	-	-
241	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Construction	3	-	2	2	2
260	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Lodging & Catering Service	2	1	2	1	1
300	Clerical Supervisors, (Office) Superintendentd, Head Clerks & Section Heads	1	-	1	-	-
330	Book Keepers & Accounts Clerks	4	2	3	3	
350	Clerks, General	11	5	6	4	1
351	Store Keepers & Related workers	1	1	1	-	

105 (Contd.)

head of households and nature of Relation with head of household

outside are related to head of household as					Occupation of Head of Household	
Brother	Sister	Other Kins (Specify)				
		Other Kin's Wife	Brothers Wife	Mother in-law		
7	8	9	10	11		1
-	-	-	-	-	152	Teachers, Middle School
1	-	-	-	-	153	Teachers, Primary
-	-	-	-	-	159	Teacher
-	1	-	-	-	211	Administrative & Executive Officials
-	-	-	-	-	221	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Retail Trade
1	1	-	-	-	241	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Construction
-	-	1	-	-	260	Working Proprietors, Directors & Lodging Managers & Catering Service
-	-	-	-	-	300	Clerical Supervisors, (office) Superintendents, Head Clerks & Section Heads
1	1	-	-	-	330	Book-Keepers & Accounts Clerks
5	4	2	-	-	350	Clerks, General
-	1	-	-	-	351	Store Keepers & Related Workers

Table

Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of

Occupation of Head of Household		Total Number of households	Number of households whose member staying			
			Father	Mother	Son	Daughter
1		2	3	4	5	6
358	Office Attendants (Peons & Daftries etc.)	7	4	3	3	1
361	Postmaster, Telegraph Masters & Other Supervisors	1	-	1	-	-
381	Massengers & Despatch Riders	1	-	-	-	1
401	Merchants & Shop keepers Retail Trade	9	4	5	4	11
439	Salesman, Shop Assistants & Related Workers	2	1	1	2	-
529	Cook, Wiater, Bartenders & Related Workers (Domestic Institution)	1	-	1	-	-
570	Fire Fighters	1	1	1	-	-
573	Protection Force, Home Guards & Security Workers	2	1	2	-	-
574	Watchmen, Chowkidars & Gate Keepers	1	1	1	-	-
600	Farm Managers & Supervisors, Crop Production	2	1	2	-	-
610	Cultivators	1	-	-	1	-

105 (Contd.)

head of households and nature of relation with head of household

outside are related to head of household as					Occupation of Head of Household	
Brother	Sister	Other	Kins	(Specify)		
		Other Kin's Wife	Brothers Wife	Mother in-law		
7	8	9	10	11		1
1	-	2	-	-	358	Office Attendants (Peons & Daftries etc.)
-	-	-	-	-	361	Post Master, Telegraph Masters & other Supervisors
1	-	-	-	-	381	Massengers & Despatch Riders
-	2	2	-	-	401	Merchants & Shop keepers Retail Trade
-	-	-	-	-	439	Salesman, Shop Assistants & Related Workers
1	-	-	-	-	529	Cook, Wiater, Bartenders & Related Workers (Domestic Institution)
	-	-	-	-	570	Fire Fighters
1	-	-	-	-	573	Protection Force, Home Guards & Security Workers
-	-	-	-	-	574	Watchmen, Chowkidars & Gate Keepers
-	-	-	-	-	600	Farm Managers & Supervisors, Crop Production
-	-	-	-	-	610	Cultivators

Table

Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of

Occupation of Head of Household		Total Number of households	Number of households whose member staying			
			Father	Mother	Son	Daughter
1		2	3	4	5	6
652	Gardeners & Nursery Workers	3	1	3	-	-
659	Other farm Workers	2	1	1	-	-
663	Charcoal Burners & Forest Product Processor	1	1	1	1	-
681	Fisherman, Inland & Coastal Waters	2	2	1	1	-
791	Tailors & Dress Makers	1	-	-	1	2
811	Carpenters	2	2	2	-	-
835	Machine Tool Operators	1	1	1	-	-
845	Mechanics, Repairmen, Others	2	-	1	1	-
851	Electricians, Electrical Fitters & Related Workers	2	1	2	-	-
855	Electrical Wiremen	1	-	1	-	-
857	Electrical Linemen & Cable Jointers	1	-	1	-	-
931	Painters, Construction	1	1	1	-	-

105 (Contd.)

head of households and nature of relation with head of household

outside are related to head of household as					Occupation of Head of Household	
Brother	Sister	Other	Kins	(Specify)		
		Other Kin's Wife	Brothers Wife	Mother in-law		
7	8	9	10	11		1
1	-	-	-	-	652	Gardeners & Nursery Workers
1	-	-	-	-	659	Other farm Workers
-	-	-	-	-	663	Charcoal Burners & Forest Product Processor
-	-	2	-	-	681	Fisherman, Inland & Coastal Waters
-	-	1	-	-	791	Tailors & Dress Makers
1	-	-	-	-	811	Carpenters
-	-	-	-	-	835	Machine Tool Operators
-	-	-	-	-	845	Mechanics, Repairmen, Others
-	-	-	-	-	851	Electricians, Electrical Fitters & Related Workers
1	2	1	-	-	855	Electrical Wiremen
-	-	-	-	-	857	Electrical Linemen & Cable Jointers
-	-	-	-	-	931	Painters, Construction

Table

Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of

Occupation of Head of Household		Total Number of household	Number of households whose member staying			
			Father	Mother	Son	Daughter
1		2	3	4	5	6
943	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Makers	1	-	1	-	-
950	Supervisor & Foremen Brick Laying & Other Construction Works	5	2	4	-	-
961	Stationary Engine & Related Equipment Operators	1	-	1	-	-
986	Tram Car & Motor Vehicle drivers/operators	4	2	2	5	1
988	Cycle, Rickshaw Drivers & Rickshaw Pullers	1	-	-	1	-
999	Labourers	7	5	4	2	-
571	Policemen & Detectives	8	3	4	-	-
660	Foresters & Related Workers	3	1	3	-	2
	Total	128	62	87	36	30

105 (Contd)

head of households and nature of relation with head of household

outside are related to head of household as					Occupation of Head of Household	
Brother	Sister	Other	Kins	(Specify)		
		Other Kin's Wife	Brothers Wife	Mother in-law		
7	8	9	10	11		1
-	-	-	-	-	943	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Makers
1	-	-	-	-	950	Supervisor & Foremen Brick Laying & Other Construction Works
1	-	-	-	-	961	Stationary Engine & Related Equipment Operators
-	-	1	-	-	986	Tram Car & Motor Vehicle drivers/operators
1	-	1	-	-	988	Cycle, Rickshaw Drivers & Rickshaw Pullers
-	-	2	-	-	999	Labourers
4	1	-	-	-	571	Policemen & Detectives
-	2	1	-	-	660	Foresters & Related Workers
32	22	20	1	1		Total

Table 106

Particulars of family members staying outside by age and relation to head of household

Age group	Number Staying outside who are related to head of household as								
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other Kin (specify)		
							Wife	Brother's Wife	Mother-in-law
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-9	-	-	11	13	1	2	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	6	8	1	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	-	15	9	24	14	4	1	
25-34	-	-	4	-	5	5	4	-	-
35-59	14	41	-	-	1	1	12	-	-
60 +	48	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	62	87	36	30	32	22	20	1	1

Table 107

Particulars of family members staying outside by educational level and relation to Head of household

Educational level	Number of persons staying outside who are related to head of household								
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other Kin (specify)		
							Wife	Brother's Wife	Mother-in-law
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	24	50	4	4	2	2	12	-	-
Education without level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Below Primary	3	7	5	5	2	-	1	-	-
Primary	17	24	10	16	15	7	3	1	1
Matric	13	3	11	4	9	10	3	-	-
Diploma and Certificate	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree and above	4	3	5	1	4	3	1	-	-
Total	62	87	36	30	32	22	20	1	1

Table 108

Particulars of non-worker family members who are staying outside by nature of activity and relationship to Head of household

Nature of activity of non-worker famil members staying outside	Number who are related to head of household as								
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other Kin (specify)		
							Wife	Brother's Wife	Mother-in-law
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Household Duty	2	49	-	-	-	1	15	1	-
Dependent	26	36	7	5	7	8	1	-	1
Student	-	-	24	24	15	12	1	-	-
Infant	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Retired Person	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33	85	31	30	22	21	17	1	1

Table 109

Particulars of Family members staying outside by nature of occupation and relationship with head of household

Occupation (as per Nco 3 digit)	Number of family members staying outside who are related to head of household as						
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other Kin (Specify) Wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
610 Cultivator	5	2	-	-	2		1
153 Primary teacher	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
401 Business	7	-	-	-	2	-	-
611 Cultivator (Tanent)	14	-	-	-	2	-	1
150 College teacher	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
310 Village Official	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
358 Peon	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
571 Police	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
999 Labourers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
392 W/T Operator	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	29	2	5	-	10	1	3

Table 110

Number of family members staying outside who are serving employment by relationship to head of household and place where they are staying

Place of Stay		Number of members seeking employment who are related to head of households as						
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other Kin (Specify) Wife
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Same town separate household		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other towns of the district (name)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural areas of the district		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other district of the state								
Tirap	R	-	-	-	1		-	-
	U	-	-	-	-		-	-
Other State each								
Assam	R	-	-	-	1		1	-
	U	-	-	-	-		3	-
Bihar	R	-	2	-	-		-	1
	U	-	-	-	-		-	-
Madhya Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-		-	-
	U	-	1	-	-		-	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	-		-	-
	U	-	-	1	-		-	-
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-		-	-
	U	-	-	-	-		1	-
Total			3	1	2		5	1

Table 111

Table

Number of family members staying outside and seeking

Place of stay		Number of close relations staying: Brother whose educational level is: Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary	Matric	Diploma or Certificate	Degree and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other District of the State Tirap	R	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	1	-	-	1

111

employment by place of stay and educational level

outside and seeking employment								
Son whose educational level is								
Illiterate	Literate without educati-onal Level	Below Primary	Primary	Matric	Diploma or Certificate	Degree and above		Place of Stay
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	Other Districts Of the State
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	Tirap
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	Assam
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	R	Bihar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	Madhya Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	2	-	1		Total

Table

Number of family members staying outside and seeking

Place of stay		Number of close relations staying: Daughter whose educational level is: Illiterate	Literate without	Below Primary educational level	Primary	Matric or Certificate	Diploma and above	Degree and above
1		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Other DIstrict of the State Tirap	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	1

111 (Contd.)

employment by place of stay and educational level

outside and seeking employment								
Sister whose educational level is								
Illiterate	Literate without educati-onal Level	Below Primary	Primary	Matric	Diploma or Certificate	Degree and above		Place of stay
23	24	25	26	27	28	29		1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	Other Districts Of the State
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	Tirap
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	R	Assam
-	-	-	-	1	-	2	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	Bihar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	Madhya Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	U	
-	-	-	-	3	-	2		Total

Table

Number of family members staying outside and seeking

Place of stay		Number of close relations staying outside and seeking employment			
		Wife whose educational level is			
		Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary
1		30	31	32	33
Other District of the State Tirap	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
Assam	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
Bihar	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

111 (Concld.)

employment by place of stay and educational level

outside and seeking employment				
Wife whose educational level is				
Matric or Certificate	Diploma and above	Degree and above	Place of stay	
34	35	36		1
-	-	-	R	Other Districts Of the State
-	-	-	U	Tirap
-	-	-	R	Assam
-	-	-	U	
1	-	-	R	Bihar
-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	R	Madhya Pradesh
-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	R	Punjab
-	-	-	U	
-	-	-	R	Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	U	
1	-	-		Total

Table

No. of family members staying outside by length of time,

Relation to head of household	Total no. of households	No. of family					
		Less than 1 year		4 years.			
		At own house	For Study	For training	To look after own property	For service	For study
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Father	218	-	-	-	4	-	-
Mother		-	-	-	4	-	-
Son		1	-	1	4	3	2
Daughter		1	1	-	3	-	1
Brother		-	-	-	2	1	-
Sister		-	-	-	2	-	-
Wife		-	-	-	2	-	-
Brother's wife		-	-	-	1	-	-
Mother in law		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	218	2	1	1	22	4	3

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reason and relation to head of household

members staying 5 - 9 outside years for				Relation to head of household
To look after own property	For study	For service	To look after grand children	
9	10	11	12	1
10	-	-	-	Father
7		-	-	Mother
8	2	-	-	Son
4	3	-	-	Daughter
3	2	-	-	Brother
3	2	1	-	Sister
4	-	-	-	Wife
-	-	-	-	Brother's wife
-	-	-	1	Mother in law
39	**9**	**1**	**1**	Total

Table

No. of family members staying outside by length of time,

Relation to head of household	Total no. of households	No. of family 10 -19 years.			
		For business	To look after own property	For service	For study
1	2	13	14	15	16
Father	218	-	17	-	-
Mother		-	20	-	-
Son		-	5	2	3
Daughter		-	13	-	2
Brother		2	9	-	2
Sister		-	8	-	-
Wife		-	4	1	-
Brother's wife		-	-	-	-
Mother in law		-	-	-	-
Total	218	2	76	3	7

112 (Concld.)

reason and relation to head of household

members staying outside for 20 years and more				Relation to head of household
To look after own property	For service	For study	Reason not stated	
17	18	19	20	1
30	1	-	-	Father
56	-	-	-	Mother
3	1	1	-	Son
1	-	1	-	Daughter
8	1	2	-	Brother
6	-	-	-	Sister
1	1	-	7	Wife
-	-	-	-	Brother's wife
-	-	-	-	Mother in law
105	4	4	7	Total

Table

Remittances sent by absentee family members classified by state to which the head of

State to which the head of House-hold belongs	Number of households	Total number of absentee members	Average amount of remittances sent by	
			Assam	
			Numbers of house-holds to which absentee members belong	Numbers of house-holds recieving remittances from absentee members
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	68	101	43	1
West Bengal	15	16	7	
Arunachal Pradesh	26	29	13	
Andhra Pradesh	2	3	2	
Kerala	5	8	4	
Rajasthan	3	7	3	
Manipur	2	5	1	
Bihar	21	37	17	
Uttar Pradesh	21	30	13	
Sikkim	1	-	-	
Punjab	6	9	3	
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	
Tamilnadu	1	2	1	
Haryana	2	1	1	
Meghalaya	7	7	4	
Bangladesh	12	10	5	
Nepal	24	22	9	
Pakistan	1	3	1	
Total	218	291	128	1

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household belongs and the present address of the members of the family staying outside

absentee family members where their address is					State to which the head of House-hold belongs
Kerala					
Average amount of of remittance received per household (including households not receiving remittance	Number of households to which absentee members belongs	Number of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittances received per households (including households not receiving remittances)	Remarks	
6	7	8	9	10	1
52.33 PA	43	1	52.33 PA	only one household received for 2 months	Assam
	7				West Bengal
	13				Arunachal Pradesh
	2				Andhra Pradesh
	4				Kerala
	3				Rajasthan
	1				Manipur
	17				Bihar
	13				Uttar Pradesh
	-				Sikkim
	3				Punjab
	1				Madhya Pradesh
	1				Tamil Nadu
	1				Haryana
	4				Meghalaya
	5				Bangladesh
	9				Nepal
	1				Pakistan
-	128	1	-		Total

Table

Remittances sent by absentee family members classified

Relationship to head of household	Member of household	Absentee family members	Average amount of remittances sent by absentee		
			Some town but separate household	Other town of the district	Rural area of the district
1	2		3	4	5
Son	1		3		

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by relationship to head of household and present address

family members whose present address is						Relationship to head of household
Other district of the state		Other State		Other Country	Remarks	
Rural	Urban	Assam	Kerala			
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	Rs. 52.33 PA Sibsagar Assam	Rs. 52.33 PA Cochin Kerala	-	Among 128 House-holds and 291 mem-bers one household recieved money from 2 absentee members	Son

Table

Remittances sent by households to absentee family members

Relationship with head of household	Number of households	Number of absentee family members	Average amount sent by each household		
			Same town separate household	Other towns of the District (name)	Rural area of the district
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Father	7	7	-	-	-
2. Mother	17	17	-	-	-
3. Father & Mother	16	32	-	-	-
4. Father, Mother & Brother	5	15	-	-	-
5. Mother & Brother	5	13	-	-	-
6. Father, Mother, Brother & Sister	3	13	-	-	1500
7. Wife, Son and Daughter	4	17	-	-	-
8. Son	7	10	-	-	600
9. Mother, Son & Daughter	1	6	-	-	-
10. Daughter	2	3	-	-	-
11. Father and Brother	1	2	-	-	-
12. Brother	3	3	-	-	1000
13. Mother, Wife, Brother & Sister	1	5	-	-	-

115 (Contd.)

classified by relationship to head of household and present address

to absentee members whose present address is						Relationship with head of household
Other districts of the state		Other state				
Rural	Urban	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Meghalaya	Kerala	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
-	-	1200	2133	-	-	1. Father
-	-	-	1575	1050	3600	2. Mother
350	-	-	2800	-	1900	3. Father & Mother
-	-	-	4333	-	-	4. Father, Mother & Brother
-	-	-	3440	-	-	5. Mother & Brother
-	-	-	900	-	-	6. Father, Mother, Brother & Sister
-	-	-	10800	-	-	7. Wife, Son and Daughter
-	-	-	3300	-	-	8. Son
-	-	-	6000	-	-	9. Mother, Son & Daughter
-	-	-	3000	-	-	10. Daughter
-	-	-	-	-	-	11. Father and Brother
-	-	-	800	-	-	12. Brother
-	-	-	2000	-	-	13. Mother, Wife, Brother & Sister

Table

Remittances sent by each household to absentee family members

Relationship with head of household	Average amount sent by each household				
	Rajasthan	Bihar	U.P.	West Bengal	Manipur
1	13	14	15	16	17
1. Father	-	-	-	-	-
2. Mother	6000	766	1000	-	- -
3. Father & Mother	-	3250	2800	2200	-
4. Father, Mother & Brother	-	-	3000	-	-
5. Mother & Brother	-	-	-	-	-
6. Father, Mother, Brother & Sister	-	-	-	500	-
7. Wife, Son and Daughter	600	4800	3600	-	4000
8. Son	-	4000	6000	-	-
9. Mother, Son & Daughter	-	-	-	-	-
10. Daughter	-	-	-	-	-
11. Father and Brother	-	-	-	-	-
12. Brother	-	500	-	-	-
13. Mother, Wife, Brother & Sister	-	-	-	1200	-

115 (Contd.)

classified by relationship to head of household and present address

to absentee members whose present address is					Relationship with head of household
Other state				Other Country	
Orissa	Delhi	Tamil-nadu	Punjab	Nepal	
18	19	20	21	22	1
-	-	-	-	-	1. Father
-	-	-	-	-	2. Mother
-	-	-	-	-	3. Father & Mother
-	-	-	-	2500	4. Father, Mother & Brother
-	-	-	-	-	5. Mother & Brother
-	-	-	-	-	6. Father, Mother, Sister
-	-	-	-	-	7. Wife, Son and Daughter
600	-	-	-	-	8. Son
-	-	-	-	-	9. Mother, Son & Daughter
-	22000	-	-	-	10. Daughter
-	-	6000	-	-	11. Father and Brother
-	-	-	-	-	12. Brother
-	-	-	-	-	13. Mother, Wife, Sister

Table

Remittances sent by households to absentee family members

Relationship with head of household	Number of Households	Number of absentee family members	Average amount sent by each household		
			Same town separate household	Other towns of the district (Name)	Rural area of the district
1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Father, Mother & Wife	2	6	-	-	-
15. Father, Mother & Son	1	3	-	-	-
16. Father & Sister	2	6	-	-	-
17. Mother-in-law	1	1	-	-	-
18. Mother, Wife, Son & Daughter	1	5	-	-	3600
19. Mother, Wife & Daughter	1	4	-	-	-
20. Mother, Wife, Daughter & Son	2	11	-	-	-
21. Son and Wife	3	6	-	-	3600
22. Father, Mother & Brother's Wife	1	3	-	-	-
23. Wife & Daughter	2	7	-	-	-
24. Mother & Sister	2	5	-	-	-
25. Mother, Sister & Brother	1	3	-	-	-

115 (Contd.)

classified by relationship to head of household and present address

to absentee members whose present address is						Relationship with head of household	
Other districts of the state		Other state					
Rural	Urban	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Meghalaya	Kerala		
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	14.	Father, Mother & Wife
-	-	-	-	-	-	15.	Father, Mother & Son
-	-	-	3000	-	-	16.	Father & Sister
-	-	-	-	2500	-	17.	Mother-in-law
-	-	-	-	-	-	18.	Mother, Wife, Son & Daughter
3000	-	-	-	-	-	19.	Mother, Wife & Daughter
-	-	-	12000	-	-	20.	Mother, Wife, Daughter & Son
-	-	-	-	-	-	21.	Son and Wife
-	-	-	-	-	-	22.	Father, Mother & Brother's Wife
-	-	-	-	-	-	23.	Wife & Daughter
-	-	-	7950	-	-	24.	Mother & Sister
-	-	-	6000	-	-	25.	Mother, Sister & Brother

Table

Remittances sent by households to absentee family members

Relationship with head of household	Average amount sent by each household				
	Other State				
	Rajasthan	Bihar	U.P.	West Bengal	Manipur
1	13	14	15	16	17
14. Father, Mother & Wife	-	3600	-	1200	-
15. Father, Mother & Son	-	-	-	-	-
16. Father & Sister	-	-	-	500	-
17. Mother-in-law	-	-	-	-	-
18. Mother, Wife, Son & Daughter	-	-	-	-	-
19. Mother, Wife & Daughter	-	-	-	-	-
20. Mother, Wife, Daughter & Son	-	2000	-	-	-
21. Son and Wife	-	1500	-	-	-
22. Father, Mother & Brother's Wife	-	-	6000	-	-
23. Wife & Daughter	-	2400	-	-	-
24. Mother & Sister	-	-	-	-	-
25. Mother, Sister & Brother	-	-	-	-	-

115 (Contd.)

classified by relationship to head of household and present address

to absentee members whose present address is					Relationship with head of household
Other State				Other Country	
Orissa	Delhi	Tamil-nadu	Punjab	Nepal	
18	19	20	21	22	1
-	-	-	-	-	14. Father, Mother & Wife
-	-	8400	-	-	15. Father, Mother & Son
-	-	-	-	-	16. Father & Sister
-	-	-	-	-	17. Mother-in-law
-	-	-	-	-	18. Mother, Wife, Daughter
-	-	-	-	-	19. Mother, Wife & Daughter
-	-	-	-	-	20. Mother, Wife, & Son
-	-	-	-	2000	21. Son and Wife
-	-	-	-	-	22. Father, Mother & Wife
-	-	-	6000	-	23. Wife & Daughter
-	-	-	-	-	24. Mother & Sister
-	-	-	-	-	25. Mother, Sister & Brother

Table

Remittances sent by households to absentee family members

Relationship with head of household	Number of households	Number of absentee family members	Average amount sent by each household		
			Same town separate household	Other towns of the District (Name)	Rural area of the district
1	2	3	4	5	6
26. Father, Mother & Sister	4	13	-	-	-
27. Father, Mother, Wife & Son	1	4	-	-	-
28. Mother & Daughter	1	2	-	-	-
29. Son and Daughter	1	4	-	-	-
Total	98	226			10300

115 (Contd.)

classified by relationship to head of household and present address

to absentee members whose present address is						Relationship with head of household	
Other districts of the state		Other state					
Rural	Urban	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Meghalaya	Kerala		
7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
1500	-	-	-	-	-	26.	Father, Mother & Sister
-	-	-	2400	-	-	27.	Father, Mother, Wife & Son
-	-	-	-	-	-	28.	Mother & Daughter
-	-	-	-	-	-	29.	Son & Daughter
5850	-	1200	72431	3550	5500		Total

Table

Remittances sent by households to absentee family members

Relationship with head of household	Average amount sent by each household				
	Other State				
	Rajasthan	Bihar	U.P.	West Bengal	Manipur
1	13	14	15	16	17
26. Father, Mother & Sister	-	-	2300	1500	-
27. Father, Mother, Wife & Son	-	-	-	-	-
28. Mother & Daughter	-	-	-	1500	-
29. Son and Daughter	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6600	22816	24700	7400	4000

115 (Contd.)

classified by relationship to head of household and present address

to absentee members whose present address is					Relationship with head of household
Other State				Other Country	
Orissa	Delhi	Tamil-nadu	Punjab	Nepal	
18	19	20	21	22	1
-	-	-	-	-	26. Father, Mother & Sister
-	-	-	-	-	27. Father, mother, wife & son
-	-	-	6000	-	28. Mother & daughter
-	-	-	-	-	29. Son & daughter
600	22000	14400	12000	4500	Total

