CENSUS
1981
SERIES—21
TRIPURA

PARTS XIII-A & B
VILLAGE & TOWN
DIRECTORY

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES,
TOWN AND VILLAGE DIRECTORY
AND PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

NORTH TRIPURA DISTRICT

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TRIPURA

CONTENTS

			Pages
1.	**Foreword**	...	(i
2.	**Preface**	...	(iv)
3.	**Map of the district**	...	(vi)
4.	**Abstract of the important statistics of the district**		(vii)
5.	**Analytical Note :**		
	i) Census concepts and definitions Rural, urban dichotomy, classification of towns, standard urban areas, urban agglomeration, building, census house, household, head of the household, houseless household, institutional household, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, literate, illiterate etc. Economic activities— Concepts of workers, main workers, marginal workers, non-workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry, other workers	...	5
	ii) History of the district and the District Census Handbook	...	8
	iii) Scope of Village Directory, Town Directory statements and Primary Census abstract	...	11
	iv) Physical aspects—Area and population, physical features, plain and river basins, climate, geophysical characteristics of the district, geotechnical project, soil, forest, wild life, flora.	...	12
	v) Major characteristics of the district particularly in relation to the economic resources, namely, forestry, minerals and mining, electricity & power, land & landuse pattern, tenancy, agriculture, fishery, industry, trade & commerce and transport	...	17
	vi) Major social and cultural events natural and administrative development and miscellaneous activities of note during the decade	...	28
	vii) Places of tourists' interest in the district	...	28
	viii) Brief analysis of the village and Town Directory and Primary Census Abstract data based on inset tables	...	29
	Part A—Village and Town Directory :		
6.	**Section I—Village Directory**		
	a) For each block		
	i) Block map		
	ii) Alphabetical list of villages	...	51—67
	iii) Note explaining the codes used in the Village Directory	...	68
	iv) Village Directory	...	71
	b) Appendices (I-IV) to the Village Directory	...	89
7.	**Section II..Town Directory**		
	i) Explanatory note on the seven statements of the Town Directory along with the codes used in them.	...	101
	ii) Town Directory Statements (I to VI and IVA)	...	103
	Part B—Primary Census Abstract		
	i) District PCA		
	a) Sub-division wise total, rural, urban	...	110
	ii) Block-wise PCA	...	114
	a) Village-wise		
	b) Town-wise within the town, ward-wise)	...	130
	iii) Appendix to PCA	...	138
	iv) Annexure to Appendix	...	139
	v) Special PCA on SC and ST	...	144

FOREWORD

The District Census Handbook (DCH), complied by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State Governments, is one of the most valuable products of the Census. The DCH is constantly referred to by planners, administrators, academicians and researchers. It is *inter alia* used for delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and as an aid to District Administration. The District Census Handbook is the only publication which provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data upto village level for the rural areas ward-wise for each city or town. It also provides data on infrastructure and amenities in villages and towns, etc.

The District Census Handbook series was initiated during the 1951 Census. It contained important census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. During 1961 Census the scope of the DCH was enlarged and it contained a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census table and a village and town Directory, including PCA. The 1971 DCH series was planned in three parts. Part-A related to Village and Town Directory, Part-B to Village and Town PCA and Part-C comprised Analytical Report, Administrative Statistics, District Census Tables and certain analytical table based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. However, in some states it was confined to District Census Tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing.

While designing the format of 1981 series some new features alongwith the restructuring of the formats of Village and Town Directory have been attempted. At the same time, comparability with the 1971 data has also been kept in view. All the amenities except power supply in the village have been brought together in the Village Directory with the instruction that in case an amenity is not available in the referrent village the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place where the amenity is available may be given. The restructuring of the format of the Village Directory and incorporating more exhaustive data on infrastructure aspect particularly in relation to amenities and land-use pattern is expected to further meet the need of micro level planning for rural areas. It is expected to help not only in local area planning but regulating the provision of goods and services as well so as to minimise the regional imbalances in the process of development. A few new items of information have also been introduced to meet some of the requirements of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Such new items of information as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village have been introduced in the Village Directory with this objective in mind. The new item on approach to the village is to have an idea about the villages in the district which are inaccessible. A new column, "total population and number of households" has been introduced to examine the correlation of the amenities with the population and number of households they serve. Addition of two more appendices listing the villages where no amenities are available and according to the proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population to the total population has also been made with this view in mind.

The formats of the Town Directory have also been modified to meet the requirements of the minimum Needs Programme by providing information on a few new items. A new statement on civic and other amenities in slums in Class-I and Class-II towns (Statement IV-A) has been introduced with this objective in mind. It is expected that this will help the planners to chalk out programme on provision of civic amenities for the improvement of slums. The columns on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Statement IV relating to civic and other amenities and adult literacy classes/centres under educational facilities in Statement V are added *inter alia* with this view. A significant addition is class of town in all the seven statements of the Town Directory. The infrastructure of amenities in urban areas of the country can be best analysed by taking the class of towns into consideration. The addition of the columns on civic administration status and population in a few statements also serves this purpose.

The format of the Primary Census Abstract for the villages and towns has been formulated in the light of changes in the economic and other questions canvassed through the individual slip of 1981 Census.

In order to avoid delay in publication of 1981 DCH series it has been so designed that Part-A of the volume contains Village and Town Directory and Part-B the PCA of villages and towns including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes PCA upto Tahsil/Town levels. At the beginning of the DCH a

detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables bassed on PCA and non-census data in relation to the infrastructure has been introduced to enhance its value. The District and Tehsil/Police Station/C.D. Block etc., level maps depicting the boundaries and other important features have been inserted at appropriate places, to further enhance to value of the publication.

The publication is a joint venture of the State Government and the census organisation. The data have been collected and compiled in the State under the direction of Shri S. R. Chakraborty IAS, Director of Census Operations, Tripura on behalf of the State Government which has borne the cost of printing. The task of planning, designing and cordination of this publication was carried out by Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) of my office. Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of the maps. Data received from Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division at the Headquarters under the guidance of Shri M. M. Dua, Senior Research Officer. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

New Delhi
the 26th April, 1982.

P. PADMANABHA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA.

PREFACE

In his inaugural speech at the first conference on Census held on 19. 2. 1980 Chief Minister was kind enough to appreciate the importance of the District Census handbook and the services of revenue agencies were utilised for the purpose.

The revenue villages after cadastral survey in 1970 have been taken into account in 1981 Census and the information for 1981 District Census Handbook have been collected on the basis of revenue villages. In 1971 Census villages which were notional ones without well defined boundaries were taken into account. As it is not possible to locate as to what census villages of 1971 Census are comprised within what revenue village of 1981 so it is not being possible to have the advantage of comparability. So 1981 District Census Handbook is a bench mark for the coming District Census Handbook of 1991.

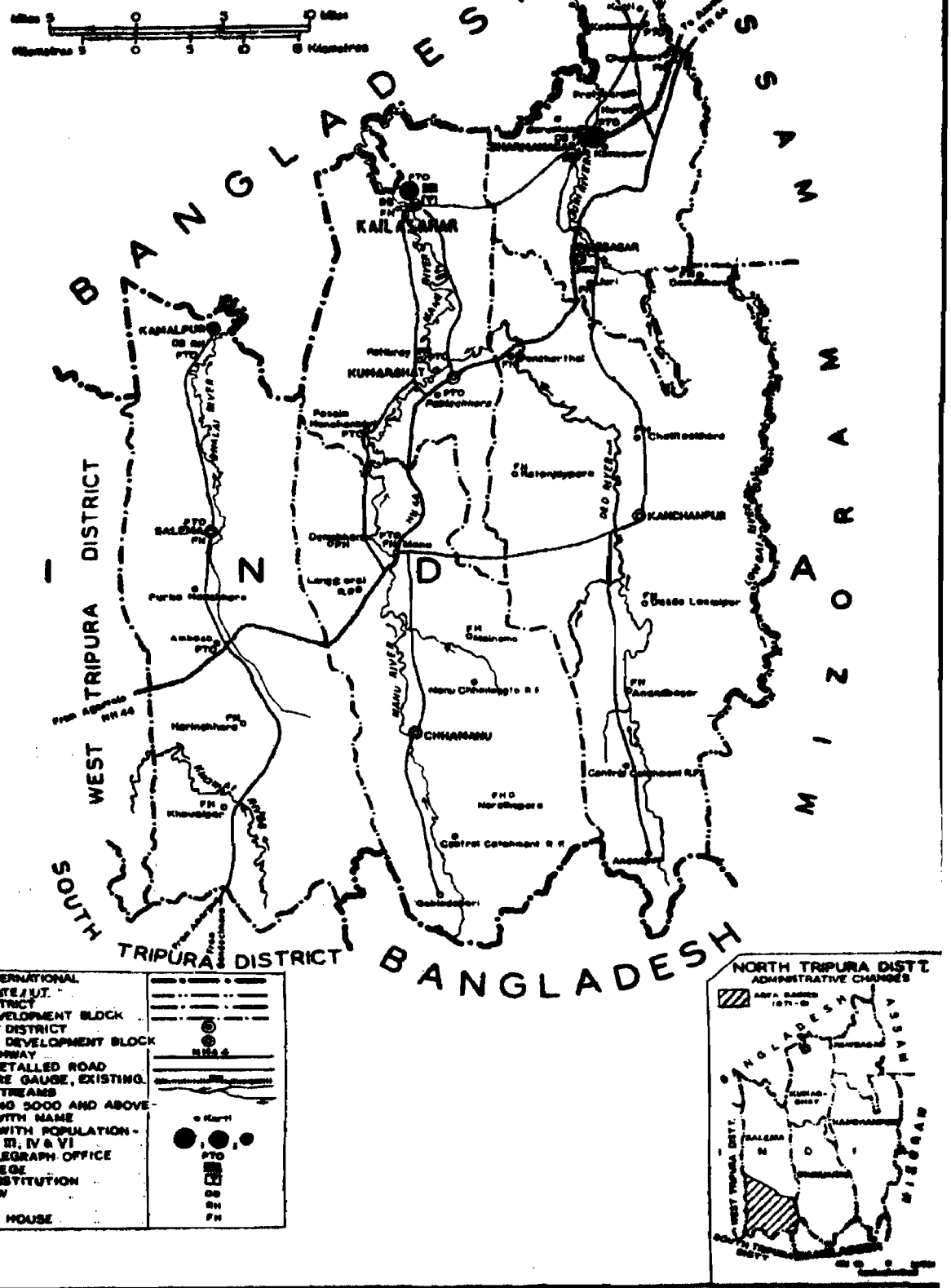
The sincere works of the revenue agencies are acknowledged with gratitude. I am grateful for the co-operation of Director of Land Records and Settlement, District Magistrates and Collectors and Sub-divisional Officers.

The services of Shri S. K. Ganguly, Deputy Director of Census Operations, Tripura deserve every recognition for collection of information, compilation and preparation of draft of this District Census Handbook. Miss S. Chakraborty, Investigator put in her best by her sincere most labour in assisting Shri Ganguly by working day in and day out and that also ungrudgingly. Assistance of Shri D. Bhattacharjee, Statistical Assistant to Shri Ganguly also deserves every praise. Shri S. Chakraborty, Investigator contributed to the same by supplying of information. Shri P. K. De, Investigator and Mrs. B. Dasgupta, Statistical Assistant also contributed to the same and their services need appreciation. The contribution of Shri K. B. Nandy, Investigator, Shri B. Sarkar, Shri M. L. Chakraborty, Shri R. L. Kundu, Shri T. D. Sarkar and Shri R. C. Meena, Statistical Assistants for assisting Shri Ganguly in connection with preparation of the draft shall have to be noted with thanks. In the preparation of the maps presented in this volume, the services rendered by Shri K. Singh, Cartographer, Shri K. R. Chakraborty, Senior Artist and Miss S. Chakraborty, Draftsman need also be recorded with appreciation. The services rendered by Shri S. Das Choudhury, Junior Stenographer besides those of Mrs. S. Deb Barma, U. D. Clerk, Shri S. R. Bhattacharjee and Shri N. Barman, L. D. Clearks also need appreciation.

I am grateful to Shri K. K. Chakraborty, Deputy Registrar General, India (C & T), Dr. N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies) and Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General, India (Map) for the valuable guidance and assistance extended to me in finalising the report. Last but not least, is my boundless gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, I. A. S., Registrar General, India but for whose invaluable and inspiring guidance this publication could not have attained its final shape.

S. R. Chakraborty

TRIPURA
NORTH TRIPURA DISTRICT



BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL	
STATE / U.T.	
DISTRICT	
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	
HEADQUARTER DISTRICT	
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH44
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
RAILWAY METRE GAUGE, EXISTING	
RIVERS AND STREAMS	
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME	
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION - SIZE CLASS - III, IV & VI	
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PTO
DEGREE COLLEGE	
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION	
DAK BUNGLOW	DB
REST HOUSE	RH
FOREST REST HOUSE	FH

NORTH TRIPURA DISTT.
ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The Indo Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of agreement on May 16, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

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IMPORTANT STATISTICS

			State	North Tripura District
Population	Total	Persons	2,053,058	541,248
		Males	1,054,846	279,838
		Females	998,212	261,410
	Rural	Persons	1,827,490	503,816
		Males	939,558	260,595
		Females	887,932	243,221
	Urban	Persons	225,568	37,432
		Males	115,288	19,243
		Females	110,280	18,189
Decenial Population Growth rate 1971-81			+31.92	+33.64
Area (Sq. Kms)			10,486	3,872
Density of population (Per Sq. Km.)			196	140
Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)			946	934
Literacy rate		Persons	42.12	41.96
		Males	51.70	50.78
		Females	32.00	32.53
Percentage of urban population to total population			10.99	6.91
Percentage to total population				
i) Main Workers		Persons	29.64	30.28
		Males	49.23	50.73
		Females	8.95	8.39
ii) Marginal Workers		Persons	2.62	2.43
		Males	1.48	1.35
		Females	3.83	3.58
iii) Non-Workers		Persons	67.74	67.29
		Males	49.29	47.92
		Females	87.22	88.03
Break-up of main workers : Percentage among main workers				
i) Cultivators		Persons	263,427(43.29)	80,158(48.91)
		Males	229,253(44.15)	70,579(49.72)
		Females	34,174(38.27)	9,579(43.68)
ii) Agricultural Labourers		Persons	146,089(24.00)	32,827(20.03)
		Males	117,455(22.62)	28,136(19.82)
		Females	28,634(32.07)	4,691(21.39)

iii) **Household Industry**	Persons	8,741(1.44)	1,588(0.97
	Males	6,550(1.26)	1,040(0.73
	Females	2,191(2.45)	548(2.50)
iv) Other Workers	Persons	190,332(31.27)	49,307(30.09)
	Males	166,033(31.97)	42,197(29.73)
	Females	24,299(27.21)	7,110(32.43)
Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to total population	Persons	15.12	12.13
	Males	15.15	12.14
	Females	15.09	12.12
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to total population	Persons	28.44	27.32
	Males	28.21	27.19
	Females	28.68	27.46
Number of Occupied Residential Houses		375,506	100,037
Number of Villages	Total	864	280
	Inhabited	856	278
	Uninhabited	8	2
Number of Towns		10	3

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Census Concepts and Definitions:

As prevalent in all the censuses throughout the world specific concepts and definitions for conducting the census are mainly adopted to account for the population, its distribution in the dichotomy of rural and urban areas, sex ratio, literacy, religion, language, housing pattern, size of household, density of population, social and economic condition, trend of migration and rate of fertility etc.

The data are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The concepts and definitions adopted in 1981 Census have been given below for the appreciation of data by the users.

Rural Urban Dichotomy:

It is an usual feature in the presentation of census data to maintain a line of division between "Rural" and "Urban" parts of population and consequently, "Village" and "Town" are universally recognised as the basic units of habitation.

This rural-urban dichotomy is accepted all over the world and recognised by the administration as well.

While discussing concepts of rural and urban areas, rural-urban distribution of population as mentioned in Chapter-II of Provisional Population Totals in Paper 2 of 1981, Government of India may be reproduced below.

"One of the basic characteristics of the population obtained through the census is the rural and urban distribution of the people. The distinction between rural and urban is not always amenable to a single definition which could be applicable to all countries or for that matter, even within the same country. Quite often it has been asserted that an urban area should be distinguished not merely on the basis of defined demographic characteristics but also on the basis of the level of infrastructure facilities. Ideally, it would be useful to define urban areas in terms of the level of infrastructure development and the availability of amenities in a given area but criteria based on such considerations have not been adopted in defining as urban area in India. It may be mentioned that one of the scheme on which this Organisation is now working is the possibility of arriving at criteria based on such factors for identifying urban areas but at the 1981 Census the conventional definition has been adopted. Largely for purposes of maintenance of comparability and for administrative convenience, the definition of an urban unit which was adopted at the 1971 Census has been continued which, in fact, has been adopted from 1951 onwards. An urban area is defined as follows:

a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:

i) a minimum population of 5,000;
ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per Sq. Km. (1,000 persons per Sq. Mile).

In addition, in consultation with this office, the Directors of Census Operations were also requested to classify marginal cases as rural or urban taking into consideration local circumstances. Such marginal cases which would have qualified to have been classified as urban units would include major project colonies, areas of intensive industrial development, railway colonies and important tourist centres, etc.

It will be noticed from the definition that there are two distinct types of urban units. Those units which satisfy criterion (a) by virtue of a statutory notification are, by definition, urban and are referred to by the nomenclature adopted in the relevant notification. In other words, these would be referred to as a municipal corporation, municipal board, cantonment board, a notified area committee etc. The other type of urban units would be those which satisfy criterion (b). These would generally include places which would otherwise have been considered as rural, i.e., as villages. Places which are defined as urban because they satisfy criterion (b) are, for convenience, referred to as census towns or non-municipal towns. This is to distinguish them from what are considered statutory towns under criterion (a). It must be mentioned that quite often villages which are classified for census purposes as urban units under criterion (b) may continue to be included in the village list in the revenue records. However, in census publications, the relevant cross references are generally available and the reader would be able to identify such cases. All areas which are not urban are, by definition, rural."

The definition of the village adopted in our State for the Census has got bearing upon clause (w) under Section 2 of Part-I of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, wherein village has been defined as: "Village means any tract of land which, before the commencement of this Act, was recognised as or was declared to be a village under any law for the time being in force or which may after such commencement be recognised as a village at any settlement or which the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a village."

In Tripura District Census Handbook of 1961, "Village" has been defined as follows:

"Village represents a parcel of land, the boundary of which is defined and demarcated by Revenue Survey or by Cadastral Survey for administrative convenience. For the purpose of 1961 Census, all the Revenue villages as well as the hilly villages which are called 'Paras' under the Revenue Mouja have been treated as villages. These villages have been classified into two groups, viz., Inhabited and Uninhabited."

The Cadastral Survey and Settlement Operation was completed by 1969. Administrative Units like revenue villages were formed. At the time of formation of those administrative units the hilly villages which were called 'Paras' under the Revenue Mouja lost their existence. So definition of the village of 1961 Census by excluding portion of aforementioned definition like "as well as hilly villages which are called 'Paras' under the Revenue Mouja" has been taken as revenue village for the purpose of 1981 Census.

The total number of revenue villages in the State stands at 864 in 1981 Census, out of which North Tirpura District shares 280 while West Tripura District comprises of 281 and the South Tripura District comprises of remaining 303 revenue villages.

With the adoption of Cadastrally Surveyed revenue mouja as the lowest unit of census taking, the coverage of area and population has been assured considering the specific nature of boundaries of these revenue moujas in comparison with the vague boundaries of the earlier census villages, viz., 'Paras" etc. On the other hand the data in the village level and Development Block level as obtained in 1981 Census have been rendered incomparable with those obtained in 1971 Census or earlier censuses because of the differential in characteristics of these lowest units between that of 1981 and of earlier censuses.

Classification of towns:

The towns are again classified according to population size. The six classes as adopted in 1971 Census have been specified for 1981 Census also which are as follows:

Classification	**Population size**
Class I Towns	1,00,000 and above
Class II Towns	50,000—99,999
Class III Towns	20,000—49,999
Class IV Towns	10,000—19,999
Class V Towns	5,000—9,999
Class VI Towns	Less than 5,000

A town with a population of 1,00,000 and above is termed as a 'City'.

In 1971, besides Agartala Municipality, 5(five) other Sub-divisional Headquarters were treated as urban for the purpose of census. In the meantime, those 5(five) Sub-divisional Headquarters which were considered as urban from census point of view, along with the remaining four Sub-divisional Headquarters have been declared as 'Notified Areas'. Accordingly all the 9(nine) Sub-divisional Headquarters besides the Agartala Municipality have been taken as urban in 1981 Census.

In Tripura, there is one Class I town in Agartala, but no Class II town. There is one Class III town, 4 Class IV towns, 2 Class V towns and 2 Class VI towns.

Out of the three towns in the District, Dharmanagar belongs to Class III town, Kailashahar to Class IV and Kamalpur to Class VI town category.

Functional categorisation of the towns on the basis of the main functions of the population has not been adopted in 1981 Census, though it was followed in 1971 Census.

Standard Urban Areas (SUAs):

A new concept of identifying standard urban areas was adopted in 1971 Census on the basis of the following norms:

1. That there should be a core town with a minimum population size of 50,000.
2. That the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town and
3. That the probabilities are that the contiguous area in question will get fully urbanised in a period of 2 to 3 decades.

As Tripura has got only one town of the population size of 50,000 and above viz **Agartala, the SUAs in** the State have been identified only on the perifery of Agartala town. There is no such SUA in the North Tripura District.

Urban Agglomeration:

The 1971 concept of urban agglomeration has been adopted for the 1981 Census also. Large railways colonies, University campuses, Port areas, Military camps etc. are often found to be coming out, outside the statutory limit of the city but adjoining it. Such areas may not by themselves qualifying to be treated as towns, but if they grow up as a continuity with the towns, they deserve to be treated as urban, such towns together with such outgrowth are to be treated as one urban unit and called an 'Urban Agglomeration'. An Urban Agglomeration may, therefore, be defined as follows:

a) A city with continuous outgrowth (the part of outgrowth being outside the statutory limit but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages).
b) One town with similar outgrowth or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowth as in (a) or
c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

By applying the above census concept only Agartala town in West Tripura District was considered as Urban Agglomeration in 1971 Census. In 1981 Census no town or area has been treated as Urban Agglomeration in the State, no question in the District.

In order to facilitate the identification of the units of dwelling places etc. for ensuring better coverage and uniformity and also to eliminate the scope of under-enumeration or over-enumeration, the following definitions were adopted in 1981 Census.

Building:

A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which is used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that buildings, which have component units may be used for a combinations of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence etc. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different time and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building. In case of multi-storeyed structure, having a number of flats owned by different persons the entire structure should be treated as one building.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. Sometimes conical roofs are found in some parts of the country touches the ground with an entrance and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures are also treated as building.

Census House:

A Census House is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-cases etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance of their own from the road or a common courtyard leading to a main gate those have been considered as separate census houses. Each of the separate buildings owned by different persons within a large enclosed area has been treated as one separate building. But if in any of these buildings, there are flats in occupation of different households, each of such flats has been treated as a separate census house.

Household :

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. There may be a single member household also.

Head of the Household :

The head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for maintenance of the household and takes decision on behalf of the household. The head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex.

In the case of institutional household like messes, boarding houses or friends living together, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the head of the household.

Houseless Household :

Houseless population refers to that section of population which have no house to live in, such as persons living on the road side, pavement or in open places. The same definition of household will apply to this houseless population also.

Institutional Household :

It refers to the household constituted by a group of unrelated persons living together in Institutions such as boarding house, hostel, jails and hospitals etc.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of a State as specified by Presidential Order invoking the provision of Articles 341 and 342 of the Indian Constitution separately for each State.

One of the Directive Principles of the Constitution of India is to promote the educational and economical interests of the weaker section of the society and to protect them from social injustice. In pursuance of this policy the President of India has been empowered to specify the Castes/Tribes which are to be termed as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for special consideration for their upliftment. 1931 Census was the last in the series of censuses to have detailed enumeration of Castes and Tribes. Such details classification was not made in the subsequent censuses. With the Constitution coming into force, the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were notified in 1950 and the said list was revised by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order, 1956 and in the same year the list was further modified with the re-organisation of States, by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes modification Order, 1956. In Tripura there are 37 Scheduled Castes and 19 Scheduled Tribes as per Presidential notification. The list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as in Presidential Order, is reproduced below.

List of Scheduled Castes

Bagdi
Bhuimali
Bhunar
Chamar, Muchi
Dandasi
Dhenuar
Dhoba
Dum
Ghasi
Gour
Gur
Jalia Kaibarta
Kahar

List of Scheduled Tribes

Bhil
Bhutia
Chaimal
Chakma
Garoo
Halam
Jamatia
Khasia
Kuki including the following Sub-tribes :
Balte
Chhalya
Belalhut

Kalindi
Kan
Kanda
Kanugh
Keot
Khadit
Kharia
Koch
Koir
Kol

Kora
Kotal
Mahisyadas
Mali
Mehtor
Musahar
Namasudra
Patni
Sabar

Fun
Hajango
Jangtei
Khareng
Khephong
Kuntei
Laifang
Lentei
Mizel
Namte
Paitu, Paite
Rangchan
Rangkhole
Thangluya
Lepcha
Lushai
Mag
Munda, Kaur
Noatia
Orang
Riang
Santal
Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera
Uchai
Unclassified.

In the census taking, the persons who responded to be belonging to one of the above Castes or Tribes, have been enumerated as Scheruled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be. The enumerators in the field were reminded of the restriction that a person stating the religion other than Hindus or Sikh cannot be treated as Scheduled Castes. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, there was no such restriction, i.e., persons belong to any religion may be treated as Scheduled Tribes.

Literate :

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that person who is literate, should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. Ability merely to sign one's name was not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding.