Table

Remittances sent by household to absentee non-working family members

Relationship with head of Household	Number of households	Number of Absentee non-working members	Average amount sent by each household			
			Full time	Household duty	Dependent	Infant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	P.A.
1. Father	6	6	-	-	2856	-
2. Mother	17	17	-	4115	9876	-
3. Brother	2	2	800	-	750	-
4. Son and Daughter	1	4	6000	-	-	-
5. Wife & Daughter	2	7	2000	4250	1550	600
6. Mother, Wife, Sister & Brother	1	5	800	900	300	-
7. Wife, Son and Daughter	4	17	4200	8000	7000	4000
8. Mother & Sister	2	5	4500	2000	1450	-
9. Mother, Wife, Son & Daughter	1	7	6000	3600	2400	-
10. Mother-in-law	1	1	-	-	2500	-
11. Son	7	10	12000	-	3100	-
12. Mother, Son & Daughter	1	4	2500	3500	-	-
13. Father, Mother, Wife & Son	1	4	600	1400	-	-

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classified by nature of activity and relationship with head of household

to Absentee non-working members whose activity is							Relationship With head of household
Retired	Retired of Indepen-dent means	Disabled	Beggar	Vagrant	Inmate of Institution	Others (Specify) (searching for job)	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. Father
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2. Mother
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3. Brother
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4. Son and Daughter
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5. Wife & Daughter
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6. Mother, Wife, Sister & Brother
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7. Wife, Son and Daughter
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8. Mother & Sister
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mother, Wife, Son & Daughter
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10. Mother-in-law
-	-	-	-	-	-		11. Son
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12. Mother, Son & Daughter
400	-	-	-	-	-	-	13. Father, Mother, Wife & Son

Table

Remittances sent by household to absentee non-working family members

Relationship with head of Household	Number of households	Number of Absentee non-working members	Average amount sent by each household			
			Full Time	Household Duty	Dependent	Infant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	P.A.
14. Wife & Son	3	6	1600	3000	2500	-
15. Daughter	2	3	25000	-	-	-
16. Father, Mother & Brother	4	10	1800	4000	1600	-
17. Father & Brother	1	1	1000	-	2000	-
18. Father, Mother, Brother & Sister	2	9	890	670	445	-
19. Father & Sister	2	6	2000	-	1500	-
20. Mother & Daughter	1	2	700	800	-	-
21. Father and Mother	11	22	-	7374	2060	-
22. Mother, Sister & Brother	1	3	3750	2250	-	-
23. Mother & Brother	3	9	1650	430	1360	-
24. Father, Mother & Wife	1	3	-	3100	500	-
25. Mother, Wife, Son and brother	1	5	1200	1200	700	500
Total	78	168	78990	50589	44447	5100

116

classified by nature of activity and relationship with head of Household

to Absentee non-working members whose activity is							Relationship With head of household
Retired	Retired of Indepen-dent means	Disabled	Beggar	Vagrant	Inmate of Institution	Others (Specify) (searching for Job)	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	P.A.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14. Wife & Son
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15. Daughter
-	-	-	-	-	-	100	16. Father, Mother & Brother
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17. Father & Brother
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18. Father, Mother, Brother & Sister
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19. Father & Sister
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20. Mother & Daughter
-	400	-	-	-	-	-	21. Father and Mother
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22. Mother, Sister & Brother
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23. Mother & Brother
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24. Father, Mother & Wife
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25. Mother, Wife, Son and brother
400	400					100	Total

Table

Relation with selected houses of selected house-

Locality	Number of houses	Total Number of household studied	Separate houses with compound		Number of without
			Number of house	Problem faced	Nomber of house
1	2(a)	2(b)	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)
Bazar Line (Block-1)	14	14	14	No Problem	-
Medical Colony (Block-2)	18	18	18	No Problem	-
ALC Line (Block-3)	20	20	20	No Problem	-
Police Colony (Block-4)	21	21	21	No Problem	-
Club Road (Block-5)	17	17	17	No Problem	-
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)	28	28	28	No Problem	-
Political Colony (Block-7)	9	9	9	No Problem	-
Staff Quarter (Block-8)	36	36	36	No Problem	-
Agril Farm Colony (Block-9)	4	4	4	No Problem	-
Education and Off-icers Colony (Block-10)	34	34	34	No Problem	-
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	17	17	17	No Problem	-
Total	218	218	218		

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holds with adjoining houses in space by locality

Separate house compound	Number of house which are Flats in multiflat housing unit		Number of house which are floors in multi-floor housing units		Locality
Problem faced	Number of house	Problem faced	Number of house	Problem faced	
4(b)	5(a)	5(b)	6(a)	6(b)	1
-	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block-1)
-	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block-2)
-	-	-	-	-	ALC Line (Block-3)
-	-	-	-	-	Police Colony (Block-4)
-	-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block-5)
-	-	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-10)
-	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block-7)
-	-	-	-	-	Staff Quarter (Block-8)
-	-	-	-	-	Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)
-	-	-	-	-	Education & Officer Colony (Block-10)
-	-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block-11)
-	-	-	-	-	Total

Table 118

Position of houses of selected households with reference to floor by locality

Locality	Number of houses studied	Floor in the building	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Bazar Line (Block 1)	14	One Floor	All the houses are single storied Assam Type. A few houses are O.B. type. (i.e. ordinary house with Katcha floor or on raised platform)
Medical Colony (Block 2)	18	One Floor	
ALC Line (Block 3)	20	One Floor	
Police Colony (Block 4)	21	One Floor	
Club Road (Block 5)	17	One Floor	
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block 6)	28	One Floor	
Political Colony (Block 7)	9	One Floor	
Staff Quarter (Block 8)	36	One Floor	
Agril. Farm Colony (Block 9)	4	One Floor	
Edu. & Officer Colony (Block 10)	34	One Floor	
Engineering Colony (Block 11)	17	One Floor	

Table 119

Table

Distribution of houses by predominant materials of

Locality	Predominant materials of floor			Predominant material of wall			Predominant material of roof	
	Mud	Cement	Wood	Bamboo and mud	Wood	Cement and bamboo/read	Thatch	CGI Sheet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bazar Line (Block-1)	9	3	2	9	1	4	10	4
Medical Colony (Block-2)	1	16	1	1	1	16	1	17
ALC Line (Block-3)	10	6	4	10	6	4	10	10
Police Colony (Block-4)	3	12	6	3	4	14	4	17
Club Road (Block-5)	-	13	4	-	1	16	-	17
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)	4	7	17	4	7	17	3	25
Political Colony (Block-7)	-	8	1	-	-	9	-	9
Staff Quarter (Block-8)	1	14	21	1	1	34	1	35
Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)	1	3	-	2	-	2	2	2
Edn & Officers Colony (Block-10)	14	13	7	14	-	20	18	16
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	1	16	-	2	-	15	-	17
Total	44	111	63	46	21	151	49	169

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floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality

Predominant material of ceiling				Door and Window			Locality
Bamboo	Hesian cloth	Wood	Plywood	Bamboo	Wood	Wood & Glass	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
2	2	1	1	5	6	3	Bazar Line (Block-1)
-	16	1	-	-	1	17	Medical Colony (Block-2)
-	10	-	-	6	4	10	ALC Line (Block-3)
-	6	2	10	2	4	15	Police Colony (Block-4)
-	7	-	10	-	-	17	Club Road (Block-5)
-	11	3	10	2	12	14	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)
-	1	-	8	-	-	9	Political Colony (Block-7)
1	27	8	-	-	5	31	Staff Quarter (Block-8)
-	1	1	1	1	1	2	Agril. farm Colony (Block-9)
-	8	13	1	14	11	9	Edn. & Officers Colony (Block-10)
-	10		6	-	2	15	Engineering Colony (Block-11)
3	99	29	47	30	46	142	Total

Table

Households classified by number of members

Locality	Total number of members		Total no. of house-holds studied	Total No. of rooms	Households with one room		
	Males	Females			No. of house-holds	Number of Members	
						Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bazar Line (Block-1)	47	30	14	35	2	5	6
Medical Colony (Block-2)	43	38	18	40	2	5	2
ALC Line (Block-3)	62	59	20	42	5	15	15
Police Colony (Block-4)	47	38	21	51	1	2	1
Club Road (Block-5)	32	40	17	48	-	-	-
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)	66	43	28	52	7	11	8
Political Colony (Block-7)	21	20	9	19	-	-	-
Staff Quarter (Block-8)	85	79	36	83	2	2	6
Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)	10	6	4	10	-	-	-
Edn. & Officer Colony (Block-10)	84	68	34	75	14	32	21
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	32	13	17	43	3	8	4
Total	529	434	218	498	36	80	63

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number of rooms occupied and locality

Household with two rooms			Household with three rooms			Locality
No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-hold	Number of members		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
4	12	11	7	28	13	Bazar Line (Block-1)
11	21	26	4	12	6	Medical Colony (Block-2)
10	33	27	3	10	10	ALC Line (Block-3)
13	31	19	4	9	8	Police Colony (Block-4)
6	8	15	8	19	24	Club Road (Block-5)
19	49	32	1	4	-	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)
8	17	15	1	4	5	Political Colony (Block-7)
21	55	50	13	28	23	Staff Quarter (Block-8)
3	7	4	-	-	-	Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)
8	20	18	6	17	14	Edn. & Officers Colony (Block-10)
6	12	6	4	6	2	Engineering Colony (Block-11)
109	265	223	51	137	105	Total

Table

Households classified by number of members

Locality	Total Number of members		Total no. of house-holds studied	Total No. of rooms	Households with four room		
	Males	Females			No. of house-holds	Number of Members	
						Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	15	16	17
Bazar Line (Block-1)	47	30	14	35	1	2	-
Medical Colony (Block-2)	43	38	18	40	1	5	4
ALC Line (Block-3)	62	59	20	42	2	4	7
Police Colony (Block-4)	47	38	21	51	3	5	10
Club Road (Block-5)	32	40	17	48	3	5	1
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)	66	43	28	52	1	2	3
Political Colony (Block-7)	21	20	9	19	-	-	-
Staff Quarter (Block-8)	85	79	36	83	-	-	-
Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)	10	6	4	10	1	3	2
Edn. & Officer Colony (Block-10)	84	68	34	75	4	13	11
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	32	13	17	43	4	6	1
Total	529	434	218	498	20	45	39

120 (Concld.)

Number of rooms occupied and locality

Household with five rooms			Household with six rooms			Locality
No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of House-holds	Number of members		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
18	19	20	21	22	23	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block-1)
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block-2)
-	-	-	-	-	-	ALC Line (Block-3)
-	-	-	-	-	-	Police Colony (Block-4)
-	-	-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block-5)
-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block-7)
-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff Quarter (Block-8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)
1	1	2	1	1	2	Edn. & Officers Colony (Block-10)
-	-	-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block-11)
1	1	2	1	1	2	Total

Table

Households classified by number of married couples without other members aged 5 and above,

Classification of households	Total No. of house-holds	Total No. of members	Households occupying one room		Households occupying two rooms	
			No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
One married couple						
a. without other members aged 5 and above	49	214	7	31	28	113
b. with other members aged 5 and above	97	503	16	80	46	243
Two married couples						
a. without other members aged 5 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. with other members aged 5 and above	4	29	-	-	1	6
Three married coupl						
a. without other members aged 5 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. with other members aged 5 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others						
one married couple with other members aged below 5 and 5 and above	15	79	3	19	10	51
one married couple with-out any other member	2	4	-	-		
Total	167	829	26	130	85	413

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with other members aged 5 and above and number of rooms occupied by them

Households occupying three rooms		Households occupying four rooms		Households occupying five rooms		Classification of households
No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
10	52	4	18	-	-	a. without other members aged 5 and above
29	156	4	18	2	6	b. with other members aged 5 and above
						Two married couples
-	-	-	-	-	-	a. without other members aged 5 and above
-	-	3	23	-	-	b. with other members aged 5 and above
						Three married couple
-	-	-	-	-	-	a. wihtout other members aged 5 and above
-	-	-	-	-	-	b. with other members aged 5 and above
						Others
1	4	1	5	-	-	one married couple with other members aged below 5 and 5 and above
2	4	-	-	-	-	one married couple without any other member
42	216	12	64	2	6	Total

Table

Household classified by locality

Locality	Households		Per Capita			
	Total Number	Number of members	1 or less square meter		2-3 square meter	
			No. of house-holds	No. of members	No. of house-holds	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bazar Line (Block-1)	14	77	-	-	2	15
Medical Colony (Block-2)	18	81	-	-	1	6
ALC Line (Block-3)	20	121	-	-	2	18
Police Colony (Block-4)	21	85	-	-	-	-
Club Road (Block-5)	17	72	-	-	-	-
Grade IV Staff colony (Block-6)	28	109	-	-	1	7
Political Colony (Block-7)	9	41	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block-8)	36	164	-	-	2	16
Agril. farm Colony (Block-9)	4	16	-	-	-	-
Edn. & Officers colony (Block-10)	34	152	-	-	1	6
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	17	45	-	-	1	6
Total	218	963	-	-	10	74

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and per capita floor space

floor space								
4-5 square meter		6-9 square meter		10-15 square meter		16 and above square meter		Locality
No. of house-holds	No. of member	No. of house-holds	No. of member	No. of house-holds	No. of member	No. of house-holds	No. of member	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
5	32	5	24	-	-	2	6	Bazar Line (Block-1)
3	19	6	35	4	12	4	9	Medical Colony (Block-2)
8	48	8	44	1	8	1	3	ALC Line (Block-3)
2	14	7	32	5	22	7	17	Police Colony (Block-4)
		8	46	4	19	5	7	Club Road (Block-5)
5	31	10	44	6	19	5	8	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)
1	9	5	24	2	6	1	2	Political Colony (Block-7)
14	75	10	44	6	21	4	8	Staff Quarter (Block-8)
1	5	1	4	-	-	2	7	Agril. farm Colony (Block-9)
12	71	8	42	4	14	9	19	Edn. & Officers Colony(Block-10)
2	11	1	4	4	11	9	13	Engineering Colony(Block-11)
53	315	69	343	36	132	50	99	Total

Table

Availability of amenities

Locality	Total number of house-holds	Amenities and availability				
		Kitchen		Bathroom		Lava
		Availability	Number of households	Availability	Number of households	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bazar line (Block-1)	14	not having	-	not having	7	not having
		having separately	14	having separately	7	having separately
		shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households
Medical colony (Block-2)	18	not having	-	not having	1	not having
		having separately	18	having separately	17	having separately
		shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households
ALC line (Block-3)	20	not having	-	not having	11	not having
		having separately	20	having separately	7	having separately
		shares with other households	-	shares with other households	2	shares with other households
Police colony (Block-4)	21	not having	-	not having	4	not having
		having separately	21	having separately	17	having separately
		shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households
Club road (Block-5)	17	not having	-	not having	-	not having
		having separately	17	having separately	17	having separately
		shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households

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by locality

Amenities and availability						
tory	Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric Current	
No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of. house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-	not having	-	not having	-	not having	4
12	having separately	5	having separately	5	having separately	10
2	shares with other households	9	shares with other households	9	shares with other households	-
-	not having	-	not having	-	not having	2
16	having separately	16	having separately	16	having separately	16
2	shares with other households	2	shares with other households	2	shares with other households	-
2	not having	-	not having	-	not having	2
15	having separately	9	having separately	9	having separately	18
3	shares with other households	11	shares with other households	11	shares with other households	-
-	not having	-	not having	-	not having	3
19	having separately	17	having separately	17	having separately	18
2	shares with other households	4	shares with other households	4	shares with other households	-
-	not having	-	not having	-	not having	-
17	having separately	17	having separately	17	having separately	17
-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-

Table

Availability of amenities

Locality	Total number of house-holds	Amenities and availability				
		Kitchen		Bathroom		Lava
		Availability	Number of households	Availability	Number of households	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Grade IV staff colony (Block-6)	28	not having	-	not having	8	not having
		having separately	28	having separately	18	having separately
		shares with other households	-	shares with other households	2	shares with other households
Political colony (Block-7)	9	not having	-	not having	-	not having
		having separately	9	having separately	9	having separately
		shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households
Staff quarters (Block-8)	36	not having	-	not having	-	not having
		having separately	36	having separately	36	having separately
		shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households
Agril. farm colony (Block-9)	4	not having	-	not having	1	not having
		having separately	4	having separately	3	having separately
		shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households
Education & Officers colony (Block-10)	34	not having	-	not having	5	not having
		having separately	34	having separately	29	having separately
		shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households

123 (Contd.)

by locality

Amenities and availability						
tory	Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric Current	
No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of. house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-	not having	-	not having	-	not having	6
25	having separately	20	having separately	20	having separately	22
3	shares with other households	8	shares with other households	8	shares with other households	-
-	not having	-	not having	-	not having	-
9	having separately	9	having separately	9	having separately	9
-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-
-	not having	-	not having	-	not having	-
36	having separately	36	having separately	36	having separately	36
-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-
-	not having	-	not having	-	not having	1
4	having separately	3	having separately	3	having separately	3
-	shares with other households	1	shares with other households	1	shares with other households	-
-	not having	-	not having	-	not having	11
24	having separately	24	having separately	24	having separately	23
10	shares with other households	10	shares with other households	10	shares with other households	-

Table

Availibility of Amenities

Locality	Total number of house-holds	Amenities and availability				
		Kitchen		Bathroom		Lava
		Availability	Number of households	Availability	Number of households	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Engineering colony (Block-11)	17	not having	-	not having	1	not having
		having separately	17	having separately	16	having separately
		shares with other households	-	shares with other households	-	shares with other households

123 (Concld.)

by locality

Amenities and availability						
tory	Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric Current	
No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of. house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-	not having	-	not having	-	not having	1
15	having separately	14	having separately	14	having separately	16
2	shares with other households	3	shares with other households	3	shares with other households	

Table 124

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

Locality	Duration of present residence	Total number of households	Number of households living in houses which are		
			Owned	Rented	Alloted
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar line (Block-1)	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
	1-4 years	2	-	-	2
	5-9 years	2	-	1	1
	10 years +	10	7	3	-
Medical colony (Block-2)	Less than 1 year	1	-	-	1
	1-4 years	6	-	1	5
	5-9 years	6	1	-	5
	10 years +	5	2	-	3
ALC line (Block-3)	Less than 1 year	1	-	-	1
	1-4 years	7	1	-	6
	5-9 years	6	3	2	1
	10 years +	6	5	-	1
Police colony (Block-4)	Less than 1 year	2	-	-	2
	1-4 years	7	-	-	7
	5-9 years	6	-	2	4
	10 years +	6	1	4	1
Club road (Block-5)	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
	1-4 years	10	-	-	10
	5-9 years	5	-	-	5
	10 years +	2	-	-	2

Table 124 (Contd.)

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

Locality	Duration of present residence	Total number of households	Number of households living in houses which are		
			Owned	Rented	Alloted
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grade IV Staff colony (Block-6)	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
	1-4 years	8	-	2	6
	5-9 years	6	-	2	4
	10 years +	14	2	2	10
Political Colony (Block-7)	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
	1-4 years	3	-	-	3
	5-9 years	2		-	2
	10 years +	4	-	-	4
Staff Quarters (Block-8)	Less than 1 year	3	-	-	3
	1-4 years	8	-	-	8
	5-9 years	15	-	1	14
	10 years +	10	1	1	8
Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
	1-4 years	2	-	-	2
	5-9 years	1	1	-	-
	10 years +	1	-	-	1
Education & Officers Colony (Block-10)	Less than 1 year	2	1	-	1
	1-4 years	6	1	-	5
	5-9 years	12	3	-	9
	10 years +	14	3	-	11

Table 124 (Concld.)

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

Locality	Duration of present residence	Total number of households	Number of households living in houses which are		
			Owned	Rented	Alloted
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering colony (Block-11)	Less than 1 year	3	-	-	3
	1-4 years	10	-	-	10
	5-9 years	1	-	-	1
	10 years +	3	-	-	3
Total		218	32	21	165

Table 125

Table

Existence of furniture by locality and duration

Locality	Duration of stay in the present residence	Total number of house-holds	No. of. house-holds having no furniture	Number			
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bazar line (Block-1)	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4 years	2	-	2	2	-	2
	5 + years	12	-	8	8	-	12
Medical colony (Block-2)	Less than 1 year	1	-	1	1	-	1
	1-4 years	6	-	6	6	-	6
	5 + years	11	-	11	11	-	11
ALC line (Block-3)	Less than 1 year	1	-	1	1	-	1
	1-4 years	7	-	7	7	-	7
	5 + years	12	-	10	6	-	12
Police colony (Block-4)	Less than 1 year	2	-	2	2	-	2
	1-4 years	7	-	7	7	-	7
	5 + years	12	-	12	9	-	12
Club road (Block-5)	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4 years	10	-	10	10	-	10
	5 + years	7	-	7	7	-	7
Grade IV staff colony (BLock-6)	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4 years	8	-	5	6	-	8
	5 + years	20	-	19	15	-	20

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of stay in the present residence

of households having								Locality
Newar cot	Others furniture (specify)							
	Almirah	Dressing table	Meat safe	Tea table	Ulna	Bench	Stool	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bazar line (BLock-1)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medical colony (Block-2)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ALC line (Block-3)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Police colony (Block-4)
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Club road (Block-5)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grade IV staff colony
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	(Block-6)
-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	

Table

Existence of furniture by locality and duration

Locality	Duration of stay in the present residence	Total number of house-holds	No. of. house-holds having no furniture	Number			
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Political colony (Block-7)	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4 years	3	-	3	3	-	3
	5 + years	6	-	6	6	-	6
Staff quarter (Block-8)	Less than 1 year	3	-	3	3	-	3
	1-4 years	8	-	8	8	1	8
	5 + years	25	-	25	25	2	25
Agril. farm colony (Block-9)	Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-4 years	2	-	2	1	-	2
	5 + years	2	-	2	2	-	2
Education & Officers colony (BLock-10)	Less than 1 year	2	-	2	2	-	2
	1-4 years	6	-	6	6	1	6
	5 + years	26	-	26	26	-	26
Engineering colony (Block-11)	Less than 1 year	3	-	3	3	-	3
	1-4 years	10	-	10	10	-	10
	5 + years	4	-	4	3	-	4

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of stay in the present residence

of households having								Locality
Newar cot	Others furniture (specify)							
	Almirah	Dressing table	Meat safe	Tea table	Ulna	Bench	Stool	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Political colony (Block-7)
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff quarters (Block-8)
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril. farm colony
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Block-9)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Education & Officers colony
-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	(Block-10)
-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Engineering colony
-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	(Block-11)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Materials of which utensils are made by locality and

Locality	State/District to which household belongs	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of			
			Steel	Aluminium	Cast Iron	Bell Metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bazar line	Lohit A.P.	2	-	2	2	-
(Block-1)	Punjab	1	1	1	-	-
	Meghalaya	1	1	1	-	-
	West Bengal	1	1	1	-	-
	Assam	7	2	7	3	-
	Nepal	2	-	2	1	-
Medical colony	Lohit A.P.	1	-	1	-	-
(Block-2)	Assam	12	7	11	1	-
	Tirap	1	1	1	-	-
	West Siang	1	1	1	-	-
	Tripura	1	1	1	-	-
	Bihar	1	1	1	-	-
	Kerala	1	1	1	-	-
ALC line	Lohit A.P.	5	1	5	1	-
(Block-3)	Assam	4	3	4	1	-
	West Bengal	1	1	1	-	-
	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2	-	-
	Bihar	1	1	1	-	-
	Punjab	1	1	1	-	-
	Bangladesh	1	1	1	-	-

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state and district to which household belongs

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				Locality
Steel	Aluminium	Cast Iron	Bell Metal	
8	9	10	11	1
-	2	-	-	Bazar line
1	1	-	-	(Block-1)
1	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
2	7	-	-	
-	2	-	-	
-	1	-	-	Medical colony
6	9	-	-	(Block-2)
1	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
-	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
1	5	-	-	ALC line
3	4	-	-	(Block-3)
1	1	-	-	
2	2	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	

Table

Materials of which utensils are made by locality and

Locality	State/District to which household belongs	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of			
			Steel	Aluminium	Cast Iron	Bell Metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Nepal	5	-	5	-	-
Police colony	Tirap A.P.	1	-	1	-	-
(Block-4)	West Bengal	1	-	1	1	-
	Assam	8	5	7	2	-
	Bihar	3	1	2	2	-
	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	-	-
	Meghalaya	1	1	1	-	-
	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2	-	-
	Nepal	2	1	2	1	-
	Bangladesh	2	2	2	-	-
Club road	Lohit A.P.	1	1	1	-	-
(Block-5)	West Siang	1	1	1	-	-
	Lower Subansiri	1	1	1	-	-
	Assam	3	3	3	1	-
	West Bengal	3	3	3	-	-
	Punjab	2	2	2	-	-
	Pakisthan	1	1	1	-	-
	Bangladesh	5	3	5	-	-

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state and district to which household belongs

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				Locality
Steel	Aluminium	Cast Iron	Bell Metal	
8	9	10	11	1
-	5	-	-	
-	1	-	-	Police colony
-	1	-	-	(Block-4)
5	4	-	1	
1	2	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
1	2	-	-	
2	1	-	-	
1	2	-	-	
2	2	-	-	
1	1	-	-	Club road
1	1	-	-	(Block-5)
1	1	-	-	
3	3	-	-	
3	3	-	-	
2	2	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
3	5	-	-	