Illiterate :

A person is illiterate who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language. For the purpose of census all children of the age of 4 years or less have been treated as illiterate, even if the child is going to school and may have picked up reading and writing a few words.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES :

Concept of workers :

The population is generally dichotomized into two groups namely 'economically active' and 'economically inactive'. The economically active population is defined as those workers who produce economic goods and services. Those who do not contribute to the production of economic goods and services are said to be economically inactive. The former is called workers and the later non-worker. The economically active population is said to consist of all those who take part in the production of goods and services. Generally two approaches have been followed in identifying the economically active population in a census. The first approach is referred to as the 'gainful worker' or 'usual status approach' and the second one as the 'labour force approach'. The concept of income is generally associated with the usual status approach and that of time with labour force approach. Theoretically, both the approaches are basically the same since they both refer to the large

body of persons who are economically productive but the usual status approach is likely to include those who do not work but earn such as pensioners, rentiers, etc. and exclude unpaid family workers or those who worked but did not earn.

Information on the basic economic characteristic of population has been collected from the earliest censuses in this country since 1872. In the Census of 1872 an attempt was made to collect data on 'occupation'. In the 1881 Census, no distinction was made between earners and dependents, workers and non-workers. The occupation of every person who actually did work and the chief source of income of those having any occupation were recorded. At the 1901 Census actual workers and dependents were distinguished. In 1911 and 1921 no change was made in the definition of actual workers and dependents except that in 1921 women and children were also classified as workers if they did any work which contributed to the family income. In the 1931 Census for the first time, a person was classified as an earner or dependent with an intermediate category of working dependent. In the 1941 Census the term 'earner' was given up and the concepts of 'fully dependent' and 'partly dependent' was introduced. In the 1951 Census the concent of self supporting persons and 'earning dependents' were introduced. In the 1961 Census the categorisation was on the basis of workers and non-workers. In the 1971 Census for the first time the non-workers were also identified.

In 1981 Census the work concept of 1961 and 1971 Censuses, as opposed to 'income' or 'economic independence' concept of earlier censuses is adopted for 1981 Census. But the criterion for classification of persons as worker is changed. While in the 1961 and 1971 censuses different approaches, namely, usual status and current status were adopted with reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively, at the 1981 Census the usual status approach is adopted uniformly for all work. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses classification as worker or non-worker was made through different criteria. In 1961 a person qualified as a worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or if he had worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight. At the 1971 Census a person was treated as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week. The dichotomy of worker/non-worker of 1961 and 1971 Censuses is discarded at the 1981 Census and instead a trichotomy of main workers, marginal worker and non-workers is adopted. For main worker the time criterion of engagement in those who worked for sometime during the last year but not for the major part are treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last year are non-workers. This trichotomy partially permits a comparability of 1981 Census economic data with that of 1971 as well as 1961. The main workers of 1981 Census can be expected to correspond to the workers of 1971 and the main workers and marginal workers of 1981 together to correspond to the workers of 1961.

In order to enable the readers to be more clear about the changes of concepts during the censuses of the century, a synoptic account of the classification of workers during the censuses commencing from 1901 is given below :

1901, 1911 and 1921 :—Persons were categorised between actual workers and dependent.

Actual workers group included all persons who actually did work or carried on business whether personally or by means of servant or who lived on house rent, pension etc. The persons who are not actual workers are dependent.

1931 : Population was divided into three classes, viz., 'earner' 'working dependent' and 'non-working dependent'.

An **earner** was defined as person with permanent and regular work for which return was obtained in cash or kind which helped to augment the family income.

Working dependent was classified as a person who assisted with the work of the family and controbuted to its support without actually earning any wage.

A non-working dependent was one who did not work or has no occupation.

1941 : Each person was classified into the following categories :

i) A person who have no income in cash or kind was wholly dependent.

ii) A person who contributed in cash or kind towards the support of the household without being definitely capable of supporting himself was partly dependent.

iii) A person who was not dependent on any other persons was an independent worker.

1951 : The 1951 Census ascertained the economic status and the means of livelihood of every person. Every person was labelled either as a self-supporting person or an earning dependent or non-earning dependent.

A self-supporting person was one, who was in receipt of an income sufficient at least for his own **interest.**

A person whose income was not sufficient to support him/her was classified 'Earning dependent' while the person who had no income, whatsoever, was treated as 'Non-earning dependent'.

The definitions adopted in 1951 and earlier censuses indicate that income was taken as the criterion for classification while from 1961 onwards the classification of workers and non-workers was based upon the factor of his/her engagement and not on his/her income.

1961 : In 1961 Census the population was divided into workers and non-workers with an emphasis on productive work affording gainful employment and thus eliminated the earlier definition of self-supporting persons and dependents. In 1961 a person was qualified as a worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or if he had worked at least for a day in regular (Non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight.

1971 : In 1971 Census a person was treated as worker only if he had spent his time mainly in work or he had worked at least for a day in regular (Non-seasonal) work during the preceding week.

In 1961 and 1971 Censuses different approaches namely usual status and current status were adopted. In 1961 reference period was one year and one fortnight respectively for seasonal and for regular (Non-seasonal) work while in 1971 those were one year and one week respectively. In 1981 the usual status approach have been adopted uniformly for all workers.

Another change in the concept in 1981 Census is that the dichotomy of workers/non-workers as followed in 1961 and 1971 Censuses has been discarded in 1981 census and instead, a trichotomy of categorising individual into three categories have been adopted.

i) Main workers.
ii) Marginal workers
iii) Non-workers.

Besides these an attempt has also been taken to elicit the information about any subsidiary work which an individual may carry out in addition to his main activity.

Main workers are those who worked for the Major part of the year, i.e. at least 183 days in the year preceding to the reference date of the census.

Marginal workers who worked for sometime during the last year but not for the major part.
Non-workers who have never worked during the last year.

The Main Workers have further been classified in four broad categories, i.e. (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural labourers, (iii) Household industry, (iv) Others.

Cultivators :

For purposes of the Census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institution for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.

A person who has given out his/her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money kind or share or crop and who does not even engage himself in supervision or direction of cultivation of land will not be treated as cultivators. Similarly a person working in another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both will not be treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jawer, bajra, ragi etc. and other crops such as sugar cane, ground-nuts, tapioca and pulses etc., raw jute and kindered fibre crop, cotton etc. and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantation like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal herbs.

Agricultural labourers :

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an Agricultural labourer. Such person who has no risk in the cultivation but merely works in another person's land for wages and thus having no right of lease or lease or contract on land on which he/she works are treated to be Agricultural labourers.

Household industry :

Workers engaged in any production, processing, servicing or repiar of goods were classified as Household industry.

The essential features of a Household industry are as follows :

i) A household industry must relate to the production, processing, servicing, repair of goods or making and selling of goods.

ii) Professions such as that of a Lawyer, Doctor, Barber, Musician, Dhobi, Astrologer, Pandit, Priest etc. are not household industry. So also, activities relating to banking, insurance, real estate, business services are not Household industry.

iii) Any activity which involves only buying and selling of goods without any element of processing etc. does not constitute Household industry.

iv) The head of the household and/or one or more member of the household must actually participate in the industry. Participation also includes supervision and direction. However, if the industry is run mainly, by hired labour it is not a Household Industry. There may be a few hired labourers but the participation has to be mainly by members of the household.

v) In urban areas, the industry must be located in the premises of the house in which the household lives if it is to be classified as a Household industry.

vi) In rural areas, the industry may be anywhere within the limits of the village, it need not be actually located in the house in which the household lives.

vii) The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory.

viii) The production should be mainly for sale and not for consumption by the household itself.

Other workers :

All workers, i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industry are classified as 'Other workers'. The types of workers that come under this category includes factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists etc. In fact all those who work in any field or economic activity other than cultivator, agricultural labourers or household industry are 'Other workers'.

History of the District

Tripura was a princely State. Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya was the last Maharaja. After the death of Bikram Kishore Manikya on May, 1947 a Council of Regency under the leadership of his widowed wife Maharani Kanchanprava Devi took over charge of administration on behalf of the minor prince Kirit Bikram Kishore Manikya. The reign's rule came to an end on September 9, 1947 when due to the popular pressure the agreement of merger of Tripura with the Indian Union was signed by the Maharani on 15th October, 1949. Tripura was taken as a Part 'C' State administered by Chief Commissioner and became a Union Territory on November 1, 1956. The Territorial Council was formed on August 15,1959. The dissolution of Territorial Council and formation of Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers on July, 1963 were noteable events. Finally Tripura became a full-fledged State in January, 1972. The District Administration was run by one District Magistrate and Collector upto 31.8.1970. For better attention of problems of land and tenancies, for accelerating the pace of development in this backward area especially in the remote tribal areas and for bringing the people closure to the administration Tripura was divided into three districts, viz., North Tripura District, West Tripura District and South Tripura District. Three District Magistrates and Collectors were appointed for the three districts from 1.9.1970. While it was one district Union Territory there

were 10 sub-divisions. While she became a full-fledged State the 10 sub-divisions remained the same. The North District comprised of three sub-divisions, viz., Dharmanagar, Kailasahar and Kamalpur, whereas West Tripura District comprised of Sadar, Khowai and Sonamura and South Tripura District comprised of the remaining four sub-divisions, viz., Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom.

The district headquarters of North District was situated at Kailasahar.

The territorial jurisdiction of North Tripura District has undergone changes in pursuance of Notification No. F. 39(64)-Rev/57 dated 20.1.1976 with the result that the area of Kamalpur sub-division within North District has been extended by the merger of Ganganagar Tehsil from Khowai sub-division with an area of 327.76 Sq. Kms. During 1971 Census the population of Ganganagar Tehsil was to the tune of 4053 whereas during 1981 the population of that tehsil now within Kamalpur sub-division has come up to 8044. Consequent upon the merger of Ganganagar Tehsil with Kamalpur sub-division within North Tripura District the area and population of North Tripura District increased to that extent.

Out of six principal ranges of hills, viz., Baramura, Deotamura, Atharamura, Longtharai, Sakhan and Jampai, Jampai, Sakhan, Longthorai and part of Atharamura fall within North Tripura District. Out of the 12 river basins, eight important rivers are Khowai, Dhalai, Manu, Juri, longai, Gomati, Muhuri and Howrah in Tripura State. Rivers like Longai, Juri, Manu, Dhalai and part of Khowai flow within Tripura North District.

While Tripura as a whole lies approximately between the North latitude 22°56′ and 24°32′ and between the longitude 91°.0′ and 92°.20′ east, the North Tripura District is situated approximately between east longitude 91°45′ and 92°21′ and between North latitude 23°39′ and 24°32′.

The North Tripura District is bounded by Bangladesh on the West and North, Assam on the North East, Mizoram State on the East and by Bangladesh and Tripura South District on the South.

The district has got an area of 3872 Sq. Km. Out of the total area of 10486 Sq. Km. of the State the area of South Tripura District is 3581 Sq. Km. and that of West Tripura Distirct is 3033 Sq. Km. So the area of North Tripura District is the highest and that also due to the addition of Ganganagar Tehsil comprising of an area of 328 Sq. Km. (approx.).

History of District Census Hankbook.

The District Census Hankbook was first introduced under the 1951 Census. 1951 District Census Handbook was a dry bone as simply the census data were included therein. Flesh and blood were added to the same during 1961 by incorporating the information relating to amenities. 1951 and 1961 series of District Census Handbooks were in relation to one district as Tripura was a single district territory. In 1970 Tripura was divided into three districts and three separate District Census Handbooks were published in connection with 1971 Census. Primary Census Abstract presenting the basic census data for each village/town/ward found place in the 1951 District Census Hankbook. Improvements were affected in 1961 Census Handbook by incorporating additional information in the form of village notes at the time of actual enumeration. Some important non-census data like facilities of educational, medical, postal etc. which were available in the village were also included. The Handbook also provided short introduction of Tripura showing the area, location, physical aspects, hill ranges, plains and river basins, climate and rainfall, class of soil, forests, agriculture, industries and an account of the historical development of the place as well as some basic information about the people, their common diseases and calamities they suffered from. The statistics relating to rainfall, temperature, agriculture, industries, administration, medical and public health, education etc. as maintained by various Government offices were also incorporated. Thus in addition to the Census data, non-census statistics were also made available. It was expected that this would serve as a convenient reference book to the data users of different fields for planning, administrative and other purposes. Nevertheless, continuous changes were observed in the nature of information required by various data users of the country. Sometimes there were conflicting demands from different persons or organisations who were frequently guided by their segmental fields of interest. The Census Organisation of India carefully considered all such points and with an insight of its own, determined the different sorts of information which should be presented in the District Census Handbook of 1971 Census. Thus in 1971 Census planning and efforts have been made to compile both census and non-census statistics down to the village level throughout the country in a fairly comprehensive and uniform manner. The main changes in the Village Directory Schedule of 1971 Census from that of 1961 are, inclusion of information about the availability of a few additional amenities, like existence of katcha/pucca roads, distance from nearest

town, types of educational institutions and land use data. In order to make the publication of village level statistics, covering largely non-census data, available as early as possible to the data users, it was decided that the District Census Handbook should be brought out in three parts, viz.

Part A : Town and Village Directory.

Part B : Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.

Part C : Analytical Report and Administration statements and District Census Tables.

Part A in relation to Town and Village Directory and Part B in relation to Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract were combined together for each district so far Tirpura is concerned. So far Part C in relation to Analytical Report and Administration Statements and District Census Tables is concerned information regarding three districts have been compiled in the same volume. The third part of 1971 Census, that is, Part C consisting of administrative and Census Statistics, has been dropped due to considerable delay in getting the administrative statistics pertaining to the various departments which caused inordinate delay in publication of the District Census Handbook.

The position as it would obtain during 1981 Census in respect of Town Directory and Village Directory is as fallows :

Part A—Town Directory :

The Town Directory consists of seven statements. All these are almost similar to those adopted for 1971 Census. A few new columns have been introduced in the statements with a view to facilitating analysis of the data. A significant addition is of class of town in every statement. The infrastructure of amenities and facilities found in urban India can best be analysed by taking the class of town into consideration. The addition of the column on civic administration status in Statements III and IV and population in Statements IV, V and VII also serve the same purpose vis-a-vis the respective statements.

While preparing the formats of the Town Directory, the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission has been kept in view. The columns on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Statement IV and adult literacy classes/centres in Statement V are a sequal to this programme.

Again, if the fire-fighting service as in Statement IV and medical or educational facilities as in Statement V are not available in the town, the name of the nearest place if in the same district or the name of the nearest district if in the same State or other State where available along with its distance from the referrent town have been given. This is again a new feature of 1981 Census as it is necessary to identify the areas with no specific facility in every district.

Village Directory :

The format of the Village Directory is also on the pattern canvassed in 1971 Census except for a few additional columns. The column on total population and number of households is added to facilitate analysis of the Village Directory data. The column on approach to village is to know how many inaccessible villages there are in a district.

A feature of the format for 1981 Census is its restructuring. All the amenities except power supply in the village have been brought together with the instruction that in case any amenity is not available in the village the distance in broad ranges of the nearest place where the amenity is available is to be given.

Part B : Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract :

The Primary Census Abstract format has been modified which has been discussed under the item 'Scope of District Census Handbook'.

SCOPE OF VILLAGE DIRECTORY, TOWN DIRECTORY STATEMENTS AND PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT :

Part A—Village and Town Directory purports to be a directory of the villages and the towns in the district concerned. In it has been given certain basic and vital information separately for each village and town. While the Village Directory presents information inter-alia about the total area of the village in Hectares, availability or otherwise of the various amenities, the staple food of the people of the village and the land use pattern ; the Town Directory, on the other hand, presents data on each town through as many as seven statements, giving the status of the town, the decadal growth of its population, its functional category, certain physical aspects, the state of municipal finances and of civic and other amenities, like medical, educational, recreational, cultural and banking etc.

The basic census data are incorporated in Part-B of the District Census Handbook. The Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstracts which constitute Part-B of the District Census Handbooks, contain information about the total population and its sex-wise break-up, the sex-wise population of Scheduled Castes and the number of literates separately for the two sexes and the break-up of the total population into Industrial Categories of workers etc.

So far Village Directory of Part A is concerned the statement for 1971 contained 18 columns for elucidating information regarding amenities and land use, whereas the statement for 1981 contains 20 columns. Out of these 20 columns one column is in relation to the approach to village which was not distinctly available in 1971 against the column of communication and the other column of 'Total Population and number of Households' is a new introduction. In 1971 information of amenities available within the villages only were collected but one distinctive feature of 1981 Village Directory is that information if no amenities were available within the village than the distance ranges of the nearest place where such amenities are available have to be mentioned and that also in three broad ranges, i.e. 0-5 Kms., 5-10 Kms. and 10 + Kms. Moreover two new appendices, i.e., Appendix III and IV, have been added in 1981. Appendix III is in relation to list of villages where no amenities are available (educational, medical etc.). Appendix IV relates to list of villages according to population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe to the population by ranges.

So far Town Directory is concerned there were 7 statements in 1971 and in 1981 also there are 7 statements but with some changes (either in terms of dropping or in terms of addition) as mentioned below :

In Statement I functional category of town as was found in 1961 and 1971 has been dropped and the name of sub-division has been dropped in all statements and name of block has been incorporated. Growth rate, area in Sq. Kms., number of households including houseless households, density and sex ratio are the new additions for 1981 District Census Handbook. Information regarding name of town and civic administration status were collected under two different columns in the format of 1971 whereas these two columns have been combined in the format of 1981.

In Statement II against Col. 2 name of town has been changed as class and name of town. Columns like "Sea Port" and "Remarks" as was found in 1971 format have been dropped.

In Statement III against Column 2, name of town has been changed as Class and name of town. Besides one new column of 'Civil administration status (in 1980, has been added).

In Statement IV against Column 2 in relation to name of town it has been changed as class and name of town. Besides Col. 3, that is, civil administration status (in 1980), column 4-population, column 5-Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are new additions.

Statement IV A-Civic and other amenities in Notified slums, 1979 is a completely new addition.

In Statement V against Column 2-Name of town has been changed as class and name of town. Column 3, i.e., population is a new addition. Information regarding Higher Secondary and Secondary were collected through one column, i.e., Col. 10 of 1971 whereas the information relating to Higher Secondary and Secondary are being collected separately during 1981 through Cols. 11 and 12 whereby two columns have been introduced for collection of information for Higher Secondary and Secondary separately. Col. 16, i.e., working women's hostels with number of seats is a new addition during 1981 Census.

In Statement VI against Col. 2-Name of town has been changed as class and name of town. Col. 15, i.e., 'Remarks' of 1971 format has been dropped.

Statement VII of 1971 in relation to population by Religion, 1971 has been dropped this time.

Part B—Primary Census Abstract :

Category III relating to Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, Category IV in relation to Mining and quarrying and Category Vb in relation to Manufacturing, processing, Servicing and repairs, Category VI in relation to construction, Category VII relating to Trade and Commerce, Category VIII relating to Transport, Storage and Communications and Category IX relating to other services have been clubbed under 'Other workers' in the format of 1981. Column Nos. 25 and 26 meant for collecting information regarding marginal workers is a new addition for 1981.

Density :

Consequent upon the merger of Ganganagar Tehsil comprising of 327.76 Sq. Km. under the State Government Notification No. F. 39(64)-Rev/75 dated 20.1.1976 the area of Tripura North District has been extended from 3541 Sq. Km. to 3872 Sq. Km.

According to 1981 Census total population of Tripura stands at 2,053,058 against which the population figure of North Tripura District stands at 5,41,248 which constitutes 26.36% of the total population of the State. Taking the population into account the North Tripura District comes next to that of West Tripura District which comprises a population of 9,76,252 and is the highest amongst the three districts.

Density of the population of North Tripura District is 140 whereas that of South Tripura District is 150 and that of West Tripura is 322. Accordingly the density of North Tripura is the lowest one. In 1971 the total area of North Tripura District was 3541 Sq. Km. and the population was 4,05,009. Ganganagar Tehsil comprising of an estimated population of 4053 as per 1971 Census figure if added to the total population of 4,05,009 the total population of North Tripura District comes to 4,09,062. As such the density of population of North Tripura District in 1971 would be 116 including the population of Ganganagar Tehsil whereas the state average was 149. This goes to show that there has been a considerable increase in the density of population of the district.

Physical aspects :

Tripura was known as Hill Tipperah and the very nomenclature suggests that it was hilly more or less covered with bamboo. The surface is undulating and made uneven by low hills. There are six principal hill ranges increasing in height as one moves from West to East. From the summit of the ranges one has a striking view of the surroundings—a heaving monotony of evergreen landscape. Out of the six principal ranges Jampai, Sakhan, Longai and part of Atharamura as mentioned below fall within North Tirpura District.

a) Jampai : Jampai is situated in Dharmanagar sub-division and is 74 Km. in length. Its peaks are Khantlang (2236'), Betling Sib (3080') (highest altitude in Tripura), Behiang Sib (2216'), Banghurum (2342'), Manpui (2064') and Bangsul (902').

b) Sakhan : The Sakhan hill range forms the common boundary of Dharmanagar and Kailasahar sub-divisions and its northern part which is intercepted by the Deo river, is known as Unakoti, which is a sacred place. An annual religious fair is held here in the Bengali month of Magha. There are many images of different Gods and Goddesses scattered in the area, the main being the Unakoti Shiva carved out in a rock on a hill side. It is said that the sage Kapila established a Shivalinga on the top of this hill. The length of the Sakan is 58 Kms. and that of Unakoti is 20 Kms. The main peaks of the Sakhan range are Sakan (2567'), Cobel (1458'), Kamunta (909'), Thangrimamon (1557').

c) Longtharai : It forms the boundary of Kailasahar and Kamalpur sub-divisions and its length is about 48 Kms. The peaks are Longtarai (1580'), Partwang (921') and Batchia (1242'). At the highest point where the Assam-Agartala road crosses this hill, there is a temple of the Longtharai Shiva.

d) Atharamura : This range starts from Amarpur sub-division and then enters into the southern part of Khowai sub-division and thereafter runs along the boundary of Khowai and Kamalpur sub-divisions. Its peaks are Atharamura (1173'), Niungmamura (1578'), and Atharamura (Pitramura) (1467'). An offshoot near Atharamura (Pitramura) peak runs towards south-east and meets the Longtharai range near Longtharai peak (1580'). This branch of the range forms the southern boundary of Kamalpur sub-division. Another offshoot of the Atharamura range runs west-ward and meets the Baramura range. The southern part of the Atharamura range is known as Jarimura where there is one small hill range, which embraces the Jariamura and the Sardeng hill ranges. This is the common boundary of Khowai and Amarpur sub-divisions. The length of Atharamura is about 106 Kms. A part of Atharamura range falls within North Tripura District.

The ever greenness of hill ranges of Tripura is going to be a history day by day to us no question of posterity as barrenness is going to replace it due to indiscriminate felling of trees.

Aesthetic sense were very much prevalent in Tripura. That it is so would be evident from the fact that the tribal ladies use wild flowers as their apparels when they come to market or fair besides their festivals. But when there is a conflict between aesthetic sense and necessity, necessity is bound to prevail upon aesthetic sense. Due to influx of refugees there have been indiscriminate felling of trees which have affected the hillocks like anything. The Hungry man rather starving ones would not care for the long term deal as they are to make their body and soul together at any cost. They live on felling of trees for selling them as fuels. Dependence on fuels could be avoided to a great extent if other means of livelihood were open to them. This could be possible if there products would fetch a reasonable price which depends upon easy communication facilities. It is really shocking when we find ourselves in a landlocked area without communication facilities, inland water facilities, no question of rail communication which is the only means of transport at a minimum cost. It is no wonder that the container costs more than the content and as air is only means of transport of perishable articles. Human and material resources are plenty and the same could be fruitfully exploited if there were incentives to the producers in getting their dues simly for their existence.

The following rivers flow within the North Tripura District.

a) Longai : The source of this river is the Jampai range. It runs towards north between Jampai and Hachhek (Mizo Hills) and then enters into Assam near Damchhara. Its length is 98 Kms. The upper portion of the river is known as Saisillui, Tuilianpui, and Sailutlui. This river is fed by several tributaries, the important of which are Kalagang, Manachhara, Damchhara on the left bank and Borailui and Gabaichhara on the right bank.

b) Juri : The source of this river is also the Jampai range and it is 79 Kms. in length. Its main tributaries are Deochhara, Telphilchhara, Kakrichhara, Lalchhara, Balichhara Pratyekraichhara, Ichhaichhari and Hakai Nadi. This river meets Ragna of Dharmanagar and then flows towards north along the western boundary of Dharmanagar sub-division and thence towards Pakistan (now Bangladesh).

c) Manu : The source of Manu river is the Sakang range and in the upper portion, it is known as Chhamanugang. Its main tributaries on the right bank are Maldharchhara, Chhailengtachhara, Mathirchhara, Kanchanchhara and Lakshmichhara and on the left bank are Natimanuchhara, Longtharaichhara, Sonaraichhara, Chalitachhara, Jamirchhara, Dhumachhara, Kathalchhara, Raypachhara, Saidachhara, Fatikchhara and Dhanbilashchhara. The length of this river is 167 Kms. and it runs through Kailasahar town and flows towards Bangladesh.

d) Dhalai : The source of Dhalai river is the Longtharai range and it is 117 Kms. in length. Its main tributaries are Bahurichhara, Chandraichhara, Balaramchhara, Salemachhara , Jamthumchhara and Surmachhara on the right bank and Taphalangmachhara, Kulaichhara, Daluchhara, Nalichhara, Maharanichhara and Katalutmachhara on the left bank.

e) Khowai : The source of this river is also the Longtharai range and its upper portion is known as Narichhara. It is 166 Kms. in length and it takes its way almost towards north-western direction upto Teliamura and then towards north till it enters into Bangladesh. Its tributaries on the right bank are Baluchhara, Jeulchhara, Chamalchhara, Alladiachhara, Baskarachhara, Maharanichhara Tuirupachhara, Samruchhara and Lalchhara and on the left bank are Gulechhara, Nunachhara, Kakrachhara, Brahmachhara, Sarduchhara, Trishnachhara, Gangraichhara and Solaichhara. As Khowai river flows by Ganganagar Tehsil so it touches North Tripura District also.

That there are long river valleys extending over a vast area in different sub-divisions formed mostly of deep alluvial deposits with rich fertility excellently suited for the cultivation of paddy, jute, oil seeds, spices fruits and vegetables would be evident from the aforementioned position. The sources of all rivers are in Tripura itself. Due to indiscriminate felling of trees the echology of Tripura is being affected to a great extent. Human beings and trees belong to the category of living species. There is a gap of feeling which might be attributed to the factors of immediate benefit as the very question of subsistence is involved particularly when the majority of the people in Tripura are below poverty line. Exploitation and not extinction should be the way of life. If that be the case the forest resources which are national wealth should be preserved in such a way that they are exploited and not extinct. Else danger is inherent in expressing their displeasure. The signs of danger are apparent when we see erosion of soils due to indiscriminate felling of trees. There is uneven rainfall. Water flows merry-go-round. It carries sands which turns into deposits causing heavy damage

to fertile lands which are going to be scarce particularly when the population is increasing in geometrical progression.

Climate :

The climate of the District is tropical in nature and is generally warm and humid. The hilly regions enjoy higher temperature in summer and lower temperature in winter in comparison with the plain lands. This is because of the fact that they participate in greater degrees in cold and hot wind.

The climate is woven with three district seasons namely summer, rainy and winter. The climatic temperature generally ranges in between 10°C and 35°C. December to February enjoy coldest season followed by summer during the months from March to May. The highest temperature is generally recorded in the month of May and the lowest in January. The south west monsoon reaches the State in the months from June to September. Rainy season generally starts by about the end of May but thunder showers usually occur from about April to the break of the monsoon. The rainy season continues upto September. The maximum rainfall is usually recorded during the months of June—July. The months of October and November constitute the post-monsoon season.

Geophysical characteristics of the distinct :

Geology : The district as a whole comprised of sedimentary rocks which have been grouped into the Surma Group (further sub-divided into the Bhuban and Bokabil formations), Tipam group and Dupi Tila group. These sedimentary rocks range in age from Middle Miocene (18 million years old) to Recent (less than 1 million years old).

The sedimentary rocks are mainly the rhythmic altcmations of Semi consolidated, soft argillaceous and areraceous rocks. The rocks are Sandstone, shale cly. This sequence of rocks is repeated one above and other of them the lowermost. Bhuban sandstone is hard and exposed at the cores of all the hill ranges.

Recent sediments are represented by unconsolidated loose, alluvial deposits of gravel, sand silt, clay and concretions.

Occurrences of the following minerals have been reported from the district.

Limestone :—Sporadic occurrences of siliceous limestone have been reported from the Sakhan and Jampui ranges. These occurrences can not be exploited economically.

Lignite : A few exposures of lignite have been recorded in the rocks of Tipam Group on the western flank of Unokoti, Kolangshi anticline. Lignite is also exposed to the north of Kumarghat. The thickness of lignite at Kumarghat varies from 15 to 25 cm. The lignite is pyritiferous.

The deposits are very small in size and often under considerable rock cover and hence can not be exploited economically.

Clay : Deposits of white and grey coloured plastic clay have been reported from Kurti, Tarakpur and Kameswar areas, north of Dharmanagar.

The clay is suitable for the manufacture of ordinary potteries giving appropriate colours. They may also be used in the manufacture of roofing tiles.

Geotechnical project : The Manu Earth dam has been proposed to be constructed at the upper reaches of the Manu river for flood control and irrigation. The Geological Survey of India is actively collaborating with the State Government for the construction of this dam.

Soil : The flat land commonly known as 'Lunga' is alluvial in nature consisting of sand, silt and clay. Normally the soil is literitic with less water absorption capacity.

Forest : Forests form a predominant part of Tripura. The vast stretches of forests are still available mostly on the top of the hilly ranges but with the increasing stress on land by new inhabitants and as a result of shifting cultivation by Jhumias, a considerable portion of natural forests situated in the plains and foot-hills have been denuded resulting in soil erosion and consequent silting up of river beds leading to increased frequency of floods. The denuding of forests is also responsible for environmental and climate changes.

The forests of Tripura may be classified under the following types :

1. Himalayan lower Bhabar Sal
2. Cachar tropical ever-green forest
3. Moist mixed deciduous Forest
4. Low alluvial savannah wood-land
5. Moist mixed deciduous forest-dry bamboo brakes
6. Secondary moist bamboo brakes

Broadly the forests may be classified into Bamboo forests, Sal forests, Garjan forests, mixed ever-green and evergreen Savana. Rubber and Coffee plantation have also made considerable progress under the State Forest Department. Generally speaking, a-long-side the depreciation of natural forests mainly of bamboo, changrass and cane etc. which are commonly used as house building materials in the district, plantation of different improved varieties of timber are also being developed by Forest Department. The introduction of rubber and coffee plantation with intensive stress and participation of people may ultimately emerge as the changing factor of the economy of the district.

In Tripura the forests are categorised into three groups, namely, Reserve, Proposed Reserve forests and Protected forests. The total area under these three categories in the whole State is 5920.30 Sq. Km. out of which 3571.38 Sq. Km. is under reserve forests, 291.40 under proposed reserve forests and 2057.52 Sq. Km. as protected forests. Out of the total forests area of 5920.30 Sq. Km., 2478.27 Sq. Km. of forests lie in North Tripura District.

	Reserve forests	Proposed reserve forests	Protected forests	Total
Tripura	3571.38	291.40	2057.52	5920.30
North Tripura District	1677.84	—	800.43	2478.27

The above figures are according to the records of State Forest Department.

Wild Life :

The forests of Tripura as well as the District are also rich in respect of animals found within it which include elephants, pythons, wild buffalo, different types of deers, tigers monkey, bear etc.

The following list will give details about the wild life available in the District :—

Wild Life :

Mammals :

(i) Primates :	(1) Hoolook Monkey, (2) Bengal Monkey, (3) Stump-tailed Monkey, (4) Barbs leaf Monkey, (5) Slow Leris.
(ii) Carnivora :	(1) Tiger, (2) Leopard, (3) Jungle Cat, (4) Leopard Cat, (5) Small Indian Civet, (6) Large Indian Civet, (7) Palm Civet, (8) Common Indian Mangoose, (9) Indian Wolf, (10) Indian Wild Dog, (11) Indian Fox, (12) Jacklals, (13) Common other, (14) Sloth Bear, (15) Black Panthar.
(iii) Insectivora :	Grey musk shrew
(iv) Chiroptera :	Common flying fox of India
(v) Rodentia :	(1) Large Indian Squirrel, (2) Large Malay squirrel, (3) Heary-bellied Himalayan squirrel, (4) Large bamboorats, (5) Common rats, (6) Indian parcupine.
(vi) Lagomorpha :	Rabbits and hares are common.
(vii) Ungulata :	(1) Indian Elephants, (2) Indian Bison, (3) Gaur, (4) Wild Buffalos, (5) Sambar Deer, (6) Barking deer, (7) Wild bear.
(viii) Pholidota :	(1) Indian Pangolin.

Forests of the district are rich in varieties of the birds, some of which are rare. Among the gamebirds, peafouls, red-grey and jungle fouls are still abandant. List of birds found in the district is given below :

BIRDS

Passers :	(1) The common house cros, (2) Jet-black jungle crow, (3) The red vented Bulbul, (4) The red whiskered Bulbul, (5) Kind crow, (6) Common House Mynah, (7) The pied Mynah, (8) House Sparrow, (9) Indian Tree Pie, (10) Common Babbler, (11) The racket tailed Dronge, (12) The Babbling Thrush, (13) The Jerdon's chloropsis, (14) The Green Bulbul, (15) Shama, (16) Indian Uren Warbler, (17) Streaked fantail Warbler, (18) Tailor Bird, (19) Jungle Munah, (20) Hill Munah or Grackle, (21) Blackheaded Oriole, (22) Baya weaver bird, (23) White Wagtail, (24) Yellow headed wagtail, (25) Gray Wagtail, (26) Spotted Munia, (27) Red Munia, (28) White backec Memia, (29) Purple sunbird, (30) Purple rumped sunbird, (31) Indian Yellowbacked sunbird, (32) Scorlet backed flower pecker, (33) Scarlet Mimivet.
Coracilforms :	(1) Golden backed wood pecker, (2) Yellow wood pecker, (3) Rufous wood pecker.
S. Ord Caracil :	(1) Indian Roller or Blue Joy, (2) Common bee eaters, (3) White breasted kingfis-her, (4) Common Kingfisher, (5) Black capped king-fisher, (6) Brown headed sterk-billed kingfishes, (7) Gray Hora Bill, (8) Indian Hoopee.
Cuculit :	(1) Indian cuckee, (2) Pied crested cuckee, (3) Crew Pheasent, (4) Common Keel.
Psittachi :	(1) Blossom-headed parakeet, (2) Red breasted parakeet, (3) Large Burmese parakeet, (4) Eastern Rose-ringed parakeet.
Striges :	(1) Brown Owl, (2) Brown fish owl, (3) Scope Owl, (4) Spotted owl.

The district is also rich in varieties of flora, a list of which is given below :

FLORA :

(1) Agar, (2) Am, (3) Am Lakshmi, (4) Amlaki, (5) Arahar, (6) Asoka, (7) Assaklota, (8) Awal, (9) Baghachera lata, (10) Bahera, (11) Rajna, (12) Bankadam, (13) Bandar-hola, (14) Banmala, (15) Bans Barak, (16) Bans dolu, (17) Bans Kalyai, (18) Bans Kanak-Kai, (19) Makal, (20) Mitinga, (21) Muli, (22) Pawra, (23) Pocha, (24) Rupai, (25) Ban-Simlata, (26) Barai, (27) Barai ban, (28) Bat, (29) Bata, (30) Bet, gala, (31) Bet, jali, (32) Bet, sundi, (33) Bhura, (34) Binna, (35) Bish-lata, (36) Boga-Medola, (37) Bonsum, (38) Chalmugra, (39) Chalta, (40) Chamal, (41) Champa, (42) Chhan, (43) Chandul, (44) Chatiwan, (45) Chutra, (46) Debdaru, (47) Dharmara, (48) Dhup, (49) Futki, (50) Gamar, (51) Gandrai, (52) Garjan, (53) Gorak-narikel, (54) Gulancha, (55) Haldu, (56) Haludehaki, (57) Harguza, (58) Harish, (59) Haritaki, (60) Hizal, (61) Hugla, (62) Huaria, (63) Jum, geda, (64) Jam, kala, (65) Jam, tita, (66) Jamkair, (67) Jarul, (68) Jarul, sidha, (69) Jinari, (70) Jiel, (71) Kadam, (72) Kaimala (Odina wedier, Roxb), (73) Kimala (Anthocephalus Indicus, A. Rich), (74) Kajikara, (75) Kanchan, (76) Kaowathuti, (77) Karpash, (78) Kantakkui, (79) Kendu, (80) Khagra, (81) Khota, (82) Konak, (83) Korai, (84) Kum, (85) Kumaria-lata, (86) Kurchi, (87) Kurachpata, (88) Mehagony, (89) Mandar, (90) Matia-alu, (91) Mera, (92) Minijiri, (93) Mutra, (94) Nageshwar, (95) Nal, (96) Naricha, (97) Neur, (98) Pakauk, (99) Pichla, (100) Ping, (101) Pithalipata, (102) Pitraj, (103) Poma (Rangi), (104) Poma (Markatya), (105) Pyinkado, (106) Ramdala (Lampate), (107) Rata, (108) Sabarchuk, (109) Sal, (110) Segun, (111) Shum, (112) Simul, (113) Sissoo, (114) Sonal, (115) Sundi, (116) Sunti, (117) Tetul, (118) Tejpat, (119) Til, 120) Tunt, (121) Udal, (122) Urium, (123) Pani.

MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES IN THE DISTRICT

The economy of Tripura as a whole is predominently agrarian and rural based with the vast majority of the population residing in rural areas. The highest percentage of the working population of the State is engaged in agricultural and allied works for their livelihood. North Tripura District, a component district of the small State, is no exception to it. The economy of the State as well as the North Tripura District suffers from various constraints of special characteristics of its own, which may be sumerised as below :

1. The rural population constitutes 93.08% of the total population while wide difference in development exists between rural and urban areas.

2. There is dearth of cultivable land in the State particularly in North Tripura District due to the situation of most of the major hill ranges of the State in it.

3. The increase in population is causing heavy pressure on land resulting in reduction of the average size of the operational holdings of agricultural land to a minimum.

4. A large portion of income generated by plan investment is siphoned out of the State for import of essential commodities including foodgrains thus minimising the impact of the investment.

5. Though the communication system within the State and with Assam to which the State has an opening to the main land is undergoing steady development, it still continues to be the serious bottle-neck to industrialisation of the State as well as the district.

6. The shifting cultivation of the Tribals locally known as "Jhum cultivation" is still being continued in a large area especially in the hill terrains resulting in denuding of natural forests and thus causing soil erosion and silting of the rivers.

7. Frequent flood and draughts casue repeated damages to the economy.

8. The percentage of the people below the poverty line is 83.08% in 1973-74 with a sharp increase from 63.2% prevailing in 1969-70. The per capita income at current price was Rs. 813 (1975-76) which is far below the per capita income of Rs. 1,005 for the country in 1975-76.

9. The situation of the State and the district with a big stretch of border with Bangladesh makes its economy susceptible to deterioration by illegitimate trade between the two countries.

10. The number of persons awaiting employment is also steadily increasing and taking a shape of unmanagable proportion particularly in absence of large scale industries as the agricultural sector suffers from almost saturation because of the high pressure on land.

11. The State as well as the district has a large SC/ST population who are still backward deserving intensive care and efforts for bringing them to the level of development attained by the other sector of population.

Keeping the above constraints and disparities in view, the general approach of the Sixth Five Year Plan has been made to secure the positive and distinct improvement in the level of living of the people and more equal distribution in ownership of assets, wealth and income.

The State as well as the district is very much dependent on import of essential commodities including foodgrain besides the consumer goods, building materials, machineries and what not.

In regard to impact of the plan investment, the observation of the State Government is "well it is true that some measure of development has been achieved during the three decades of planning but the benefit of the plan have not percolated to the large masses of the people with the result that the intensity of poverty has not been reduced to any significant extent".

The major characteristics of the district particularly in relation to the economic resources are discussed in this Chapter. It needs mention that the details of the administrative statistics specifically for the district are not yet available from the State Government Department concerned and collection of such statistics, particularly for the district, would require a considerable time which might defeat the purpose of this publication, intended to reduce the time lag after the census. Hence it has been attempted to give broad features existing in the district instead of going for detailed statistics on most of the items.

AGRICULTURE

As already mentioned, the economy of Tripura as well as the district is predominently agrarian and hence agricultural development in the State was found to be the necessity of the highest magnitude since the end of the Princely Regime. Before merging of the State with India there was no integrated approach on agricultural development. Tribals who constituted a major part of the population used to practice Jhum cultivation for their livelihood without a least inclination to plain land cultivation for growing multidisciplinary crops. People living in plains also used to grow singlecrop, preferably paddy, without going for any improved method of cultivation for growing multiple crops. The situation changed after 1950 when the population increased abruptly due to the heavy influx of people from the erstwhile East Pakistan resulting in decrease of per capita cultivable land which stands at 0.14 hectares per head at present. Consequently, all measures towards increasing production were felt imperative and this sector received continuous intensive stress in all the Five Year Plans. In Tripura, rainfall is the controlling feature because that affect choice of crops in absence of irrigation facilities. The availability of cultivable land also is limited as almost 55% of the area is hill and hillocks where normal cultivation can not be practiced. The minimum size of the operational holdings is also a constraint for better agricultural practices. The paucity of plain land available for cultivation of cereal crops has resulted in attaching more stress on horticultural development on hill land and introduction of some plantation crops of economic value like black pepper, cocoa, coffee, cinamon, high yielding early maturing varieties of cashewnut, dwarf varieties of coconut etc.; introduction of new crops and varieties like rabi, wheat, groundnut, moong, valley, high yielding varieties of crops and maximum utilisation of land by growing multiple crops. The supply of various imput like seeds, seedling, grafts, fertilizer and dissemination of better technology have been stream-lined in creasing the number of village level worker and other supervising workers. It is proposed that there would be 689 V. L. W. circle instead of existing 254, to provide each Gaon Sava with one V. L. W.

Agricultural situation in North Tripura District differs to some extent from that of West and South Tripura. The soil, rains topography have slight variations for which cultivation pattern, crops grown timing have also a moderate difference. North Tripura receives a bit more rains than south. Area under hills and hillocks, in the district, is more than two other districts. The highest hill ranges—Longthrai, Sakhan, Jampui and a part of Atharamura, fall under North Tripura District. The soil in hills and hillocks is laterite and red, whereas in low-lying areas, the soil is mostly clayee loam. As a result, some crops suitable for South and West Tripura district cannot be grown in this District successfully. Jute is the example. Though jute is a major fibre crop for West and South, the same is not normally grown in North Tripura District except in Kamalpur sub-division and some other pockets of Kanchanpur and Chailengta block. Cultivators of West and South Tripura District usually grow multidisciplinary crops. North Tripura District cannot compete with others in this respect. Paddy is major crop here. Crop intensity is less than other two districts.

The Government of Tripura is trying to bring a change in cultivation pattern of North Tripura District so as to raise crop intensity and also to utilise the upland for growing suitable horticultural and plantation crops. Growing of multiple crops in the plains and bringing more area under horticultural and plantation crops are cry of the day. This requires specialised extension service and steady supply of input to motivate the cultivators for switching over to the new pattern of cultivation. Sixth Plan strategy has been designed in this direction so that crop intensity is raised and the benefit may be directed towards the poorer section.

Due to implementation of various programmes and introduction of new crops and varieties in the last decade, some remarkable achievements have been made in respect of production, particularly in case of rice. A comparative study of 1971-72 and 1980-81 production figure of North Tripura District will indicate the difference.

Name of crops	1971-72		1980-81	
	Area in hectares	Production in M. T./Bales	Area in hectares	Production in M. T./Bales
1. Rice	72,769	77,045	81,903	99,380
2. Wheat	90	160	1,354	2,706
3. Pulses	953	372	1,648	774
4. Rape/mustard	1,797	825	1,182	950
5. Sesamum	837	347	1,240	527
6. Jute/Mesta	4,364	25,990	3,380	24,244
7. Potato	1,062	8,187	873	8,500

FOREST

The State as a whole was really rich in forest wealth but with the increasing pressure on land by population increase in the State, this rich forest wealth have been decaying due to the reckless falling which started in the bygone days, during the past wars, by way of indiscreminate exploitation for augmenting the revenue of the erstwhile Princely State, large scale shifting cultivation by tribals in the earlier years and last but not the least for rehabilitation of the Refugee population and land less and homeless persons. According to Forest Department records, Tripura had an area of 6,297.82 sq. km. under Forest in 1970-71 while in 1961-62 the forest area was 6,352.52 sq. km.. In 1981-82 the total area under different categories of forest namely, Reserve forest, Proposed reserve forest and Protected forest is 5,920.30 sq. km., out of which the reserve forest area is 3,571.38 sq. km..

The district-wise distribution of different types of forest is given below :

District	R:F. (sq. km.)	P.R.F. (sq. km.)	P.F. (sq. km.)	Total (sq. km.)
North Tripura	1677.84	—	800.43	2478.27
West Tripura	720.51	102.82	498.40	1321.73
South Tripura	1173.03	188.58	758.69	2120.30
Total	3571.38	291.40	2057.52	5920.30

The area recorded under Protected forest has in fact undergone a denudation by the repeated and extensive Jhuming of soil, in the past. The Sixth Five Year Plan aims at conserving optimum management and utilisation of forest, raising new plantation for industrial and commercial use in replacement of the destroyed natural forests and also towards improving the living standard of the people in the forest areas. The total outlay proposed in the forestry sub-sector during the present Five Year Plan is Rs. 1250.00 lakhs though the outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan period has not yet been finalised. Afforestation has been given a considerable stress during the decade which will be evident from the Statement appended below :

The changes in area of forests for the years during the decade commencing from 1971-72 in the State is also appended below :

Forest area (in sq. km.) :

Year	R.F.	P.R.F.	P.F.	Total
1971-72	3080.85	995.28	2207.91	6284.04
1972-73	3080.85	995.28	2207.91	6284.04
1973-74	3080.85	804.15	2160.55	6045.55
1974-75	3080.85	804.15	2113.00	5998.00
1975-76	3233.48	651.52	2095.00	5980.00
1976-77	3411.33	535.30	2081.70	6028.33
1977-78	3408.78	533.38	2069.01	6011.17
1978-79	3434.08	496.13	2067.76	5997.97
1979-80	3523.30	362.81	2059.76	5945.87
1980-81	3571.46	293.25	2057.52	5922.23
1981-82	3571.38	291.40	2057.52	5920.30

The forest revenue constitutes a fair share of the State income. The revenue collected during the years from 1970-71 to 1981-82 is given below :

Revenue		Rs. in lakhs
1970-71	...	22.937
1971-72	...	45.684
1972-73	...	31.795
1973-74	...	39.484
1974-75	...	40.563
1975-76	...	45.397

Revenue		Rs. in lakhs
1976-77	...	62.168
1977-78	...	70.015
1978-79	...	87.259
1979-80	...	102.885
1980-81	...	108.635
1981-82	...	171.622

The successful introduction of rubber plantation which suited the soil and climatic condition of the State has added to the prospect of this sector considerably. The total area under rubber plantation has been increased to 3320.77 hectares from the experimental minimum of 5.80 hectares in 1963. The Tripura forest development and plantation corporation limited has also taken intensive programme of development rubber plantation in North Tripura District. The coffee plantation is another addition in this sector which has attained a coverage of 101.83 hectares in 1981 from 2.40 hectares in 1975. Coffee plantation has been introduced in North Tripura District as well.

Tripura, being a land locked State and having constraint in importing coal, is to depend mainly on firewood for domestic use. The extent of fire-wood supplied from Forests is about 177000 cu.m. The supply of firewood from the forest is also a main source of livelihood for the population residing in the interior forest area. The quantity of timber produced from the forest as in 1980-81 is about 37204 cu.m. As stated earlier, the details for the district in particular are lacking but the overall picture of the State will reflect the position as obtained in the North Tripura District.

MINES AND MINERALS:

Unfortunately, Tripura has no major Minerals available in the State.

Moreover, occurrences of the following minerals have been reported from the district.

Limestone—Sporadic occurrences of siliceous limestone have been reported from the Sakhan and Jampui ranges. These occurrences can not be exploited economically.

Lignite—A few exposures of lignite have been recorded in the rocks of Tipam Group on the western flank of Unkoti Kolangshi anticline. Lignite is also exposed to the north of Kumarghat. The thickness of lignite at Kumarghat varies from 15 to 25 cm. The lignite is pyritiferous.

The deposits are very small in size and often under considerable rock cover and hence can not be exploited economically.

Clay—Deposits of white and grey coloured plastic clay have been reported from Kurti, Tarakpur and Kameswar areas, north of Dharmanagar.

The clay is suitable for the manufacture of ordinary potteries giving appropriate colours. They may also be used in the manufacture of roofing tiles.

Ground water—The Tipam sandstones occupying the valley region constitute the principal ground water reservoir, Artesian conditions occur in Dharmanagar valleys.

The Manu Earth dam has been proposed to be constructed at the upper reaches of the Manu river for flood control and irrigation. The Geological Survey of India is actively collaborating with the State Government for the construction of this dam.

ELECTRICITY AND POWER:

Tripura is one of the most backward States in India regarding use of electricity for industries, irrigation, village electrification etc. During 1976-77 the per capita consumption in Tripura was 8.8 unit against all India average of 106 unit. According to data, collected through village Directory schedules, the village electrification figure is also very poor in North Tripura District. Village could be extended the amenities of power supply which constitute a percentage of 33.81 to the total number of villages.

Tripura had an installed capacity of 1725 k.w. in 1961. It was improved gradually to 3916 k.w. in the next 10 years with the commission of Gumti Hydro Electric Project (2 x 5 m.w. units). The power development has gained some momentum during the last decade and Tripura has also a potential for generation of sufficient quantity of Thermal Power from natural gas. ONGC is carrying out the exploration in this regard.

The Peak demand of power in the State is 17 MW, of which 50% is being met out of own resource at Gumti consisting of 2 x 5 MW hydro generating Station. The balance is imported from Assam and diesel generation during peak hours.

The district-wise peak demand of load is as below :—

(a) South District = 2 MW
(b) North District = 3 MW
(c) West District = 12 MW

The total number of consumers in the State is 35,000 with 60% being in the West District and almost 20% each in South and North District. During last 5 years there has been a substantial growth on consumption of power in agriculture sector which now constitutes nearly 10% of the total consumption of 40 million units in the State reflecting 20 units per capita consumption of electrical energy. The State has 150 KM of 132 KV line running between Dharmanagar and Agartala and 100 KM length of line at 66 KV linking Gumti Power Station with Agartala. Sub-transmission and distribution net work of line in the State is nearly 1500 KM and covers 1300 villages.

FISHERIES :

Due to topographical feature, the Fisheries reserve in the State are limited to ponds, tanks etc., besides newly created Gumti Hydel project reservoir situated in the South Tripura District. The river system consisting of few main hilly stream flowing to Bangladesh do not support any fishery of commercial magnitude. In the Princely Regime the major portion of the requirement of fishes were used to be available from the then British India and this was sufficient for the small population of the State.