Table

Materials of which utensils are made by locality and

Locality	State/District to which household belongs	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of			
			Steel	Aluminium	Cast Iron	Bell Metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Grade IV Staff colony	Lohit A.P.	3	1	3	3	-
(Block-6)	Assam	6	2	6	5	-
	Punjab	1	-	1	1	-
	Manipur	1	-	1	1	-
	Sikkim	1	1	1	1	-
	Rajasthan	2	2	2	-	-
	Bihar	4	-	4	4	-
	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	3	3	-
	West Bengal	1	-	1	1	-
	Meghalaya	2	1	2	2	-
	Nepal	4	2	4	3	-
Political colony	Lohit A.P.	1	1	1	1	-
(Block-7)	Tirap	1	1	1	-	-
	Assam	3	3	3	2	-
	Bihar	1	1	1	1	-
	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	1	1	-
	West Bengal	1	1	1	1	-
	Kerala	1	1	1	-	-

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state and district to which household belongs

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				Locality
Steel	Aluminium	Cast Iron	Bell Metal	
8	9	10	11	1
1	3	-	-	Grade IV Staff colony
3	6	-	-	(Block-6)
-	1	-	-	
-	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
2	2	-	-	
-	4	-	-	
1	3	-	-	
-	1	-	-	
2	2	-	-	
2	4	-	-	
1	1	-	-	Political colony
1	1	-	-	(Block-7)
3	3	-	-	
1	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
1	-	-	-	

Table

Materials of which utensils are made by locality and

Locality	State/District to which household belongs	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of			
			Steel	Aluminium	Cast Iron	Bell Metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Staff quarters	Lohit A.P.	2	1	2	-	-
(Block-8)	Dibang Valley	1	-	1	-	-
	Lower Subansiri	1	1	1	-	-
	Bihar	3	-	3	1	-
	Uttar Pradesh	5	3	3	-	-
	Assam	10	3	6	5	-
	Kerala	3	3	2	-	-
	West Bengal	2	2	2	-	-
	Rajasthan	1	-	1	-	-
	Meghalaya	1	1	1	-	-
	Manipur	1	1	1	-	-
	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	2	-	-
	Bangladesh	2	2	2	-	-
	Nepal	3	-	3	-	-
Agril Farm colony	Assam	1	-	1	1	-
(Block-9)	West Bengal	1	1	1	-	-
	Nepal	2	-	2	2	-

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state and district to which household belongs

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				Locality
Steel	Aluminium	Cast Iron	Bell Metal	
8	9	10	11	1
1	2	-	-	Staff quarters
-	1	-	-	(Block--8)
1	1	-	-	
1	3	-	-	
3	3	-	-	
5	5	-	-	
3	-	-	-	
2	1	-	-	
-	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
1	2	-	-	
2	1	-	-	
-	3	-	-	
-	1	-	-	Agril. Farm colony
1	-	-	-	(Block-10)
-	2	-	-	

Table

Materials of which utensils are made by locality and

Locality	State/District to which household belongs	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of			
			Steel	Aluminium	Cast Iron	Bell Metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education & Officers colony	Lohit A.P.	2	-	2	1	-
(Block-10)	Lower Subansiri	1	1	1	-	-
	Assam	12	3	12	1	-
	Bihar	9	1	9	4	-
	West Bengal	2	2	2	-	-
	Uttar Pradesh	4	3	2	2	-
	Nepal	4	1	4	-	-
Engineering colony	Lohit A.P.	1	1	-	1	-
(Block-11)	West Bengal	1	-	1	-	-
	Bihar	1	1	1	-	-
	Assam	6	2	4	2	-
	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	2	1	-
	Punjab	1	1	1	-	-
	Meghalaya	1	1	1	-	-
	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	1	1	-
	Nepal	2	-	2	2	-
Total		218	112	203	69	-

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state and district to which household belongs

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				Locality
Steel	Aluminium	Cast Iron	Bell Metal	
8	9	10	11	1
1	2	-	-	Education & Officers colony
1	1	-	-	(Block-10)
6	12	-	-	
1	9	-	-	
2	2	-	-	
3	4	-	-	
1	4	-	-	
1	-	-	-	Engineering colony
-	1	-	-	(Block-11)
1	-	-	-	
4	3	-	1	
2	2	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
1	1	-	-	
-	2	-	-	
122	190	-	2	

Table

Materials of which utensils are made classified by religion and reference to place of last

Religion / Caste / Tribe / Community	Migration status	Total number of house-holds	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of			
			Aluminium	Steel	Cast Iron	Bell metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Brahmin	Migrant	31	30	21	9	- -
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	Migrant	64	60	40	14	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	Migrant	4	3	2	3	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Kalita	Migrant	6	5	5	2	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Jat	Migrant	5	5	5	5	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	Migrant	3	3	3	-	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	Migrant	30	29	6	14	-
	Non-migrant	2	2	1	2	-
Keot	Migrant	2	2	1	1	-

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caste/tribe/community and migration status (migrant or non-migrant with residence of head of household

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				Religion/Caste/Tribe
Steel	Aluminium	Cast iron	Bell metal	
8	9	10	11	1
				Hindu
23	25	-	1	Brahmin
-	-	-	-	
43	53	-	1	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	
4	5	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	
-	5	-	-	Jat
-	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	
8	28	-	-	Gorkha
1	1	-	-	
1	2	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	

Table

Materials of which utensils are made classified by religion and reference to place of last

Religion / Caste / Tribe / Community	Migration status	Total number of house-holds	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of			
			Aluminium	Steel	Cast Iron	Bell metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Rajoria	Migrant	1	-	1	1	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Guwala	Migrant	1	1	-	1	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Nadar	Migrant	1	1	1	-	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Kalwar	Migrant	1	1	1	-	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	Migrant	1	1	1	1	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Jogi	Migrant	2	2	1	1	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Koch	Migrant	1	1	-	-	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled caste	Migrant	15	15	1	6	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-

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caste/tribe/community and migration status (migrant or non-migrant with residence of head of household

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				Religion/Caste/Tribe
Steel	Aluminium	Cast iron	Bell metal	
8	9	10	11	1
				Hindu
1	1	-	-	Rajoria
-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	Guwala
-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	Kalwar
-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	
1	2	-	-	Jogi
-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	Koch
-	-	-	-	
4	15	-	-	Scheduled caste
	-	-	-	

Table

Materials of which utensils are made classified by religion and reference to place of last

Religion / Caste / Tribe / Community	Migration status	Total number of house-holds	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of			
			Aluminium	Steel	Cast Iron	Bell metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Scheduled tribes	Migrant	13	12	5	2	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh community	Migrant	2	2	2	-	-
	Non-migrant	-	-		-	-
Muslim community	Migrant	14	12	5	3	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Jain Community	Migrant	1	1	1	-	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Christian						
Non-tribal	Migrant	4	3	2	1	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled tribe	Migrant	3	3	3	-	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Buddhist						
Scheduled tribe	Migrant	3	2	2	-	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-

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caste/tribe/community and migration status (migrant or non-migrant with residence of head of household

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				Religion/Caste/Tribe
Steel	Aluminium	Cast iron	Bell metal	
8	9	10	11	1
				Hindu
2	11	-	-	Scheduled tribes
-	-	-	-	
2	2	-	-	Sikh community
-	-	-	-	
8	12	-	-	Muslim community
-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	Jain community
-	-	-	-	
				Christian
3	4	-	-	Non-tribal
-	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	Scheduled tribe
-	-	-	-	
				Buddhist
3	3	-	-	Scheduled tribe
-	-	-	-	

Table

Materials of which utensils are made classified by religion and reference to place of last

Religion / Caste / Tribe / Community	Migration status	Total number of house-holds	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of			
			Aluminium	Steel	Cast Iron	Bell metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lama	Migrant	1	1	-	-	-
	Non-migrant	-	-	-	-	-
Donipolo Scheduled tribe	Migrant	6	5	2	3	-
	Non-migrant	1	1	-	-	-

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caste/tribe/community and migration status (migrant or non-migrant with residence of head of household

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				Religion/Caste/Tribe
Steel	Aluminium	Cast iron	Bell metal	
8	9	10	11	1
-	1	-	-	Lama
-	-	-	-	
4	5	-	-	Donipolo
	1	-	-	Scheduled tribe

Table

Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality	Relegion and caste or tribe or community	Total no. of households	No. of households possesing no luxury and costly goods	Number of	
				Wrist watch	Table clock
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block-1)	Hindu:-				
	Scheduled caste	1	-	1	-
	Scheduled tribe	3	1	2	1
	Brahmin	2	2	-	-
	Kayastha	4	-	4	2
	Jogi	1	-	1	-
	Gorkha	1	-	1	-
	Muslim community	1	-	1	-
	Sikh community	1	-	1	-
Medical Colony (Block-2)	Hindu				
	Scheduled tribe	2	1	1	-
	Brahmin	2	-	2	2
	Kayastha	5	1	4	1
	Kalita	2	-	2	1
	Ahom	1	-	1	-
	Jogi	1	-	1	-
	Rajput	1	-	1	-
	Gorkha	1	-	1	1
	Christian Non tribal	1	-	1	-
	Buddhist Scheduled tribe	1	-	1	-
	Donipolo Other religion ST	1	-	1	-

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religion, and caste/tribe/community

households possesing			Others						Locality
Transistor	Television	Gramo-phone/ record player	Tape reco-rder	Sewing machine	Camera	Bicycle	Car	Jeep	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block-1)
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
									Medical Colony (Block-2)
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality	Relegion and caste or tribe or community	Total no. of households	No. of households possesing no luxury and costly goods	Number of	
				Wrist watch	Table clock
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALC Line (Block-3)	Hindu:-				
	Scheduled caste	1	-	1	-
	Scheduled tribe	2	-	2	1
	Brahmin	4	1	3	-
	Kayastha	3	-	3	2
	Ahom	1	-	1	-
	Gorkha	6	3	3	-
	Jat	1	-	1	1
	Muslim community	2	-	2	-
Police Colony (Block-4)	Hindu				
	Scheduled caste	1	1	-	-
	Brahmin	2	-	2	1
	Kayastha	5	-	5	2
	Kalita	1	-	1	1
	Keot	2	-	2	-
	Kalowar	1	-	1	1
	Mali	1	-	1	-
	Nadar	1	-	1	1
	Gorkha	3	-	2	-
	Jain community	1	-	1	1
	Muslim community	1	-	1	1

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religion, and caste/tribe/community

households possesing			Others						Locality
Transistor	Television	Gramo-phone/ record player	Tape reco-rder	Sewing machine	Camera	Bicycle	Car	Jeep	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
									ALC Line (Block-3)
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
									Police Colony (Block-4)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality	Relegion and caste or tribe or community	Total no. of households	No. of households possesing no luxury and costly goods	Number of	
				Wrist watch	Table clock
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Christian Non tribal	1	-	1	-
	Donipolo ST	1	-	1	-
Club road (Block-5)	Hindu:-				
	Brahmin	3	-	3	1
	Kayastha	6	-	6	4
	Jat	3	-	3	2
	Gorkha	1	-	1	1
	Buddhist Scheduled tribe	1	-	1	1
	Muslim community	1	-	1	1
	Christian community	1	-	1	-
	Donipolo Scheduled tribe	1	-	1	1
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)	Hindu				
	Scheduled caste	1	-	1	-
	Scheduled tribe	3	-	2	1
	Brahmin	3	-	3	1
	Kayastha	4	-	4	1
	Jat	1	-	1	1
	Gorkha	9	1	8	-
	Rajput	2	-	1	-
	Muslim community	1	-	1	-

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religion, and caste/tribe/community

households possesing			Others						Locality
Transistor	Television	Gramo-phone/ record player	Tape reco-rder	Sewing machine	Camera	Bicycle	Car	Jeep	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
									Club road (Block-5)
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
-	-		1	-	-	-	-	-	
									Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	

Table

Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality	Relegion and caste or tribe or community	Total no. of households	No. of households possesing no luxury and costly goods	Number of	
				Wrist watch	Table clock
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Buddhist Scheduled tribe	1	-	1	1
	Christian non tribal	1	-	1	-
	Christian Scheduled tribe	2	-	2	-
Political Colony (Block-7)	Hindu:-				
	Brahmin	2	-	2	-
	Kayastha	1	-	1	-
	Kalita	1	-	1	-
	Ahom	1	-	1	1
	Gorkha	3	-	3	1
	Buddhist Scheduled tribe	1	-	1	1
Staff Quarters (Block-8)	Hindu				
	Scheduled caste	3	-	2	-
	Scheduled tribe	1	-	1	-
	Brahmin	2	-	2	1
	Kayastha	19	1	18	4
	Gorkha	5	-	5	1
	Muslim community	1	-	1	-
	Christian non tribal	1	-	1	-
	Buddhist Lama	1	-	1	-
	Donipolo Scheduled tribe	3	-	3	-

128 (Contd.)

religion, and caste/tribe/community

households possesing			Others						Locality
Transistor	Television	Gramo-phone/ record player	Tape reco-rder	Sewing machine	Camera	Bicycle	Car	Jeep	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
									Political Colony (Block-7)
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
									Staff Quarters (Block-8)
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
15	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality	Relegion and caste or tribe or community	Total no. of households	No. of households possesing no luxury and costly goods	Number of	
				Wrist watch	Table clock
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)	Hindu:-				
	Brahmin	3	-	3	1
	Kayastha	1	-	1	-
Education & Officers Colony (Block-10)	Hindu				
	Scheduled caste	7	4	3	-
	Scheduled tribe	2	-	2	-
	Brahmin	5	-	5	1
	Kayastha	14	-	14	3
	Muslim community	6	-	6	-
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	Hindu Scheduled caste	1	-	1	-
	Brahmin	3	-	3	1
	Kayastha	2	-	2	-
	Kalita	2	-	2	-
	Ahom	1	-	1	-
	Koch	1	-	1	-
	Guwala	1	1	-	-
	Rajoria	1	-	1	1
	Gorkha	3	-	3	-
	Sikh community	1	-	1	-
	Muslim community	1	-	1	-
	Total	218	17	197	52

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religion, and caste/tribe/community

households possesing			Others						Locality
Transistor	Television	Gramo-phone/ record player	Tape reco-rder	Sewing machine	Camera	Bicycle	Car	Jeep	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
3	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Education & Officers Colony (Block-10)
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	
5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block-11)
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
163	2	8	57	8	11	3	1	1	Total

Table

Presence of luxury and costly goods by

Educational level of head of household	Total no. of households	No. of households possessing no luxury and costly goods	Number of		
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Transi -stor
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Illiterate	42	9	29	1	22
2. Education without level	1	-	1	-	1
3. Below Primary	11	1	10	-	6
4. Primary and above	74	7	67	14	48
5. Matric & Preuniversity	54	-	54	21	50
6. Diploma & Certificate	7	-	7	3	7
7. Degree and above	29	-	29	13	29
Total	218	17	197	52	163

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educational level of head of household

households possessing		Others						Education level of head of household
Tele-vision	Gramo-phone	Tape record	Camera	Sewing machine	Bicycle	Car	Jeep	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	1. Illiterate
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2. Education without level
-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3. Below Primary
1	1	10	-	1	3	-	-	4. Primary and above
-	5	14	-	4	3	-	-	5. Matric & pre-university
-	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	6. Diploma & Certificate
1	1	25	3	1	1	1	1	7. Degree and above
2	8	57	3	8	11	1	1	Total

Table

Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality	Occupation	Total no. of households	No. of households possesing no luxury and costly goods	Number of	
				Wrist watch	Table clock
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bazar Line (Block-1)	Unskilled Manual	5	2	3	-
	Skilled Manual	1	-	1	1
	Small Business	3	1	2	-
	Clerks and Shop Assistants	1	-	1	1
	Cultivator	1	-	1	1
	Unclassified	3	-	3	-
Medical Colony (Block-2)	Unskilled Manual	3	1	2	1
	Skilled Manual	6	1	5	2
	Small Business	3	-	3	-
	Clerks and Shop Assistants	3	-	3	2
	Highly professional & salaried post	2	-	2	-
	Cultivator	1	-	1	-
ALC Line (Block-3)	Unskilled Manual	10	3	7	-
	Skilled Manual	2	1	1	-
	Lowest Professional Primary teacher	2	-	2	1
	Small Business	2	-	2	2
	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	2	-	2	-
	Clerks & Shop Assistant	1	-	1	-
	Intermediate, Secondary teacher	1	-	1	1

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and occupation of head of household

households possesing			Others						Locality
Transistor	Television	Gramo-phone/ record player	Tape reco-rder	Sewing machine	Camera	Bicycle	Car	Jeep	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block-1)
1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block-2)
6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	ALC Line (Block-3)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality	Occupation	Total no. of households	No. of households possesing no luxury and costly goods	Number of	
				Wrist watch	Table clock
1	2	3	4	5	6
Police Colony (Block-5)	Unskilled Manual	3	-	3	-
	Skilled Manual	3	-	3	-
	Small Business	1	1	-	-
	Clerks & Shop Assistant	1	-	1	1
	Lowest professional and administrative	1	-	1	-
	Medium Business	3	-	3	2
	Highly professional and salaried post	4	-	4	3
	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	2	-	2	-
	Unclassified	3	-	2	2
Club road (Block-5)	Skilled Manual	2	-	2	-
	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	2	-	2	2
	Clerks and Shop Assistant	6	-	6	6
	Intermediate, professional & related post, Secondary teacher	4	-	4	3
	Higher professional & Salaried Posts	3	-	3	-
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)	Unskilled Manual	9	-	7	1
	Skilled Manual	11	1	10	1
	Small Business	2	-	2	1
	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	1	-	1	-

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and occupation of head of household

households possesing			Others						Locality
Transistor	Television	Gramo-phone/ record player	Tape reco-rder	Sewing machine	Camera	Bicycle	Car	Jeep	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Police Colony (Block-4)
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
4	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Club road (Block-5)
2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	2	4	1	-	3	-	-	
4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)
9	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality	Occupation	Total no. of households	No. of households possesing no luxury and costly goods	Number of	
				Wrist watch	Table clock
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Clerks and Shop assistants	2	-	2	-
	Medium Business	3	-	3	2
Political Colony (Block-7)	Skilled Manual	2	-	2	1
	Highly Skilled and supervisory manual	2	-	2	-
	Clerks & Shop Assitants	2	-	2	1
	Highly professional and salaried posts	3	-	3	1
Staff Quarters (Block-8)	Unskilled Manual	8	1	7	-
	Skilled Manual	8	-	8	2
	Lowest professional and administrative	3	-	3	1
	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	6	-	6	1
	Clerks & Shop assistants	4	-	4	2
	Medium Business	4	-	3	-
	Higher professional and Salaried posts	2	-	2	-
	Non-workers	1	-	1	-
Agril. farm Colony (Block-9)	Unskilled Manual	3	-	3	-
	Medium Business	1	-	1	1
Education & Officers Colony	Unskilled Manual	5	4	1	-

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and occupation of head of household

households possesing			Others						Locality
Transistor	Television	Gramo-phone/ record player	Tape reco-rder	Sewing machine	Camera	Bicycle	Car	Jeep	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block-7)
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff Quarters (Block-8)
6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)
1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Education & Officers Colony

Table

Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality	Occupation	Total no. of households	No. of households possesing no luxury and costly goods	Number of	
				Wrist watch	Table clock
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Block-10)	Skilled Manual	8	-	8	2
	Lowest Professional and administrative	2	-	2	-
	Small Business	2	-	2	-
	Clerks and Shop assistant	1	-	1	1
	Intermediate Professional & related posts, Secondary teacher etc.	4	-	2	-
	Medium Business	3	-	3	-
	Highly Professional & salaried posts	7	-	7	1
	Unclassified	2	-	2	-
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	Unskilled Manual	4	1	3	-
	Skilled Manual	1	-	1	-
	Highly skilled & Supervisory Manual	4	-	4	1
	Clerks & Shop assistants	2	-	2	-
	Intermediate Professional and related posts, Secondary teacher etc.	3	-	3	1
	Unclassified	3	-	3	-
	Total	218	17	197	52

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and occupation of head of household

households possesing			Others						Locality
Transistor	Television	Gramo-phone/ record player	Tape reco-rder	Sewing machine	Camera	Bicycle	Car	Jeep	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
8	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	(Block-10)
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Block-11)
4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
163	2	8	57	8	3	11	1	1	Total

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Name of the Person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Block-1 Bazar Line	Mrs. Pratima Das	F	Kayastha	IX	Govt. Service
	Shri. B. Sarma	M	Brahmin	V	Business
	Shri. S. Gogoi	M	Ahom	X	Govt. Service
	Shri.S. Nath	M	Jogi	VIII	Business
	Shri. T. Paul	M	Kayastha	IX	Business
Block-2 Medical Colony	Dr. A.C. Dey	M	Kayastha	M.B.B.S.	Govt. Service
	Shri. B.N. Phukan	M	Ahom	M.B.B.S.	Govt. Service
	Shri. K.P. Modi	M	Brahmin	B. Sc.	Business
	Shri. K. Kakati	M	Kalita	P.U.	Govt. Service
	Shri. T. Kaishe	M	Miju Mishmi	Illiterate	Cultivator
Block-3 ALC Line	Md. Muslim	M	Muslim	B.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. G.L. Saxena	M	Hindu Saxena	M.Sc.	Govt. Service
	Shri. S. Tayeng	M	Adi	B.A.	Public Leader
	Shri.K. Koong	M	Miju Mishmi	B.A.	Public Leader
	Shri. N. Chai	M	Miju Mishmi	B.A.	Business
Block-4 Police Colony	Shri. D. K. Dutta	M	Kayastha	B.A.	Govt.Service
	Shri. D. Sharma	M	Brahmin	M.Sc.	Govt.Service
	Shri. G.P. Sukla	M	Brahmin	NA	Govt.Service
	Shri. K. Romar	M	Nadar	M.Sc.	Govt.Service
	Shri.K.C. Patgiri	M	Kalita	B.A.	Govt. Service

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respected persons in the neighbourhood

Number of person by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Kaibarta S.C.	Adi S.T.	Kachari S.T.	Munda S.T.	Apatani S.T.	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe				
	Singpho S.T.	Gallong S.T.	Nissi S.T.	Miju Mishmi S.T.	Mizo S.T.
1	12	13	14	15	16
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	-	2	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

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respected persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Rajoriya.	Ahom.	
17	18	19	20	21	1
-	1	-	-	-	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	2	1	-	-	-Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	1	-	-	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most respectable				
	Gorkha	Koch	Jat	Jain	Muslim
1	22	23	24	25	26
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	1	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	1	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	1	-	-	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

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respected persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Contractor (Building)	Store Keeper	Contractor & Cane furniture maker	Cultivator	Health Asstt. (Govt.)	
27	28	29	30	31	1
1	1	1	1	-	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	-Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Tailor (General)	Govt. Doctor	Govt. Nurse	Police Constable	Mali (Govt.)
1	32	33	34	35	36
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	1	1	1	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-		-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	-	-		3	1
	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Private Carpenter	Business	SBI Clerk	SBI Probationary Officer	Govt. Labour	
37	38	39	40	41	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	1	1	1	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Log (Forest) Contractor	U.D.C.	Circle Officer	A.S.I. (Police)	Dist. Malaria Officer
1	42	43	44	45	46
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Junior Engineer (Govt.)	Peon (Govt.)	Mechanic (Govt.)	Salesman (Co-op.)	Govt. Sanitary Inspector	
47	48	49	50	51	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most influential					
	L.D.C.	Works Inspector	Teacher	Truck Driver	Accountant (Govt.)	Engineer (Govt.)
1	52	53	54	55	56	57
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by educational level naming person at Col. 2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Illiterate	Literate (Without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation /Secondary	
58	59	60	61	62	1
2	-	-	1	1	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	2	2	Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	1	1	-	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	1	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by educational level naming person at				
	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate Pre-University	Non Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate Degree other than technic-al degree	Post Graduate Degree Other than technical degree
1	63	64	65	66	67
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	1	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	-	-	-	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

at Col.2 as most respectable			Number of persons by sex naming person at Col. 2 as most respectable		Neighbourhood
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or postgraduate					
Engineering Technology		Medicine	M	F	
68		69	70	71	1
-		-	3	1	Block-1 Bazar Line
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	
-		1	5	1	Block-2 Medical Colony
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	
-		-	5	1	Block-3 ALC Line
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	
-		-	5	-	Block-4 Police Colony
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Name of the Person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Block-5 Club Road	Shri. B. Bhattacharyya	M	Brahmin	B.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. M.K. Kurian	M	Christian	B.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. P. Lomkhan	M	Non-tribal Adi	B.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. S. Yamdo	M	Nissi	B.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. D. Borgohain	M	Ahom	B.A.	Govt. Service
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	Smt.H.N. Bora	M	Ahom	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. B.R. Borgohain	M	Ahom	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. J. Roy	M	Kayastha	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. A. Talukdar	M	Kalita	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. N.C. Biswas	M	Kaystha	Matric	Govt. Service
Block-7 Political Colony	Smt. S.Goswami	F	Brahmin	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. P. C. Sarma	M	Brahmin	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. P.Kalita	M	Kalita	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. U.N. Borgohain	M	Ahom	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. R. Bose	M	Kayastha	I. Sc.	Govt. Service
Block-8 Staff Quarters	Shri. S. Deori	M	Deori	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. P. C. Bora	M	Kayastha	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. K.C. Bora	M	Kayastha	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. A.K.C. Pillai	M	Kayastha	B.Sc.	Govt. Service
	Shri. K.C. Deori	M	Deori	Matric	Govt. Service