Though the Fisheries in the State have been improved both in regard to area and supply of inputs etc. and production, though increased during the preceding years, is still less than half of the present estimated requirement of 10,800 M.T. The projected requirement at the end of Sixth Plan i.e. 1982-83 is 14,500 M.T. The wide gap, is proposed to be narrowed to the maximum possible extent by modifying the strategy of the previous plan periods. A comparative statement of the activities and achievement in the Fisheries sector in North Tripura District for the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given in the annexed statement.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF FISHERIES AT THE NORTH TRIPURA DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS FROM 1978-79 to 1981-82

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year 1978-79	Year 1979-80	Year 1980-81	Year 1981-82	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	No. and Area developed under Mini-barrage	351.88 ha.	114.34 ha.	126.03 ha.	91.00 ha.	
2.	Water area under culture at public and private Sector	50.61 „	47.76 „	21.90 „	21.90 „	
3.	Water area brought under intensive fish culture at public and private sector seperately :—					
	a) Public	18.10 „	16.34 „	15.27 „	16.68 „	
	b) Private	601.48 „	503.04 „	501.32 „	514.30 „	
4.	Reclamation of private water area by providing loan with subsidy.	343.73 „	133.22 „	246.87 „	298.80 „	
5.	Area covered on demonstration programme	13.03 „	14.59 „	15.04 „	14.00 „	
6.	Area brought under live fish culture & Nos. of Cages distributed.—					
	(a) Public sector	100 cages.	150 cages.	150 cages	125 cages.	
	b) Private sector	15 Units	20 Units	25 Units	28 Units.	
7.	Production of fingerlings from public sector	5.80 Million	3.558 Million	2.99 Million	15.88 Million	
8.	Production of fish from public sector	89.37 M.T.	3751.42 M.T.	4697.56 M.T.	4996.74 M.T.	
9.	Production of fish from private sector	9700 Tons.	11,705 Tons	12,100 Tons.	11,001 Tons.	
10.	Nos. of persons trained in induced breeding.	150 Nos	205 Nos.	200 Nos.	300 Nos. (Under TRYSEM)	
11.	Organisation of Viable fishermen Co-operative.	1 No.	7 Nos.	6 Nos.	5 Nos.	

INDUSTRIES :

Tripura is an industrially backward State. The State inherited a sterile feudal economy mainly agrarian in character with the bulk of population struggling below the poverty line. Before its merger with the Indian Union there was hardly any industrial activities in this native State.

In 1945 in the Royal Court Budget the expenditure under the combined head of Agriculture Industry and Trade was only Rs. 18,331/- as against that in the very First Five Year Plan the outlay was Rs. 5.5 lakhs.

Since then in each successive plan periods, there had been manifold rise in the plan provisions.
The outlay for the last two five year plan have been as follows :—

Fifth plan	...	Rs.	474.20 Lakhs
Sixth plan	...	Rs.	1,448.50 ,,

The major sector-wise distributions in the Sixth plan are as under :—

Industries	...	Rs.	593.50 Lakhs
Village and small industries	...	Rs.	850.00 ,,
Mining and Metallurgy	...	Rs.	5.00 ,,

The provision in different heads under the annual plan 1981-82 are shown below :—

Jute Mill	...	Rs.	35.00 Lakhs
Paper Mill	...	Rs.	0.05 ,,
Tea	...	Rs.	27.56 ,,
Small scale	...	Rs.	37.13 ,,
Industrial Estate	...	Rs.	7.50 ,,
Khadi, Village Industries	...	Rs.	7.00 ,,
Handloom	...	Rs.	38.42 ,,
Handicrafts	...	Rs.	8.20 ,,
Sericulture	...	Rs.	33.00 ,,
Special Employment programme	...	Rs.	10.00 ,,

As against above, the total non-plan provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 64.71 lakhs.

The State merged with the India Union on 15th October, 1949. We inherited a thoroughly bankrupt economy overwhelmingly agrarian in nature where the initial years of independence required more development in the social services sector than the industrial sector.

The steps towards industrialisation started in a humble way from the 2nd Five Year Plan with the introduction of training programmes in different trades for industry through the industrial institutions and production-cum-training centres. These efforts yielded results during the Third and Fourth Five Year Plan periods. The people gradually took up industrial ventures in the small and Village Industries Sector. The Government of Tripura provided modern industrial sheds in the 5 industrial estates set up in North, South and West Districts of the State. Industrial Training institutes provided skilled workers. Along with these, the Government of Tripura took up various liberalised incentives schemes to attract enterpreneurs towards industrial avocation.

It was soon realised that in spite of the best efforts of the Government of Tripura, there were crippling limitations on the part of the private sector entrepreneurs to achieve steady growth. The Tripura Government, therefore, decided to float a number of industrial corporations to further streamline the commercial activities involved in the growth of industries, last decade, therefore, witnessed the emergence of the following corporations.

1. Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation.
2. Tripura Industrial Development Corporation.
3. Tripura Tea Development Corporation.
4. Tripura Jute Mills Ltd.

Apart from that, the Tripura Small Industries Development Corporation was already existing looking after supply of scarce raw materials to the Small Scale Units. This corporation also runs a number of industries like Pharmaceuticals, Fruit canning and Brick Kilns etc.

All the corporations named above are charged with specific areas of development. A brief pen-sketch of the corporation are given below :

1. **Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation.**

They are looking after development Handloom and Handicraft—

Authorised capital	...	Rs. 75.00 Lakhs
Paid up capital (upto 31.3.81)	...	Rs. 51.44 ,,
Sales turnover in 1981-82	...	Rs. 1.77 Crores
Janata Saree Production in 1981-82	...	2.3 million sq. m.

Artisan Coverage.

a) Weavers	...	1800
b) Tribal weavers under Tribal Patchra Production scheme	...	2977
c) Handicraft artisan	...	500

2. **Tripura Industrial Development Corporation.**

The Tripura Industrial Development Corporation has been recently reconstituted to look after industrial area development by setting up of new industrial estates with additional responsibility to act as financial institution.

Authorised capital	...	Rs. 1 crore
Paid up capital (upto 31.3.82)	...	Rs. 16 lakhs
Additional allotment (for providing industrial infrastructure)	...	Rs. 20 lakhs

The infrastructural development work has been started at Dukli in the out-skirts of Agartala.

The corporation has plan to set up an electric watch factory under the auspicious of NEC.

3. **Tripura Tea Development Corporation**

According to a survey in 1975, the number of tea garden in Dharmanagar, Kailashahar and Kamalpur sub-divisions as on 31st December, 1975 were 7, 14 and 5 respectively. The table given below will reflect the condition of the tea industry in North Tripura District as on 31st December, 1975.

No. of plantation and the area under tea as on 31st December, 1975

Sub-division/District	No. of Plantation	Area in hec:are	Average No. of daily Employee			
			Resident		Out side	
			In field	In factory	In field	In factory
Dharmanagar	7	1068.0	1003	214	426	104
Kailashahar	14	1252.0	1125	397	306	63
Kamalpur	5	310.4	491	86	106	18
North Tripura	26	2630.4	2619	697	838	185

On recommendation of the Planning Commission, the Tripura Tea Development Corporation has been floated in August, 1980 in order to cover new areas under Tea Plantation. The present aim of the corporation is to cover an area of 5,000 to 8,000 acres over a span of 5 years.

FUNDS

a) From State budget	...	Rs. 13 lakhs
b) From N. E. C.	...	Rs. 44 "

They have raised 5 lakhs clonal plants at Machmara in the North Tripura District. The Tea Estate has been set-up to rehabilitate marginal farmer from the SC/ST community.

4. Tripura Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.

The corporation acts as suppliers of scarce Raw materials like iron and steel, Mutton Tallow, News print, Paraffin Wax, Cement and G.C.I. The sales turnover in 1981-82 have gone upto Rs. 3 crores. It has established 14 Brick Kilns with investment of Rs. 24 lakhs through the State and thus generated employment of about 3,600 workers.

Apart from these, there are two other statutory bodies namely (1) Tripura Apex Co-operative Society Ltd. (2) Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Tripura Apex Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd.

In order to streamline activities under the co-operative fold the Tripura Apex Weavers Co-operative Society was established in 1979.

So far they have been provided with a fund Rs. 16 lakhs from the State Budget.

Artisans coverage.

a) Weavers	...	1000
b) Handicraft Artisans	...	275
Sales turn-over = 1981-82	...	1.60 lakhs

Tripura Khadi & Village Industries:

The Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board has been running some departmental production Units of Khadi and Village Industries and also rendering financial assistance to individual artisans as per pattern of assistance of Khadi & Village Industries Commission. During the last decade the T.K. and V.I. Board generated employment for 10718 people in different sectors including individual artisans as well as Departmental ventures.

Development of Small Scale Industries.

With the liberalised incentives and other promotional back-ups the last decade witnessed a massive growth of industries in the small scale sector. The total number of units registered during these 10 years comes to 1378 beginning from almost a scrap. The total employment generated comes to 10,523 No. of workers. Apart from that there are certainly a vast number of self supported entrepreneurs who are lying outside the orbit of Departmental assistance.

The following table would give a broad idea about the development in this sector.

Registration of Small Scale Industries in last 10(ten) years.

No. of Units Registrered	West District	South District	North District
1378	1082	149	147

Employment generated in last 10 (ten) years

West District	South District	North District	Total
7,700	826	1,997	10,523

District Industries Centre

3(three) District Industries Centres have been established in the three Districts of Tripura to look after the growth and development of Small and tiny sectors of Industries by making available various financial assistance from financial institutions/public sector banks/State Govt./Central Govt. bodies. They have also training facility for the individual entrepreneurs and a number of training centres have been established for this purpose. During 1981, a total finance of Rs. 1.28 crores was made available to entrepreneurs through D.I.C.

TENANCY.

In ancient Tripura, according to the Rajmala, no reference was available to know the basis on which the 'Rajkar' (royalty) was charged in those days. It was however, known that the hill people used to pay the

revenue in kind, such as various types of home-made clothes, brass, iron, bell-metal, ivory, horns of wild animals and even by serving the State instead of payment of royalty in cash. From the Statistical account of Bengal (Vol. VI) by Sir W.W. Hunter, it was known that the Maharaja was the only zamindar as superior land lord in the whole State and used to make grants of lands in perpetuity and at a fixed rental. It could also be known that the land tenure system of the hill State was quite different from the plains area and the rate of revenue was comparatively low, that could be paid either in cash or in kind and the service tenure was also prevalent.

Since 1290 T.E. (1880 A.D.) an enactment called "Rajaswa Sambandhiya Niyamabali" on land tenure system was in vogue in Tripura which dealt with the procedure for collection of land revenue from the different types of tenants like 'Kayemi Taluks' (permanently settled estates), 'Khas Mahals' (Government owned lands) and 'Karsha Praja' (cultivating tenants). This Act was followed by another enactment called "Praja Bhumyadhikari Sambandha Bisayak Ain, 1296 T.E." (1886-87 A.D.) which dealt with the relationship between the land-lords and the tenants, matter relating to payment of rents, recovery of public demands, eviction of tenants, rights of raiyats etc. The first enactment relating to survey settlement in the State was introduced in the year 1899 A.D. under the style of "Jarip-O-Bandobast Sambandhiya Niyamabali, 1309 T.E.". Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 came into force w.e.f. 14.4.1961. This comprehensive Act was aimed mainly to consolidate and amend the laws relating to land revenue and to bring out the land reforms measures in the State providing for acquisition of estates and security of tenures. This Act, as amended substantially by second amendment Act, 1974 and third amendment Act, 1975, seeks to remove the impediments against increase in agricultural production and removal of social injustice in the agrarian system of the State by (1) giving security of tenure to actual cultivators of land who were termed as "Korfaders" (under raiyats to Jotedars) and Bargadar (Share cropper) by bringing them into direct relationship with the Government (2) reducing ceiling on land holdings to 2 standard hectares at the minimum and 7.2 standard hectares at the maximum with retrospective effect from 24.1.71 (3) restricting transfer or partition of any land in certain circumstances to facilitate the operation of ceiling laws and (4) preparation of field index and correction and updating of records of rights.

Safeguards were provided to protect interest of the tribals over land through-out the District with right of pro-emption in areas predominently inhabited by them. The law also provides that the lands alienated by the tribals on or after 1.1.69 have to be restored by revenue officers specially empowered to take up such cases.

It may be mentioned here that the cadastral survey in the State were completed in 1960 and two registers namely record of rights called "Khatian" and the other "Khasra" were prepared which had ended a system of settlement of land with the tenure in unsurveyed tracts based on undefined boundary schedule. With the introduction of Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reform Act, 1960, the following categories of tenancy are in vogue in Tripura.

(a) 'Raiyat'—A raiyat is a person who owns land for purposes of agriculture paying land revenue to the Government. His rights over the land are permanent, heritable and transferable. He can erect building on his land, construct wells or tanks or undertake any other improvement measures for better cultivation of the land : likewise he can plant trees and enjoy the usufructs. He enjoys the power to lease out his land, which after the amendment of the Act in 1974 will be generally in perpetuity. Government may intervene whenever he allows to keep the land uncultivated for a year.

(b) 'Non-agricultural tenant'—A non-agricultural tenant is a person who holds land for purposes other than agriculture paying land revenue to the Government.

(c) 'Allottee'—An allottee is a person who is allotted land by the Government and is liable to pay land revenue. His rights are heritable but not transferable within 10 years of allotment without the written consent of the collector.

(d) 'Bargadar'—A bargadar is a share-cropper. He is a person who cultivates the land of any person on condition of delivering a share of the produce of such land to that person. According to the present provisions, a bargadar is liable to deliver not more than one-fourth of the produce to the landholder if the plough cattle is supplied by the land holder and not more than one-fifth if the plough cattle is not supplied by the land holder.

(e) 'Under-raiyat'—An under raiyat means a person who cultivates or holds the land of a raiyat on condition of paying therefore the rent in cash or in kind or delivering a share of produce and includes a bargadar (Share-cropper). An under-raiyat is now allowed to hold the land as such in perpetuity except in the case where

the raiyat is a disabled person. His interest on such land is heritable but not transferable. Of course, an under-raiyat may create a simple mortgage or a charge on his interest in the land leased to him in favour of the Government or a Co-operative Society, a Bank or such other institutions approved by the Government against any loan advanced by such institutions. The raiyat cannot realise from the under-raiyat the rent in cash exceeding four times the land revenue of such land.

A special drive was taken by the Government to treat the Bargadars as the raiyats directly responsible to the Government. The ceiling laws were also operated against the land owners having land over the ceiling limits to take away the lands beyond ceiling for allotment to landless agriculturists. Restoration of land to the tribal owners, who alienated the land on or after 1.1.69, was also taken up by specially empowered revenue officer.

According to the "State report on Agricultural Census 1976-77 in Tripura", "there are 246.6 thousand operational holdings covering a total area of 309.2 thousand hectares which constitutes 29.5 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The remaining area of the State is covered by hills, forests and other lands not within the purview of the Agricultural Census". The same report indicates that though North Tripura District is the biggest one in respect of its geographical area the percentage of area operated to its total area is the lowest (21.4%). Average size of the holdings in North Tripura District was found to be 1.44 hectares. Number of holdings and area in each of the main category of tenures in North Tripura District is the lowest amongst the three Districts.

LAND AND LANDUSE

According to the "State report on Agricultural Census of 1976-77 in Tripura", "Tripura State has an area of 10,491.69 sq. kms. and only 29.5 per cent of the area of the State has come under agricultural operational holdings. The other area are covered by forests and other lands consisting mostly of high lands. Thus, the availability of plain lands, which are good for wet cultivation is very much limited. Net cultivated area is 85.7 per cent of the total area of operational holdings".

According to the landuse particulars available from the Village Directory, the area under forests in North Tripura District stands at 235822.65 hectares. The cultivable land available in the District constitutes 20.90% of the total area of the District. The irrigated area in the District, according to the Village Directory schedules, constitutes 29.34% of the total cultivable land and 6.13% of the total area of the District.

The acreage of cultivable waste is 47476.10 hectars constitutes 12.44 percent of the total area of the District. All the above information indicate that a vast land in the District is uncultivable and out of the cultivable land available, acreage under irrigation is still lower. The number of operational holdings in North Tripura District, according to the agricultural census, 1976-77, is 5746 with 82952 hectares as the area operated.

TRADE & COMMERCE

The Tripura District Gazetteer published by the Department of Education, Government of Tripura gives us an idea about the course of trade, import and export of this State.

In the past there were exportable surplus of forest products and of certain agricultural produce. Forest products were mainly exported to the adjacent district of Assam and Bangladesh, namely, Sylhet, Tipperah and Noakhali and in smaller quantities to districts of Dacca, Backerganj and Faridpur. There were three channels through which these products were exported. These were (1) River route Mahal i.e. exported by river-routes. All the main rivers of Tripura flow into Bangladesh (2) Permit Mahal i.e. exports of minor forest produce by land route permits. These permits entitled the holders to collect and make a shoulder-borne export independently, i. e. without the help of anybody else, minor forest produce such as bamboo, sungrass, fuel etc. from the forest area (3) Khushki Mahal i. e. exports of timber, bamboo in bundles of 100, sungrass in bundles of 4½ feet girth, fuel in cubic feet, bamboo mats in piece, umbrella handles etc. by number.

Among the exports of agricultural produce cotton, sesamum, jute, mustard, rice, sugarcane etc. were the main items. Rice and sugarcane were mainly exported to the neighbouring district of Bangladesh through either land route or river route. But cotton was purchased by agents of important firms of Calcutta.

Tripura's cotton is short-stapled and in Calcutta market, this is commonly called "Comilla Cotton", Jute was also controlled by a few agents of Calcutta or of Narainganj (Bangladesh), Oilseed was also taken to Calcutta by the purchasing agents operating in Tripura.

Tea is also an important trade of export. It is directly sent by the respective gardens to Calcutta.

Cottage industry products like hand-loom products, baskets, cane products, bamboo-made curios and tinned fruit products like orange squash, pineapple juice, and also pineapples are being exported now.

Tripura's imports consist of all manufactured goods used by the people of Tripura, cotton textiles including readymade garments, cotton yarns and twists, woolen goods, metal and manufactures thereof, machinery (for tea gardens), motor vehicles, cycles etc. hardware, sugar and molasses, kerosene oil, petrol, liquor, paper, drugs and medicines, salt, spices, tobacco, coal, matches are the important items.

Besides these manufactures, rice, fish and eggs, oil and ghee, fruits and vegetables, raw tobacco, wheat etc. are also imported, Among other items, mention may be made of books, cinema materials, livestock, gold and silver, clock and watch, sugarcane pressing machine, tea chests, umbrella with fittings, tinned food, cosmetics, leather goods, furniture, building materials etc..

The important feature in the trade and commerce sector of the State is the emergence of the co-operative institutions as one of the most vital agencies in the trade and commerce of the State. The Jute corporation of India has also come up with the scheme of procuring jute on reasonable price from the produces. A setting up of a Jute Mill at Agartala during the last decade, has opened up a new sector of trade and export of finished jute products. A Tea development corporation has been set up to coordinate the activities in respect of one of the most important trade of the State in export of tea. The Tripura Handloom and Handicraft Corporation is also playing a major role in popularising the cottage industry products of the State in the other parts of the country. The tinned food products like pineapple slices, Pineapple Juice, Orange squash etc. have also found a good market in the country. The Co-Operative Department has also arranged for marketting oranges grown in the Jumpui hills affording reasonable prices to the growers.

Though Agartala is the main centre, through which most of the imports enter Tripura and exports sent out, Dharmanagar in the North Tripura District comes next in importance. Trade and Commerce activities in Dharmanagar town has increased considerably as it is the only railway head in Tripura.

The other big markets in the district are Fatikroy, Manu and Dhumachara in Kailashahar Sub-division, Kulai and Ambasa in Kamalpur Sub-division and Panisagar, Kurti and Kanchanpur in Dharmanagar Sub-division.

TRANSPORT

The Assam-Agartala Road (National High Way No. 44) links Tripura with the rest of India. The only railway head in Tripura is situated at Dharmanagar with the railway coming only 12 km within the State from the border with the Assam.

Buses and jeeps are the main transport vehicle for communication within the State. It may be pertinent to say here that in Princely Regime the communication system with the State was really very much inadequate. The rulers of Tripura found it convenient to take advantage of the railway station situated in British India contiguous to the divisional town at that time. The other means of transport was by boats in the navigable river. After the independence, the State Government had given stress on the need of constructing roads connecting Sub-divisional towns, block headquarters etc. and village roads. Though the transport system still deserves improvement, T. R. T. C. under the State Government have taken a major role in providing transport facilities within the State. The communication system in the North Tripura District is also based mainly on the Bus services under the T.R.T.C. and Jeeps, Taxis, Mini buses etc. belonging to the private owners plying within the district.

MAJOR SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EVENTS, NATURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS AND A NOTE OF MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES DURING THE DECADE

Tripura attained statehood on the 21st January, 1972 which may be taken to be the most notable event of the decade.

The changeover in the political character in the Ministry may not be termed as a major administrative development as such but a changeover from a continuous Congress Government in the state to the present Ministry formed by a Front of Four Leftist Parties deserves mention.

During the decade, the state suffered from an unprecedented social calamity in the form of the heinous communal riot during June, 1980. The age-old peaceful co-existence and harmony between the intermingled Tribal and Non-Tribal population of the State was severely affected due to this communal riot. West Tripura District and South Tripura District were the most affected district. Population of North Tripura District, of course, maintained relatively calm despite stray incidences of violance, but a sense of fear and suspicion prevailed between the two communities, who were so long good neighbours.

Spell of floods and draughts in the decade causing repeated damage to the economy of the State North Tripura District with its hilly streamlets and rivers also experienced flash floods in different low-lying areas.

Places of tourists interest in the District

Rich in Flora and fauna, the scenic beauty of the hilly terrains, interspersed with splash green valleys in between, of the District as a whole may attract the tourists to find solace in the calmness of the nature. The following places may find place in the tourists map of the Distirct in particular.

Jampui hill: Jampui, situated at an altitude of 3000 ft. above sea-level and about 250 kms away from Agartala, is conspicuous among the six principal hill ranges of Tripura for its charming landscape and bracing climate. It is endearingly called the abode of eternal spring due to its climatic characteristics.

Jampui hill is one of the most attractive tourist spots of Tripura. From the summit of the hill the view of the country is exceedingly charming. The inimitable flower and bamboo dances break the monotony of the verdant nature and land warmth colour to life.

Unakoti Tirtha: The hilly tirtha "Unakoti" which means "one less than a crore", is situated at a distance of about 8 Kms. from Kailashahar, District headquarter of North Tripura and about 171 Kms. from Agartala. "With a grand panorama of picturesque hills at the background and an unending spell of luxuriant green vegetation around, nature seems to be at the peak of her ever green glory at Unakoti a holy shrine reckoned as one of the most sacred pilgrimages to eastern India".

According to the archaeological report, Unakoti is a Saiva pilgrimage at least from the 8th—9th centuries, if not some centuries earlier.

Numerous rock-cut images are still found on the rocky walls of the hill, which is only about 159 feet high and scattered pellmell on either side of the hill track and the streamlet Unakoti Chara which flows down the hill-top and forms three Kundas or pools when comes down.

The images found at Unakoti are of two types Viz. (i) the rock-carved figures and (ii) the stone images. Among the rock-carved figures, the central Siva head and the gigantic Ganesa figure deserve special mention. The central Siva head known as Unakotisvara Kal Bhairava is about 30 feet high including the embroidered head-dress, being 10 feet in height. Three enormous images of bull are found half buried in the ground. On each side of the head-dress of the central Siva, there were two full sized female figures, one of which is still found. The figure of Durga standing on lion and another female figure are found carved on the rocky wall above. Two other heads of Siva and Durga attract notice if anybody stands on the terminus of the new road leading to Unakoti. Among the images particular mention of two Chaturmukha and Trimukha lingas, the former found on the bank of the stream and the later at some height of the hill may be made for their fine execution. At the top of the hill images of Vishnu, Panchamukha Ravana, Hara-Gouri, Narasinha, seated Ganesa, Hanufama etc. are found. There are many other images which have not yet been identified. But images having stamp of many known and obscure religious cults tend to prove that though initially started as a centre of Shiva Pilgrimage, other religious sects did not lag behind in the art of rock carving at Unakoti in view of its outstanding religious importance.

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY AND PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT DATA BASED ON INSET TABLES

This note is intended to contain the analysis of inset tables prepared on the basis of the main tables included in "Section—I—Village Directory and Section—II—Town Directory as well as Part—B—Primary Census Abstract".

It may be reiterated here that while 1971 census was conducted with the lowest unit in census villages constituted of small villages/paras without having any definite boundary. The census taking in 1981 was conducted taking the cadastrally surveyed revenue villages with well defined boundary as the lowest unit. Accordingly the data in the Village Directory have been presented Revenue Villages-wise. An alphabetical list of villages with location code number against each is given at the beginning of Section—I containing the Village Directory. This facilitates the readers to detect the village(s) from the alphabetical list for which the particulars are required and then find but the necessary particulars of that villages from the Village Directory with less difficulty.

The informatioin and data relating to Village Directory and Town Directory have been collected through the revenue agency like Tehsildar at the micro-level with authentication by the sub-divisional officers concerned. The procedure of collection of data through the Revenue agency was actually decided according to the advice of the State Government. The consensus of opinion was that it would be better to collect the informations relating to Village Directory and Town Directory through the Tehsildars concerned who happened to be the lowest unit of the Revenue administration and thus having a fair knowledge about the area, population and amenctics etc. in the villages of the Tehsil. Besides this, these Tehsildars were considered to be of best help in respect of collection of informations regarding the landuse pattern as the land records are maintained with them. The information as collected through the Revenue administration of the sub-division endorsed by the sub-divisional officer concerned has been compiled first in the prescribed proforma in the four appendices to the Village Directory and then inset tables complied on the basis of the information contained in the appendices.

In this chapter, the inset table prepared on the basis of the statement included in the Village and Town Directory are analysed hereinafter.

Annexure—III

District : North Tripura

Inset Tables—Distict Census Handbook (Part A & B)
Table—1 Population, Number of Villages and Towns, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-Division/ Development Block/Town	Population									No. of villages		
		Total			Rural			Urban			Total	Inhabited	Towns
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Dharmanagar Sub-division	229,483	119,422	110,061	208,677	108,716	99,961	20,806	10,706	10,100	102	100	1
	1. Kanchanpur	77,149	40,188	36,961	77,149	40,188	36,961	...	...	...	57	56	—
	2. Panisagar	131,528	68,528	63,000	131,528	68,528	63,000	...	...	...	45	44	—
	3. Dharmanagar Town	20,806	10,706	10,100	...	...	...	20,806	10,706	10,100	...	...	1
2.	Kailasahar Sub-Division	190,787	98,330	92,457	177,849	91,720	86,129	12,938	6,610	6,328	96	96	1
	1. Chhamanu	63,298	32,903	30,395	63,298	32,903	30,395	...	...	...	34	34	...
	2. Kumarghat	114,551	58,817	55,734	114,551	58,817	55,734	...	...	...	62	62	...
	3. Kailasahar Town	12,938	6,610	6,328	...	...	...	12,938	6,610	6,328	...	...	1
3.	Kamalpur Sub-Division	120,978	62,086	58,892	117,290	60,159	57,131	3,688	1,927	1,761	82	82	1
	1. Salema	117,290	60,159	57,131	117,290	60,159	57,131	...	...	...	82	82	...
	2. Kamalpur Town	3,688	1,927	1,761	...	...	...	3,688	1,927	1,761	...	...	1
Total : North Tripura District		541,248	279,838	261,410	503,816	260,595	243,221	37,432	19,243	18,189	280	278	3

Table—1 Population, number of village and town, 1981

The statement gives the distribution of population by total, rural and urban for the whole district as well as for the three sub-divisions under the district separately showing further break-up upto the development block area level and town area level incorporating the total number of villages under each development block.

There are 280 villages in this district of which two have been found uninhabited while there are habitations in the remaining 278 villages. The number of towns in the district stands at three namely, Dharmanagar town in Dharmanagar sub-division, Kailasahar town in Kailasahar sub-division and Kamalpur town in Kamalpur sub-division. In 1971 census, the number of notional villages in the district was 1212 ; but as mentioned earlier these were small villages/paras known by their local names subsequently adjusted during the cadastral survey within the present 280 villages of the district.

In respect of urban areas it may be stated that while there were two towns in the district in 1971 census in Dharmanagar and Kailasahar, sub-divisional town of Kamalpur has been included as the third town in the district in census 1981 for the first time. Out of the three towns, according to population size class, Dharmanagar town comes under the category of Class-III town while Kailasahar belongs to the category of Class-IV town and the Kamalpur town is the smallest belonging to the Class-VI town with a meagre population of 3688 only. Out of the total population of 5,41,248 of the District, 5,03,816 live in rural areas which constitute 93.08% of the total population of the District and 37,432 live in urban areas which constitute 6.92% of the total population. In terms of population, Dharmanagar sub-division occupies the highest position with 2,29,483 persons constituting 42.40% of the total population of the District, out of which 2,08,677 live in rural areas sharing the percentage of 90.93 of the total population of the sub-division whereas the urban population of the sub-division stands at 20,806 constituting 9.07% of the total population of the sub-division. In terms of population Kailasahar comes next with 1,90,787 having urban share of 12,938 constituting 6.78% of the total population and rural population of 1,77,849 constituting 93.22% of the total population of the sub-division. Kamalpur sub-division is having the lowest population of 1,20,978, urban population of the sub-division being 3,688 constituting 3.05% of the total population of the sub-division and 1,17,290 as the rural population constituting 96.95% of the total population. Highest percentage of 96.95% of rural population exists in Kamalpur sub-division, Kailashahar is next with 93.22% of rural population and Dharmanagar is at the lowest of 90.93%.

The statement reveals that out of the total population of 5,41,248 in the District, 2,79,838 are males and 2,61,410 are females. The sex ratio (number of females per one thousand males) stands at 934 as against the state average of 946. As obtained in 1971 census, the sex ratio of the District was 934 as against the State average of 942. It, therefore, reveals that though the State average has increased from 942 to 946 during the decade, the sex ratio for the District stands constant as 934 during the decade. This tendency of stagnation in the sex ratio while the state ratio and the country ratio is improving may be attributed, though presumptively, to the backwardness and rural character of the District. It would be further evident from the fact that the sex ratio in the urban population is better at 945 while it is low in respect of total rural population of the District at 933. Thus the lower sex ratio in the rural areas, comprising overwhelming majority of the population, has brought down the sex ratio of the District as a whole, though it has attained an improvement in respect of urban population during the decade.

The total area of the District is 3872 sq. km. out of of the total area of 10486 sq. km. for the state and thus in term of area, the District constitutes 36.93% of the state. On the other hand the total population of the District stands at 5,41,248 as against the total population of the state of 20,53,058 and thus constitutes 26.36%. The density of population for the District at 140 persons per sq. km. is lesser than the state aggregate of 196 which is apparent also from the area population ratio shown above. The density of population for the District has been increased from 113 in 1971 census to 140 keeping a pace with the increase of the state aggregate from 149 of 1971 to 196 in 1981.

A special feature to mention about Dharmanagar is that between the two C.D. Blocks, namely Kanchanpur and Panisagar, Kanchanpur having the larger number of villages (57 villages) than Panisagar (45 villages) is having lower population with a density of population of 67 per sq. km. compared to that of Panisagar Block of 308 per sq. km. This goes to show that the density of population has an increasing trend in the plains area of Panisagar Block while the population in Kanchanpur area with a hilly terrain is still sparse. This is also because of the fact that Panisagar Block area is in the vicinity of the Dharmanagar town which has developed to an important business centre with the only railway head of Tripura situated in this town and thus attracting more population to settle in the hinter land.

Table—2 Decadal change in distribution of population

District : North Tripura

Sub-division/Development Block/Town	Population						Percentage decadal (1971-81) Variation		
	1971			1981					
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Dharmanagar Sub-Division	175,393	158,535	16,858	229,483	208,677	20,806	30.84	31.63	23.42
1. Kanchanpur Development Block	...	N.A.	...	77,149	77,149	...	...	...	...
2. Panisagar Development Block	...	N.A.	...	131,528	131,528	...	...	...	...
3. Dharmanagar Town	16,858	...	16,858	20,806	...	20,606	23.42	...	23.42
B. Kailasahar Sub-Division	141,181	130,579	10,602	190,787	177,849	12,938	35.14	36.20	22.03
1. Chhamanu Development Block	...	N.A.	...	63,298	63,298	...	...	...	...
2. Kumarghat Development Block	...	N.A.	...	114,551	114,551	...	...	...	...
3. Kailasahar Town	10,602	...	10,602	12,938	...	12,938	22.03	...	22.03
C. Kamalpur Sub-Division	88,435	88,435	...	120,978	117,290	3,688	36.80	32.63	...
1. Salema Development Block	88,435	88,435	...	117,290	117,290	...	32.63	32.63	...
2. Kamalpur Town	...	N.A.	...	3,688	. .	3,688	...	...	...
North Tripura District	405,009	377,549	27,460	541,248	503,816	37,432	33.64	33.44	36.31

N.A. : Not available.

The statement presents the data relating to the changes in population between the two censuses of 1971 & 1981 in absolute figures as well as in terms of percentage. The figures are presented at Development block level and then commuted to sub-divisional level and ultimately for the whole district. It may be mentioned here that the figures for Development Block level for 1971 census are not available due to the fact that census data of 1971 were tabulated at the census village (Notional village) level and then at sub-divisional level without having any intermediate unit like Development Block area and as such the decadal variation at the Development Block level cannot be ascertained. The percentage decadal variation in the North Tripura District during the decade stands at 33.64% which is higher than the state average of 31.92%. The growth rate during the decade for the state as a whole has gone down to 31.92% from 36.28% of 1961-71. The District has also maintained this decreasing trend registering a decrease from the growth rate of 38.06% of 1961-71 to 33.64% for the decade 1971-81.

Among the three sub-divisions of the District, the percentage decadal variation is highest to the tune of 36.88% in Kamalpur sub-division which is having the lowest population of the three sub-divisions. It is interesting to note here that the percentage decadal growth in this small sub-division, was highest also during the decade between 1961-71 to the tune of 43.39% which clearly indicates that the growth rate for the sub-division was rapid during the last two decades.

The percentage decadel variation in urban population stands at 36.31% as against 33.44% in rural population. The same percentage decadal variation for the decade for 1961-71 was 34.16% for rural and 57.64% for urban. Total absolute increase in population during the decade stands at 136239 while the absolute increase in population during the decade 1961-71 was 111660. In terms of population, Dharmanagar Sub-division is having the highest population while Kailasahar comes next with Kamalpur sub-division as the lowest.

Next to Kamalpur sub-division comes Kailasahar which registered a decadal variation of 35.14% whereas Dharmanagar sub-division though having the highest population among the three sub-divisions registers the lowest percentage decadal variation at 30.84%.

The percentage decadal growth in the rural areas of the District during the decade 1961-71 was 39.04% while it is 33.44% during 1971-81 with a decreasing trend but the percentage decadal variation in respect of

urban population registered a sharp increase to 36.31% in the decade 1971-81 from 25.88% of 1961-71. This increase in the percentage decadal variation in respect of urban population with a resultant decrease in percentage decadal variation in respect of rural population clearly indicates the increasing tendency of the people to settle in urban areas for the allurement of urbanised life and for easier means of livelihood in the urban areas. The inclusion of Kamalpur town as the urban area in 1981 census may also partly be the reason for such increase in urban population, though the population of Kamalpur town is very meagre.

Table—3 Distribution of villages by population range

District—North Tripura.

Range of population	No. of villages in each range	percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
— 200	13	4.67
200 — 499	37	13.31
500 —1,999	130	46.76
2,000 —4,999	82	29.50
5,000 —9,999	16	5.76
10,000+	—	—
Total :	278	100.00

The table gives us an idea about the distribution of the 278 inhabited village of the District by broad population size.

In analysing the table, it reveals that highest number of villages comes under the population range of 500 —1999 constituting 46.76% of the total number of villages. The lowest number of villages is in the range of population less than 200 constituting 4.68% of the total villages in the District. The second lowest number of 16 villages have come under population range of 5000—9999 constituting 5.75% of the total number of villages. It goes to show that there is no village in the population range of 10,000 and above and that the villages in Tripura mainly belong to medium range of population. It may be summarised that 249 villages, constituting 89.57% of the total villages of the District are distributed among the three population ranges namely 200—499, (37 villages), 500—1999 (130 villages), 2000—4999 (82 villages) leaving only 13 villages covering a percentage of 4.68% in the population range of less than 200 and 16 constituting 5.75% in the population range of 5000—9999 altogether covering only 10.43% of the total number of village. The reason for preference of the population for medium sized villages may be attributed to paucity of vast streches of land and also undulating nature of terrain.

Table—4 Distribution of villages by density

District : North Tripura.

Range of Density (per Sp. Km.)	Total No. of villages in each density range	Percentage of villages in each density range
1	2	3
0—10	8	2.88
11—20	13	4.67
21—50	46	16.55
51—100	33	11.87
101—200	37	13.31
201—300	44	15.83
301—500	60	21.58
501+	37	13.31
Not Known	—	—
Total :—	278	100.00

This table presents data regarding number of villages under different density range from (0 — 10) to (501 +).

It reveals that the highest number of villages to the tune of 60, out of the total 278 inhabited villages of the District, fall under the density range of 301—500 constituting 21.58% of the total villages. Next comes 46 villages in the range of (21—50) covering 16.55% of the total villages. The range of (501 +) includes 37 villages covering 13.31% and the lowest range of (0—10) covers 8 villages constituting 2.88% of the total villages. The inclusion of a quite good number of villages tuning to 37 in the highest range of density group of 501 + indicate the increasing pressure on land and the tendency of the people to concentrate in a particular locality. The density of population for the state stands at 196 per sq. km. In all, 141 villages constituting 50.72% of the total villages fall in the ranges of density of 201-300, 301-500 and 501 + while the other lower ranges cover 137 villages i.e. 49.28% of the total villages.

Table 5 **Proportion of Scheduled Caste population to the total population in the villages**

District : North Tripura

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes Population to total Population	Number of villages in each range	Percentage of Villages in each range
1	2	3
Nil	69	24.82
5 or less	66	23.74
6—10	49	17.63
11—15	26	9.35
16—20	19	6.84
21—30	21	7.55
31 and above	28	10.07
Total :	278	100.00

This table presents the number of villages in different percentage ranges of Scheduled Caste to the total population of the respective villages. There are 32 Scheduled Castes in Tripura according to the Presidential order. The percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population of the State stands at 15.12 while this percentage for the District is 12.13.

It reveals from the table that 69 villages out of the 278 inhabited villages of the District have no Scheduled Caste population and come under the percentage range of 'Nil' Scheduled Caste population to total population. Besides this, 66 villages in the District come under the population range of '5 or less' of Scheduled Caste population to total population. The villages with no Scheduled Caste population comprise 24.82% of the total number of villages and that in the percentage range of '5 or less' constitutes 23.74% of the total number of villages. Thus it is evident from the table that 135 villages, out of the 278 inhabited villages of the District coming under the percentage ranges of 'Nil' and '5 or less' taken together groups the highest number of villages covering a percentage of 48.56% of the total number of villages in the District. This feature highlights that most of the villages in the District have a smaller percentage of Scheduled Caste population. Next comes the group of 49 villages under the percentage range of 6—10 which constitutes 17.63% of the total number of villages. The highest percentage range of 31 and above includes 28 villages covering 10.07% of the total number of villages while the lowest number of villages comes under the percentage range of 16—20 constituting 6.84% of the total villages. The percentage ranges above the District aggregate i.e. 11-15, 16-20, 21-30 and 31 above covers 94 villages constituting 33.81% of the total villages while the percentage ranges below the District aggregate covers 184 villages tuning to 66.19% of the total villages. The higher concentration of Scheduled Caste population has been found in 94 villages and the percentage is low in the remaining 184 villages.

Table—6 **Proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to total population in the villages**

Tripura is the home of 19 different tribes according to the Presidential order in this regard and the percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to the total population in the State and in the District are 28.44 and 27.32 respectively.

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Table—6 Proportion of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population in the Villages.

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total population.	Number of Villages in each range	Percentage of Villages in each range
1	2	3
Nil	29	10.43
5 or less	47	16.91
6—15	19	6.83
16—25	23	8.27
26—35	17	6.12
36—50	29	10.43
51 and above	114	41.01
Total :	278	100.00

This table shows the distribution of Scheduled Tribe population in the villages of the District categorised according to percentage range of Scheduled Tribe population to total population.

The highest number of villages tuning to 114 falls under the highest percentage range of 51 and above which constitutes 41.01% of the total villages. 29 villages constituting 10.43% of 278 inhabited villages have no Scheduled Tribe population. The percentage range of '5 or less' Scheduled Tribe population to the total population covers 47 villages which constitutes 16.91% of the total number of villages. Thus the lower range of 0—5 i.e. the percentage range shown as 'Nil' and '5 or less' taken together includes 76 villages covering 27.34% of the total number of villages. 17 villages constituting the lowest percentage comes under the percentage range of 26—35. The district average of scheduled tribe population being 27.32%, it would be intersting to find out the coverage of villages under the percentage ranges of 26-35, 36-50 and 51 and above which together clubs 160 villages constituting 57.56% of the total villages. This gives out the characteristics of the habitation pattern of the scheduled tribes in compact villages comprising of paras of total scheduled tribes population. This pattern was existent in 1971 census also and the notional villages named after the village leader or sardar of the Tribal paras, consisted of predominant Tribal population only. The percentage range has, however, undergone changed due to the adoption of bigger areas like revenue villages in 1981 census as a revenue village may cover a non-tribal habitation as well in addition to the compact tribal paras.

Table—7 **Proportion of scheduled castes scheduled tribes population in towns**

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Name of the Town*	Total Population	Total Scheduled Caste poplation	Total Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dharmanagar	20,806	760	182	3.65	0.87
Kailasahar	12,938	1,209	290	9.34	2.24
Kamalpur	3,688	194	158	5.26	4.28
All Towns :	37,432	2,163	630	5.78	1.68

* Arranged in alphabitical order.

This table gives us the percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to the total population of the towns separately and also for the three towns together.

While the total urban population of the District stands at a meagre 37,432 compared to the total population of 541248 of the whole District, the total scheduled caste population in the towns of the District comes to a meagre 2,163 constituting only 5.78% of the urban population. The urban population of scheduled tribe stands at as low as 630 only constituting 1.68% of the total urban population of the District. The highest percentage of 9.34 in scheduled caste population is registered in Kailashahar town with the lowest of 3.65% in Dharmanagar town while Kamalpur town registers a percentage of 5.26. Kamalpur town covers the highest percentage of urban scheduled tribe population of 4.28 while the lowest of 0.87 goes to Dharmanagar town, Kailashahar town having 2.24% in between. The particulars in the table make it evident that the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population are still rural based and have not as yet come forward to settle in the urban areas.

Table—8 Literacy rates by population ranges of villages

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Range of population	No. of villages in each range	Literacy rate
1	2	3
200	13	19.34
200—499	37	19.00
500—1,999	130	33.05
2,000—4,999	82	44.13
5,000—9,999	16	41.99
10,000+	—	—
Total :	278	39.57

This table presents the distribution of literacy rate in the villages of different ranges of population, precisely, the distribution of over-all literacy rate of 39.57% as obtained in the rural population of the District among the groups of villages coming under the different ranges of population. The highest literacy rate of 44.13% appears to have been obtained in 82 villages under the range of population of 2000—4999. The next higher literacy rate of 41.99% has been obtained in 16 villages under population range of 5000—9999. It can, therefore, be stated clearly that the highest literacy rates above the district average have been registered in the 82 villages under population range of 2000—4999 and 16 under 5000—9999, thus covering altogether 98 villages under these two ranges. The lower rate of 19.00% is found in 37 villages coming under the population range of 200—499 while the 2nd lowest of 19.34% is found in 13 villages under range of population of 200. The highest number of villages of 130 under the range of population of 500—1999 attained a literacy rate of 33.05% which is also less than the District average. It may, therefore, be concluded that literacy rate higher than the district average prevails in the bigger villages in the range of population of 2000-4999 and 5000-9999 which further goes to show that the educational amenities reached the bigger villages to a greater extent, while it has lesser impact in the smaller ones. 98 villages constituting 35.25% of the total 278 villages of the District registered a literacy rate higher than the District average while the remaining 180 villages are having a literacy rate lower than the District average.

Table—9 **Literacy rate for towns**

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Name of the Town*	Literacy Rate
1	2
Dharmanagar	76.16
Kailasahar	72.04
Kamalpur	70.82
All towns :	74.21

Arranged in alphabetical order.

This table gives us the literacy rate for each of the three towns separately and the literacy rate for the total urban areas of the Ditsrict together.

The literacy rate of the total urban area of the District is 74.21% which is very high in comparison with the rural literacy rate of 39.57%. The high literacy rate in urban areas seems to be an usual feature throughout the whole country which will be evident from the high literacy rate of 57.19 (provisional) in urban areas taking the country as a whole and 73.34 for the state. Among the three towns the highest literacy rate 76.16% is registered in Dharmanagar town, next comes Kailasahar town with 72.04% and the lowest of 70.82% in Kamalpur town. The high trend of literacy rate in urban areas signifies that the education amenities have reached the urban population to a great extent but the rural areas still need better and concentrated effort for development.

DISTRICT—NORTH TRIPURA

Table 10—Literates, workers, non-workers, Scheduled Castes/

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Name of Sub-Division/Development Block/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population			Sc population to total population	ST population to total population	Literates to total population		
		P	M	F			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	Total	229,483	119,422	110,061	7.80	21.22	46.15	54.93	36.61
	Rural	208,677	108,716	99,961	8.21	23.25	43.15	52.45	33.04
	Urban	20,806	10,706	10,100	3.65	0.87	76.16	80.10	71.97
Kanchanpur Development Block	Rural	77,149	40,188	36,961	4.79	55.21	32.99	42.66	22.48
Panisagar Development Block	Rural	131,528	68,528	63,000	10.22	4.50	49.11	58.19	39.24
Dharmanagar Town	Urban	20,806	10,706	10,100	3 65	0.87	76.16	80.10	71.97
Kailasahar Sub-Division	Total	190,787	98,330	92,457	11.34	31.31	38.15	46.97	28.77
	Rural	177,849	91,720	86,129	12.03	33.42	35.68	44.78	25.99
	Urban	12,938	6,610	6,328	9.34	2.24	72.04	77.29	66.56
Chhamanu Development Block	Rural	63,298	32,903	30,395	7.53	65.32	26.27	35.45	16.33
Kumarghat Development Block	Rural	114,551	58,817	55,734	14.51	15.79	40.89	50.01	31.28
Kailasahar Town	Urban	12,938	6,610	6,328	9.34	2.24	72.04	77.29	66.56
Kamalpur Sub-Division	Total	120,978	62,086	58,892	20.81	32.62	40.05	48.81	30.81
	Rural	117,290	60,159	57,131	21.30	33.51	30.08	47.93	29.77
	Urban	3,688	1,927	1,761	5.26	4.28	70.82	76.54	64.57
Salema Development Block	Rural	117,290	60,159	57,131	21.30	33.51	39.08	47.93	29.77
Kamalpur Town	Urban	3,688	1,927	1,761	5.26	4.28	70.82	76.54	64.57
North Tripura District	Total	541,248	279,838	261,410	12.13	27.32	41.96	50.78	32.53
	Rural	503,816	260,595	243,221	12.60	29.23	39.57	48.71	29.78
	Urban	37,432	19,243	18,189	5.78	1.68	74.21	78.78	69.37

Scheduled Tribes population in the North Tripura District.

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Main workers to total population			Marginal workers to total population			Total workers to total population			Non-workers to total population		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
30.83	51.32	8.61	1.79	1.39	2.21	32.32	52.71	10.82	67.38	47.29	89.18
31.35	51.97	8.92	1.85	1.40	2.35	33.20	53.37	11.27	66.80	46.63	88.73
25.65	44.67	5.50	1.08	1.31	0.84	26.73	45.98	6.34	73.27	54.02	93.66
35.66	54.45	15.22	2.07	0.65	3.62	37.73	55.10	18.84	62.27	44.90	81.16
28.82	50.52	5.23	1.73	1.84	1.60	30.55	52.36	6.83	69.45	47.64	93.17
25.65	44.67	5.50	1.08	1.31	0.84	26.73	45.98	6.34	73.27	54.02	93.66
30.35	51.34	8.03	2.99	1.02	5.09	33.34	52.36	13.12	66.66	47.64	86.88
30.61	51.81	8.04	3.20	1.08	5.46	33.81	52.89	13.50	66.19	47.11	86.50
26.74	44.83	7.84	0.16	0.24	0.08	26.90	45.07	7.92	73.10	54.93	92.08
33.14	53.81	10.76	4.99	0.80	9.53	38.13	54.61	20.29	61.37	45.39	79.71
29.21	50.68	6.55	2.22	1.24	3.25	31.43	51.92	9.80	68.57	48.08	90.20
26.74	44.83	7.84	0.16	0.24	0.08	26.90	45.07	7.92	73.10	54.93	92.08
29.12	48.63	8.55	2.76	1.80	3.77	31.88	50.43	12.32	68.12	49.57	87.68
29.22	48.75	8.65	2.83	1.84	3.89	32.05	50.59	12.54	67.95	49.41	87.46
25.78	44.38	5.11	0.41	0.68	0.11	26.19	45.36	5.22	73.81	54.64	94.78
29.22	48.75	8.65	2.83	1.84	3.89	32.05	50.59	12.54	67.95	49.41	87.46
25.78	44.68	5.11	0.41	0.68	0.11	26.19	45.36	5.22	73.81	54.64	94.78
30.28	50.73	8.39	2.43	1.35	3.58	32.71	52.08	11.97	67.29	47.92	88.03
30.59	51.17	8.55	2.56	1.39	3.81	33.15	52.56	12.36	66.85	47.44	87.64
26.04	44.72	6.27	0.70	0.88	0.51	26.74	45.60	6.78	73.26	54.40	93.22

This is an elaborate table giving the percentage of literacy, workers, non-workers, SC/ST population to the total population for all the Development Block areas and towns separately under the three sub-divisions and then for the District as a whole.

Out of the total population of 5,41,248 of the District, Dharmanagar sub-division shares the highest of 2,29,483. Kailashahar comes second with a population of 1,90,787 and Kamalpur is the lowest with 1,20,978. In Dharmanagar sub-division out of the two Development Blocks, Panisagar Development Block is having the better population of 1,31,528 above Kanchanpur Development Block with the population of 77,148. The population of Panisagar Development Block is the highest amongst all the 5 Development Blocks of the District with Kumarghat coming next with a population of 1,14,551 and Salema just behind with 1,17,290. Population of Kanchanpur Development Block, which is having the biggest area out of the five Development Blocks, is having the last but one ranking in respect of population with 77,149 while Chhamanu is the lowest with 63,298. It is apparent that the population of the areas in plains and in the proximity of the urban areas is more whereas in the hilly and remote areas are less populated for obvious difficulties of livelihood like paucity of cultivable land, lack of communication and other amenities etc.

The percentage of SC population to the total population of the District as a whole is 12.13 which is less than the state average of 15.12%. The notable feature is that most of SC population resides in rural areas. Out of these sub-divisions, the percentage of SC population to total population is the highest at 20.81 in Kamalpur sub-division which is higher than the District average as well as the state average, Kailashahar comes next with 11.34% and the lowest of 7.80% is registered in Dharmanagar Sub-division. Among the Development Blocks, Salema, which comprises the whole rural area of Kamalpur sub-division, is having the highest percentage of 21.30% while this percentage is lowest in Kanchanpur Development Block at 4.79%. The percentage of SC population in Kumarghat Development Block is 14.51% and Panisagar is just below the District average with 10.22%. The percentage of SC to the total population is fairly low at 7.53 in Chhamanu Development Block area. The total picture reveals that SC population has also not preferred the remote areas to settle.

Out of the total urban population of the District, the SC population constitutes 5.78% only. The highest SC population in town is in Kailashahar town at 9.34%, Kamalpur town having 5.26% and the lowest of 3.65 is in Dharmanagar town. The over-all picture shows that SC population shares a very small percentage of urban population compared to its rural percentage.

The percentage of ST population to the total population of the District as a whole is 27.32% which is a bit less than the state average. Here also the maximum population resides in rural areas constituting 29.23% of the total rural population of the District while the same percentage in regard to urban areas is very low at 1.68. The preference of the ST population to reside in the rural areas is quite evident. Among three sub-divisions Kamalpur shares the highest percentage of 32.62 to its total population while Kailashahar ranks next with 31.31 and Dharmanagar is lagging behind with 21.22%. Out of the five Development Blocks, the highest percentage of ST population of 65.32 to the total population is registered in Chhamanu Block area. This percentage is also very high at 55.21% in Kanchanpur Development Block area. Salema also records a percentage of 33.51% higher than the state average. The percentage in Kumarghat Block is 15.79 while the lowest of 4.50% is in Panisagar Development Block. The above discussion clearly indicates that the ST population in the District is more or less concentrated in Chhamanu and Kanchanpur Development area with a considerable population in Salema Development Block also but it is on the low side in Kumarghat and Panisagar Development Block areas.