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

Number of person by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Kaibarta S.C.	Adi S.T.	Kachari S.T.	Munda S.T.	Apatani S.T.	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	1	Block-5 Club Road
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	Block-7 Political Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe				
	Singpho S.T.	Gallong S.T.	Nissi S.T.	Miju Mishmi S.T.	Mizo S.T.
1	12	13	14	15	16
Block-5 Club Road	-	1	1	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Rajoriya.	Ahom.	
17	18	19	20	21	1
-	3	-	-	-	Block-5 Club Road
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	Block-6 Grade IV Staff
-	-	-	-	-	Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	1	-	1	Block-7 Political Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	2	-	-	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most respectable				
	Gorkha	Koch	Jat	Jain	Muslim
1	22	23	24	25	26
Block-5 Club Road	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	2	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Contractor (Building)	Store Keeper	Contractor & Cane furniture maker	Cultivator	Health Asstt. (Govt.)	
27	28	29	30	31	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-5 Club Road
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	Block-6 Grade IV
-	-	-	-	-	Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-7 Poltical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Tailor (General)	Govt. Doctor	Govt. Nurse	Police Constable	Mali (Govt.)
1	32	33	34	35	36
Block-5 Club Road	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Private Carpenter	Business	SBI Clerk	SBI Probationary Officer	Govt. Labour	
37	38	39	40	41	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-5 Clud Road
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-6 Grade IV
-	-	-	-	-	Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-7 Political Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Log (Forest) Contractor	U.D.C.	Circle Officer	A.S.I. (Police)	Dist. Malaria Officer
1	42	43	44	45	46
Block-5 Club Road	-	1	1	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	-	3	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Junior Engineer (Govt.)	Peon (Govt.)	Mechanic (Govt.)	Salesman (Co-op.)	Govt. Sanitary Inspector	
47	48	49	50	51	1
1	-	-	-	-	Block-5 Club Road
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	1	1	-	Block-6 Grade IV
-	-	-	-	-	Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	Block-7 Political Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most influential					
	L.D.C.	Works Inspector	Teacher	Truck Driver	Accountant (Govt.)	Engineer (Govt.)
1	52	53	54	55	56	57
Block-5 Club Road	-	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	1	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	-	2	1	1	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by educational level naming person at Col. 2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Illiterate	Literate (Without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation /Secondary	
58	59	60	61	62	1
-	-	-	-	1	Block-5 Club Road
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	1	Block-6 Grade IV
-	-	-	-	-	Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	3	Block-7 Political Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2	1	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by educational level naming person at				
	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate Pre-University	Non Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate Degree other than technic-al degree	Post Graduate Degree Other than technical degree
1	63	64	65	66	67
Block-5 Club Road	2	-	1	2	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	2	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	2	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	1	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

at Col.2 as most respectable		Number of persons by sex naming person at Col. 2 as most respectable		Neighbourhood
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or postgraduate				
Engineering Technology	Medicine	M	F	
68	69	70	71	1
-	-	6	-	Block-5 Club Road
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	4	1	Block-6 Grade IV
-	-	-	-	Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	4	1	Block-7 Political Colony
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	5	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Name of the Person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	Shri. R.M. Chakraborty	M	Brahmin	B.E.	Contractor
	Shri. G. Gogi	M	Ahom	VI	Govt. Service
	Shri. B. Chetri	M	Brahmin	IV	Govt. Service
	Shri. S. Sarma	M	Brahmin	IV	Govt. Service
	Shri. D. Nath	M	Jogi	V	Govt. Service
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	Shri. J.N. Choudhury	M	Kayastha	B. Com	Govt. Service
	Shri. P.C. Baruah	M	Kayastha	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. J. Tripathi	M	Brahmin	M.A.	Govt. Service
	Md. T.H. Choudhury	M	Muslim	P.U.	Contractor
	Shri. D. Lingi	M	Muslim	VI	Govt. Service
Block-11 Engineering Colony	Shri. M.N. Dutta	M	Kayastha	B.E.	Govt. Service
	Md. A. Marzid	M	Muslim	B.E.	Govt. Service
	Shri. A. Gogoi	M	Ahom	B.E.	Govt. Service
	Shri. N.C. Lohkar	M	Kalita	B.E.	Govt. Service
	Shri. J. Kalita	M	Kalita	B.A.	Govt. Service

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

Number of person by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Kaibarta S.C.	Adi S.T.	Kachari S.T.	Munda S.T.	Apatani S.T.	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-6 Agricultural Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-10 Education & Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	Block-11 Engineering Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe				
	Singpho S.T.	Gallong S.T.	Nissi S.T.	Miju Mishmi S.T.	Mizo S.T.
1	12	13	14	15	16
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Rajoriya.	Ahom.	
17	18	19	20	21	1
3	1	-	-	-	Block-9 Agricultural
-	-	-	-	-	Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
2	1	-	-	-	Block-10 Education &
-	-	-	-	-	Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	1	Block-11 Engineering
-	-	-	-	-	Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most respectable				
	Gorkha	Koch	Jat	Jain	Muslim
1	22	23	24	25	26
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	-	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Contractor (Building)	Store Keeper	Contractor & Cane furniture maker	Cultivator	Health Asstt. (Govt.)	
27	28	29	30	31	1
1	-	-	-	-	Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	Block-10 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-11 Engineering Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Tailor (General)	Govt. Doctor	Govt. Nurse	Police Constable	Mali (Govt.)
1	32	33	34	35	36
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Private Carpenter	Business	SBI Clerk	SBI Probationary Officer	Govt. Labour	
37	38	39	40	41	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-9 Agricultural
-	-	-	-	-	Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-10 Education &
-	-	-	-	-	Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-11 Engineering
-	-	-	-	-	Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Log (Forest) Contractor	U.D.C.	Circle Officer	A.S.I. (Police)	Dist. Malaria Officer
1	42	43	44	45	46
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Junior Engineer (Govt.)	Peon (Govt.)	Mechanic (Govt.)	Salesman (Co-op.)	Govt. Sanitary Inspector	
47	48	49	50	51	1
-	2	-	-	-	Block-9 Agricultural
-	-	-	-	-	Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-10 Education &
-	-	-	-	-	Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	Block-11 Engineering
-	-	-	-	-	Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most influential					
	L.D.C.	Works Inspector	Teacher	Truck Driver	Accountant (Govt.)	Engineer (Govt.)
1	52	53	54	55	56	57
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	-	-	2	1	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	1	1	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Contd.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by educational level naming person at Col. 2 as most respectable					Neighbourhood
Illiterate	Literate (Without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation /Secondary	
58	59	60	61	62	1
1	-	2	-	-	Block-9 Agricultural
-	-	-	-	-	Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	1	Block-10 Education &
-	-	-	-	-	Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	1	Block-11 Engineering
-	-	-	-	-	Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by educational level naming person at				
	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate Pre-University	Non Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate Degree other than technic-al degree	Post Graduate Degree Other than technical degree
1	63	64	65	66	67
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	1	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

131 (Concld.)

respected persons in the neighbourhood

at Col.2 as most respectable		Number of persons by sex naming person at Col. 2 as most respectable		Neighbourhood
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or postgraduate				
Engineering Technology	Medicine	M	F	
68	69	70	71	1
1	-	4	-	Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	5	-	Block-12 Education & Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
2	-	5	-	Block-11 Engineering Colony
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Name of the Person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Block-1 Bazar Line	Shri. M. Sharma	M	Brahmin	VIII	Business
	Shri. P. Borah	M	Keot	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. J. Kri	M	Miju Mishmi	IX	Business
	Shri. H. R. Das	M	Kayastha	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. S. Kri	M	Miju Mishmi	Matric	Business
Block-2 Medical Colony	Shri. B.N. Phukon	M	Ahom	M.B.B.S.	Govt. Doctor
	Shri. K.P. Modi	M	Brahmin	B. Sc.	Business
	Shri. R.S. Singh	M	Rajput	VII	Business
	Shri. K. Kakati	M	Kalita	P.U.	Govt. Service
	Shri. L.N. Singpho	M	Singpho	VI	Business
Block-3 ALC Line	Md. Muslim	M	Muslim	B.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. A. Haqne	M	Muslim	IX	Govt. Service
	Shri. S.L. Saxena	M	Hindu Saxena	M. Sc.	Govt. Service
	Shri. D. Singh	M	Jat	IX	Business
	Shri. T. Gohain	M	Ahom	V	Business
Block-4 Police Colony	Shri. N. Chai	M	Miju Mishmi	B.A.	Business
	Shri. B. N. Sharma	M	Brahmin	IX	Business
	Shri. S. Chai	M	Miju Mishmi	B.A.	Contractor
	Shri. M.M. Borah	M	Keot	X	Business
	Shri. D. Kakoty	M	Kalita	B.A.	Govt. Service

132

influential persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most Influential					Neighbourhood
Kaibarta S.C.	Adi S.T.	Kachari S.T.	Munda S.T.	Apatani S.T.	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe				
	Singpho S.T.	Gallong S.T.	Nissi S.T.	Miju Mishmi S.T.	Mizo S.T.
1	12	13	14	15	16
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	-	2	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Rajoriya.	Ahom.	
17	18	19	20	21	1
-	1	-	-	-	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	2	1	-	-	-Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	1	-	-	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most Influential				
	Gorkha	Koch	Jat	Jain	Muslim
1	22	23	24	25	26
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	1	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	1	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	1	-	-	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Contractor (Building)	Store keeper	Contractor & Cane furniture maker	Cultivator	Health Asstt. (Govt.)	
27	28	29	30	31	1
1	1	1	1	-	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	-Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-		-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Tailor (General)	Govt. Doctor	Govt. Nurse	Police Constable	Mali (Govt.)
1	32	33	34	35	36
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	1	1	1	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	-	-	-	3	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Private Carpenter	Business	SBI Clerk	SBI Probationary Officer	Govt. Labour	
37	38	39	40	41	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	1	1	1	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Log (Forest) Contractor	U.D.C.	Circle Officer	A.S.I. (Police)	Dist. Malaria Officer
1	42	43	44	45	46
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Junior Engineer (Govt.)	Peon (Govt.)	Mechanic (Govt.)	Salesman (Co-op.)	Govt. Sanitary Inspector	
47	48	49	50	51	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most influential					
	L.D.C.	Works Inspector	Teacher	Truck Driver	Accountant (Govt.)	Engineer (Govt.)
1	52	53	54	55	56	57
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by education level naming person at Col. 2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Illiterate	Literate (Without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation /Secondary	
58	59	60	61	62	1
2	-	-	1	1	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	2	2	Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	1	1	-	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	1	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by educational level naming person at				
	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate Pre-University	Non Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate Degree other than technic-al degree	Post Graduate Degree Other than technical degree
1	63	64	65	66	67
Block-1 Bazar Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-2 Medical Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-3 ALC Line	1	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-4 Police Colony	-	-	-	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

influential persons in the neighbourhood

at Col.2 as most influential		Number of persons by sex naming person at Col. 2 as most respectable		Neighbourhood
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or postgraduate				
Engineering Technology	Medicine	M	F	
68	69	70	71	1
-	-	3	1	Block-1 Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	1	5	1	Block-2 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	5	1	Block-3 ALC Line
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	5	-	Block-4 Police Colony
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Name of the Person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Block-5 Club Road	Shri. S. Yamdo	M	Nissi	B.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. S.K. Khanna	M	Hindu Khanna	B.E.	Govt. Service
	Shri. C.R. Biswas	M	Kayastha	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. A.K. Dhar	M	Kayastha	B. Com	Govt. Service
	Shri. R.K. Main	M	Khamti	Matric	Govt. Service
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	Smt. N. Lepcha	F	Lepcha	B.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. A.K. Pathak	M	Kalita	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. J.N. Bora	M	Keot	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. D.N. Sarma	M	Brahmin	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. S. Das	M	Kaystha	Matric	Govt. Service
Block-7 Political Colony	Shri. S.K. Bhattacharyya	M	Brahmin	P.U.	Govt. Service
	Shri. J.M. Biswas	M	Brahmin	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. P.K. Bhattacharyya	M	Brahmin	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. M.R. Deori	M	Deori	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. A.K. Paul	M	Kayastha	Matric	Govt. Service
Block-8 Staff Quarters	Shri. J.M. Tangu	M	Adi	B.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. B. Bhattacharyya	M	Brahmin	B.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. S.S. Saha	M	Kayastha	M.B.B.S.	Govt. Doctor
	Shri. P. Dey	M	Kayastha	M.B.B.S.	Govt. Doctor
	Shri. B.M. Mazumdar	M	Kayastha	Matric	Business

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Kaibarta S.C.	Adi S.T.	Kachari S.T.	Munda S.T.	Apatani S.T.	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	1	Block-5 Club Road
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	Block-7 Political Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe				
	Singpho S.T.	Gallong S.T.	Nissi S.T.	Miju Mishmi S.T.	Mizo S.T.
1	12	13	14	15	16
Block-5 Club Road	-	1	1	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most Influential					Neighbourhood
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Rajoriya.	Ahom.	
17	18	19	20	21	1
-	3	-	-	-	Block-5 Club Road
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	Block-6 Grade IV Staff
-	-	-	-	-	Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	1	-	1	Block-7 Poiitical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	2	-	-	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most Influential				
	Gorkha	Koch	Jat	Jain	Muslim
1	22	23	24	25	26
Block-5 Club Road	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	2	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Contractor (Building)	Store keeper	Contractor & Cane furniture maker	Cultivator	Health Asstt. (Govt.)	
27	28	29	30	31	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-5 Club Road
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	Block-6 Grade IV
-	-	-	-	-	Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-7 Poltical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Tailor (General)	Govt. Doctor	Govt. Nurse	Police Constable	Mali (Govt.)
1	32	33	34	35	36
Block-5 Club Road	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Private Carpenter	Business	SBI Clerk	SBI Probationary Officer	Govt. Labour	
37	38	39	40	41	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-5 Clud Road
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-6 Grade IV
-	-	-	-	-	Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-7 Political Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Log (Forest) Contractor	U.D.C.	Circle Officer	A.S.I. (Police)	Dist. Malaria Officer
1	42	43	44	45	46
Block-5 Club Road	-	1	1	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	-	3	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Junior Engineer (Govt.)	Peon (Govt.)	Mechanic (Govt.)	Salesman (Co-op.)	Govt. Sanitary Inspector	
47	48	49	50	51	1
1	-	-	-	-	Block-5 Club Road
-		-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	1	1	-	Block-6 Grade IV
-	-	-	-	-	Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	Block-7 Political Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most influential					
	L.D.C.	Works Inspector	Teacher	Truck Driver	Accountant (Govt.)	Engineer (Govt.)
1	52	53	54	55	56	57
Block-5 Club Road	-	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	1	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	-	2	1	1	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by education level naming person at Col. 2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Illiterate	Literate (Without educational leve)l	Primary	Middle	Matriculation /Secondary	
58	59	60	61	62	1
-	-	-	-	1	Block-5 Club Road
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	1	Block-6 Grade IV
-	-	-	-	-	Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	3	Block-7 Political Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2	1	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by educational level naming person at				
	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate Pre-University	Non Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate Degree other than technic-al degree	Post Graduate Degree Other than technical degree
1	63	64	65	66	67
Block-5 Club Road	2	-	1	2	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-6 Grade IV Staff Colony	2	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-7 Political Colony	2	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-8 Staff Quarters	1	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

at Col.2 as most influential		Number of persons by sex naming person at Col. 2 as most respectable		Neighbourhood
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or postgraduate				
Engineering Technology	Medicine	M	F	
68	69	70	71	1
-	-	6	-	Block-5 Club Road
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	4	1	Block-6 Grade IV
-	-	-	-	Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	4	1	Block-7 Political Colony
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	5	-	Block-8 Staff Quarters
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Name of the Person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	Shri. B.B. Chatri	M	Brahmin	-	Govt. Service
	Shri. D. Das	M	Kayastha	VI	Govt. Service
	Shri. S. Riba	M	Adi	III	Govt. Service
	Shri. L. Choudhury	M	Brahmin	VII	Govt. Service
	Shri. A. Das	M	Kayastha	VII	Govt. Service
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	Shri. P.K. Sarma	M	Brahmin	M.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. K.K. Mazumdar	M	Kayastha	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. M.M. Phukan	M	Ahom	Matric	Govt. Service
	Shri. G. Kumar	M	Hindu Kumar	M. Sc.	Teacher
	Shri. U.K. Dihingiya	M	Ahom	P.U.	Govt. Service
Block-11 Engineering Colony	Shri. N. Saikia	M	Koch	B.E.	Engineer
	Shri. B. Sharma	M	Brahmin	B.A.	Govt. Service
	Shri. R. Kumar	M	Hindu Kumar	B.E.	Engineer
	Shri. N. Singh	M	Jat	Dip. Civil Engineering	Engineer
	Shri. P.P. Singh	M	Rajoriya	B.E.	Engineer

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most Influential					Neighbourhood
Kaibarta S.C.	Adi S.T.	Kachari S.T.	Munda S.T.	Apatani S.T.	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-6 Agricultural
-	-	-	-	-	Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-10 Education &
-	-	-	-	-	Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	Block-11 Engineering
-	-	-	-	-	Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-		-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe				
	Singpho S.T.	Gallong S.T.	Nissi S.T.	Miju Mishmi S.T.	Mizo S.T.
1	12	13	14	15	16
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Rajoriya.	Ahom.	
17	18	19	20	21	1
3	1	-	-	-	Block-9 Agricultural
-	-	-	-	-	Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
2	1	-	-	-	Block-10 Education &
-	-	-	-	-	Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	1	Block-11 Engineering
-	-	-	-	-	Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at Col.2 as most Influential				
	Gorkha	Koch	Jat	Jain	Muslim
1	22	23	24	25	26
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	-	-		-	2
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Contractor (Building)	Store keeper	Contractor & Cane furniture maker	Cultivator	Health Asstt. (Govt.)	
27	28	29	30	31	1
1	-	-	-	-	Block-9 Agricultural
-	-	-	-	-	Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	Block-10 Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-11 Engineering
-	-	-	-	-	Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Tailor (General)	Govt. Doctor	Govt. Nurse	Police Constable	Mali (Govt.)
1	32	33	34	35	36
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Private Carpenter	Business	SBI Clerk	SBI Probationary Officer	Govt. Labour	
37	38	39	40	41	1
-	-	-	-	-	Block-9 Agricultural
-	-	-	-	-	Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-10 Education &
-	-	-	-	-	Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-11 Engineering
-	-	-	-	-	Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category				
	Log (Forest) Contractor	U.D.C.	Circle Officer	A.S.I. (Police)	Dist. Malaria Officer
1	42	43	44	45	46
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

naming person at Col.2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Junior Engineer (Govt.)	Peon (Govt.)	Mechanic (Govt.)	Salesman (Co-op.)	Govt. Sanitary Inspector	
47	48	49	50	51	1
2	-	-	-	-	Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Block-10 Education & Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	Block-11 Engineering Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by occupational category naming person at Col.2 as most influential					
	L.D.C.	Works Inspector	Teacher	Truck Driver	Accountant (Govt.)	Engineer (Govt.)
1	52	53	54	55	56	57
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	-	-	2	1	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	1	1	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

Number of persons by education level naming person at Col. 2 as most influential					Neighbourhood
Illiterate	Literate (Without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation /Secondary	
58	59	60	61	62	1
1	-	2	-	-	Block-9 Agricultural
-	-	-	-	-	Farm Line
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	1	Block-10 Education &
-	-	-	-	-	Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	1	Block-11 Engineering
-	-	-	-	-	Colony
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most

Neighbourhood	Number of persons by educational level naming person at				
	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate Pre-University	Non Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate Degree other than technic-al degree	Post Graduate Degree Other than technical degree
1	63	64	65	66	67
Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-10 Education & Officers Colony	1	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Block-11 Engineering Colony	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

132 (Contd.)

Influential persons in the neighbourhood

at Col.2 as most influential		Number of persons by sex naming person at Col. 2 as most respectable		Neighbourhood
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or postgraduate				
Engineering Technology	Medicine	M	F	
68	69	70	71	1
1	-	4	-	Block-9 Agricultural Farm Line
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	5	-	Block-12 Education & Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
2	-	5	-	Block-11 Engineering Colony
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of five most respectable

Town	Name of the Person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tezu	Sri R.M. Chakravarty	M	Brahmin	B.E.	Contractor
	Sri J. Tripathi	M	Brahmin	M.A.	Principal Govt. Higher Secondary School
	Sri Radhesyam Sharma	M	Brahmin	X	Business
	Sri K. Modi	M	Brahmin	B.Sc.	Business
	Sri S. Chai	M	Miju Mishmi	B.A.	Business

133

persons in the town

Number of persons by caste/tribe naming person at col-2 as most respectable										Town
Caste / Tribe										
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Ahom	Gorkha	Jat	Muslim	Miju	Khamti	Adi	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tezu

Table

Particulars of five most respectable

Town	Name of the Person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tezu	Sri R.M. Chakravarty	M	Brahmin	B.E.	Contractor
	Sri J. Tripathi	M	Brahmin	M.A.	Principal Govt. Higher Secondary School
	Sri Radhesyam Sharma	M	Brahmin	X	Business
	Sri K. Modi	M	Brahmin	B.Sc.	Business
	Sri S. Chai	M	Miju Mishmi	B.A.	Business

133 (Contd.)

persons in the town

Number of persons by occupational category naming person at col-2 as most respectable												Town
Occupation												
Nurse	Doctor	Business	Bank Officer	U.D.C.	Peon	L.D.C.	Construction (Building) Contractor	Truck Driver	Teacher	Junior Engineer	Engineer	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tezu

Table

Particulars of five most respectable

Town	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tezu	Sri R.M. Chakravarty	M	Brahmin	B.E.	Contractor
	Sri J. Tripathi	M	Brahmin	M.A.	Principal Govt. Higher Secondary School
	Sri Radhesyam Sharma	M	Brahmin	X	Business
	Sri K. Modi	M	Brahmin	B.Sc.	Business
	Sri S. Chai	M	Miju Mishmi	B.A.	Business

133 (Conld.)

persons in the town

number of persons by educational level naming person at col-2 as most respectable								No. of Persons by sex naming persons at col-2 as most respectable		Town
Education										
Illiterate	Middle	Matric	P.U.	M.A..	Diploma not equal to degree	B.E.	Medicine	M	F	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	10	2	Tezu

Table

Particulars of five most respectable

Town	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tezu	Sri S. Tayeng	M	Digaru Mishmi	M.A.	Social Worker
	Sri Subrang Tayeng	M	Digaru Mishmi	B.A.	Business
	Sri K Krong	M	Mishmi	B.A.	Minister
	Sri N. Chai	M	Mishmi	B.A.	Business
	Sri B. Majumdar	M	Kayastha	Matric	Business

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persons in the town

Number of persons by caste/tribe naming person at col-2 as most influential										Town
Caste / Tribe										
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Ahom	Gorkha	Jat	Muslim	Miju Mishmi	Khamti	Adi	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tezu

Table

Particulars of five most respectable

Town	Name of the Person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tezu	Sri S. Tayeng	M	Digaru Mishmi	M.A.	Social Worker
	Sri Subrang Tayeng	M	Digaru Mishmi	B.A.	Business
	Sri K Krong	M	Mishmi	B.A.	Minister
	Sri N. Chai	M	Mishmi	B.A.	Business
	Sri B. Majumdar	M	Kayastha	Matric	Business

134 (Contd.)

persons in the town

Number of persons by caste/tribe naming person at col-2 as most influential												Town
Occupation												
Nurse	Doctor	Business	Bank Officer	U.D.C.	Peon	L.D.C.	Constructor (Building Construction)	Truck Driver	Teacher	Junior Engineer	Engineer	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tezu

Table

Particulars of five most respectable

Town	Name of the Person	Sex	Caste/Tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tezu	Sri S. Tayeng	M	Digaru Mishmi	M.A.	Social Worker
	Sri Subrang Tayeng	M	Digaru Mishmi	B.A.	Business
	Sri K Krong	M	Mishmi	B.A.	Minister
	Sri N. Chai	M	Mishmi	B.A.	Business
	Sri B. Majumdar	M	Kayastha	Matric	Business

134 (Contd.)

persons in the town

Number of persons by educational level naming person at col-2 as most influential								No. of persons by sex naming persons at Col-2 as most influential		Town
Education										
Illiterate	Middle	Matric	P.U.	M.A..	Diploma not equal to degree	B.E.	Medicine	M	F	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	10	2	Tezu

Table

Leisure time activity of workers

Locality	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex		
		0 - 14		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Bazar Line (Block-1)	Performing household duty	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-
Medical Colony (Block-2)	Performing household duty	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-
ALC Line (Block-3)	Performing household duty	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-
Police Colony (Block-4)	Performing household duty	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-
	Practice homeopathy	-	-	-
Club Road (Block-5)	Performing household duty	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-

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by locality, age and sex

Age and Sex						Occupation
15-19			20-24			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block-1)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block-2)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	ALC Line (Block-3)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Policel Colony (Block-4)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block-5)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Leisure time activity of workers

Locality	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex					
		25-34			35-44		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bazar Line (Block-1)	Performing household duty	-	-	-	5	1	4
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-	1	1	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	1	1	-	-	-	-
Medical Colony (Block-2)	Performing household duty	6	3	3	2	2	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-	2	2	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	1	1	-	-	-	-
ALC Line (Block-3)	Performing household duty	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	3	3	-	5	5	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	3	3	-	5	4	1
Police Colony (Block-4)	Performing household duty	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	3	3	-	1	1	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	2	2	-	3	3	-
	Practice homeopathy	-	-	-	1	1	-
Club Road (Block-5)	Performing household duty	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-	4	4	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	3	3	-	3	3	-

135 (Contd.)

by locality, age and sex

Age and sex						Occupation
45-59			60 +			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
18	19	20	21	22	23	1
1	1	-	-	-	-	Bazar Line (Block-1)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	Medical Colony (Block-2)
1	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	ALC Line (Block-3)
2	2	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Policel Colony (Block-4)
1	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Club Road (Block-5)
4	4	-	-	-	-	
2	2	-	-	-	-	

Table

Leisure time activity of workers

Locality	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex		
		0 - 14		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)	Performing household duty	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-
Political Colony (Block-7)	Performing household duty	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-
	Coaching to children	-	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block-8)	Performing household duty	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-
	Knitting Works i.e Making of woollen garments	-	-	-
Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)	Performing Household duty	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-
Education & Officers Colony (Block-10)	Performing household duty	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-
	Performing social activities	-	-	-

135 (Contd.)

by Locality, Age and Sex

Age and Sex						Occupation
15-19			20-24			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
2	2	-	2	2	-	Grade IV Staff Colony
-	-	-	-	-	-	(Block-6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	1	Political Colony (Block-7)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff Quarters (Block-8)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	1	-	Education & Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	-	-	(Block-10)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	6	-	2	2	-	

Table

Leisure time activity of workers

Locality	Description of leisure time activity	Age and sex					
		25-34			35-44		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)	Performing household duty	3	2	1	1	-	1
	Work in kitchen garden	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	2	1	1	-	-	-
Political Colony (Block-7)	Performing household duty	4	1	3	1	1	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Coaching to children	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Quarters (Block-8)	Performing household duty	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	2	2	-	5	5	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	4	4	-	1	1	-
	Knitting works i.e Making of woollen garments	-	-	-	1	-	1
Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)	Performing household duty	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education & Officers Colony (Block-10)	Performing household duty	11	11	-	11	11	-
	Work in kitchen garden	3	3	-	2	2	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	5	4	1	2	2	-
	Performing social activities	-	-	-	1	1	-

135 (contd.)

by locality, age and sex

Age and sex						Occupation
45-59			60 +			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
18	19	20	21	22	23	1
3	3	-	-	-	-	Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Political Colony (Block-7)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	Staff Quarters (Block-8)
2	2	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)
1	1	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	Education & Officers Colony (Block-10)
2	2	-	-	-	-	
4	4	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Leisure time activity of workers

Locality	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex		
		0 - 14		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	Performing household duty	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-

135 (Concld.)

by locality, age and sex

Age and Sex						Occupation
15-19			20-24			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block-11)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	8	-	7	6	1	Total

Table

Leisure time activity of workers

Locality	Description of leisure time activity	Age and sex					
		25-34			35-44		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	Performing household duty	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Work in kitchen garden	4	4	-	3	3	-
	Reading books, i.e. Newspaper, Magazine etc.	3	3	-	-	-	-
	Total 70	60	10	63	56	7	

135 (Concld.)

by locality, age and sex

Age and sex						Occupation
45-59			60 +			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
18	19	20	21	22	23	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block-11)
3	3	-	-	-	-	
2	2	-	-	-	-	
36	36	-	-	-	-	Total

Table

Leisure time activity as related to

Occupation	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex					
		0 - 14			15 - 19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Unskilled Manual	Performing household duty	-	-	-	2	2	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Social activities	-	-	-	6	6	-
2. Skill Manual	Performing household duty	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Social activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reading magazine etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Small Business	Performing household duty	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Highly Skill and Supervisory manual	Reading books & newspaper etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Clerks and Shop Assistant	Performing household duty	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reading books, newspaper etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Teaching of children	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Intermediate Professional and related posts, Secondary teacher etc.	Reading of books newspapers etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Medium Busines	Performing household duty	-	-	-	-	-	-

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occupation, age and sex

Age and Sex													Occupation
20 - 24			25 - 34			35 - 49			45 - 59				
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		1
2	2	-	5	5	-	7	4	3	3	3	-		Unskilled Manual
-	-	-	9	9	-	6	6	-	7	7	-		
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	8	6	2	5	4	1	4	4	-		Skill Manual
-	-	-	5	5	-	6	6	-	4	4	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-		Lowest Professional and Administrative
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		(e.g. Primary Teacher)
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-		Small Business
-	-	-	3	3	-	4	3	1	3	3	-		Highly Skill and Supervisory manual
2	1	1	8	2	6	1	1	-	-	-	-		Clerks and Shop Assistant
-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-		
-	-	-	5	5	-	4	4	-	4	4	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		
-	-	-	6	4	2	7	7	-	4	4	-		Intermediate Professional and related posts, Second-
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		ary teacher, etc.
-	-	-	6	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-		Medium Business

Table

Leisure time activity as related to

Occupation	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex					
		0 - 14			15 - 19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Reading books, newspapers etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Higher Professional and Supervisory Post	Performing household duty	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reading books, magazine newspaper	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Owners of factories etc.	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Cultivator	Household duty	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	Household duty	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Work in kitchen garden	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reading books, magazine etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Practice homeopathy	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	8	8	-

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occupation, age and sex

Age and Sex													Occupation
20 - 24			25 - 34			35 - 49			45 - 59				
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		1
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Higher professional and Supervisory post
-	-	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Owners of Factories etc.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-		Cultivator
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Pensioners and retired Personnels
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	1	1	-		Unclassified
-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-		
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
7	6	1	70	60	10	63	56	7	36	36	-		Total

Table 137

Knowledge about family planning measures as related to education, religion and caste/tribe of informant

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Educational status	Total number	Number aware of	
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family planning measures
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
1. Brahmin	Illiterate	2	2	2
	Literate upto Matric	10	10	10
	Matric and above	18	18	18
2. Kayastha	Illiterate	7	7	7
	Literate upto Matric	30	30	30
	Matric and above	24	24	24
3. Kalita	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric and above	6	6	6
4. Keot	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Matric and above	1	1	1
5. Mali	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Matric and above	-	-	-
6. Jogi	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	2
	Matric and above	-	-	-

Table 137 (Contd.)

Knowledge about family planning measures as related to education, religion and caste/tribe of informant

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Educational status	Total number	Number aware of	
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family planning measures
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
7. Nadar	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric and above	1	1	1
8. Koch	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Matric and above	-	-	-
9. Kalowar	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric and above	1	1	1
10. Guwala	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Matric and above	-	-	-
11. Rajoriya	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric and above	1	1	1
12. Rajput	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	3	3	3
	Matric and above	2	2	2

Table 137 (Contd.)

Knowledge about family planning measures as related to education, religion and caste/tribe of informant

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Educational status	Total number	Number aware of	
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family planning measures
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
13. Ahom	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Matric and above	3	3	3
14. Gorkha	Illiterate	9	9	7
	Literate upto Matric	11	11	11
	Matric and above	8	8	8
15. Scheduled Caste	Illiterate	3	3	3
	Literate upto Matric	3	3	3
	Matric and above	-	-	-
16. Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	3	3	2
	Literate upto Matric	7	7	7
	Matric and above	2	2	2
Christian				
17. Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric and above	1	1	1

Table 137 (Contd.)

Knowledge about family planning measures as related to education, religion and caste/tribe of informant

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Educational status	Total number	Number aware of	
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family planning measures
1	2	3	4	5
Buddhist				
18. Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric and above	1	1	1
Donipolo				
19. Local Tribal Religion	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric and above	2	2	2
20. Sikh	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Matric and above	1	1	1
21. Buddhist	Illiterate	1	1	1
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric and above	2	2	2
22. Christian	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	4	4	4
	Matric and above	2	2	2

Table 137 (Concld.)

Knowledge about family planning measures as related to education, religion and caste/tribe of informant

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Educational status	Total number	Number aware of	
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family planning measures
1	2	3	4	5
23. Muslim	Illiterate	2	2	2
	Literate upto Matric	7	7	7
	Matric and above	5	5	5
24. Jain	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric and above	1	1	1
Total		192	192	192

Table 138

Table

Knowledge about practice of family planning measures

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Education status	Total number	Number any of whose kins practising			
			Tubectomy	Vesectomy	Condom	Loop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Brahmin	Illiterate	1	-	1	-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	4	3	-	1	-
	Matric & above	13	3	4	-	1
Kayastha	Illiterate	1	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	11	2	1	-	-
	Matric & above	11	1	-	1	-
Kalita	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	-	-	-	-	-
	Matric & above	4	1	1	-	-
Ahom	Illiterate	-	-		-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	-	-	-	-	-
	Matric & above	1	-	-	-	-
Mali	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	1	-	-	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-	-	-

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as related to religion, caste/tribe

Number whose non-kin known persons practising							Religon and Caste/ Tribe of Informant
Tubectomy belonging to religion - Hindu				Vesectomy belonging to religion-Hindu			
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Gorkha	Brahmin	Kayastha	Ahom	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
							Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Kayastha
-	1	1	1	2	2	-	
-	1	1	-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Knowledge about practice of family planning measures

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Vesectomy belong to Hindu religion		Condom belong to religion - Hindu			
	Gorkha	ST	Kayastha	Keot	Gorkha	Muslim
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hindu						
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	2	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

138 (Contd.)

as related to religion, caste/tribe

Number whose non-kin known persons practising Loop/Copati belong to religion - Hindu						Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Keot	Koch	Remarks	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
						Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	3	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Knowledge about practice of family planning measures

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Education status	Total number	Number any of whose kins practising			
			Tubectomy	Vesectomy	Condom	Loop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Rajoria	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	-	-	-	-	-
	Matric & above	1	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	3	-	-	-	-
	Matric & above	3	-	-	-	-
ST	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	1	-	-	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-	-	-
SC	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	1	-	-	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-	-	-
Donipolo Local tribal religion ST	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	2	-	-	-	-
	Matric & above	1	1	-	-	-

138 (Contd.)

as related to religion, caste/tribe

Number whose non kin known persons practising							
Tubectomy belonging to religion - Hindu				Vesectomy belonging to religion-Hindu			Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Gorkha	Brahmin	Kayastha	Ahom	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
							Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ST
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SC
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo - Local tribal religion - ST
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Knowledge about practice of family planning measures

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Vesectomy belong to Hindu religion		Condom belong to religion - Hindu			
	Gorkha	ST	Kayastha	Keot	Gorkha	Muslim
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hindu						
Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donipolo Local Tribal relegion ST	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

138 (Contd.)

as related to religion, caste/tribe

Number whose non-kin known persons practising Loop/Copati belong to religion - Hindu						Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Keot	Koch	Remarks	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
						Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	ST
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	SC
-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo Local Tribal religion
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Knowledge about practice of family planning measures

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Education status	Total number	Number any of whose kins practising			
			Tubectomy	Vesectomy	Condom	Loop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Christian	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	-	-	-	-	-
	Matric & above	1	-	1	-	-
Muslim	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric Standard	-	-	-	-	-
	Matric & above	3	-	-	1	-
	Total	63	11	8	3	1

138 (Concld.)

as related to religion, caste/tribe

Number whose non-kin known persons practising							
Tubectomy belonging to religion - Hindu				Vesectomy belonging to religion-Hindu			Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Gorkha	Brahmin	Kayastha	Ahom	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Christian
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	6	3	2	3	4	1	Total

Table

Knowledge about practice of family planning measures

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Vesectomy belong to Hindu religion		Condom belong to religion - Hindu			
	Gorkha	ST	Kayastha	Keot	Gorkha	Muslim
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Christian	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1	1	4	1	1	1

138 (Concld.)

as related to religion, caste/tribe

Number whose non-kin known persons practising Loop/Copati belong to religion - Hindu						Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant
Brahmin	Kayastha	Kalita	Keot	Koch	Remarks	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Christian
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	-	
3	4	1	1	1		Total

Table

Desirable no. of sons and daughters as reported by married

Relegion and Caste/ Tribe / Community	Educational status	Total numbers	No. reporting desirable		
			Nil	One son	One daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
1. Brahmin	Illiterate	3	-	-	-
	Literate upto matric	12	-	-	-
	Above matric	16	-	-	1
2. Kayastha	Illiterate	8	-	-	-
	Literate upto matric	24	-	-	-
	Above matric	27	-	-	-
3. Kalita	Above matric	5	-	-	-
4. Keot	Above matric	1	-	-	-
5. Mali	Literate upto matric	1	-	-	-
6. Jogi	Literate upto matric	1	-	-	-
7. Nadar	Above matric	1	-	-	-
8. Kalowar	Above matric	1	-	-	-
9. Gowala	Literate upto matric	1	-	-	-
10. Rajoriya	Above matric	1	-	-	-
11. Rajput	Literate upto matric	2	-	-	-
	Above matric	2	-	-	-

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persons classified by religion and caste/Tribe or community and education

number to be					Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
S1+D1	S2+D2	S3+D2	Any No.	Others	
7	8	9	10	11	1
					Hindu
-	1	-	-	2	1. Brahmin
2	5	1	2	2	
8	5	-	-	2	
3	1	-	3	1	2. Kayastha
6	7	-	1	10	
20	4	-	2	1	
2	2	-	-	1	3. Kalita
-	-	-	-	1	4. Keot
-	-	-	-	1	5. Mali
-	1	-	-	-	6. Jogi
-	-	-	-	1	7. Nadar
1	-	-	-	-	8. Kalowar
-	-	-	-	1	9. Guwala
-	-	-	-	1	10. Rajoriya
-	1	-	-	1	11. Rajput
1	1	-	-	-	

Table

Desirable no. of sons and daughters as reported by married

Relegion and Caste/ Tribe / Community	Educational Status	Total numbers	No. reporting desirable		
			Nil	One son	One daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Ahom	Literate upto matric	1	-	-	-
	Above matric	3	-	1	-
13.Gorkha	Illiterate	13	-	-	-
	Literate upto matric	16	-	-	-
	Above matric	5	-	-	-
14. Scheduled Caste	Illiterate	8	-	-	-
	Literate upto matric	4	-	-	-
15. Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	6	-	-	-
	Literate upto matric	5	-	-	-
	Above matric	5	-	-	-
16. Sikh	Literate upto matric	1	-	-	-
	Above matric	1	-	-	-
17. Buddhist	Illiterate	1	-	-	-
	Literate upto matric	1	-	-	-
	Above matric	2	-	-	-
18. Christian	Literate upto matric	6	-	-	-
	Above matric	2	-	-	-

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persons classified by religion and caste/Tribe or community and education

number to be					Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
S1+D1	S2+D2	S3+D2	Any No.	Others	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	1	-	-	-	12. Ahom
1	-	-	-	1	
1	1	3	2	6	13. Gorkha
2	4	2	1	7	
3	1	-	-	1	
-	-	2	3	3	14. Scheduled Caste
1	2	-	-	1	
-	-	1	1	4	15. Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	1	4	
-	3	1	-	1	
-	1	-	-	-	16. Sikh
1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	17. Buddhist
-	1	-	-	-	
1	-	1	-	-	
3	1	-	1	1	18. Christian
1	-	-	-	1	

Table

Desirable no. of sons and daughters as reported by married

Relegion and Caste/ Tribe / Community	Educational status	Total numbers	No. reporting desirable		
			Nil	One son	One daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6
19. Muslim	Illiterate	2	-	-	-
	Literate upto matric	6	-	-	-
	Above matric	4	-	-	-
Total		198	-	1	1

139 (Concld.)

persons classified by religion and caste/tribe or community and education

number to be					Religion and Caste/Tribe Community
S1+D1	S2+D2	S3+D2	Any No.	Others	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	2	-	19. Muslim
2	1	1	1	1	
2	2	-	-	-	
61	46	12	20	57	Total

Table

Reason for considering a number of children as desirable as reported

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community	Educational status	Total number	Children numbering -1	Children numbering - 2
			Reason:- Less burden to maintain the family	Reason:- Because they can easily maintain them
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
1. Brahmin	Illiterate	3	-	-
	Below Matric	12	-	2
	Matric & above	16	1	8
2. Kayastha	illiterate	8	-	3
	Below Matric	24	-	6
	Matric & above	27	-	20
3. Kalita	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	5	-	2
4. Keot	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	1	-	-
5. Mali	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	1	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-

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by persons classified by religion, caste/tribe and education

Children numbering -3	Children numbering -4	Children numbering-5	Children numbering-6	Children any number	Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
Reasons:- Because they can take proper care of their children	Reasons:- Because all the children may not survive	Reasons:- Because they will be the earning members of family in future	Reasons:- Because earning members in the family will be more	No specific reason	
6	7	8	9	10	1
					Hindu
1	2	-	-	-	Brahmin
5	2	1	-	2	
5	2	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	3	Kayastha
7	10	-	-	1	
4	1	-	-	2	
-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	
2	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Reason for considering a number of children as desirable as reported

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community	Educational status	Total number	Children numbering -1	Children numbering - 2
			Reason:- Less burden to maintain the family	Reason:- Because they can easily maintain them
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
6. Jogi	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	1	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-
7. Nadar	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	1	-	-
8. Kalower	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	1	-	1
9. Gowala	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	1	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-
10. Rajoriya	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	1	-	-

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by persons classified by religion, caste/tribe and education

Children numbering -3	Children numbering -4	Children numbering-5	Children numbering-6	Children any number	Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
Reasons:- Because they can take proper care of their children	Reasons:- Because all the children may not survive	Reasons:- Because they will be the earning members of family in future	Reasons:- Because earning members in the family will be more	No specific reason	
6	7	8	9	10	1
-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Rajoria
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	

Table

Reason for considering a number of children as desirable as reported

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community	Educational status	Total number	Children numbering -1	Children numbering - 2
			Reason:- Less burden to maintain the family	Reason:- Because they can easily maintain them
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
11. Rajput	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	2	-	-
	Matric & above	2	-	1
12. Ahom	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	1	-	-
	Matric & above	3	1	1
13. Gorkha	Illiterate	13	-	1
	Below Matric	16	-	2
	Matric & above	5	-	3
14. Scheduled Caste	Illiterate	8	-	-
	Below Matric	4	-	1
	Matric & above	-	-	-
15. Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	6	-	-
	Below Matric	5	-	-
	Matric & above	5	-	-
16. Donipolo Local tribal religion	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-

140 (Contd.)

by persons classified by religion, caste/tribe and education

Children numbering -3	Children numbering -4	Children numbering-5	Children numbering-6	Children any number	Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
Reasons:- Because they can take proper care of their children	Reasons:- Because all the children may not survive	Reasons:- Because they will be the earning members of family in future	Reasons:- Because earning members in the family will be more	No specific reason	
6	7	8	9	10	1
-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
1	1	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
1	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	
1	6	3	-	2	Gorkha
4	6	2	1	1	
1	1	-	-	-	
-	2	2	1	3	Scheduled Caste
2	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	4	1	-	1	Scheduled Tribe
-	4	-	-	1	
3	1	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo Local tribal religion
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Reason for considering a number of children as desirable as reported

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community	Educational status	Total number	Children numbering -1	Children numbering - 2
			Reason:- Less burden to maintain the family	Reason:- Because they can easily maintain them
1	2	3	4	5
17. Sikh	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	1	-	-
	Matric & above	1	-	1
18. Buddhist	Illiterate	1	-	-
	Below Matric	1	-	-
	Matric & above	2	-	1
19. Christian	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Below Matric	6	-	3
	Matric & above	2	-	1
20..Muslim	Illiterate	2	-	-
	Below Matric	6	-	2
	Matric & above	4	-	2
Total		198	2	61

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by persons classified by religion, caste/tribe and education

Children numbering -3	Children numbering -4	Children numbering-5	Children numbering-6	Children any number	Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
Reasons:- Because they can take proper care of their children	*Reasons*:- Because all the children may not survive	*Reasons*:- Because they will be the earning members of family in future	*Reasons*:- Because earning members in the family will be more	*No specific reason*	
6	7	8	9	10	1
-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	Buddhist
1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Christian
1	1	-	-	1	
-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	2	Muslim
1	1	1	-	1	
2	-	-	-	-	
46	55	12	2	20	Total

Table

Aspirations about number of sons and daughters in case of persons with spouse

Religion and Caste/Tribe	No. who are illiterate and who aspire to have sons and daughters				No. who are literate up to have sons &	
	1 son & 1 daughter	1 son & 2 daughter	2 sons & 1 daughters	2 sons & 2 daughters	1 son & 1 daughter	2 sons & 1 daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
1. Brahmin	-	-	-	-	2	2
2. Kayastha	2	1	-	3	4	2
3. Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Keot	-	-	-	-	1	-
5. Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Rajoria	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Gorkha	2	-	-	3	1	1
10. Scheduled Caste	2	-	-	4	-	-
11. Scheduled Tribe	-	-	1	2	-	3
Donipolo						
12. Local Tribal religion	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Buddhist	-	-	-	-	-	1
14. Christian	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Muslim	-	-	-	2	-	-
Total	6	1	1	14	8	9

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alive classified by religion, caste/tribe and education

Matric Standard and who aspire to daughters			Number who are matric and above and who aspire to have sons & daughters				Religion and Caste & Tribe
3 sons & '2 daughters	2 sons & 2 daughters	2 sons & 3 duaghters	1 son & 1 daughter	2 sons & 1 daughter	2 sons & 2 daughters	3 sons	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
							Hindu
-	1	-	8	2	-	1	Brahmin
-	2	-	9	3	2	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Rajoria
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	Ahom
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
1	1	-	1	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
							Donipolo
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Local Tribal religion
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist
-	-	-	2	-	1	-	Christian
1	1	-	-	2	-	-	Muslim
2	7	1	26	9	4	1	Total

Table

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of persons with

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Number of Aspirant informants who belong to Industrial Category as mentioned					
	Category -I Cultivator					Category - II Agriculture Labourers
	Upto 2	3-5	6-7	Upto 8	Any number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
1. Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kayastha	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Rajoria	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Scheduled Tribe	-	1	-	-	-	-
12. Donipolo (Local tribal religion) S.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Buddhist Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Christian	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	-	-	-	-

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spouse alive classified by religion, caste/tribe and industrial category

below and who aspire to have sons and daughters numbering						
Category - III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation orchards and allied activities					Category - IV Mining and quarying	Religion, Caste/Tribe
Upto 2	3-5	6-7	Upto 8	Any number		
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
						Hindu
1	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
-	2	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoria
-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
2	2	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
1	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo (local tribal religion) S.T.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	Christian
-	-	-	-	-	-	Muslim
4	4	-	-	-	-	Total

Table

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of persons with

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Number of aspirant informants who belong to Industrial Category as mentioned					
	Category - V Manufacturing & processing	Category -VI Constructions				
		Upto 2	3-5	6-7	Upto 8	Any number
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu						
1. Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kayastha	-	2	-	-	-	-
3. Kalita	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Keot	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Nadar	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Rajoria	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Ahom	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Donipolo (Local tribal religion) S.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Buddhist Khamti	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Christian	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Muslim	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	-	2	1	-	-	-

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spouse alive classified by religion, caste/tribe and industrial category

below and who aspire to have sons and daughters numbering

Category - VII Trade & Commerce					Religion, Caste/Tribe
Upto 2	3-5	6-7	Upto 8	Any number	
20	21	22	23	24	1
					Hindu
1	1	-	-	-	Brahmin
1	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	Keot
-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	Rajoria
-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	1	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo (Local tribal religion) S.T.
-	-	-	-	-	Buddhist Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	Christian
-	-	-	-	-	Muslim
2	2	-	-	-	Total

Table

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of persons with

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Number of aspirant informants who belong to Industrial Category as mentioned				
	Category -VIII Sport Storage and Communications				
	Upto 2	3-5	6-7	Upto 8	Any Number
1	25	26	27	28	29
Hindu					
1. Brahmin	2	-	-	-	-
2. Kayastha	2	-	-	-	-
3. Kalita	-	-	-	-	-
4. Keot	-	-	-	-	-
5. Nadar	-	-	-	-	-
6. Rajoria	-	-	-	-	-
7. Kalowar	-	-	-	-	-
8. Ahom	-	-	-	-	-
9. Gorkha	1	-	-	-	-
10. Scheduled Caste	-	-	-	-	-
11. Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-
12. Donipolo (Local tribal religion) S.T.	-	-	-	-	-
13. Buddhist Khamti	-	1	-	-	-
14. Christian	-	-	-	-	-
15. Muslim	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	1	-	-	-