The percentages of literates to total population have further been shown separately for males and females.

The literacy rate of the District as a whole is 41.96% which is lower than the state average of 42.12. The literacy rate in male population is higher at 50.78% compared to 32.53% for female population. Though the literacy in males in the District is less than the state average of 51.70 by a small margin, the female literacy in the District is a bit higher at 32.53% compared to the state average of 32.00%. The literacy rate of the District as a whole is however brightened by the high percentage of 74.21 attained in urban areas whereas the literacy percentage is considerably low at 39.57% in respect of overwhelming rural population. The percentage of male literates in the urban areas is very high at 78.78 and the females of urban areas are not also lagging far behind with 69.37%. Among the three sub-divisions, the literacy rate of Dharmanagar sub-division is 46.15, the highest with Kamalpur sub-division coming next with 40.05% and the lowest of 38.15% in Kailasahar. The rates in Kailasahar and Kamalpur sub-division are lower than that of District and state average. The male literacy sub-division-wise also retained the same ranking with Dharmanagar at 54.93%, Kamalpur at

48.81% and Kailasahar at 44.78%. The literacy in female is found highest in Dharmanagar sub-division with 36.61%. the next being 30.81% in Kamalpur and the lowest of 28.77% is in Kailashahar sub-division. The position of Kailasahar sub-division has been affected by the very low percentage of literacy registered in Chhamanu Development Block which has only 26.27% of literates to the total population. Among the five Development Block areas, Panisagar is having the highest percentage of literacy at 49.11 and the lowest of 26.27% is in Chhamanu Development Block. Kumarghat and Salema maintain a proximity to the District average by registering 40.89% and 39.08% respectively while Kanchanpur is lagging quite behind with 32.99%. Chhamanu is again the miserably lowest with 26.27%. The overall position of distribution of literacy in male and female population separately shows that the literacy in male population is always higher than the female population. Precisely the literacy rates in rural areas is having distinctive feature that the villages in the proximity of the town are having better literacy rate while it is low in the remote and inaccessible areas like Kanchanpur and Chhamanu. It is pertinent to reiterate here that all the villages under Kanchanpur and most of the villages under Chhamanu Block areas have been reached with educational amenities and despite that the low literacy rates available may be attributable to the lack of interest of the Tribal population to receive the full advantage of it for which the economic backwardness of the people may be the worst reason.

In the town areas, the literacy rate has maintained a high position keeping in conformity with the trend of the District and state. Dharmanagar town is the highest among the three towns with 76.16% and Kamalpur is the lowest 70.82%. In urban population also, the trend of higher literacy in male population than that of female population is maintained.

The table gives another important data regarding main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the different areas.

Only 30.28% of the total population have been found to be the main workers. The low percentage of main workers in female population of 8.39% has impaired the overall percentage though the percentage of main workers in male population is better at 50.73%. The overall percentage of main workers in the District is a bit higher than the state average. The percentage of main workers in females in the District is a bit lower than the state average of 8.95%. The urban areas are found to have lesser percentage of 26.04% of main workers which is very less compared to the state and District average.

Among the three sub-divisions percentage of main workers is highest in Kailasahar at 30.35%, Dharmanagar is just below with 30.83% and Kamalpur is also very near with 29.12%. The percentage in rural and urban areas and then in male and female population among these three sub-divisions has also a small variation between them alike the sub-divisional percentage. As stated in the earlier chapter of concepts of definition, in 1981 census a new class of workers namely marginal workers has been netted with group consists of persons who worked even for a single day and not exceeding 183 days in the year preceding to the reference date of the census i.e. 28.2.1981. This category of maginal workers, however, constitutes a very low percentage of 2.62% for the whole state while it is still lower at 2.43% in North Tripura District. The inclusion of these marginal workers has somewhat brightened the percentage of the total workers to total population though to a very nominal extent. In this category of marginal workers, the percentage ranges from 1.79 in Dharmanagar sub-division to 2.99 in Kailasahar while Kamalpur is in between with 2.76. The variation in the percentage occurring among the sub-divisions as well as the Development Blocks areas is very nominal while it is noteworthy that the percentage of marginal workers is highest in Chhamanu Development Block with 4.99% with the lowest in 1.73 in Panisagar Block area. The higest est percentage of marginal workers in Chhamanu area may be safely presumed partly due to the better endeavour on the part of Government to extend employment facilities to this backward area which is further supported by the fact that it has the highest percentage in respect of main workers also. In analysing the position in respect of the male and female population separately, it is apparent that the percentage of marginal workers in male population is very less ranging from 0.24 to 1.84 only, while the female population register a better percentage in some places. The percentage of female marginal workers is the highest at 9.53 again in Chhamanu Development Block while the lowest is 1.60 in Panisagar Development Block area.

It seems to be an usual feature that the percentage of marginal workers to total population is very low in the town areas. The total worker comprises of main workers and marginal workers together. The addition of the marginal workers with the main workers has rendered the District percentage of total workers a bit brighter to 32.71% with 33.15% in the rural areas and 26.74% for the urban areas. The percentage as obtained in total workers sex-wise have also been similarly improved a bit but the characteristics of the distribution in the sub-division—rural and urban and in the male and female population as indicated and discussed in the earlier

para have retained. The non-workers, who are the remaining population after identifying main and marginal workers, naturally constitutes the major percentage of the population due to the low percentage of workers. These data do not await further explanation or elucidation as the position in regard to main workers and marginal workers have already reflected the extent of the non-working population.

Table :—11 : Distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Sl. No.	Name of Development Block	No. of inhabited villages	No. (with percentage) of villages having one or more of the following amenities							
			Education	Medical	Drinking Water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communications	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	10	11
1.	Kanchanpur	56	43 (76.79)	14 (25.00)	56 (100.00)	29 (51.79)	11 (19.64)	16 (28.57)	6 (10.71)	5 (8.93)
2.	Panisagar	44	44 (100.00)	13 (29.55)	44 (100.00)	36 (81.82)	23 (52.27)	31 (70.45)	21 (47.73)	26 (59.09)
3.	Chhamanu	34	34 (100.00)	7 (20.59)	34 (100.00)	17 (50.00)	14 (41.18)	6 (17.65)	6 (17.65)	8 (23.53)
4.	Kumarghat	62	59 (95.16)	7 (11.29)	62 (100.00)	44 (70.97)	32 (51.61)	16 (25.81)	11 (17.74)	28 (45.16)
5.	Salema	82	59 (77.95)	14 (17.07)	82 (100.00)	30 (36.59)	13 (15.85)	32 (39.02)	12 (14.63)	27 (32.93
North Tripura District		278	239 (85.97)	55 (19.78)	278 (100.00)	156 (56.12)	93 (33.45)	101 (36.33)	56 (20.14	94 (33.81)

This table presents data regarding the number of villages alongwith its percentage to the total number of villages having one or more of amenities on education, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, market/hat, communication, approach by pucca road and power supply. The figures are presented for each development block area separately and the North Tripura District as a whole.

It is seen from the above table that the position in regard to educational amenities is quite good for the District as a whole as 239 villages, out of 278 villages of the District, have got education amenities i. e. 85.97% of the total inhabited villages posses the minimmum educational facilities. Out of the five Development Block areas in the District, Panisagar in Dharmanagar sub-division and Chhamanu in Kailashahar subdivision have a 100% coverage in respect of educational amenities i. e. all the villages under these two Development Blocks have got the educational amenities. Kumarghat block is just lagging behind with coverage of 59 villages out of the total 62 villages i. e. educational amenities are present in 95.16% of the total villages. While 43 villages out of the total 56 villages in Kanchanpur block area have been reached with educational amenities which gives a coverage of 76.79% of the total villages. Salema block area in Kamalpur sub-division is having the lowest coverage of 59 villages constituting 71.95% of the total 82 villages of the area. The reason for better coverage of Panisagar block and Kumarghat block areas may be attributed to the proximity of these two areas to the urban area but the 100% coverage of the village under Chhamanu block which happens to be interior areas may only be explained by presuming that the areas received intensive attention by the state Government.

In respect of the medical facilities, it is seen that only 55 villages constituting 19.78% of the total 278 villages in the District possess medical amenities within the villages. Panisagar block area with coverage of 13 villages out of the 44 villages (29.55%) stands highest with Kanchanpur coming next with 14 villages out of the 56 villages covered constituting 25%. The lowest in regard to medical amenities in the District is Kumarghat area with only 7 villages having medical amenities covering 11.29% of the total 62 villages in the areas. The overall position of coverage requires extreme attention of the planners.

In regard to drinking water, it is found that all the villages in the District are having one or the other source of drinking water and hence, the coverage is 100%. It may be pertinent to note here that the sources of drinking water as defined in village Directory format include tank, river, nala and chharas also. On the further analysis of the statement of amenities in the village Directory of the District, it appears that there are still 43 villages where no source of drinking water like tube-well or well could be made available as yet. Further it is a common experience that the revenue villages which comprise big areas, requires drinking water

facilities in the hamlets within the area which also could not be arranged as yet and as such, the drinking water resources in those villages still inadequate. So there may not be any scope of being complacement at the highest degree of coverage, which has been arrived at on the basis of the census definition of water resources as villages or part of the villages served with drinking water from tank, river, nala and chhara etc., cannot be termed to be having drinking water facilities to the spirit of the term as the water available from river, nala and chhara is unhygienic and such villages or part of the villages certainly require intensive attention for arranging better drinking water facilities.

The post and telegraph facilities could be reached in 156 villages in the District covering 56.12% of the total villages. The highest percentage of coverage is in Panisagar Block area tuning to 81.82% and the lowest being at 36.59% with 30 villages out of 82 villages in Salema block area. Post & telegraph facilities include the extra-departmental branch offices in the villages which do not always render all the postal amenities to the villages for which they are to go to other villages. The overall position in this regard requires improvement to offer better postal facilities.

In respect of markets hats within the village, the highest percentage of coverage is found in Kumarghat block area while Salema block area registers the lowest. It is, however, an usual factor in Tripura that the markets/hats are situated in village centrally located and not in every village.

101 villages, out of the total 278 villages of the District, are having one or the other types of the communication facilities reaching the village which constitutes a coverage of 36.33%. It is found that the best communication facilities are afforded to the villages of Panisagar block area with 31 villages constituting 70.45% of the total villages while the lowest is in Chhamanu area with amenity of communcation reaching to six villages out of the 34 villages of the area (17.65%). This better communication facilities in Panisagar may be safely attributed to its proximity to urban areas as well as to the situation of National High Way passing through the area while the lowest position in Chhamanu area may be due to the situation of most of the villages in interior areas still not covered by any Bus or Jeep roads.

In this context, it may be mentioned here that the only railway head in the State is situated in Dharmanagar sub-division with a small coverage of 12 Kms. inside the District from the Tripura—Assam boundary and the mode of public transport in the District as well as in the State comprises of only Bus and or jeep services.

Regarding approach by pucca road, 56 villages comprising 20.14% of the total 278 villages in the District have pucca road as approach, the highest percentage of 47.73 being in Panisagar area while worst in Kanchanpur at 10.71%. The data in this regard shows that most of the villages in the District could not be made approachable by pucca road as yet.

In respect of power supply, the coverage is meagre at 94 villages out of the 278 villages in the District constituting only 33.81% of the total villages. The highest coverage is found in Panisagar block area with 26 villages having a power supply out of the 44 villages with the percentage of 59.09 while the lowest is as low as five villages out of 56 villages in Kanchanpur areas which gives a coverage of 8.93%. With the approach for adoption of improved scientific agriculture and irrigation measures in the rural areas, the essentiality of power supply in rural areas has already been attached with priority by the planners of the country as a whole and the District, therefore deserves the best consideration for extending power supply amenities to cover more areas without any delay.

DISTRICT: NORTH TRIPURA

Table—12: **Proportion of rural population served by different amenities.**

Sl. No.	Name of Development Block	Total Population of inhabited villages in the Dev. Block	Proportion of Rural Population served by the amenity of							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communi-cation	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Suppl
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kanchanpur	77,149	86.16	58.58	100.00	78.90	51.33	47.76	30.84	31.2
2.	Panisagar	131,528	100.00	31.78	100.00	92.79	61.84	72.45	48.38	65.1
3.	Chhamanu	63,298	100.00	19.50	100.00	64.57	53.16	21.19	25.33	24.(
4.	Kumarghat	114,551	98.48	19.70	100.00	81.24	60.24	26.12	21.05	56.2
5.	Salema	117,290	91.87	31.71	100.00	56.57	33.88	61.31	31.57	60.(
	North Tripura District :	503,816	95.64	31.58	100.00	76.06	52.27	49.10	32.67	51.2

This table presents the proportion of rural population served by the different amenities showing population and proportion for each Development Block area separately and for the District as a whole.

The highest percentage of coverage is as high as 100% in respect of drinking water facilities, the reason for which has been discussed already in conncetion with the earlier table.

The coverage is very high at 95.64% in respect of educational amenities. The Panisagar Block and Chhamanu Block area attained 100% coverage in respect of educational amenities.

Next coverage is registered in respect of Post and Telegraph facilities with 76.06% with the highest in Panisagar area at 92.79% and lowest in Salema area at 56.57%.

In respect of communication Panisagar occupies the best position with 72.45% of coverage while Chhamanu is lowest with 21.19%.

48.38% of the total population comes under the coverage of amenities of approach by pucca road in Panisagar area which is the highest among the Development Block while the average of the District is 32.67%. The lowest coverage is in Kumarghat area with a percentage of 21.05%.

In respect of power supply 51.59% of the total population of the District has been covered, the highest coverage of 65.10% being in Panisagar area with the lowest of 24.05% in Chhamanu area.

It requires mention here that the overall position of proportion of coverage in terms of population is brighter than those reflected in the earlier statement in terms of number of villages which goes to indicate that the villages with bigger population have received the amenities in a better way while the less populated villages are still wanting.

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Table—13 : Distribution of villages not having certain amenities, arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available

Villages not having the amenity of	Number of villages where the amenity is not availabe and available as distance of :			
	—5 Kms.	5—10 Kms.	10+ Kms.	Total (Cols. 2—4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education	16	9	14	39
2. Medical	93	75	55	223
3. Drinking water	—	—	—	—
4. Post & Telegraph	52	40	30	122
5. Market & Hat	84	53	48	185
6. Communication	81	47	49	177
Total :	326	224	196	746

The table presents the total number of villages which have not been as yet afforded with one or the other amenity within the villages vis-a-vis the number of villages by the distance ranges where the concerned amenities are available for these villages at the nearest.

This statement is self-explanatory. The features mention-worthy are that 223 villages, out of the total 278 inhabited villages, do not as yet possess medical facilities within the village, though 93 of these villages are having the amenity available within a distance range, 0-5 Kms. and 75 of them having the same within the distance range of 5-10 Kms. But 55 villages are to avail the amenities situated at a distance of 10 Kms. and above.

That the educational amenities have reached the villages to a considerable extent, is evident from the fact that only 39 villages are not having educational institutions of any type within the village, while out of those, 16 are having the facilities available at a distance range of 0-5 Kms., 9 are having the same within a distance range of 5-10 Kms. and 14 villages have the nearest educational institution at a distance of 10 Kms. and above and these villages really reserve immediate consideration for extension of this facility to the village.

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Table—14 : Distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest town and availability of different amenities

Distance range from the nearest town (in kms)	Number of inhavited villages in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraphs	Market/ Hat	Communi-cations	Approached by pucca Road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—5	34	34 (100.00)	3 (8.82)	34 (100.00)	23 (67.65)	11 (32.35)	11 (32.35)	12 (35.29)	25 (73.53)
6—15	56	52 (92.86)	11 (19.64)	56 (100.00)	36 64.(29)	24 (42.86)	28 (50.00)	10 (17.86)	23 (41.07)
16—50	116	94 (81.03)	25 (21.55)	116 (100.00)	63 (54.31)	37 (31.90)	51 (43.97)	28 (24.14)	34 (29.31)
51 +	72	59 (78.67)	16 (22.22)	72 (100.00)	34 (47.22)	21 (29.17)	11 (15.28)	6 (8.33)	12 (16.67)
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total :	278	239 (85.97)	55 (19.78)	278 (100.00)	156 (56.12)	93 (33.45)	101 (36.33)	56 (20.14)	94 (33.81)

The data given in the statement reflects a peculiar feature that though the villages within the distance range of 0-5 Kms. from the nearest town possesses better percentage in respect of amenities in general, the coverage under medical amenities in terms of percntage is better in the bigger distance ranges from the town. It is true that the remote villages might attract better attention of the planners with a reasonable presumption that the villages nearer to urban areas may very well avail the better amenities situated in the nearby town areas.

The notable characteristics of the data presented in the table may be summarised as that except in the case of medical facilities, the coverage under the other amenities has a decreasing tendency with the increasing distance ranges from the town areas.

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Table—15 : Distribution of village according to population range and amenities available

Population range	No. of inhabited village in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communi-cation	Approach by Pucca road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
—499	50	24 (48.00)	2 (4.00)	50 (100.00)	6 (12.00)	1 (2.00)	8 (16.00)	2 (4.00)	2 (4.00)
500—1,999	130	119 (91.54)	19 (14.62)	130 (100.00)	68 (52.31)	34 (26.15)	37 (28.46)	15 (11.54)	28 (21.54)
2,000—4,999	82	80 (97.56)	25 (30.49)	82 (100.00)	67 (81.71)	46 (56.10)	47 (57.32)	31 (37.80)	55 (67.07)
5,000 +	16	16 (100.00)	9 (56.25)	16 (100.00)	15 (93.75)	12 (75.00)	9 (56.25)	8 (50.00)	9 (56.25)
Total :	278	239 (85.97)	55 (19.78)	278 (100.00)	156 (56.12)	93 33.(45)	101 (36.33)	56 (23.74)	94 (33.81)

The data in the table reflect the number of villages in different ranges of population extended with one or the other amenities in terms of percentage.

Generally speaking, the coverage in terms of percentage in relation to villages in the population range of 5,000 and above is better except in respect of communication and power supply. For the other three groups of population range the coverage in terms of percentage is having a steady increasing trend with the increasing population ranges. The smallest villages falling within the population range of 499 are found to have received the lowest percentage of coverage in relation to all the amenities except in the drinking water facilities. These features indicate that these villages in lowest population range are mainly in the remote areas. The coverage in the sector of power supply, approach by pucca road, medical and market/hat is miserably low for these villages standing between 2% to 4% only. While it is usual that the bigger and compact habitations may receive concentrated attentions for obvious administrative convenience, the remote villages recording very low percentage of coverage in respect of different amenities, though with lesser population, deserve better and concentrated attention of the planners, to bring those wretched villages to atleast the minimum level of development of its bigger neighbours.

DISTRICT: NORTH TRIPURA

Table—16: Main Staple Food in the Majority of Villages in each Development Block

Sl. No.	Name of Development Block	Main Staple Food
1	2	3
1.	Kanchanpur	Rice
2.	Panisagar	Rice
3.	Chhamanu	Rice
4.	Kumarghat	Rice
5.	Salema	Rice

The table shows the uniform nature of food habits of the population of the whole District. Rice being the only main staple food in all the Development Block area.

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Table—17: Distribution of villages according to land use

Sl. No.	Name of Development Block	No. of inhabited villages	Total Area (in hectares)	Percentage of Cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kanchanpur	56	114677.48	13.05	36.43
2.	Panisagar	44	39922.38	56.30	35.44
3.	Chhamanu	34	84074.18	6.60	27.80
4.	Kumarghat	62	49882.46	33.15	21.81
5.	Salema	82	93054.19	21.71	23.87
	Total : North Tripura District.	278	*381680.69	20.90	29.34

* Excluding uninhabited villages.

The table shows the percentage of cultivable area to total area and percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area in the villages within the Development Block areas separately showing the above percentage in respect of the whole District also.

The percentage of cultivable area to the total area of the District is very low at 20.90% which reflects the peculiar characteristics of Tripura terrains with a generally low percentage of availability of plain land.

The highest percentage of cultivable area of 45.77% is available in Panisagar Block area while the lowest is in Chhamanu at 5.45% only. The reason for highest percentage found in Panisagar area is attributable to the fact that the area is comprised mainly of plain lands without any high hilly terrain. The area under Chhamanu Block is mainly hilly in nature situated in the narrow trip between 'Sakantang' and 'Longthadal' ranges and hence the lowest percentage of cultivable area.

Kanchanpur Development Block having the biggest area of 114677.48 hectares is having a low percentage of 13.05 of cultivable area in relation to total area and such low percentage has rendered a very big area remaining uncultivable which in terms of acreage is bigger than the total area of each of the other former Development Blocks. This factor may invite attention of the experts to come forward with better scientific agricultural measures to explore the possibility of improving the uncultivable lands to cultivable area, the efforts of which may go a long way in improving the economic situation of the District. The other areas of vast uncultivable land deserve similar attention and effort.

The percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area in the District is 29.34 while among the Development Blocks, this percentage is highest in Kanchanpur with lowest in Kumarghat Block area. Though the figures showing percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area apparently is brighter, the acreage brought under irrigation compared to the total area is very meagre. This factor deserves all the best consideration at least to bring all the cultivable lands under irrigation.

DISTRICT : NOTH TRIPURA

Table—18 : Growth, density and sex ratio of urban population in the District in relation to the State

Census year	North Tripura District						Tripura					
	Total Population	Urban Population	%Urban Population	Decadal percentage variation in urban population	Density (Population per sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)	Total population	Urban Population	% Urban population	Decadal percentage vatiation in urban population	Density (population per sq. km)	Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1951	171541	...	...	...	...	...	639029	42595	6.67	...	...	836
1961	293347	21815	7.44	...	1039	888	1142005	102997	9.02	+141.81	2543	884
1971	405009	27460	6.78	25.88	1398	915	1556342	162360	10.43	+ 57.64	3871	935
1981	541748	37432	6.92	36.31	2287	945	2053058	225568	10.99	+ 38.93	4150	957

The table gives the decadal variation between the censuses commencing from 1971 for North Tripura District vis-a-vis Tripura as a whole.

In analysing the table in brief, it reveals that the percentage of urban population to the total population was having a decreasing trend in the District while the same percentage for the State was on an increase. The decadal percentage variation in urban population for the State for the last three decades was decreasing, while the same percentage for the District was having increasing trend. The density of population in urban areas both in the State and the District continued to be on increase during the preceding two decades. The sex ratio both for the State and the District has maintained the increasing trend, though the District ratio is running behind that of the State in the two decades 1961-71 and 1971-81.

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Table—19 : New Town/Towns declassified in 1981 Census

Name of Towns	Population 1981 Census
1	2
(a) Added	
(i) Kamalpur	3,688
(b) Declassified	
(i) Nil	...

The table shows the addition of Kamalpur town in 1981 census to the two towns of Dharmanagar and Kailashahar of 1971 census of the District. The new town registered a population of 3,688 only belonging to category of Class-VI town.

No town of 1971 census has been declassified in 1981 census.

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Table—20 : Per capita receipt and expenditure in towns

Class, name & Civic status of the town*	Per capita								
	Receipt			Expenditure					
	Total	Reciipt through taxes	Receipt from all other sources	Total expenditure	General administration	Expenditure on public health and conveniences	Public works	Expenditure on public institutions	Other aspects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III. Dharmanagar NAC	3.96	NA	NA	3.96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
IV. Kailasahar NAC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VI. Kamalpur NAC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL :	3.96	NA	NA	3.96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Arranged in alphabitical order.

NA : Not available

This table is desired to present the per capita receipt and expenditure for each town separately on different items by the civic body of the town. The figures for receipt and expenditure could not be obtained from the notified area committee except a figure of total receipt and total expenditure from Dharmanagar notified area committee. The notified area committees have been set-up in the three sub-divisional towns in the year 1979-80 only and as such the detailed information for the receipt and expenditure could not be obtained. It may be mentioned here that the notified area committees at the outset were having the only financial resources of Government grants.

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Table—21 : Schools per 10,000 population in Towns

Class, name and Civil status of Town*	No. per ten thousand population			
	Higher Secondary/ Inter/PUC/Junior College	Secondary/ Matriculation	Jonior Secondary/Middle	Primary
1	2	3	4	5
III. Dharmanagar (NAC)	4 (1.92)	2 (0.96)	2 (0.96)	11(5.29)
IV Kailasahar (NAC)	3 (2.32)	1 (0.77)	1 (0.77)	6 (4.64)
VI. Kamalpur (NAC)	1 (2.71)	1 (2.71)	1 (2.71)	2 (5.42)
TOTAL :	8 (2.14)	4 (1.07)	4 (1.07)	19 (5.08)

* Arranged in alphabetical order.

The table shows the number of different types of educational institutions in the towns of the District and the distribution of such institutions per 10,000 population.

Out of the three towns, Kamalpur town is not having a College or Higher Secondary School within its limit, but occupies a better share among all the three towns in respect of Institutions of Secondary/Matriculation/Junior Secondary/Middle and Primary Standard. Kailashahar comes next with more number of institutions for every 10,000 population in the Higher Secondary, College, Secondary, Matriculation standards while the position obtained in Dharmanagar town is better in respect of Junior, Middle and Primary Standard institutions than that of Kailashahar.

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Table—22 : Number of beds in medical institutions in towns

Class, name and Civic Status of the Town*	No. of beds in medical institutions per 1,000 population
1	2
III. Dharmanagar (NAC)	60 (2.88)
IV. Kailasahar (NAC)	50 (3.86)
VI. Kamalpur (NAC)	30 (8.13)
TOTAL :	140 (3.74)

* Arranged in alphabetical order.

The table gives the number of beds in medical institutions in each of the three towns and its distribution per 1,000 population.