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spouse alive classified by religion, caste/tribe and industrial category

below and who aspire to have sons and daughters numbering					
Category - IX Other services					Religion, Caste/Tribe
Upto 2	3-5	6-7	Upto 8	Any number	
30	31	32	33	34	1
					Hindu
6	5	-	-	-	Brahmin
10	11	-	-	-	Kayastha
1	1	-	-	-	Kalita
2	-	-	-	-	Keot
1	-	-	-	-	Nadar
1	-	-	-	-	Rajoria
-	1	-	-	-	Kalowar
1	1	-	-	-	Ahom
3	4	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	2	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	7	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	2	-	-	-	Donipolo (Local tribal religion) S.T.
-				-	Buddhist Khamti
2	1	-	-	-	Christian
-	5	-	-	-	Muslim
27	40	-	-	-	Total

Table

Practice of family planning measures by religion,

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Age group	Number of Males adopting		
		Measure Vesectomy	Measure Condom Nirodh	Measure Rythm self control
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Brahmin	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	3	1	-
	40-49	2	1	-
	50 +	1	-	-
Kayastha	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	1	-	-
	30-39	2	1	2
	40-49	2	1	-
	50 +	1	1	-
Kalita	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	1	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Rajoriya	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-

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caste/tribe, age and sex

Number of Females Adopting			Relegion, Caste/Tribe
Measure Tubectomy	Measure Oral tablets	Measure Loop	
6	7	8	1
			Hindu
-	-	-	Brahmin
1	1	-	
3	1	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Kayastha
-	1	3	
4	3	4	
3	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Kalita
1	1	-	
-	1	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	1	-	
-	-	-	
-		-	
-	-	-	

Table

Practice of family planning measures by religion,

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Industrial category	Number of Males adopting		
		Measure Vesectomy	Measure Condom Nirodh	Measure Rythm self control
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Jogi	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Mali	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	1	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Rajput	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	1	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Ahom	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	1
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-

143 (Contd.)

caste/tribe, age and sex

Numberof females adopting			Relegion, Caste/Tribe
Measure Tubectomy	Measure Oral tablets	Measure Loop	
6	7	8	1
			Hindu
-	-	-	Jogi
-	-	1	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	

Table

Practice of family planning measures by religion,

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Industrial category	Number of males adopting		
		Measure Vesectomy	Measure Condom Nirodh	Measure Rythm self control
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Gorkha	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	1	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Donipolo	Below 20	-	-	-
Local Tribal Religion				
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	1	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Sikh	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-

143 (Contd.)

caste/tribe, age and sex

Number of females adopting			Relegion, Caste/Tribe
Measure Tubectomy	Measure Oral tablets	Measure Loop	
6	7	8	1
			Hindu
-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	1	
2	2	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	1	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Donipolo
-	-	-	Local Tribal Religion
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	
-	1	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	

Table

Practice of family planning measures by religion,

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Industrial category	Number of males adopting		
		Measure Vesectomy	Measure Condom Nirodh	Measure Rythm self control
1	2	3	4	5
Christian	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	1	1	-
	40-49	1	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Muslim	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	1	1	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
		18	9	3

143 (Concld.)

caste/tribe, age and sex

Number of females adopting			Relegion, Caste/Tribe
Measure Tubectomy	Measure Oral tablets	Measure Loop	
6	7	8	1
-	-	-	Christian
-	1	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Muslim
1	1	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
15	14	10	

Table

Practice of family planning measures by religion,

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Educational level	Number of Males adopting		
		Measure Vesectomy	Measure Condom	Measure-Rythm
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Brahmin	Illiterate	2	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	-
	Matric & above	2	-	-
Kayastha	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	4	1	-
	Matric & above	2	2	2
Kalita	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	-	1	-
Ahom	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	1
Mali	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-
Jogi	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-

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caste/tribe, education and sex

Number of Females adopting			Relegion, Caste/Tribe
Measure Tubectomy	Measure Loop	Measure Oral tablets	
6	7	8	1
			Hindu
2	-	-	Brahmin
1	-	1	
1	-	1	
2	-	1	Kayastha
3	3	3	
2	4	-	
-	-	2	Kalita
-	-	-	
1	-	-	
-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Jogi
-	1	-	
-	-	-	

Table

Practice of family planning measures by religion,

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Educational level	Number of Males adopting		
		Measure Vesectomy	Measure Condom	Measure Rythm
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Rajput	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	1	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-
Rajoria	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-
Gorkha	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	1	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-
Sikh	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-
Muslim	Illiterate	1	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	1	-
	Matric & above	-	-	-

144 (Contd.)

caste/tribe, education and sex

Number of Females adopting			Relegion, Caste/Tribe
Measure Tubectomy	Measure Loop	Measure Oral tablets	
6	7	8	1
			Hindu
-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Rajoria
-	-	-	
-	-	1	
2	-	1	Gorkha
-	1	1	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	
-	1	-	
-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	1	
-	-	-	
-	-	-	Muslim
1	-	1	
-	-	-	

Table

Practice of Family Planning Measures by Religion,

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Educational level	Number of Males adopting		
		Measure Vesectomy	Measure Condom	Measure Rythm
1	2	3	4	5
Christian	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	2	-	-
	Matric & above	-	1	-
Donipolo (Local Tribal Religion) S.T.	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric & above	1	-	-
Total		18	9	3

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Caste/Tribe, Education and Sex

Number of Females Adopting			Relegion, Caste/Tribe
Measure Tubectomy	Measure Loop	Measure Oral tablets	
6	7	8	1
-	-	-	Christian
-	-	-	
-	-	1	
-	-	-	Donipolo (Local Tribal Religion) S.T.
-	-	-	
-	-	-	
15	10	14	Total

Table

Practice of family planning measures by religion

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Industrial category	Number of Males adopting		
		Measure vesectomy	Measure Condom	Measure rythm
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Brahmin	VI - Constructions	1	-	-
Brahmin	III - Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities	1	-	-
Brahmin	VII - Trade & Commerce	1	1	-
Brahmin	IX - Other Series	3	1	-
Kayastha	V - Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs	1	-	-
Kayastha	IX - Other Series	5	3	2
Kalita	IX - Other Series	-	1	-
Mali	IX - Other Series	1	-	-
Jogi	IX - Other Series	-	-	-
Rajoriya	IX - Other Series	-	-	-
Rajput	VII - Trade & Commerce	-	1	-
Ahom	IX - Other Series	-	-	1
Gorkha	IX - Other Series	1	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	IX - Other Series	-	-	-
Donipolo Other Tribal Religion	IX - Other Series	1	-	-
Sikh	IX - Other Series	-	-	-
Christian	IX - Other Series	2	1	-
Muslim	IX - Other Series	1	1	-
Total		18	9	3

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and Industrial category and sex

Number of Females Adopting			Relegion, Caste/Tribe
Measure Tubectomy	Measure Loop	Measure Oral Tablets	
6	7	8	1
			Hindu
-	-	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	Brahmin
4	-	2	Brahmin
-	1	1	Kayastha
7	6	3	Kayastha
1	-	2	Kalita
-	-	-	Mali
-	1	-	Jogi
-	-	1	Rajoriya
-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	Ahom
2	1	2	Gorkha
-	1	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	Donipolo Other Tribal Religion
-	-	1	Sikh
-	-	1	Christian
1	-	1	Muslim
15	10	14	Total

Table

Time of practice of family planning measure as related to religion

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Age group	Total number of males who are illiterate and who have practised			Total number of standard and
		During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 years	10+ years	During less than 5 yrs
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Brahmin	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	2	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-	1
	40-49	-	-	-	1
	50 +	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	1
	30-39	-	-	-	2
	40-49	-	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-	-
Kalita	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-	-
Ahom	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-	-

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and caste/tribe, age and education of adoptee (Male)

Males who are upto matric who have practised		Total number of males who are matric and above and who are practised			Religion, Caste/Tribe
5-9 years	10 + years	During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 years	10 years	
7	8	9	10	11	1
					Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	1	
1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	2	-	-	
1	-	-	1	1	
-	1.	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Time of practice of family planning measure as related to religion

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Age group	Total number of males who are illiterate and who have practised			Total number of standard and
		During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 years	10+ years	During less than 5 yrs
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Mali	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-	-
Rajput	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-	1
	40-49	-	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-	-
Christian	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-	1
	40-49	-	-	-	1
	50 +	-	-	-	-

146 (Contd.)

and caste/tribe, age and education of adoptee (Male)

Males who are upto matric who have practised		Total number of males who are matric and above and who are practised			Religion, Caste/Tribe
5-9 years	10 + years	During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 years	10 years	
7	8	9	10	11	1
					Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Christian
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Time of practice of family planning measure as related to religion

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Age group	Total Number pf males who are illiterate and who have practised			Total number of standard and
		During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 years	10+ years	During less than 5 yrs
1	2	3	4	5	6
Muslim	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	1	-	-	1
	40-49	-	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-	-
Donipolo Local tribal religion -ST	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-	-
		1	2	-	9

146 (Concld.)

and caste/tribe, age and education of adoptee (Male)

Males who are upto matric who have practised		Total number of males who are matric and above and who are practised			Religion, Caste/Tribe
5-9 years	10 + years	During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 years	10 years	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo Local tribal religion - ST
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
5	1	7	2	3	

Table

Time of practice of family planning measure as related to religion and

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Age group	Total Number of females who are illiterate and who have practised		
		During less than 5 years	5-9 years	10 + years
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Brahmin	Below - 20	-	-	-
	20-29	1	-	-
	30-39	-	1	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Kayastha	Below - 20	-	-	-
	20-29	1	-	-
	30-39	1	1	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Kalita	Below - 20	-	-	-
	20-29	1	-	-
	30-39	1	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Jogi	Below - 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-		

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caste/tribe, age and education of adoptee (female)

Total number of females who are upto matric standard and who have practised			Total number of females who are matric and above and who have practised			Religion, Caste/Tribe
During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
						Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	1	-	
-	-	1	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
-	1	-	1	1	-	
3	2	1	2	-	1	
1	-	1	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Jogi
-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Time of practice of family planning measure as related to religion and

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Age group	Total Number of females who are illiterate and who have practised		
		During less than 5 years	5-9 years	10 + years
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Rajoria	Below - 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Sikh	Below - 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Gorkha	Below - 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	2	1	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	Below - 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-

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caste/tribe, age and education of adoptee (female)

Total number of females who are upto matric standard and who have practised			Total number of females who are matric and above and who have practised			Religion, Caste/Tribe
During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
						Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Time of practice of family planning measure as related to religion and

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Age group	Total Number of females who are illiterate and who have practised		
		During less than 5 years	5-9 years	10 + years
1	2	3	4	5
Christian	Below - 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Muslim	Below - 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Total		7	3	-

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caste/tribe, age and education of adoptee (female)

Total number of females who are upto matric standard and who have practised			Total number of females who are matric and above and who have practised			Religion, Caste/Tribe
During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During less than 5 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Christian
-	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Muslim
1	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	6	3	9	2	1	Total

Table

Attitude of spouse to the practice of family planning measures as

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Number of practising males who are illiterate and whose wives are also			
	Illiterate and are having		Literate and are having	
	Attitude-1	Attitude-2	Attitude-1	Attitude-2
	To avoid the economic hardship and other problems			
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Brahmin	2	-	-	-
Kayastha	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-
Donipolo- local tribal religion ST	-	-	-	-
Christian	-	-	-	-
Muslim	1	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-

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related to religion, caste/tribe and education

Number of practising males who are literate upto matric standard and whose wives are				Religion, Caste/tribe
Illiterate and are having		Literate upto matric standard and are having		
Attitude-1	Attitude-2	Attitude-1	Attitude-2	
Less economic liability for education of the children		Less economic liability for education of the children		
6	7	8	9	1
				Hindu
1	-	3	-	Brahmin
1	-	4	-	Kayastha
1	-	-	-	Mali
-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	1	-	Rajput
-	-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	-	-	Donipolo local tribal religion ST
-	-	2	-	Christian
-	-	1	-	Muslim
-	-	-	-	Ahom

Table

Attitude of spouse to the practice of family planning measures as

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Number of practising males who are literate upto matric standard and whose wives are		Number of practising males who	
	Other and are having		Illiterate and are having	
	Attitude-1	Attitude-2	Attitude-1	Attitude-2
1	10	11	12	13
Hindu				
Brahmin	-	-	-	-
Kayastha	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-
Kalita	-	-	-	-
Rajput	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-
Donipolo- local tribal religion ST	-	-	-	-
Christian	-	-	-	-
Muslim	-	-	-	-
Ahom	-	-	-	-

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related to religion, caste/tribe and education

Number of practising males who are matric and above and whose wives are				Religion, Caste/tribe
Literate upto matric and are having		Other and are having		
Attitude-1	Attitude-2	Attitude-1	Attitude-2	
To avoid the financial hardship and also to have a happy family life		To avoid the financial hardship and also to have a happy family life		
14	15	16	17	1
				Hindu
-	-	2	-	Brahmin
3	-	3	-	Kayastha
-	-	-	-	Mali
1	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	Rajput
1	-	-	-	Gorkha
1	-	-	-	Donipolo local tribal religion ST
-	-	1	-	Christian
-	-	-	-	Muslim
-	-	1	-	Ahom

Table

Attitude of spouse to the practice of family planning measures as related to

Religion and Caste/ Tribe	Number of practising females who are illiterate and whose husbands are also		Number of practising females who are literate upto matric standard and whose husbands are		
	Illiterate and are having	Literate and are having	Illiterate and are having	Literate upto matric standard and are having	Other and are having
	To have less economic problem	To have less economic problem		To have less economic problem	Less economic and educational liability
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
1. Brahmin	1	1	-	1	1
2. Kayastha	1	2	-	5	4
3. Kalita	-	2	-	-	-
4. Jogi	-	-	-	-	-
5. Rajoriya	-	-	-	-	-
6. Gorkha	1	2	-	2	-
7. Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sikh	-	-	-	1	-
9. Christian	-	-	-	-	-
10. Muslim	-	-	-	2	-
Total :-	3	7	-	11	5

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religion, caste/tribe education congruity of spouse (female)

Number of Practising Females who are Matric and above and whose husbands are			Relegion and Caste/ Tribe
Illiterate and are having	Literate upto matric standard and are having	Other and are having	
	Less economic and eductaional liability	To have less economic Problem	
7	8	9	1
			Hindu
-	-	2	Brahmin
-	2	4	Kayastha
-	-	1	Kalita
-	-	1	Jogi
-	-	1	Rajoriya
-	-	-	Gorkha
-	-	1	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	Sikh
-	1	-	Christian
-	-	-	Muslim
-	3	10	Total

Table

Physical, psychological and other after effects of family planning

Religion, Caste / Tribe	Age-group	Number of practising females who are illiterate and report		
		Headache and heavy bleeding	Feeling back pain	Becoming fatty
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Brahmin	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	1	-
	40-49	1	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Kayastha	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	1	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Kalita	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Gorkha	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	1
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Christian	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Total		1	2	1

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measures as related to religion, caste/tribe age and education

Number of practising females who are literate upto matric standard and report		Number of practising females who are matric and above and report			Religion/Caste/Tribe
Headache and heavy bleeding	Feeling back pain	Becoming fatty	Feeling backpain	Heavy bleeding	
6	7	8	9	10	1
					Hindu
					Brahmin
		1			
			1		
					Kayastha
	2			1	
	5		1		
	1	1			
					Kalita
				1	
					Gorkha
					Christian
				1	
1	8	2	2	3	Total

Table 151

Physical, psychological and other after effects of family planning measures as related to religion, caste/tribe, age and industrial category. (female)

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age group	Number of practising females belonging to industrial category IX and report		
		After effect:- becoming fatty	After Effect:- back pain in lower abdomen	After effect:- headache and heavy bleeding
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Brahmin	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	1	-	-
	30-39	-	2	1
	40-49	-	-	1
	50 +	-	-	-
Kayastha	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	3	1
	30-39	-	6	-
	40-49	1	1	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Kalita	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	1
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Gorkha	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-
	30-39	1	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Non-Tribal Christian	Below 20	-	-	-
	20-29	-	1	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50 +	-	-	-
Total		3	13	4

Table 152

Table

Knowledge about Indian Social Legislations as related to Religion/

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of Informant	Total No. of informants	Number of illiterate having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations	
		aware	not aware
1	2	3	4
Hindu			
Brahmin	31	-	2
Kayastha	64	-	5
Kalita	6	-	-
Keot	2	-	-
Mali	1	-	-
Jogi	2	-	-
Nadar	1	-	-
Kalawar	1	-	-
Gowala	1	-	-
Rajoria	1	-	-
Rajput	3	-	-
Ahom	4	-	-
Koch	1	-	-
Gorkha	32	3	9
Jat	5	-	3
Scheduled Caste	15	1	9
Scheduled Tribe	13	-	6
Donipolo (Other local religion)	6	-	1
Sikhism			
Sikh	2	-	

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Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of Informant

Number of literate upto Matric Standard having knowledge / no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		No. of Educated above Matric Standard having knowledge / no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		Religion and Caste / Tribe/ Community of Informant
aware	not aware	aware	not aware	
5	6	7	8	1
				Hindu
3	9	13	4	Brahmin
8	15	21	15	Kayastha
-	-	3	3	Kalita
-	1	-	1	Keot
-	1	-	-	Mali
-	2	-	-	Jogi
-	-	1	-	Nadar
-	-	1	-	Kalawar
1	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	1	-	Rajoria
1	1	1	-	Rajput
-	1	1	2	Ahom
-	-	-	1	Koch
5	12	3	-	Gorkha
-	1	-	1	Jat
2	3	-	-	Scheduled Caste
1	3	2	1	Scheduled Tribe
-	3	2	-	Donipolo (Other local religion)
				Sikhism
-	1	1	-	Sikh

Table

Knowledge about Indian social Legislations as related to Religion/

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ Community of Informant	Total No. of informants	Number of illiterate having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations	
		aware	not aware
1	2	3	4
Buddhism Lama	1	-	1
Buddhism Khamti	4	-	-
Jainism Jain	1	-	-
Christianism			
Non Tribal Others	4	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	3	-	-
Islam			
Muslim	14	-	4
Total	218	4	40

152 (Concld.)

Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of Informant

Number of literate upto Matric Standard having knowledge / no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		No. of Educated above Matric Standard having knowledge / no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		Religion and Caste / Tribe/ Community of Informant
aware	not aware	aware	not aware	
5	6	7	8	1
-	-	-	-	Buddhist Lama
-	1	1	2	Buddhist Khamti
-	-	1	-	Jainism Jain
				Christianism
1	1	1	1	Non Tribal Others
1	-	1	1	Scheduled Tribe
				Islam
-	7	2	1	Muslim
23	62	56	33	Total

Table 153

Knowledge about Indian social legislations as related to occupation and education

Occupation of the informant (As per N.C.O 2 digit)	Total number of informants	Number of illiterates having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian social legislations		Number of literates upto matric standard having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian social legislations		Number of educated above matric having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislations	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
02. Architects, Engineers Technologists & Surveyors	6	-	-	-	-	3	3
03. Engineering Technicians	4	-	-	-	-	1	3
07. Physicians & Surgeons (Including Dental & Veterinary Surgeons)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
08. Nursing & Other Medical & Health technicians	12	-	1	-	2	3	6
10. Mathematicians, Statisticians & Related workers	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
11. Economist & Related Workers	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
12. Accountants, Auditors & related workers	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
8. Teachers	6	-	-	-	-	6	-
21. Administrative & Executive Officials Government & Local Bodies	4	-	-	-	-	3	1
22. Working, Proprietors Directors & Managers, wholesale & retail trade	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
23. Directors & Managers Financial Institutions	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
24. Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Mining Construction, Manufacturing & related concerns	6	-	-	-	3	3	-

Table 153

Knowledge about Indian social legislations as related to occupation and education

Occupation of the informant (As per N.C.O 2 digit)	Total number of informants	Number of illiterates having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian social legislations		Number of literates upto matric standard having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian social legislations		Number of educated above matric having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislations	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26. Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, other Services	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
30. Clerical & other supervisors	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
33. Book-keepers, Cashier & related workers	4	-	-	-	-	1	3
35. Clerical & Related workers	36	-	-	5	10	16	5
36. Transport & Communication Supervisors	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
38. Mail Distribution & related workers	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
40. Merchants & Shop Keepers Whole-sale & retail trade	14	-	3	6	3	1	1
43. Salesmen, shop assistant & related workers	3	-	-	-	1	1	1
52. Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders & related workers (Domestic & Institutional)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
54. Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners & related workers	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
57. Protective Service workers	20	-	2	1	8	5	4
60. Farm Plantation, Diary & other Managers & Supervisors	2	-	-	-	-	2	-

Table 153

Knowledge about Indian social legislations as related to occupation and education

Occupation of the informant (As per N.C.O 2 digit)	Total number of informants	Number of illiterates having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian social legislations		Number of literates upto matric standard having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian social legislations		Number of educated above matric having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislations	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
61. Cultivator	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
62. Farmers other than Cultivators	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
65. Other farm Workers	11	-	8	1	2	-	-
66. Forestry Workers	4	-	-	-	3	1	-
68. Fishermen & related workers	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
79. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters & related workers	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
81. Carpenters, cabinet & related wood workers	4	-	1	-	3	-	-
83. Blacksmith, Tool makers & Machine tool Operators	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
84. Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers & Precision Instrument makers (except Electrical)	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
85. Electrical Fitters & Related Electrical & Electronic workers	6	-	-	2	2	2	-
86. Broadcasting Station & Sound equipment Operators and Cinema Projectionists	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
93. Painters	3	-	1	-	2	-	-

Table 153

Knowledge about Indian social legislations as related to occupation and education

Occupation of the informant (As per N.C.O 2 digit)	Total number of informants	Number of illiterates having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian social legislations		Number of literates upto matric standard having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian social legislations		Number of educated above matric having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislations	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
94. Production & Related workers	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
95. Bricklayers & Other Construction Workers	7	-	-	2	1	2	2
96. Stationery Engines & Related Equipments Operators, Oilers & Greasers	3	-	1	-	1	1	-
98. Transport Equipment Operators	13	1	2	2	8	-	-
99. Labourers	18	2	14	-	2	-	-
X02 Workers without , Occupation, Literates	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	218	4	40	23	62	56	33

Table

Reporting of Indian social legislations and knowledge about by time as

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Age group	Sex		Number of Informants	Number having		
		M	F		Social Legislation:- Untouchability offence Act		
					For last 5 years	6-10yrs.	11+yrs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Brahmin	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	11	-	11	-	8	2
	45 + yrs	5	-	5	-	2	3
Kayastha	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	19	-	19	1	3	15
	45 + yrs	10	-	10	-	1	9
Kalita	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	2
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	-	1
Nadar	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	1	-	1	-	-	1
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	1	-	1	-	-	1
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	-	1

154

related to religion, caste/tribe/community sex and age of informant

Knowledge of						Religion/Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
Social Legislation:- Dowry prohibition Act			Social Legislation:- Child marriage restraint Act			
For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs	For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
						Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
4	5	2	-	5	1	
-	3	2	-	2	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
2	9	7	-	3	3	
-	3	6	-	2	4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	1	1	-	1	-	
-	-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	1	

Table

Reporting of Indian social legislations and knowledge about by time as

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Age group	Sex		Number of informants	Number having		
		M	F		Social Legislation:- Abolition of child labour		
					For last 5 years	6-10yrs.	11+yrs
1	2	3	4	5	15	16	17
Hindu							
Brahmin	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	11	-	11	-	2	1
	45 + yrs	5	-	5	-	-	1
Kayastha	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	19	-	19	1	-	-
	45 + yrs	10	-	10	-	1	6
Kalita	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	1
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	-	1
Nadar	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	1	-	1	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalowar	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	1	-	1	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowala	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	-	-

154 (Contd.)

related to religion, caste/tribe/community sex and age of informant

Knowledge of			Remarks	Religion/Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
Social Legislation:- Hindu marriage Act				
For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs		
18	19	20	21	1
				Hindu
-	-	-	Out of 218 informants (one each from 218 households), only 83 (81 males and 2 females) informant are having knowledgeof one or more legislators and they are only shown under col. 3 and 4.	Brahmin
1	1	-		
-	-	1		
-	-	-		Kayastha
-	1	1		
-	-	1		
-	-	-		Kalita
-	-	-		
-	-	1		
-	-	-		Nadar
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Kalowar
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Gowala
-	-	-		
-	-	-		

Table

Reporting of Indian social legislations and knowledge about by time as

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Age group	Sex		Number of Informants	Number having		
		M	F		Social Legislation:- Untouchability offence Act		
					For last 5 years	6-10yrs.	11+yrs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Rajoriya	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	1	-	1	1	-	-
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	1	1
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	-	1
Gorkha	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	8	-	8	1	3	1
	45 + yrs	3	-	3	-	-	1
Scheduled Caste	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	2
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	-	1
Scheduled Tribe	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	1	1
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-

154 (Contd.)

related to religion, caste/tribe/community sex and age of informant

Knowledge of						Religion/Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
Social Legislation:- Dowry prohibition Act			Social Legislation:- Child marriage restraint Act			
For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs	For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
						Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
1	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
2	-	-	1	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Gorkha
2	4	1	-	2	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
-	-	1	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	2	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Reporting of Indian social legislations and knowledge about by time as

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Age group	Sex		Number of informants	Number having		
		M	F		Social Legislation:- Abolition of child labour		
					For last 5 years	6-10yrs.	11+yrs
1	2	3	4	5	15	16	17
Hindu							
Rajoriya	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	1	-	1	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajput	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ahom	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	-	-
Gorkha	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	8	-	8	-	1	-
	45 + yrs	3	-	3	1	-	-
Scheduled Caste	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-

154 (Contd.)

related to religion, caste/tribe/community sex and age of informant

Knowledge of			Remarks	Religion/Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
Social Legislation:- Hindu marriage Act				
For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs		
18	19	20	21	1
				Hindu
-	-	-		Rajoriya
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Rajput
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Ahom
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	1		Gorkha
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Scheduled Caste
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-		
-	-	-		

Table

Reporting of Indian social legislations and knowledge about by time as

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Age group	Sex		Number of informants	Number having		
		M	F		Social Legislation:- Untouchability offence Act		
					For last 5 years	6-10yrs.	11+yrs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Donipolo	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other local religion	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	2
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikhism	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	20 - 44 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	-	1
Buddhism	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khamti	20 - 44 yrs	1	1	2	-	2	-
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jainism	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jain	20 - 44 yrs	1	-	1	-	-	1
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Christianity	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Non tribal)	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	2
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	-	1	1	-	-	1
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	1	-

154 (Contd.)

related to religion, caste/tribe/community sex and age of informant

Knowledge of						Religion/Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
Social Legislation:- Dowry prohibition Act			Social Legislation:- Child marriage restraint Act			
For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs	For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo
-	1	-	-	1	-	Other Local Religion
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikhism
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sikh
-	-	1	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Buddhism
-	1	-	-	-	-	Khamti
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
-	-	1	-	-	-	Jain
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Christianity
-	-	2	-	-	-	(Non tribal)
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	1	1	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Reporting of Indian social legislations and knowledge about by time as

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Age group	Sex		Number of informants	Number having		
		M	F		Social Legislation:- Abolition of child labour		
					For last 5 years	6-10yrs.	11+yrs
1	2	3	4	5	15	16	17
Donipolo	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other local religion	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	1
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikhism	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	20 - 44 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	-	-
Buddhism	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khamti	20 - 44 yrs	1	1	2	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jainism	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jain	20 - 44 yrs	1	-	1	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Christianity	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Non Tribal)	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 - 44 yrs	-	1	1	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	1	-	1	-	-	-

154 (Contd.)

related to religion, caste/tribe/community sex and age of informant

Knowledge of				Religion/Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
Social Legislation:- Hindu marriage Act			Remarks	
For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs		
18	19	20	21	1
-	-	-		Donipolo
-	-	-		Other local religion
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Ṣikhism
-	-	-		Sikh
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Buddhism
-	-	-		Khamti
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Jainism
-	-	-		Jain
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Christianity
-	-	-		(Non Tribal)
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-		
-	-	-		

Table

Reporting of Indian social legislations and knowledge about by time as

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Age group	Sex		Number of informants	Number having		
		M	F		Social Legislation:- Untouchability offence Act		
					For last 5 years	6-10yrs.	11+yrs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Islam	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	2
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	81	2	83	3	22	52

154 (concld.)

related to religion, caste/tribe/community sex and age of informant

Knowledge of						Religion/Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
Social Legislation:- Dowry prohibition Act			Social Legislation:- Child marriage restraint Act			
For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs	For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	Islam
-	1	1	-	-	1	Muslim
-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	30	31	3	17	14	Total

Table

Reporting of Indian social legislations and knowledge about by time as

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Age group	Sex		Number of informants	Number having		
		M	F		Social Legislation:- Abolition of child labour		
					For last 5 years	6-10yrs.	11+yrs
1	2	3	4	5	15	16	17
Islam	Below 20 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	20 - 44 yrs	2	-	2	-	-	-
	45 + yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	2	4	11

154 (Concld.)

related to religion, caste/tribe/community sex and age of informant

Knowledge of				Religion/Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
Social Legislation:- Hindu marriage Act			Remarks	
For last 5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11 + yrs		
18	19	20	21	1
-	-	-		Islam
-	-	-		Muslim
-	-	-		
1	2	5		Total

Table 155

Assessment of legal action and suggestion as related to religion, caste/ tribe /community and education of informant

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the Informant	Education Illiterate Literate upto matric above Matric	Total number	Number who consider that legal action to remove Social evils is		Remarks
			Adequate	Not adequate and who suggests moral education in schools and colleges and campaign for moral education is necessary to remove Social evils	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Brahmin	Illiterate	-	-	-	Out of 218 informants (one each from 218 households) only 83 informants are having knowledge of one or more legislations and they are shown under col. 3.
	Literate upto Matric	3	3	-	
	Above Matric	13	12	1	
Kayastha	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	8	8	-	
	Above Matric	21	20	1	
Kalita	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	
	Above Matric	3	2	1	
Nadar	Iliterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	
	Above Matric	1	1	-	
Kalowar	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	
	Above Matric	1	1	-	

Table 155 (Contd.)

Assessment of legal action and suggestion as related to religion, caste/ tribe /community and education of informant

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the Informant	Education Illiterate Literate upto matric above Matric	Total number	Number who consider that legal action to remove Social evils is		Remarks
			Adequate	Not adequate and who suggests moral education in schools and colleges and campaign for moral education is necessary to remove Social evils	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Gówala	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	-	
	Above Matric	-	-	-	
Rajoriya	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	
	Above Matric	1	-	1	
Rajput	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	-	
	Above Matric	1	1	-	
Ahom	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	
	Above Matric	1	1	-	
Gorkha	Illiterate	3	3	-	
	Literate upto Matric	5	5	-	
	Above Matric	3	3	-	

Table 155 (Contd.)

Assessment of legal action and suggestion as related to religion, caste/ tribe /community and education of informant

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the Informant	Education Illiterate Literate upto matric above Matric	Total number	Number who consider that legal action to remove Social evils is		Remarks
			Adequate	Not adequate and who suggests moral education in schools and colleges and campaign for moral education is necessary to remove Social evils	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Scheduled Caste	Illiterate	1	1	-	
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	-	
	Above Matric	-	-	-	
Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	-	
	Above Matric	1	1	-	
Local Tribal Religion Donipolo	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	
	Above Matric	2	2	-	
Sikh	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	
	Above Matric	1	1	-	
Buddhist (ST) Khamti	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	
	Above Matric	2	2	-	

Table 155 (Concld.)

Assessment of legal action and suggestion as related to religion, caste/ tribe /community and education of informant

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the Informant	Education Illiterate Literate upto matric above Matric	Total number	Number who consider that legal action to remove Social evils is		Remarks
			Adequate	Not adequate and who suggests moral education in schools and colleges and campaign for moral education is necessary to remove Social evils	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Christian (ST)	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	-	
	Above Matric	1	1	-	
Non Tribal Christian	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	-	
	Above Matric	1	1	-	
Jain	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	
	Above Matric	1	1	-	
Muslim	Illiterate	-	-	-	
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	
	Above Matric	2	2	-	
Total		83	79	4	

Table

Attitude of the Informants with respect to the Indian social legislations

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education	Total number of Informants	Number	
			Social	
			Dowry Prohibition Act	Child Marriage Restriction act
			Attitude Marriage of the girls particularly belonging to poorer sections are badly affected. The economic condition of Parents are also affected. As such the act is very helpful to the society provided it is properly implemented.	Attitude If this system is not abolished no. of children will be more and health of mother may also deteroirate. The act is therefore very helpful particularly to the society where child marriage is practised.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Brahmin	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	3	3	-
	Above Matric	13	13	9
Kayastha	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	8	6	3
	Above Matric	21	21	9
Kalita	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	3	3	1

156

as related to religion, caste/tribe/community and education of the informant

About Legislation				Relegion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
Untouchability offence Act	Hindu marriage Act	Abolition of child labour		
Attitude This act should be strictly implemented because untouchability is a social evil and it should be abolished.	Attitude This act is beneficial to the Hindu society which gives security to women. From health and economy point of view also the act has a good effect in the society.	Attitude Education only can develop a country and it should be started at the right age of a child. Therefore, children should not be engaged for earning. The legislation should be strictly implemented and followed in all the societies.		
6	7	8	9	1
				Hindu
-	-	-	Out of 218 informants (one each from 218 households) only 83 informants are having knowledge of one or more legislations as they are shown under col.3.	Brahmin
2	-	-		
13	3	4		
-	-	-		Kayastha
8	-	1		
21	3	7		
-	-	-		Kalita
-	-	-		
3	1	2		

Table

Attitude of the informants with respect to the Indian social legislations

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education	Total number of Informants	Number	
			Social	
			Dowry prohibition act	Child marriage act
			Attitude	Attitude
			Marriage of the girls particularly belonging to poorer sections are badly affected. The economic condition of Parents are also affected. As such the act is very helpful to the society provided it is properly implemented.	If this system is not abolished no. of children will be more and health of mother may also deteroirate. The act is therefore very helpful particularly to the society where child marriage is practised.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Nadar	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	-
Kalowar	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	-
Guwala	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Above Matric	-	-	-

156 (Contd.)

as related to religion, caste/tribe/community and education of the informant

About Legislation				Relegion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
Untouchability offence Act	Hindu marriage act	Abolition of child labour		
Attitude This act should be strictly implemented because untouchability is a social evil and it should be abolished.	Attitude This act is beneficial to the Hindu society which gives security to women. From health and economy point of view also the act has a good effect on the society.	Attitude Education only can develop a country and it should be started at the right age of a child. Therefore, children should not be engaged for earning. The legislation should be strictly implemented and followed in all the societies.		
6	7	8	9	1
				Hindu
-	-	-		Nadar
-	-	-		
1	-	-		
-	-	-		Kalowar
-	-	-		
1	-	-		
-	-	-		Guwala
1	-	-		
-	-	-		

Table

Attitude of the Informants with respect to the Indian social legislations

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education	Total number of Informants	Number	
			Social	
			Dowry prohibition act	Child marriage restriction act
			Attitude Marriage of girls particularly belonging to poorer sections are badly affected. The economic condition of Parents are also affected. As such the act is very helpful to the society provided it is properly implemented.	Attitude If this system is not abolished no. of children will be more and health of mother may also deteroirate. The act is therefore very helpful particularly to the society where child marriage is practised.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Rajoriya	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Rajput	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Ahom	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1

156 (Contd.)

as related to religion, caste/tribe/community and education of the informant

About				
Legislation				Relegion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
Untouchability offence Act	Hindu marriage act	Abolition of child labour		
Attitude This act should be strictly implemented because untouchability is a social evil and it should be abolished.	Attitude This act is beneficial to the Hindu society which gives security to women. From health and economy point of view also the act has a good effect on the society.	Attitude Education only can develop a country and it should be started at the right age of a child. Therefore, children should not be engaged for earning. The legislation should be strictly implemented and followed in all the societies.		
6	7	8	9	1
				Hindu
-	-	-		Rajoriya
-	-	-		
1	-	-		
-	-	-		Rajput
1	-	-		
1	-	-		
-	-	-		Ahom
-	-	-		
1	-	-		

Table

Attitude of the informants with respect to the Indian social legislations

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education	Total number of Informants	Number	
			Social	
			Dowry prohibition act	Child marriage restriction Act
			Attitude	Attitude
			Marriage of the girls particularly belonging to poorer sections are badly affected. The economic condition of Parents are also affected. As such the act is very helpful to the society provided it is properly implemented.	If this system is not abolished no. of children will be more and health of mother may also deteroirate. The act is therefore very helpful particularly to the society where child marriage is practised.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Gorkha	Illiterate	3	1	-
	Literate upto Matric	5	3	-
	Above Matric	3	3	3
Scheduled Caste	Illiterate	1	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	-
	Above Matric	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	-
	Above Matric	1	1	-

156 (Contd.)

as related to religion, caste/tribe/community and education of the informant

About				
Legislation				Relegion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
Untouchability offence act	Hindu marriage act	Abolition of child labour		
Attitude This act should be strictly implemented because untouchability is a social evil and it should be abolished.	Attitude This act is beneficial to the Hindu society which gives security to women. From health and economy point of view also the act has a good effect on the society.	Attitude Education only can develop a country and it should be started at the right age of a child. Therefore, children should not be engaged for earning. The legislation should be strictly implemented and followed in all the societies.		
6	7	8	9	1
				Hindu
1	-	-		Gorkha
2	-	-		
3	1	2		
1	-	-		Scheduled Caste
2	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Scheduled Tribe
1	-	-		
1	-	-		

Table

Attitude of the informants with respect to the Indian social legislations

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education	Total number of Info-rmants	Number	
			Social	
			Dowry prohibition act	Child marriage restriction Act
			Attitude	Attitude
			Marriage of the girls particularly belonging to poorer sections are badly affected. The economic condition of Parents are also affected. As such the act is very helpful to the society provided it is properly implemented.	If this system is not abolished no. of children will be more and health of mother may also deteroirate. The act is therefore very helpful particularly to the society where child marriage is practised.
1	2	3	4	5
Other tribal religion Donipolo	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	2	1	1
Sikh	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Buddhist Khamti	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	2	1	-

156 (Contd.)

as related to religion, caste/tribe/community and education of the informant

About Legislation				
Untouchability offence Act	Hindu marriage Act	Abolition of child labour		Relegion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
Attitude This act should be strictly implemented because untouchability is a social evil and it should be abolished.	Attitude This act is beneficial to the Hindu society which gives security to women. From health and economy point of view also the act has a good effect on the society.	Attitude Education only can develop a country and it should be started at the right age of a child. Therefore, children should not be engaged for earning. The legislation should be strictly implemented and followed in all the societies.		
6	7	8	9	1
				Hindu
-	-	-		Other tribal religion
-	-	-		Donipolo
2	-	1		
-	-	-		Sikh
-	-	-		
1	-	-		
-	-	-		Buddhist
-	-	-		Khamti
2	-	-		

Table

Attitude of the informants with respect to the Indian social legislations

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education	Total number of Informants	Number	
			Social	
			Dowry prohibition act	Child marriage restriction Act
			Attitude Marriage of the girls particularly belonging to poorer sections are badly affected. The economic condition of Parents are also affected. As such the act is very helpful to the society provided it is properly implemented.	Attitude If this system is not abolished no. of children will be more and health of mother may also deteroirate. The act is therefore very helpful particularly to the society where child marriage is practised.
1	2	3	4	5
Christian (S.T.)	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Non-tribal Christian	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	-
	Above Matric	1	1	-
Jain	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	-

156 (Contd.)

as related to religion, caste/tribe/community and education of the informant

About				
Legislation				Relegion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
Untouchability offence Act	Hindu marriage Act	Abolition of child labour		
Attitude This act should be strictly implemented because untouchability is a social evil and it should be abolished.	Attitude This act is beneficial to the Hindu society which gives security to women. From health and economy point of view also the act has a good effect on the society.	Attitude Education only can develop a country and it should be started at the right age of a child. Therefore, children should not be engaged for earning. .The legislation should be strictly implemented and followed in all the societies.		
6	7	8	9	1
-	-	-		Christian (S.T.)
1	-	-		
1	-	-		
-	-	-		Non-tribal Christian
1	-	-		
1	-	-		
-	-	-		Jain
-	-	-		
1	-	-		

Table

Attitude of the informants with respect to the Indian social legislations

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education	Total number of Info-rmants	Number	
			Social	
			Dowry Prohibition Act	Child Marriage Restriction Act
			Attitude Marriage of girls particularly belonging to poorer sections are badly affected. The economic condition of Parents are also affected. As such the act is very helpful to the society provided it is properly implemented.	Attitude If this system is not abolished no. of children will be more and health of mother may also deterqirate. The act is therefore very helpful particularly to the society where child marriage is practised.
1	2	3	4	5
Muslim	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	2	2	1
Total		83	74	34

156 (Concld.)

as related to religion, caste/tribe/community and education of the informant

About				
Legislation				Relegion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
Untouchabillty offence Act	Hindu marriage Act	Abolition of child labour		
Attitude This act should be strictly implemented because untouchability is a social evil and it should be abolished.	Attitude This act is beneficial to the Hindu society which gives security to women. From health and economy point of view also the act has a good effect on the society.	Attitude Education only can develop a country and it should be started at the right age of a child. Therefore, children should not be engaged for earning. The legislation should be strictly implemented and followed in all the societies.		
6	7	8	9	1
-	-	-		Muslim
-	-	-		
2	-	-		
77	8	17		Total

Table

Practice /adherance to Indian social legislation classified by relegion,

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Education	Total number of informants	Number of Practice/ adhere to				
			Social legislation Untouchability offence Act.	Social legislation Dowry prohibition Act.	Social legislation Child marriage restraint Act.	Social legislation Abolition of child Labour.	Social legislation Hindu marriage Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Brahmin	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	3	2	3	-	-	-
	Above Matric	13	13	13	9	4	3
Kayastha	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	8	8	6	3	1	-
	Above Matric	21	21	21	9	7	3
Kalita	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Above Matric	3	3	3	1	2	1
Nadar	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1	-	-	-

157

caste/tribe/community and education of informant.

informants who					Religion, Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
known the	persons who	practised	adhered to		
Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	
Untouchability offence Act.	Dowry Prohibition Act.	Child marriage restraint Act.	Abolition of child Labour	Hindu marriage Act.	
9	10	11	12	13	1
					Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	Brahmin
Kin-3	Kin-1	Kin-2	-	-	
Kin-10 Brahmin-1 Kalita-1	Kin-7 Brahmin-1	Kin-7 Brahmin-1 Kalita-1	Kin-4 Kalita-1	Kin-3 Brahmin-1 Kalita-1	
-	-	-	-	-	Kayastha
Kin-2 kayastha-2 Jogi-1 Kalita-1	Kin-1 kayastha-2	Kin-1 kayastha-2 Jogi-1	kayastha-2 Jogi-1	kayastha-1	
Brahmin-2 Kin-17	Brahmin-2 Kin-10	Brahmin-2 Kin-14	Brahmin-1 Kin-8	Kin-3	
-	-	-	-	-	Kalita
-	-	-	-	-	
Kin-1 Brahmin-1 Kalita-1	Kin-1 Brahmin-1 Kalita-1	Kin-1 Brahmin-1 Kalita-1	Brahmin-1 Kalita-1	Kalita-1	
-	-	-	-	-	Nadar
-	-	-	-	-	
Kin-1	Kin-1	-	-	Kin-1	

Table

Practice /adherance to Indian social legislation classified by relegion,

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Education	Total number of informants	Number of Practice/ adhere to				
			Social legislation Untouchability offence Act.	Social legislation Dowry prohibition Act.	Social legislation Child marriage restraint Act.	Social legislation Abolition of child Labour.	Social legislation Hindu marriage Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Kalowar	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1	-	-	-
Gowala	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	-	-
	Above Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajoriya	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1	1	-	-
Rajput	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1	1	-	-
Ahom	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1	1	-	-

157 (Contd.)

caste/tribe/community and education of informant.

informants who known the					Religion, Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
persons who practised			adhered to		
Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	
Untouchability offence Act.	Dowry Prohibition Act.	Child marriage restraint Act.	Abolition of child Labour	Hindu marriage Act.	
9	10	11	12	13	1
					Hindu
-	-	-	-	-	Kalowar
-	-	-	-	-	
Kin-1	Kin-1	-	Kin-1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Gowala
Kin-1	Kin-1	Kin-1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Rajoriya
-	-	-	-	-	
Kin-1	Kin-1	Kin-1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Rajput
Kin-1	-	Kin-1	-	-	
Kin-1	Kin-1	Kin-1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Ahom
-	-	-	-	-	
Kin-1	Kin-1	Kin-1	Kin-1	-	

Table

Practice /adherance to Indian social legislation classified by relegion,

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Education	Total number of informants	Number of Practice/ adhere to				
			Social legislation Untouchability offence Act.	Social legislation Dowry prohibition Act.	Social legislation Child marriage restraint Act.	Social legislation Abolition of child Labour.	Social legislation Hindu marriage Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gorkha	Illiterate	3	1	1	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	5	2	3	-	-	-
	Above Matric	3	3	3	3	2	1
Scheduled Caste	Illiterate	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	2	-	-	-
	Above Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1	-	-	-
Donipolo	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other local religion	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Above Matric	2	2	1	1	1	-
Sikhism	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1	1	-	-

157 (Contd.)

caste/tribe/community and education of informant.

informants who known the					Religion, Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
persons who practised			adhered to		
Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	
Untouchability offence Act.	Dowry Prohibition Act.	Child marriage restraint Act.	Abolition of child Labour	Hindu marriage Act.	
9	10	11	12	13	1
					Hindu
Kin-3	Kin-2	Kin-1	Kin-1	-	Gorkha
Kin-3 Kayastha-1	Kin-2	Kin-3 Kayastha-1	-	-	
Kin-3	Kin-3	Kin-2	Kin-1	-	
Kayastha-1	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Caste
Kin-2	Kin-1	Kin-2	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
Ahom-1	Ahom-1	-	-	-	
Kin-1	-	Kin-1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Donipolo
-	-	-	-	-	Other Local religion
Kin-1 Brahmin-1	Brahmin-1	Kin-1	Kin-1 Brahmin-1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Sikhism
-	-	-	-	-	
Kin-1	-	Kin-1	-	-	

Table

Practice /adherance to Indian social legislation classified by relegion,

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Education	Total number of informants	Number of Practice/ adhere to				
			Social legislation Untouchability offence Act.	Social legislation Dowry prohibition Act.	Social legislation Child marriage restraint Act.	Social legislation Abolition of child Labour.	Social legislation Hindu marriage Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Buddhism	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	Above Matric	2	2	1	-	-	-
Jainism	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jain	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1	-	-	-
Christianity	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1	1	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1	-	-	-
Islam	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim	Literate upto	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Above Matric	2	2	2	1	-	-
	Total	83	77	74	34	17	8

157 (Concld.)

caste/tribe/community and education of informant.

informants who known the		persons who practised	adhered to		Religion, Caste/Tribe Community of the informant
Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	Social legislation	
Untouchability offence Act.	Dowry Prohibition Act.	Child marriage restraint Act.	Abolition of child Labour	Hindu marriage Act.	
9	10	11	12	13	1
-	-	-	-	-	Buddhism
-	-	-	-	-	
Kin-1	-	Kin-1	Kin-1	-	Others
-	-	-	-	-	Jainism
-	-	-	-	-	Jain
Kin-1	Kin-1	-	Kin-1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Christianity
Kin-1	-	Kin-1	-	-	Others
Kin-1	Kin-1	Kin-1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Scheduled Tribe
Kin-1	Kin-1	-	-	-	
Kin-1	-	Kin-1	Kin-1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Islam
-	-	-	-	-	Muslim
Kin-1	-	-	-	-	

Table

Reporting of implementation of Acts in the area classified by religion,

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of informant	Education	Total number of Informants	Number of Informants reporting Act	
			Act- Untouchabilty offence Act	Act- Dowry prohibition Act
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu Brahmin	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	3	2	3
	Above Matric	13	13	13
Kayastha	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	8	8	6
	Above Matric	21	21	21
Kalita	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	3	3	3
Nadar	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Kalowar	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Guwala	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Above Matric	-	-	-

158

caste/tribe/community and education of the informant

adequately implemented in the area			Remarks	Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of informant
Act- Child marriage restraint Act	Act- Aboiltion of Child labour	Act- Hindu marriage Act		
6	7	8	9	1
				Hindu
-	-	-	None of the informants	Brahmin
-	-	-	reported that the act was	
9	4	3	implemented in the area and difficulties	
-	-	-	thereof	Kayastha
3	1	-		
9	7	3		
-	-	-		Kalita
-	-	-		
1	2	1		
-	-	-		Nadar
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Kalowar
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Gowala
1	-	-		

Table

Reporting of implementation of Acts in the area classified by religion,

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of informant	Education	Total number of Informants	Number of Informants reporting Act	
			Act- Untouchability offence Act	Act- Dowry prohibition Act
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Rajoriya	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Rajput	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Ahom	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Gorkha	Illiterate	3	1	1
	Literate upto Matric	5	2	3
	Above Matric	3	3	3
Scheduled Caste	Illiterate	1	1	-
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	2
	Above Matric	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Above Matric	1	1	1

158 (Contd.)

caste/tribe/community and education of the informant

adequately implemented in the area			Remarks	Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of informant
Act- Child marriage restraint Act	Act- Aboiltion of Child labour	Act- Hindu marriage Act		
6	7	8	9	1
-	-	-		Hindu Rajoriya
-	-	-		
1	-	-		
-	-	-		Rajput
1	-	-		
1	-	-		
-	-	-		Ahom
-	-	-		
1	-	-		
-	-	-		Gorkha
-	-	-		
3	2	1		
-	-	-		Scheduled Caste
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-		
-	-	-		

Table

Reporting of implementation of Acts in the area classified by religion,

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of informant	Education	Total number of Infor-mants	Number of Informants reporting Act	
			Act- Untouchabilty offence Act	Act- Dowry prohibition Act
1	2	3	4	5
Donipolo (Other Local Religion) Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	2	2	1
Sikhism Sikh	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Buddhism Others	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	2	2	1
Jainism Jain	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Christianity Non Tribal Christian	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Above Matric	1	1	1
Christianity Scheduled Tribe	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1
	Above Matric	1	1	1

158 (Contd.)

caste/tribe/community and education of the informant

adequately implemented in the area			Remarks	Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of informant
Act- Child marriage restraint Act	Act- Aboiltion of Child labour	Act- Hindu marriage Act		
6	7	8	9	1
-	-	-		Donipolo (Other Local religion)
-	-	-		Scheduled Tribe
1	1	-		
-	-	-		Sikhism
-	-	-		Sikh
1	-	-		
-	-	-		Buddhism
-	-	-		Others
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Jainism
-	-	-		Jain
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Christianity
-	-	-		Non tribal Christian
-	-	-		
-	-	-		Christianity
-	-	-		Scheduled Tribe
1	-	-		

Table

Reporting of implementation of Acts in the area classified by religion,

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of informant	Education	Total number of Informants	Number of Informants reporting Act	
			Act- Untouchabilty offence Act	Act- Dowry prohibition Act
1	2	3	4	5
Islam				
Muslim	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Above Matric	2	2	2
Total		83	77	74

158 (Contd.)

caste/tribe/community and education of the informant

adequately implemented in the area			Remarks	Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of informant
Act- Child marriage restraint Act	Act- Aboiltion of Child labour	Act- Hindu marriage Act		
6	7	8	9	1
				Islam
-	-	-		Muslim
-	-	-		
1	-	-		
34	17	8		Total

Table 159

Travel Index of persons, males and females by occupation category

Occupation		Persons			Travel index		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
021	Civil Engineer	11	8	3	3227	3036	3750
030	Draughtsmen	1	1	-	2500	2500	-
031	Civil Engineering Overseers and Technicians	8	5	3	888	1000	700
070	Physicians & Surgeons, Allopathic	4	2	2	2325	2850	1800
080	Vaccinators, Inoculators, Medical Assistants	12	2	10	550	800	500
082	Veterinary Assistants	7	2	5	1700	1700	1700
084	Nurse	12	5	7	1109	1017	1220
089	Nursing, Sanitary and other Medical & Health technicians	23	10	13	1088	1940	733
104	Statistical Investigation and related workers	5	3	2	200	175	233
111	Economic Investigation and related workers	1	1	-	1700	1700	-
120	Accountants and Auditors	1	1	-	800	800	-
151	Teachers, Higher Secondary & High School	9	5	4	578	600	550

Table 159 (Contd.)