Out of the three towns Dharmanagar is having highest number of beds of 60, Kailashahar having 50 and Kamalpur 30 beds only. But while the distribution is calculated per 1,000 population, Kamalpur with its low population ranks highest with 8.13 beds for every 1,000 population. Kailashahar 3.86 beds per thousand population and Dharmanagar is lowest with 2.88 beds per thousand.

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Table—23 : Proportion of Slums population in Towns

Class, name and Civic status of the town	Proportion of the slums population to total population of the town	Density in slums (per sq. Km)
1	2	3
	No notified slums population in North Tripura District	
TOTAL :		

For Class I & II towns only.

No Notified Slums population in North Tripura.

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA

Table—24 : Most important commodities manufactured, imported and exported in Towns

Class, name and civic status of the Town*		Most important commodity		
		Manufactured	Exported	Imported
1		2	3	4
III.	Dharmanagar (NAC)	Steel Almirah, Bucket	Jute	Rice
IV.	Kailasahar (NAC)	Wooden furniture	Wooden furniture	Sugar
VI.	Kamalpur (NAC)	...	Potato	Pulses

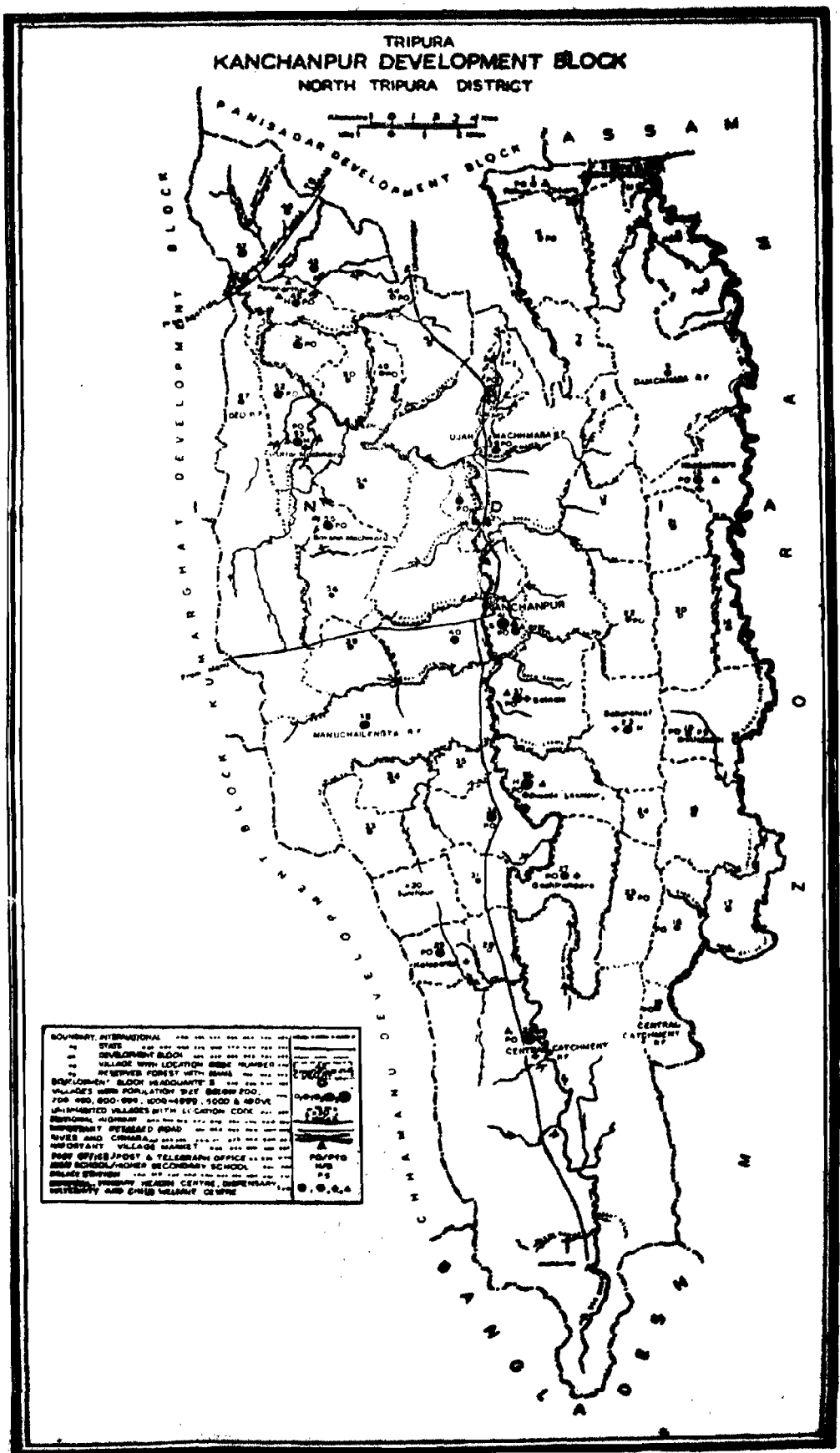
* Arranged in alphabetical order.

This table gives the most important commodities which are manufactured or exported from or imported in the towns of the District. The table is depicted from the Statement VI of the Town Directory in which the columns 3-8 were meant for showing the names of three most important commodities imported and three most important commodities exported. For the purpose of presenting data in this regard a restriction has been imposed to the effect that commodities for which the towns serve only as an transmission centre and importing them for being exported without any processing should not be considered as imported commodities and in case of Agricultural produce brought from the neighbouring villages to the town with this objective may not be considered as commodities imported. In the case of raw materials the most important commodity brought from outside and processed in the town area and then either locally consumed or exported should be included under the imported commodities.

Based on the above concept, the three most important commodities, manufactured or imported or exported have been shown for each of the towns separately.

"Part A—Village & Town Directory"

"Section I—Village Directory"


TRIPURA
KANCHANPUR DEVELOPMENT BLOCK
NORTH TRIPURA DISTRICT
PANISAGAR DEVELOPMENT BLOCK
KUMARGHAT DEVELOPMENT BLOCK
CHHAMANU DEVELOPMENT BLOCK
ASSAM
MIZORAM
TRIPURA
KANCHANPUR
MANUCHAILENGTA RF
UJAN MACHHARA RF
DUMCHHARA RF
CATCHMENT RF
CENTRAL CATCHMENT RF
PO
CENTRE
N
D

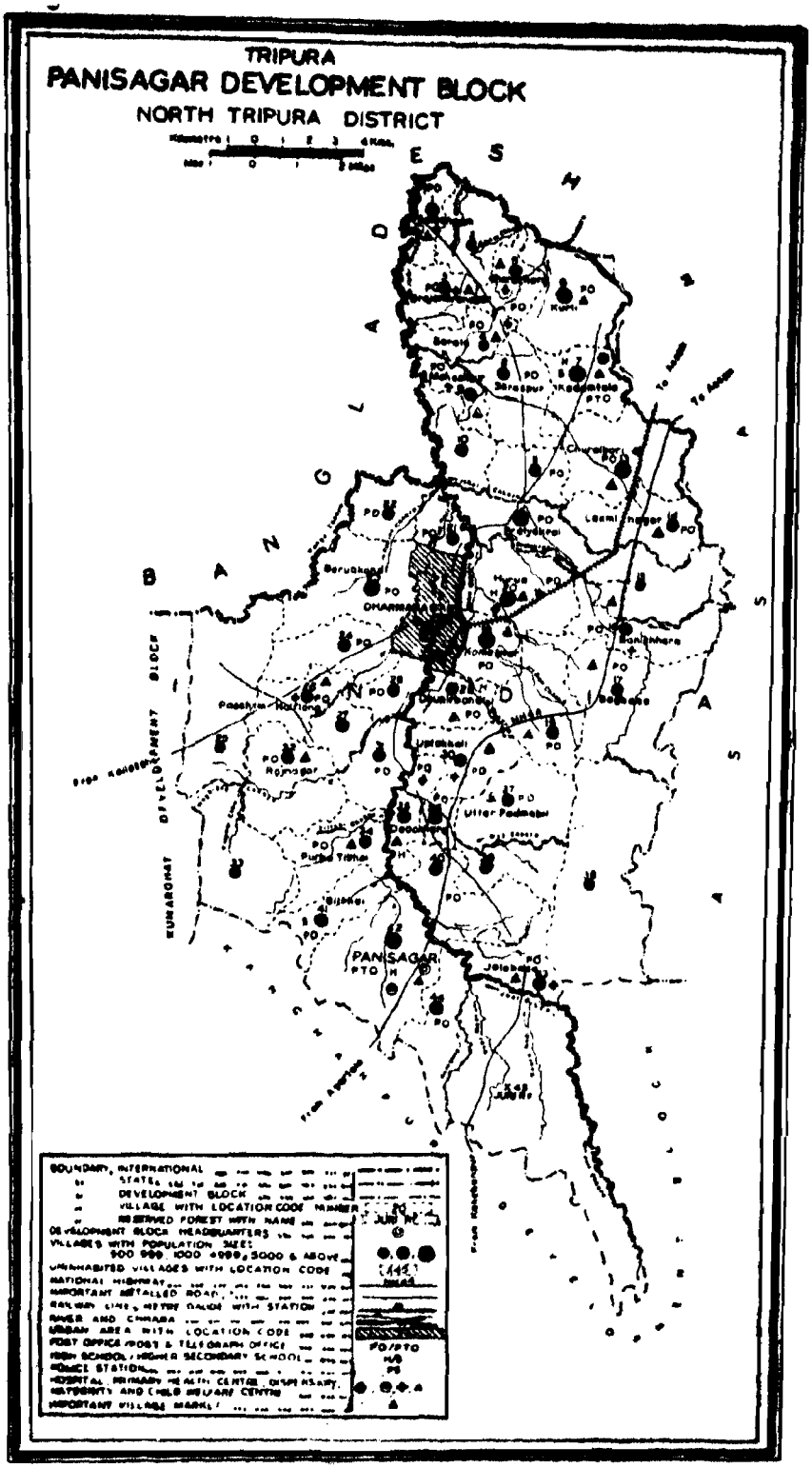
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

District—North Tripura

Sub-Division : Dharmanagar

C. D. Block : Kanchanpur

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Baghaichhara	21/2/1/50	
2.	Banglabari	21/2/1/24	
3.	Bangsul	21/2/1/7	
4.	Belianchief	21/2/1/23	
5.	Bhangmun	21/2/1/19	
6.	Birchandranagar	21/2/1/43	
7.	Central Catchment R.F.	21/2/1/15	
8.	Central Catchment R.F.	21/2/1/26	
9.	Chandipur	21/2/1/39	
10.	Dakshin Machmara	21/2/1/55	
11.	Damchhara	21/2/1/2	
12.	Damchhara R.F.	21/2/1/5	
13.	Dasamanipara	21/2/1/34	
14.	Dasda Laxmipur	21/2/1/36	
15.	Deo Reserve Forest	21/2/1/57	
16.	Dewanbari	21/2/1/54	
17.	Dhanichhara	21/2/1/52	
18.	Gachirampara	21/2/1/27	
19.	Jamaraipara	21/2/1/12	
20.	Jayantipara	21/2/1/8	
21.	Kacharichhara	21/2/1/4	
22.	Kalagang	21/2/1/14	
23.	Kalapania	21/2/1/29	
24.	Kamarmara	21/2/1/35	
25.	Kanchanchhara	21/2/1/40	
26.	Kanchanpur	21/2/1/41	
27.	Karaichhara	21/2/1/49	
28.	Khedachhara	21/2/1/13	
29.	Laljuri	21/2/1/10	
30.	Lambachhara	21/2/1/28	
31.	Laxmanchhara	21/2/1/45	
32.	Manu Chailengta R.F.	21/2/1/38	
33.	Nabinchhara	21/2/1/44	
34.	Nalkata	21/2/1/51	
35.	Narendranagar	21/2/1/3	
36.	Paschim Andharchhara	21/2/1/47	
37.	Paschim Manpai	21/2/1/22	
38.	Paschim Tlangsanbari	21/2/1/25	
39.	Pencharthal	21/2/1/48	
40.	Piplachhara	21/2/1/6	
41.	Purba Andharchhara	21/2/1/46	
42.	Purba Manpai	21/2/1/21	
43.	Rabirai Para	21/2/1/56	
44.	Rahumchhara	21/2/1/1	
45.	Ramprasaipara	21/2/1/31	
46.	Sabual	21/2/1/16	
47.	Sailo	21/2/1/17	
48.	Santipur	21/2/1/42	
49.	Satnala	21/2/1/37	
50.	Sibnagar	21/2/1/11	
51.	Simblong	21/2/1/18	
52.	Sunitipur	21/2/1/30	Un-inhabited
53.	Taiyangpara	21/2/1/33	
54.	Tlakchi	21/2/1/20	
55.	Tuichhama	21/2/1/32	
56.	Ujan Machmara R.F.	21/2/1/9	
57.	Uttar Machmara	21/2/1/53	



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

District : North Tripura

Sub-Division : Dharmanagar

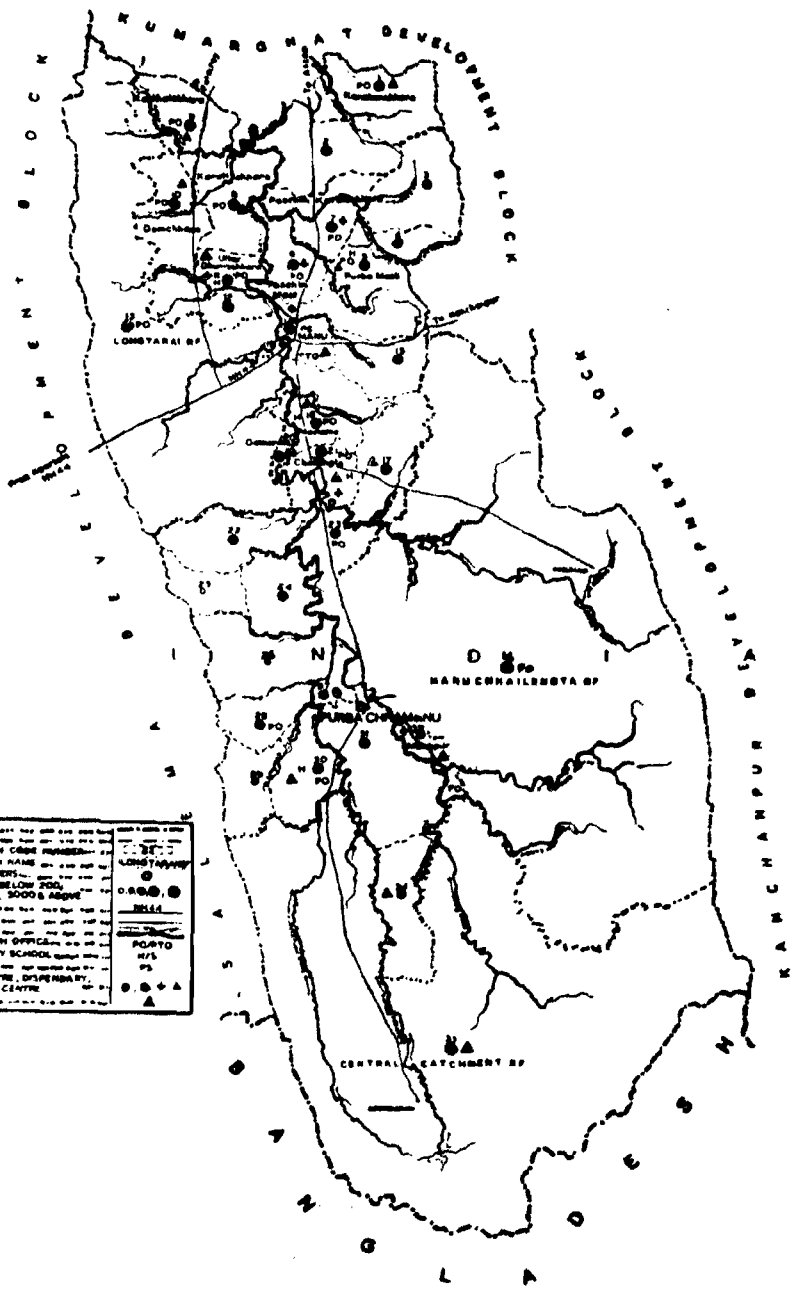
C.D. Block : Panisagar

Sl. No.	Name of village	Location Code No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Bagbasa	21/2/2/17	
2.	Balidhum	21/2/2/25	
3.	Baruakandi	21/2/2/23	
4.	Bhagyapur	21/2/2/21	
5.	Bilthai	21/2/2/41	
6.	Bishnupur	21/2/2/10	
7.	Brajendranagar	21/2/2/ 3	
8.	Chandpur	21/2/2/15	
9.	Churaibari	21/2/2/13	
10.	Dakshin Padmabil	21/2/2/39	
11.	Deochhara	21/2/2/35	
12.	Dewanpasa	21/2/2/24	
13.	Dhupirband	21/2/2/29	
14.	Ganganagar	21/2/2/18	
15.	Hurua	21/2/2/20	
16.	Ichailalchhara	21/2/2/11	
17.	Indurail	21/2/2/38	
18.	Jalebasa	21/2/2/43	
19.	Jubarajnagar	21/2/2/31	
20.	Juri R.F.	21/2/2/45	
21.	Kadamtala	21/2/2/ 7	
22.	Kameswar	21/2/2/19	
23.	Kurti	21/2/2/ 6	
24.	Laxminagar	21/2/2/14	
25.	Maheshpur	21/2/2/ 9	
26.	Panisagar	21/2/2/42	
27.	Paschim Halflong	21/2/2/26	
28.	Paschim Tilthai	21/2/2/33	
29.	Pekuchhara	21/2/2/44	
30.	Piarachhara	21/2/2/ 5	
31.	Pratyekrai	21/2/2/12	
32.	Purba Halflong	21/2/2/27	
33.	Purba Tilthai	21/2/2/34	
34.	Radhapur	21/2/2/28	
35.	Ragna	21/2/2/22	
36.	Rajnagar	21/2/2/32	
37.	Ramnagar	21/2/2/36	
38.	Ranibari	21/2/2/ 2	
39.	Roa	21/2/2/40	
40.	Sanichhara	21/2/2/16	
41.	Sarala	21/2/2/ 4	
42.	Saraspur	21/2/2/ 8	
43.	Satsangam	21/2/2/ 1	
44.	Uptakhali	21/2/2/30	
45.	Uttar Padmabil	21/2/2/37	

TRIPURA

CHHAMANU DEVELOPMENT BLOCK

NORTH TRIPURA DISTRICT



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

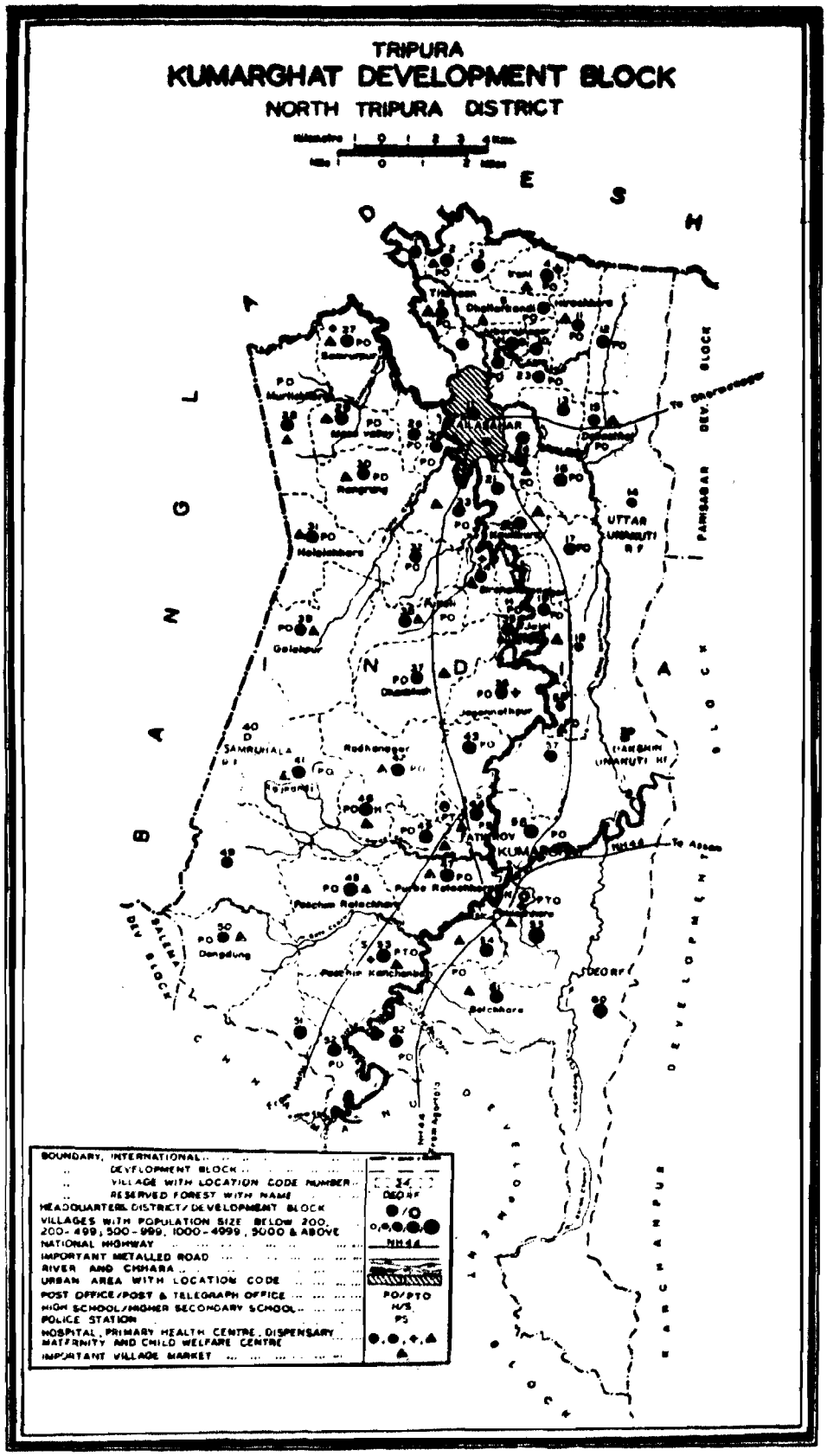
District : North Tripura

Sub-Division : Kailasahar

C.D. Block : Chhamanu

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Catchment R.F.	21/2/3/33	
2.	Chhailengta	21/2/3/21	
3.	Dakshin Dhumachhara	21/2/3/12	
4.	Dakshin Longtarai	21/2/3/29	
5.	Debchhara	21/2/3/34	
6.	Demchhara	21/2/3/10	
7.	Durgachhara	21/2/3/23	
8.	Gainarma	21/2/3/20	
9.	Ghagrachhara	21/2/3/22	
10.	Jamirchhara	21/2/3/19	
11.	Jarulchhara	21/2/3/15	
12.	Joychandrapara	21/2/3/25	
13.	Kanchanchhara	21/2/3/ 1	
14.	Karatichhara	21/2/3/ 8	
15.	Kathalchhara	21/2/3/ 9	
16.	Lalchhara	21/2/3/17	
17.	Longtarai R.F.	21/2/3/13	
18.	Mainama	21/2/3/18	
19.	Makarchhara	21/2/3/27	
20.	Manikpur	21/2/3/32	
21.	Manu	21/2/3/14	
22.	Manu Chhailengta R.F.	21/2/3/16	
23.	Nalkata	21/2/3/ 2	
24.	Paschim Chhamanu	21/2/3/30	
25.	Paschim Karamchhara	21/2/3/ 7	
26.	Paschim Masli	21/2/3/ 6	
27.	Purba Chhamanu	21/2/3/31	
28.	Purba Karamchhara	21/2/3/ 4	
29.	Purba Masli	21/2/3/ 5	
30.	Sadhujan Para	21/2/3/26	
31.	Sonapur	21/2/3/24	
32.	Ultachhara	21/2/3/ 3	
33.	Uttar Dhumachhara	21/2/3/11	
34.	Uttar Longtarai	21/2/3/28	

TRIPURA
KUMARGHAT DEVELOPMENT BLOCK
NORTH TRIPURA DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	
" DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	
" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	34
" RESERVED FOREST WITH NAME	DEO R.F.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT/DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	●/⊙
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 & ABOVE	○,●,◎,●,●
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH 44
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
RIVER AND CHHARA	
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE	
POST OFFICE/POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PO/PTO
HIGH SCHOOL/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	H/S
POLICE STATION	PS
HOSPITAL, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, DISPENSARY, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE	●,●,+,▲
IMPORTANT VILLAGE MARKET	▲

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

District—North Tripura.