Travel Index of persons, males and females by occupation category

Occupation		Persons			Travel index		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
152	Teachers, Middle School	7	3	4	700	1400	-
153	Teachers Primary	3	2	1	1867	1400	2800
159	Teachers	2	1	1	1800	2350	700
211	Administrative & Executive officials State Govt.	16	8	8	1238	1157	1333
221	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, retail Trade	6	6	-	1333	1333	-
230	Directors & Managers, Bank	3	1	2	1000	1500	750
241	Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers Construction	24	13	11	833	1215	418
260	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, Logging & Catering Services	4	3	1	950	1000	800
300	Clerical Supervisors (office) Superintendents, Head Clerks & Section Heads	5	3	2	343	400	267
330	Book Keepers & Accounts Clerks	14	7	7	417	833	-
350	Clerks, General	71	31	40	751	750	752
351	Store keepers & Retail Workers	11	5	6	300	500	-

Table 159 (Contd.)

Travel Index of persons, males and females by occupation category

Occupation		Persons			Travel index		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
358	Office Attendants (Peons, Daftries etc.)	59	30	29	76	117	38
361	Post Masters, Telegraph Masters and other supervisors	5	2	3	300	450	200
381	Messengers & Despatch Riders	12	7	5	258	300	200
401	Merchants and Shop keepers and retail trade	64	34	30	1740	1150	4099
430	Salesman, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators	3	1	2	3900	4500	3600
439	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and related Workers	11	10	1	229	200	267
529	Cook, Waiters, Bartenders and related Workers (Domestic & Institutional)	4	2	2	100	100	100
541	Sweepers, Cleaners and related Workers	11	6	5	491	450	540
570	Fire Fighters	2	1	1	1857	2333	1500
571	Policemen & Detectives	52	28	24	790	901	660
573	Protection Force, Home Guards and Security Workers	10	7	3	484	570	365

Table 159 (Contd.)

Travel Index of persons, males and females by occupation category

Occupation		Persons			Travel index		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
574	Watchmen, Chowkidars & Gate Keepers	15	8	7	100	171	12
579	Protective Service Workers	6	4	2	1100	1400	500
600	Farm Managers & Supervisors, Crop production	8	6	2	613	650	500
610	Cultivators (Owners)	2	1	1	200	200	200
611	Cultivators (Tenants)	4	2	2	275	450	100
624	Insect Rearers	1	1	-	3000	3000	-
650	Farm Machinery Operators	4	3	1	800	800	800
652	Gardeners & Nursery Workers	39	20	19	106	94	118
659	Other farm Workers	8	2	6	225	200	233
660	Foresters and related Workers	10	5	5	384	567	200
663	Charcoal Burners & Forest Product Processors	4	2	2	2470	2600	2361
681	Fishermen, Inland & Coastal Waters	6	6	-	200	200	-
791	Tailors & Dress Makers	7	5	2	556	700	200

Table 159 (Contd.)

Travel index of persons, males and females by occupation category

Occupation		Persons			Travel index		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
799	Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsters & related Workers	6	5	1	633	600	800
811	Carpenters	18	11	7	244	260	225
831	Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forging press operators	1	1	-	2200	2200	-
835	Machine Tool Operators	1	1	-	700	700	-
845	Mechanics, Repairmen & Others	6	3	3	150	127	180
851	Electricians, Electrical Fitters and related Workers	14	7	7	91	160	33
855	Electrical Wiremen	1	1	-	400	400	-
857	Electric Linemen & Cable Jointers	7	4	3	628	793	440
862	Sound Equipment Operators & Cinema Projectionists	5	2	3	400	450	366
931	Painters, Construction	9	5	4	178	160	200
942	Basketing Weavers & Brush Makers	5	3	2	592	614	560
943	Non-metallic Mineral Product Makers	7	3	4	200	267	150

Table 159 (Concld.)

Travel index of persons, males and females by occupation category

Occupation		Persons			Travel index		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
950	Supervisors & Foremen (Bricklaying and other Construction workers)	19	12	7	582	491	750
961	Stationary Engine & related equipment operation	6	4	2	1033	1200	700
963	Oilers and Greasers (including Cleaners, Motor Vehicles)	7	4	3	600	700	467
986	Tram Car & Motor Vehicle Drivers	49	26	23	26	34	17
988	Cycle-Rickshaw Drivers & Rickshaw Pullers	1	1	-	200	200	-
999	Labourers	80	51	29	129	161	76
X02	Workers without Occupation, Literates	4	2	2	190	180	200

Table

Frequency of visit to rural areas by members of households, classified by

Locality of household	Total number of household	Number of households whose members visited rural areas	Distance of places visited	Number of
				Once
1	2	3	4	5
Bazar Line (Block-1)	14	-	upto 10 Kms	-
		-	11 -20	-
		-	21 -50	-
		1	51 - 100	1
		2	101 - 200	2
		4	201 +	4
Medical Colony (Block-2)	18	-	upto 10 Kms	-
		-	11 -20	-
		-	21 -50	-
		1	51 - 100	1
		2	101 - 200	1
		7	201 +	3
ALC Line (Block-3)	20	-	upto 10 Kms	-
		-	11 -20	-
		-	21 -50	-
		1	51 - 100	1
		3	101 - 200	2
		9	201 +	9
Police Colony (Block-4)	21	-	upto 10 Kms	-
		-	11 -20	-
		-	21 -50	-
		-	51 - 100	-
		-	101 - 200	-
		6	201 +	6
Club Road (Block-5)	17	-	upto 10 Kms	
		-	11 -20	-
		-	21 -50	-
		-	51 - 100	-
		-	101 - 200	-
		-	201 +	-

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locality of the household and distance of place visited

households members of which visited				Locality of household
Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times or more	
6	7	8	9	1
-	-	-	-	Bazar Line
-	-	-	-	(Block-1)
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Medical Colony
-	-	-	-	(Block-2)
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	ALC Line
-	-	-	-	(Block-3)
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Political Colony
-	-	-	-	(Block-4)
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Club Road
-	-	-	-	(Block-5)
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	

Table

Frequency of visit to rural areas by members of households, classified by

Locality of household	Total number of household	Number of households whose members visited rural areas	Distance of places visited	Number of
				Once
1	2	3	4	5
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)	28	1	upto 10 Kms	-
		1	11 -20	-
		1	21 -50	-
		3	51 - 100	3
		-	101 - 200	-
		4	201 +	4
Political Colony (Block-7)	9	-	upto 10 Kms	-
		-	11 -20	-
		-	21 -50	-
		1	51 - 100	-
		-	101 - 200	-
		4	201 +	4
Staff Quarter (Block-8)	36	-	upto 10 Kms	-
		-	11 -20	-
		-	21 -50	-
		1	51 - 100	1
		-	101 - 200	-
		-	201 +	-
Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)	4	-	upto 10 Kms	-
		-	11 -20	-
		1	21 -50	-
		-	51 - 100	-
		1	101 - 200	-
		1	201 +	1
Edn. & Officers Colony (Block-10)	34	1	upto 10 Kms	-
		-	11 -20	-
		1	21 -50	-
		1	51 - 100	1
		1	101 - 200	1
		10	201 +	10

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locality of the household and distance of place visited

households members of which visited				Locality of household
Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times or more	
6	7	8	9	1
-	-	-	1	Grade IV Staff Colony
1	-	-	-	(Block-6)
1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Political Colony
-	-	-	-	(Block-7)
-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	1	Staff Quarter
-	-	-	-	(Block-8)
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Agril. Farm Colony
-	-	-	-	(Block-9)
-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	Edn. & Officers Colony
-	-	-	-	(Block-10)
-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	

Table

Frequency of Visit to rural areas by members of households, classified by

Locality of household	Total number of household	Number of households whose members visited rural areas	Distance of places visited	Number of
				Once
1	2	3	4	5
Engineering Colony (Block-II)	17	-	upto 10 Kms	-
		-	11 -20	-
		-	21 -50	-
		1	51 - 100	1
		-	101 - 200	-
		6	201 +	6
Total	218	78		62

160 (Concld)

locality of the household and distance of place visited

households members of which visited				Locality of household
Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times or more	
6	7	8	9	1
-	-	-	-	Engineering Colony (Block-11)
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
9			7	Total

Table 161

Visit to rural areas by members classified by locality of the head of households, distance of place visited and purpose

Locality of the household	Total number of household	Number of households whose members visited rural areas	Distance of place visited	Number of household members of which visited for		
				To look after the welfare of the family members	Social visit	Look after the property
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bazar Line (Block-1)	14	-	upto 10 Kms	-	-	-
		-	11 -20	-	-	-
		-	21 -50	-	-	-
		1	51 - 100	-	1	-
		2	101 - 200	2	-	-
		4	201 +	4	-	-
Medical Colony (Block-2)	18	-	upto 10 Kms	-	-	-
		-	11 -20	-	-	-
		-	21 -50	-	-	-
		1	51 - 100	1	-	-
		2	101 - 200	1	1	-
		7	201 +	2	4	1
ALC Line (Block-3)	20	-	upto 10 Kms	-	-	-
		-	11 -20	-	-	-
		-	21 -50	-	-	-
		1	51 - 100	1	-	-
		3	101 - 200	3	-	-
		9	201 +	9	-	-
Police Colony (Block-4)	21	-	upto 10 Kms	-	-	-
		-	11 -20	-	-	-
		-	21 -50	-	-	-
		-	51 - 100	-	-	-
		-	101 - 200	-	-	-
		6	201 +	4	1	1
Club Road (Block-5)	17	-	upto 10 Kms	-	-	-
		-	11 -20	-	-	-
		-	21 -50	-	-	-
		-	51 - 100	-	-	-
		-	101 - 200	-	-	-
		-	201 +	-	-	-

Table 161 (Contd.)

Visit to rural areas by members classified by locality of the head of households, distance of place visited and purpose

Locality of the household	Total number of household	Number of households whose members visited rural areas	Distance of place visited	Number of household members of which visited for		
				To Look after the welfare of the family members	Social visit	Look after the property
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Grade IV Staff Colony (Block-6)	28	1	upto 10 Kms	1	-	-
		1	11 -20	1	-	-
		1	21 -50	1	-	-
		3	51 - 100	1	-	2
		-	101 - 200	-	-	-
		4	201 +	4	-	-
Political Colony (Block-7)	9	-	upto 10 Kms	-	-	-
		-	11 -20	-	-	-
		-	21 -50	-	-	-
		1	51 - 100	1	-	-
		-	101 - 200	-	-	-
		4	201 +	3	-	1
Staff Quarter (Block-8)	36	2	upto 10 Kms	-	2	-
		-	11 -20	-	-	-
		-	21 -50	-	-	-
		1	51 - 100	-	1	-
		-	101 - 200	-	-	-
		-	201 +	-	-	-
Agril. Farm Colony (Block-9)	4	-	upto 10 Kms	-	-	-
		-	11 -20	-	-	-
		1	21 -50	-	1	-
		-	51 - 100	-	-	-
		1	101 - 200	1	-	-
		1	201 +	1	-	-
Edn. & Officers Colony (Block-10)	34	1	upto 10 Kms	1	-	-
		-	11 -20	-	-	-
		1	21 -50	1	-	-
		1	51 - 100	1	-	-
		1	101 - 200	1	-	-
		10	201 +	7	-	3

Table 161 (Concld.)

Visit to rural areas by members classified by locality of the head of households, distance of place visited and purpose

Locality of the household	Total number of household	Number of households whose members visited rural areas	Distance of place visited	Number of household members of which visited for		
				To Look after the welfare of the family members	Social visit	Look after the property
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Engineering Colony (Block-11)	17	-	upto 10 Kms	-	-	-
		-	11 -20	-	-	-
		-	21 -50	-	-	-
		1	51 - 100	-	1	-
		-	101 - 200	-	-	-
		6	201 +	4	2	-
Total	218	78		56	14	8

Table

Frequency of visit to rural areas by members migrational status with reference to place of

Migrational status and place of last residence of head of household		Categories of places			
		Rural areainsame district			
		Once	Twice	Thrice	Five times and above
1		2	3	4	5
A. Non-migrant	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
B. Migrant	R	3	3	1	1
I. Last residence outside town but in the district	U	-	-	-	-
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state	R	-	-	-	-
Tirap	U	-	-	-	-
Dibang Valley	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
West Siang	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
East Siang	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
Lower Subansiri	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
East Kameng	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
West Kameng	R	-	-	1	-
	U	-	-	-	-

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last residence of head of household and categories of places visited

visited and frequency				Migrational Status and place of last residence of head of household
Rural area in other district of the state				
Tirap	West Siang	Lower Subansiri		
Once	Twice	Twice	Thrice	
6	7	8	9	1
-	-	-	-	Non - migrant
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Migrant
-	-		-	Last residence outside the town but in the district
1	-	-	-	Last residence outside the district but within the state
-	-	-	-	Tirap
-	-	-	-	Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	West Siang
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	East Siang
-	1	-	-	
-	-	1	-	Lower Subansiri
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	East Kameng
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	West Kameng
-	-	-	-	

Table

Frequency of visit to rural areas by members migrational status with reference to place of

Migrational status and place of last residence of head of household		Categories of place,					
		Rural area in other state					
		Assam				Bihar	
		Once	Twice	Thrice	Five times and above	Once	Twice
1		10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Non-migrant	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Migrant	R	5	1	-	1	-	-
I. Last residence outside town but in the district	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state	R	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tirap	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibang Valley	R	1	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Siang	R	-	3	-	-	-	-
	U	4	-	-	-	-	1
East Siang	R	1	-	-	-	-	-
	U	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Subansiri	R	2	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Kameng	R	-	-	-	-	1	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Kameng	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	1	-	-	-	-	-

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last residence of head of household and categories of place visited

visited and frequency								Migrational Status and place of last residence of head of household
Rural area in other state							Other Country	
West Bengal		Uttar Pradesh	Punjab		Kerala	Megha-laya	Nepal	
Once	Twice	Once	Once	Twice	Once	Once		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non - migrant
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	Migrant
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Last residence outside the town but in the district
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Last residence outside the district but within the state
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tirap
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Siang
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	East Siang
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lower Subansiri
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	East Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-		-	-	-	West Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table

Frequency of visit to rural areas by members migrational status with reference to place of

Migrational status and place of last residence of head of household		Categories of places			
		Rural areainsame district			
		Once	Twice	Thrice	Five times and above
1		2	3	4	5
III. Last residence in other state	R	-	-	-	-
Assam	U	-	-	-	-
Bihar	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
Delhi	R	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-
IV. Last residence in other country					
Nepal		-	-	-	-
Total	R	3	3	2	1
	U	-	-	-	-

162 (Contd.)

last residence of head of household and categories of place visited

visited and frequency				Migrational Status and place of last residence of head of household
Rural area in other district of the state				
Tirap	West Siang	Lower Subansiri		
Once	Twice	Twice	Thrice	
6	7	8	9	1
-	-	-	-	Last residence in other state
-	-	-	-	Assam
-	-	-	-	Bihar
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	West Bengal
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Nagaland
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Punjab
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Delhi
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Last residence in other country Nepal
1	-	1	-	Total
-	1	-	-	

Table

Frequency of visit to rural areas by members migrational status with reference to place of

Migrational status and place of last residence of head of household		Categories of places					
		Rural area in other state					
		Assam				Bihar	
		Once	Twice	Thrice	Five times and above	Once	Twice
1		10	11	12	13	14	15
III. Last residence in other state	R	7	5	-	1	-	-
Assam	U	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	R	-	-	-	-	4	1
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	R	-	1	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	1	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Last residence in other country							
Nepal		1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	R	17	10	-	2	6	1
	U	11	-	-	-	-	1

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last residence of head of household and categories of place visited

visited and frequency								Migrational Status and place of last residence of head of household
Rural area in other state							Other Country	
West Bengal		Uttar Pradesh	Punjab		Kerala	Megha-laya	Nepal	
Once	Twice	Once	Once	Twice	Once	Once		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Last residence in other state
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assam
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bihar
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Bengal
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nagaland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Delhi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-					Last residence in other country Nepal
-	-	4	1	1	1	-	6	Total
2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	

Table

Visit to rural areas by members by migration status with reference to place of last

Migration Status and Place of last residence of the head of household		Categories of places				
		Rural area in the district		Rural area in other district of the state		
		Domestic to see family	To look after property	Lower Subansiri	Tirap	West Siang
				Domestic	Social visit	Social visit
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non migrant (born in the town)		-	-	-	-	-
B. Migrant- Last residence outside the town but in the district	R	8	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
II. Last residence outside the district but in the State	R	-	1	-	-	-
1. West Kameng	U	-	-	-	-	-
2. East Kameng	R	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
3. Lower Subansiri	R	-	-	1	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
4. West Siang	R	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
5. East Siang	R	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	1
6. Dibang Valley	R	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tirap	R	-	-	-	1	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
III. Last residence outside the State but in the country	R	-	-	-	-	-
1. Assam	U	-	-	-	-	-

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residence of head of household and categories of place visited and purpose

visited and purpose					Migration status and place of last residence of the head of household
Rural area in other State of the country					
Assam			West Bengal		
Social visit	Domestic to see family	To Look after property	Social visit	Domestic to see family	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	Non-migrant (born in town)
2	3	2	-	-	Migrant last residence outside the town but in the district
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Last residence outside the district but in the State
-	1	-	-	-	West Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	East Kameng
-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	-	-	-	Lower Subansiri
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	3	-	-	West Siang
3	1	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	East Siang
1	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Tirap
-	-	-	-	-	
2	10	1	-	-	Last residence outside State but in the country
-	3	-	-	1	Assam

Table

Visit to rural areas by members by migration status with reference to place of lastt

Migration status and place of last residence of the head of household		Categories of places.		
		Rural area in other		
		Bihar		Uttar Pradesh
		Domestic to see family	To look after property	Domestic to see family
1		12	13	14
A. Non-migrant (born in the town)		-	-	-
B. Migrant- Last residence outside the town but in the district	R	-	-	2
	U	-	-	-
II. Last residence outside the district but in the State	R	-	-	-
1. West Kameng	U	-	-	-
2. East Kameng	R	1	-	-
	U	-	-	-
3. Lower Subansiri	R	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-
4. West Siang	R	-	-	-
	U	1	-	-
5. East Siang	R	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-
6. Dibang Valley	R	-	-	1
	U	-	-	-
7. Tirap	R	-	1	-
	U	-	-	-
III. Last residence outside the State but in the country	R	-	-	-
1. Assam	U	-	-	-

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residence of head of household and categories of place visited and purpose

visited and purpose				Migration status and place of last residence of the head of household
State of the country			*Other Country*	
Punjab	Kerala	Meghalaya	Nepal	
Domestic to see family	To look after property	Social visit	Domestic to see family	
15	16	17	18	1
-	-	-	-	Non-migrant (born in town)
-	-	-	3	Migrant last residence outside the town but in the district
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Last residence outside the district but in the State
-	-	-	-	West Kameng
-	-	-	-	East Kameng
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Lower Subansiri
-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	-	West Siang
-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	East Siang
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Dibang Valley
-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	Tirap
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	3	Last residence outside State but in the country
-	-	-	-	Assam

Table

Visit to rural areas by members by migration status with reference to place of last

Migration status and place of last residence of the head of household		Categories of places				
		Rural area in the district		Rural area in other district of the State		
		Domestic to see family	To look after property	Lower Subansiri	Tirap	West Siang
				Domestic	Social visit	Social visit
1		2	3	4	5	6
2. West Bengal	R	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
3. Bihar	R	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
4. U.P.	R	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
5. Punjab	R	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
6. Nagaland	R	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
7. Delhi (U.T.)	R	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Other Country		-	-	-	-	-
Nepal		-	-	-	-	-
		8	1	1	1	1

163 (Concld.)

residence of head of household and categories of place visited and purpose

visited and purpose					Migration Status and place of last residence of the head of household
Rural area in other State of the country					
Assam			West Bengal		
Social visit	Domestic to see family	To Look after property	Social visit	Domestic to see family	
7	8	9	10	11	1
-	-	-	-	-	West Bengal
-	-	-	1	1	
-	-	-	-	-	Bihar
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Punjab
-	-	-	-	-	
-	2	-	-	-	Nagaland
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Delhi (U.T.)
1	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	Other Country
-	-	-	-	-	Nepal
11	23	6	1	2	

Table

Visit to rural areas by members by migration status with reference to place of last

Migration status and place of last residence of the head of household		Categories of places		
		Rural area in other		
		Bihar		Uttar Pradesh
		Domestic to see family	To look after property	Domestic to see family
1		12	13	14
2. West Bengal	R	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-
3. Bihar	R	5	-	-
	U	-	-	1
4. Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	1
	U	-	-	-
5. Punjab	R	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-
6. Nagaland	R	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-
7. Delhi (U.T.)	R	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-
IV. Other Country Nepal	R	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-
		7	1	5

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residence of head of household and categories of place visited and purpose

visited and purpose				Migration Status and place of last residence of the head of household
state of the country			Other Country	
Punjab	Kerala	Meghalaya	Nepal	
Domestic to see family	To look after property	Social visit	Domestic to see family	
15	16	17	18	1
-	-	-	-	West Bengal
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Bihar
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Uttar Pradesh
-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	Punjab
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Nagaland
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Delhi (U.T.)
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	Other Country Nepal
-	-	-	-	
2	1	1	6	

APPENDIX - B

TYPE OF FAMILIES

APPENDIX - B

TYPE OF FAMILIES

1. Nuclear family- a couple with or without unmarried children.
2. Supplemented nuclear family- a nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated, or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children.
3. Sub-nuclear family - a fragment of a former nuclear family. Typical examples are the widow with unmarried children, or the widower with unmarried children, or siblings-whether unmarried, or widowed, separated, or divorced- living together.
4. Single -person household.
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear- a group of relatives, members of a formerly complete nuclear family,plus some other unmarried, divorced, or widowed relative who was not a members of the nuclear family. For example, a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother -in-law.
6. Collateral joint family- two or more married couples between whom there is sibling bond-usually a brother-brother relationship-plus unmarried children.
7. Supplemented collateral joint family- a collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced, or widowed relatives, Typically, such supplemented relatives are the widowed mother of the married brothers, or the widower father, or an unmarried sibling.
8. Lineal joint family: two couples between whom there is a link, usually between parents and married son, sometimes between parents and married daughter.
9. Supplemented lineal joint family: a lineal joint family plus unmarried, divorced, or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families; for example, the father's widower brother or the son's wife's unmarried brother.
10. Lineal-collateral joint family: three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally. Typically, parents and their two or more married sons, plus the unmarried children of the three of more couples.
11. Supplemented lineal-collateral joint family- a lineal collateral joint family plus unmarried, widowed, separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear familes lineally and collaterally linked; for example, the father's widowed sister or brother, or an unmarried nephew of the father.
2. Other (Those not covered above).

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