Sub-Division : Kailasahar

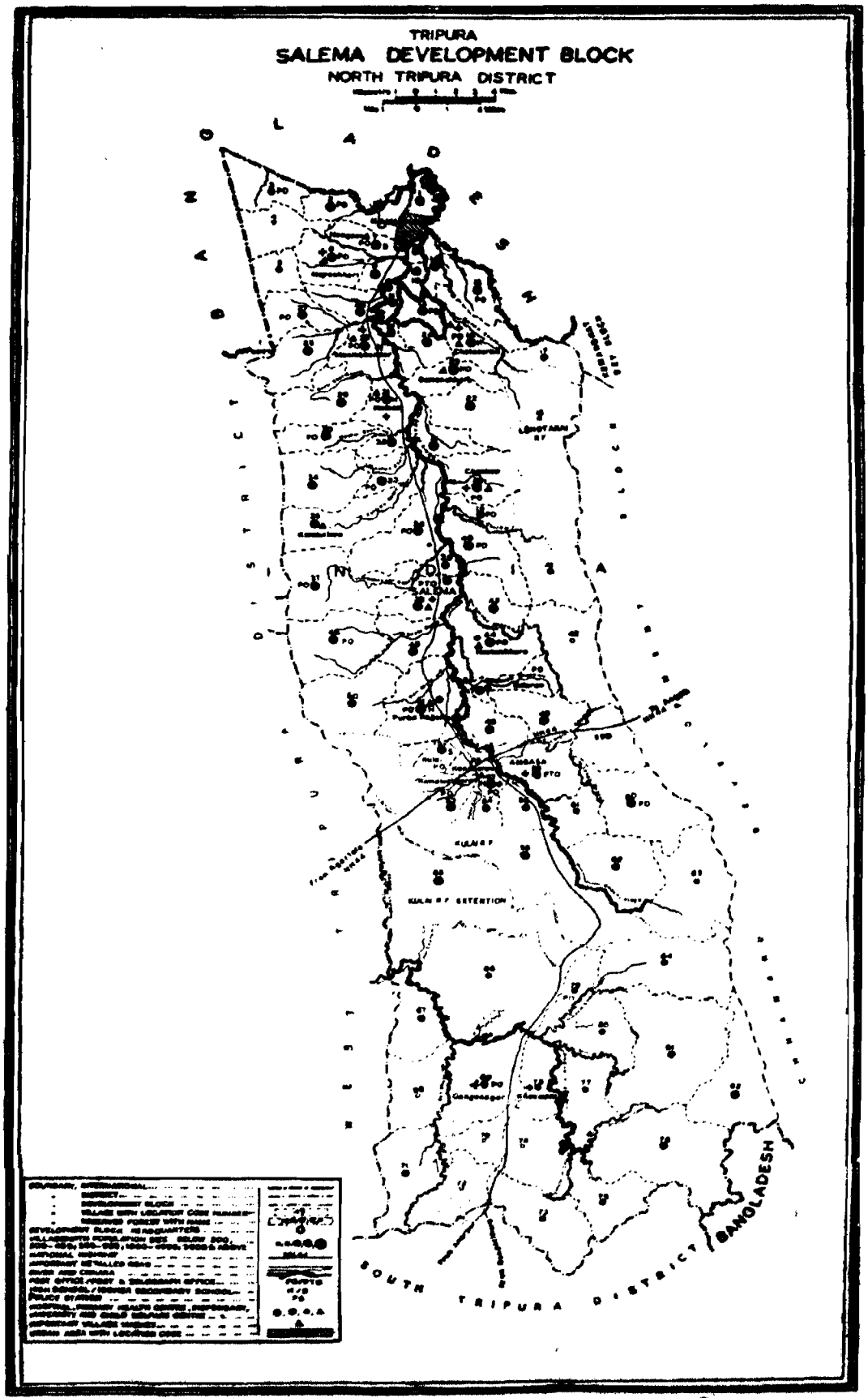
C. D. Block : Kumarghat

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Betchhara	21/2/4/61	
2.	Bhagabannagar	21/2/4/16	
3.	Bilashpur	21/2/4/35	
4.	Birchandranagar	21/2/4/34	
5.	Chandipur	21/2/4/26	
6.	Chhantail	21/2/4/33	
7.	Dakshin Unakuti R.F.	21/2/4/59	
8.	Debasthal	21/2/4/15	
9.	Dengdung	21/2/4/50	
10.	Deorachhara	21/2/4/12	
11.	Deo Reserve Forest	21/2/4/60	
12.	Dhaliarkandi	21/2/4/ 5	
13.	Dhanbilash	21/2/4/37	
14.	Dhatuchhara	21/2/4/18	
15.	Dudhpur	21/2/4/62	
16.	Fatikroy	21/2/4/44	
17.	Fultali	21/2/4/38	
18.	Gakulnagar	21/2/4/45	
19.	Ganganagar	21/2/4/46	
20.	Golakpur	21/2/4/39	
21.	Gournagar	21/2/4/22	
22.	Guldharpur	21/2/4/24	
23.	Halaichhara	21/2/4/31	
24.	Hirachhara	21/2/4/11	
25.	Ichabpur	21/2/4/23	
26.	Irani	21/2/4/ 4	
27.	Jagannathpur	21/2/4/36	
28.	Jalai	21/2/4/19	
29.	Jarultali	21/2/4/32	
30.	Jubarajnagar	21/2/4/ 9	
31.	Kamrangabari	21/2/4/21	
32.	Kanakpur	21/2/4/ 8	
33.	Kaulikura	21/2/4/20	
34.	Khowrabil	21/2/4/ 3	
35.	Krishnanagar	21/2/4/43	
36.	Kumarghat	21/2/4/56	
37.	Laljuri	21/2/4/51	
38.	Latiapur	21/2/4/1	
39.	Laxmipur	21/2/4/ 7	
40.	Manu Valley	21/2/4/29	
41.	Masauli	21/2/4/52	
42.	Murtichhara	21/2/4/28	
43.	Natingchhara	21/2/4/58	
44.	Pabiachhara	21/2/4/55	
45.	Pakhirbada	21/2/4/13	
46.	Paschim Kanchanbari	21/2/4/53	
47.	Paschim Ratachhara	21/2/4/48	
48.	Purba Kanchanbari	21/2/4/54	
49.	Purba Ratachhara	21/2/4/47	
50.	Radhanagar	21/2/4/42	
51.	Rajkandi	21/2/4/41	
52.	Rangauti	21/2/4/ 2	
53.	Rangrung	21/2/4/30	
54.	Samruhala R.F.	21/2/4/40	
55.	Samrurpar	21/2/4/27	
56.	Saydachhara	21/2/4/49	
57.	Sonaimuri	21/2/4/57	
58.	Sonamukhi	21/2/4/17	
59.	Srinathpur	21/2/4/10	
60.	Srirampur	21/2/4/25	
61.	Tilagaon	21/2/4/ 6	
62.	Uttar Unakuti R.F.	21/2/4/14	

TRIPURA

SALEMA DEVELOPMENT BLOCK

NORTH TRIPURA DISTRICT



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

District—North Tripura
Sub-Division : Kamalpur
C.D. Block : Salema.

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Abhanga	21/2/5/36	
2.	Ambasa	21/2/5/58	
3.	Apareshkar	21/2/5/30	
4.	Auliraipara	21/2/5/51	
5.	Bagmara	21/2/5/45	
6.	Balaram	21/2/5/47	
7.	Baluchhara	21/2/5/64	
8.	Bamanchhara	21/2/5/23	
9.	Baraluthma	21/2/5/33	
10.	Barasurma	21/2/5/14	
11.	Batabari	21/2/5/68	
12.	Bishnupur	21/2/5/ 5	
13.	Chakmapara	21/2/5/82	
14.	Chankap	21/2/5/20	
15.	Chhetrai	21/2/5/17	
16.	Chotasurma	21/2/5/16	
17.	Chulubari	21/2/5/24	
18.	Dakshin Bilashchhara	21/2/5/ 4	
19.	Dangama Para	21/2/5/73	
20.	Darangtilla	21/2/5/12	
21.	Debbari	21/2/5/43	
22.	Debichhara	21/2/5/21	
23.	Duraichhara	21/2/5/29	
24.	Ganganagar	21/2/5/ 2	
25.	Ganganagar	21/2/5/69	
26.	Gangaprasadpara	21/2/5/74	
27.	Gurudhanpara	21/2/5/63	
28.	Halhali	21/2/5/ 9	
29.	Halhali	21/2/5/31	
30.	Harerkhola	21/2/5/ 8	
31.	Harimangalpara	21/2/5/62	
32.	Jagannathpur	21/2/5/56	
33.	Jamthumbari	21/2/5/19	
34.	Kachuchhara	21/2/5/44	
35.	Kalachhari	21/2/5/26	
36.	Kamalachhara	21/2/5/53	
37.	Kanchanpur	21/2/5/57	
38.	Karaibari (karmapara)	21/2/5/67	
39.	Karnamanipara	21/2/5/79	
40.	Kataluthma	21/2/5/35	
41.	Kathalbari	21/2/5/59	
42.	Khamupara	21/2/5/77	
43.	Khowaipar	21/2/5/78	
44.	Kuchainala	21/2/5/13	
45.	Kulai	21/2/5/52	
46.	Kulai R.F.	21/2/5/55	
47.	Kulai R.F. (Ext.)	21/2/5/65	
48.	Lalchhara	21/2/5/80	
49.	Lalchhari	21/2/5/46	
50.	Lambuchhara	21/2/5/27	
51.	Longtarai R.F.	21/2/5/18	
52.	Latiachhara	21/2/5/42	
53.	Mahabir	21/2/5/22	
54.	Maharani	21/2/5/39	
55.	Manikbhandar	21/2/5/25	
56.	Marachhara	21/2/5/15	
57.	Mathirmia	21/2/5/11	
58.	Mayachhari	21/2/5/ 6	
59.	Mendi	21/2/5/37	
60.	Michhuria	21/2/5/40	
61.	Mohanpur	21/2/5/ 1	
62.	Nakful	21/2/5/32	
63.	Noagaon	21/2/5/ 7	
64.	Panbua	21/2/5/34	
65.	Panchasi	21/2/5/10	
66.	Paschim Daluchhara	21/2/5/49	
67.	Paschim Nalichhara	21/2/5/50	
68.	Purba Daluchhara	21/2/5/48	
69.	Purba Nalichhara	21/2/5/51	
70.	Pustaraipara	21/2/5/71	
71.	Radharambari	21/2/5/70	
72.	Raipasa	21/2/5/54	
73.	Salema	21/2/5/38	
74.	Sardinkhapara	21/2/5/72	
75.	Satbhaiyapara	21/2/5/75	
76.	Siddhapara	21/2/5/76	
77.	Sikaribari	21/2/5/60	
78.	Simbuchak	21/2/5/41	
79.	Srirampur	21/2/5/28	
80.	Tetaiya	21/2/5/81	
81.	Uttar Bilashchhara	21/2/5/ 3	
82.	Ulemchhara	21/2/5/66	

Notes explaining the Codes used in the Village Directory

The main purpose of the Village Directory is to indicate the available important facilities like education, medical, drinking water supply, communication and electricity supply in each village. These were first collected at the 1961 census and were presented by abbreviated letters under five columns alongwith the Primary Census Abstract. In 1971 census it was decided to present such particulars in greater details in the Village Directory and to give the Primary Census Abstract separately. Besides presenting the data on basic amenities, the particulars about the staple food commonly used by the majority of the people, particulars of land utilisation, the name and distance of nearest town, the market/hat, historical, religious, tourist importance, if any, were collected. In 1981 census, data regarding total population and number of households have been included and amenities of communication have been further elucidated by giving information about communication and approach to village separately in two columns.

In the Village Directory, the revenue village is taken as the lowest unit for presentation of data. The villages are arranged in the ascending order of location code number assigned to the villages. An Alphabetical list of villages with location code number is given at the beginning of the Village Directory of each Development Block which enable the readers to find out the required village from Alphabetical list and then to obtain the necessary particulars from the Village Directory. The Village Directory is broadly divided into four broad sections viz. (1) location particulars including the area and population, (2) basic amenities like medical, education, power supply, staple food etc., (3) land utilisation and (4) distance from nearest town and the importance of the village as a religious or tourist centre.

The Village Directory Format in its details has been discussed below, explaining the contents and codes used etc. so as to make it clear to the data users.

Col. 1—4 : These columns deal with the location code number, name of the village, total area of the village, total population and number of households. The area shown in column 3 is as per data furnished by the Director of Land Records.

Col. 5—14 : These columns give us a picture of the basic amenities available in the village such as education, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, communication, electric facility and nearest town.

The educational facilities are shown by the following symbols ;

P—Primary or elementary school. Schools upto class—IV have been treated as primary or elementary schools. These include nursery school, kinder-garden school, pre-basic pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class—V and primary school upto class—IV.

M—Junior secondary or middle school. Schools upto Class-VIII have been treated as junior secondary or middle school, Junior Madrasa upto Class—VIII also in this category.

H—Matriculation or secondary. Schools upto class—X have been considered as matriculation or secondary schools.

PUC—Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university/Junior college. This group indicate those schools or colleges upto class XI or XII.

In some villages there may be two primary schools and one middle school running the primary classes as well. In such villages the number of primary schools in the village have been shown as three including the primary section of the middle school and that for middle as one, although there are altogether three educational institutions as such. So also in the case of secondary schools.

C—College. Any college (graduate level and above) like Art, Science, Commerce etc.

I—Industrial School

Tr.—Training School

Ac—Adult literacy class/centre

O—Other educational institutions which includes Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Makhtab etc. More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated within brackets against the abbreviations. On the other where there is no such facility within the village a dash (—) has been given. But next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges, viz. 5 kms., 5—10 kms. and 10+kms. of the nearest place where the most modest educational facility is available has been shown.

Medical and public health facilities existing in the village are shown by the following symbols under column 6.

H—Hospital, MCW—Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, MH—Maternity Home, CWC—Child Welfare Centre, HC—Health Centre, PHC—Primary Health Centre, PHS—Primary Health Sub-centre, D—Dispensary, FPC—Family Planning Centre, T.B.—T.B. Clinics, NH—Nursery Home, RP—Registered Private practitioner, SMP—Subsidised medical practisioner, CHW—Community Health Workers and O—Others. If there are more than one of a type in a village the number of institution as indicated within the brackets after the abbreviations. If no facility is available within the village a dash (—) has been given and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz, 5, 5—10 and 10 + kms. nearest to the place where amenity is available has been shown.

The type of drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by the abbreviations indicated below: T—Tap water, W—Well water, TK—Tank water, TW—Tubewell water, HP—Handpump, R—River water, F—Fountain, C—Canal, L—Lake, S—Spring, N—Nallah, O—Others, NA—Information not available.

The postal facilities, if any, existing in the village are indicated under col. 8 by the following symbols:—

P.O.—Post Office, TO—Telegraph Office, PTO—Post and Telegraph Office, Phone—Telephone. If a village does not have any of the above facilities then dash (—) is indicated against such village under relevant column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., 5 kms., 5—10 kms., and 10 + kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given. This col. i.e. column 8 has been filled up on the basis of local enquiry.

If the village is served by one or more of the following means of communication within a village or within a distance of one mile from the village then the communication facilities of the village under column 10 have been indicated as below: Only public transport like bus, rail and water way has been considered.

BS—Bus, RS—Railway Station and NW—Navigable water ways. The approach to village means the State Road etc. leading to the village and is indicated by the following symbols:—

PR—Pucca Road, KR—Kachha Road, NR—Navigable River, NC—Navigable Canal and NW— Navigable Water way. If there is more than one such approach facility these have been indicated by their respective codes.

The distance from the nearest town has been shown in kms. in brackets and this has been filled up by the local enquiry and has been indicated in the column 12.

If the village is electrified the following codes have been indicated below:—

ED—Electricity for domestic purpose.

EAG—Electricity for Agriculture.

EO—Electricity for other purpose like industrial, commercial etc.

EA—Electricity for all purposes listed above.

Staple food, only in terms of grain, and no other food material, of the majority population of the village during the major portion of the year have been recorded in this column. The main foods have been considered as rice, wheat, jawar etc. Column 15—19 relate to the land utilisation statistics. The pattern of classification of land use as recommended by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India to maintain the records of land use under five categories viz.,

1. Forest;
2. Not available for cultivation
   (a) Lands put to non-agricultural uses.
   (b) Barren and uncultivable lands.
3. Other uncultivated lands excluding fallow lands:
   (a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.
   (b) Lands under Misc. tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown.
   (c) Culturable wastes.
4. Fallow lands;
   (a) Fallow lands other than current fallows.
   (b) Current fallows.
5. Net area sown

In the Village Directory format column 15 (Forest) is the same as category 1 above column 16 (irrigated) and 17 (unirrigated) give break-up of agricultural land. These are a combination of categories 4 (a+b) and

5 above. Column 18 (culturable waste) corresponds to category 3 (a+b+c) above. Column 19 (Area not available for cultivation) corresponds to category 2 (a+b).

The various types of land use given under each of the column 15—19 are listed out and the concepts explained below :

Col. 15—**Forest :**

These include all actually forested area and the lands classed or administered as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forests or administered as forests, whether State owned or private and whether wooded or maintained as potential forest land. The area of crops raised in the forest and grazing lands or areas open for grazing within the forest should remain included under the forest area. If any portion of such land is not actually wooded but put some agricultural use, that portion shall be included under the appropriate heading of cultivated or uncultivated land. In some cases there may be instances where patches of land put to agricultural use within statutory notified forests are considered as forests by the revenue agency. These may treated as forests.

Cols. 16-17 : Cultivated area with break-up irrigated and unirrigated. This includes the land under the following three categories :

i) Net area sown—The net area sown represents the area sown to crops counting areas more than once in the same year, only once.

ii) Current fallows—This class comprises cropped areas which are kept fallow during the current year. If any seedling are is not cropped again in the same year, it is also treated as current fallow.

iii) Other fallows—This includes all lands which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years. The reasons for keeping such lands fallow may be either due to poverty of the cultivators or inadequate supply of water etc.

The extent of area irrigated together with area irrigated under different irrigational sources such as canals, tanks, wells, tube-well etc. are given in the column 16 while under column 17 the extent of land unirrigated is given.

Col. 18 : **Culturable waste :**

This includes the land under the following three categories :

i) Miscellaneous tree crops, groves not included in the area sown.

Under this class is included all cultivable land which is not included under net area sown but is put to some agricultural use lands under thatching grass, bamboo bushes and other groves for fuel etc. which are not included under 'Orchards' are classed under this category.

ii) Culturable waste : This includes lands available for cultivation but not taken up for cultivation or abandoned after a few years for one reasons or other. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use. They may be assessed or not assessed and may be in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. Land once cultivated but not cultivated for five years in succession is also included in this category.

iii) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands :

These cover all grazing lands whether they are permanent pasture and meadows or not.

Col.—19 : Area not available for cultivation : This includes the land under the following two categories :

i) Barren and uncultivable land : This covers all barren and uncultivable land like mountains etc.

ii) Land put to non-agricultural uses : All lands occupied by building roads and railways or under water e.g. rivers and canals and other lands put to uses other than agricultural.

Col. 20 : Remarks, including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest : This column has been filled up on the basis of local enquiry and has recorded the particulars of some places of importance. Information about the number of copies of newspapers coming in the village, motorcycle, scooters, cars, jeep and tractors etc. available in the village have been collected with the appropriate codes.

N—Copies of the newspapers coming in the village
M—Motor cycles/scooters available in the village
C—Cars/Jeeps available in the village
T—Tractors available in the village

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA
SUB-DIVISION—DHARMANAGAR
DEV. BLOCK—KANCHANPUR

1981—CENSUS—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Name of village	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total population and number of households	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 kms. 5—10 Kms, and 10+Kms ; of the nearest place where the facility available is given)					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post & Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat, if any	Communication (Bus stop Railway station water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21/2/1/1	Rahum Chhara	774.18	803(170)	P(2)	—(5-10)	W.R.F.O.	P.O.	Monday	—(5-10)
21/2/1/2	Damchhara	513.74	1922(392)	P(4), H.	D.	W, TK	P.O.	Tuesday	BS, NW
21/2/1/3	Narendranagar	639.01	214(43)	P(2)	—(-5)	W,R,O,	P.O.	—(-5)	BS, NW
21/2/1/4	Kacharichhara	1386.23	521(101)	P(3)	—(5-10)	W,TK,R,O	P.O.	—(5-10)	NW
21/2/1/5	Damchhara R.F.	6024.49	911(177)	—(P(2)	—(5-10)	W,R,O	—(5-10)	—(5-10)	NW
21/2/1/6	Pipla chhara	2215.95	771(153)	P	—(5-10)	W.O	P.O	—(5-10)	—(-5)
21/2/1/7	Bangsul	1095.07	433(90)	(5-10)	—(10+)	0	—(5-10)	—(10+)	—(5-10)
21/2/1/8	Jayantipara	498.64	40(7)	(-5)	—(10+)	W,O	—(10+)	—(10+)	—(10+)
21/2/1/9	Ujan Machmara R.F.	10901.71	3734(725)	—(-5)	0	W,TO,KR,O	P.O	Saturday	—(5-10)
21/2/1/10	Laljuri	642.82	2441(447)	—(5-10)	D	W,TK,O	P,O	—(5-10)	—(-5)
21/2/1/11	Sibnagar	542.62	1224(244)	—(-5)	—(5-10)	W,R,O	P.O	—(5-10)	—(-5)
21/2/1/12	Jamaraipara	1811.97	499(90)	P	—(10+)	W,O	—(10+)	—(10+)	—(-5)
21/2/1/13	Khedachhara	1729.38	1731(323)	P(2)M,T	D	W,TOK,R,O	P.O	Saturday	NW
21/2/1/14	Kalagang	1011.23	617(103)	P(2)	—(5-10)	W,R,O	P.O	—(5-10)	NW
21/2/1/15	Contral Catchment R.F.	790.10	608(106)	P	—(10+)	F.O	P.O	—(10+)	—(10+)
21/2/1/16	Sabual	1492.63	646(114)	P,M	—(10+)	TK.F,O	P.O	—(10+)	—(10+)
21/2/1/17	Sailo	1465.46	252(51)	—(5-10)	—(10+)	R,F,O	—(5-10)	—(10+)	—(5-10)
21/2/1/18	Simblong	2293.04	417(67)	—(5-10)	—(5-10)	R,F,O	—(5-10)	—(10+)	—(5-10)
21/2/1/19	Bhangmun	2263.31	680(119)	P(5)	—(5-10)	R,F,O	P.O	—(10+)	—(10+)
21/2/1/20	Tlakchi	1944.56	122(21)	P(3)	—(5-10)	F,O	—(-5)	—(10+)	—(10+)
21/2/1/21	Purba Manpai	1158.82	321(55)	—(-5)	—(10+)	F,O	—(-5)	—(10+)	—(-5)
21/2/1/22	Paschim Manpai	1838.80	903(150)	P(2)M	—(10+)	F,O	P,O	—(10+)	—(10+)
21/2/1/23	Belianchief	2610.05	1024(174)	P,H	D	F,O	—(-5)	—(10+)	—(-5)
21/2/1/24	Banglabari	856.26	113(22)	P	—(5-10)	F,O	—(-5)	—(5-10)	—(-5)
21/2/1/25	Paschim Tlangsanbari	1732.41	454(73)	P	—(10+)	F,O	P.O.	—(10+)	—(10+)
21/2/1/26	Central Catchment R.F.	19130.79	5661(990)	P(9),M	D	TW,R,O	P.O.	Wednesday	NW
21/2/1/27	Gachirampara	2404.87	1464(253)	P	D	R,W	P.O.	—(5-10)	—(-5)
21/2/1/28	Lambachhara	772.43	117(23)	—(5-10)	—(5—10)	R,O	—(5-10)	—(5-10)	—(-5)
21/2/1/29	Kalapania	974.00	1466(235)	P(2)	D	O	P.O.	—(5-10)	—(10+)
21/2/1/30	Sunitipur	1202.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21/2/1/31	Ramprasaoipara	830.99	215(38)	P	—(10+)	W,R,O	—(-5)	—(10+)	—(-5)
21/2/1/32	Tuichhama	1879.30	2392(458)	P(4)	—(-5)	TW,TK, W,R,O	P.O.	—(-5)	—(-5)
21/2/1/33	Teiyang para	1135.81	365(67)	—(5-10)	—(10+)	W,O	—(10+)	—(10+)	—(5-10)
21/2/1/34	Dasamanipara	1384.69	368(70)	—(-5)	—(10+)	W,O	—(10+)	—(10+)	—(-5)
21/2/1/35	Kamarmara	683.36	414(81)	P	—(5-10)	W,O	—(5-10)	—(5-10)	—(-5)
21/2/1/36	Dasda Laxmipur	1730.16	5928(1091)	P(8),H,AC(3,TR	D. RP	R,W,TW,TK,O	P.O.	Monday, Friday	—(-5)

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest.
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Calturable waste including gauchar and groves	Area not available for cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR, KR	Dharmanagar (34)	...	Rice, Wheat	700.64	28.33	17.80	...	27.41	Temple, Church.
PR, KR	Dharmanagar (40)	...	Rice, Wheat	308.40	60.70	20.23	33.18	91.23	Temple, Church
KR	Dharmanagar (38)	...	Rice, Wheat	341.67	21.04	13.35	26.30	236.65	Church
KR	Dharmanagar (50)	...	Rice, Wheat	1323.76	4.05	20.24	2.02	36.16	...
KR	Dharmanagar (60)	...	Rice, Wheat	5873.70	30.35	7.69	80.38	32.37	Temple
KR	Dharmanagar (45)	...	Rice, Wheat	2114.57	20.23	10.12	4.05	66.98	Church
KR	Dharmanagar (60)	...	Rice	1070.84	...	...	...	24.23	Temple
KR	Dharmanagar (107)	...	Rice	447.85	10.32	20.24	14.16	6.07	...
KR	Dharmanagar (95)	...	Rice	10242.17	337.91	311.92	1.62	8.09	Temple, Church
KR	Dharmanagar (103)	...	Rice	82.62	257.60	278.21	8.14	16.25	...
KR	Dharmanagar (100)	...	Rice	133.31	235.32	161.88	8.47	3.64	...
KR	Dharmanagar (97)	...	Rice	1707.73	80.33	14.20	8.09	1.62	...
KR, NR	Dharmanagar (81)	...	Rice	1211.42	...	421.98	24.82	71.16	Mahadeb Temple.
KR, NR	Dharmanagar (90)	...	Rice	851.24	...	132.34	1.99	25.66	...
KR	Dharmanagar (136)	.	Rice	645.98	...	...	52.71	91.41	Church, Temple
KR	Dharmanagar (132)	...	Rice	1420.95	...	...	53.48	18.20	Church,N
KR	Dharmanagar (132)	...	Rice	1376.97	...	...	60.76	27.73	...
KR	Dharmanagar (120)	...	Rice	1184.94	...	...	97.17	10.93	...
KR	Dharmanagar (112)	...	Rice	2075.27	...	...	81.57	106.47	N
KR	Dharmanagar (104)	...	Rice[	1501.86	...	...	289.36	153.34	Church, N
KR	Dharmanagar (102)	...	Rice	970.78	...	...	81.57	106.47	...
KR	Dharmanagar (102)	...	Rice	1622.41	...	...	110.11	106.28	Church, N(4)
KR	Dharmanagar (115)	...	Rice	2423.68	...	...	84.37	102.00	Church, N(7)
KR	Dharmanagar (120)	...	Rice	691.22	...	...	76.55	88.49	Church, N(3)
KR	Dharmanagar (124)	...	Rice	1540.84	...	...	86.44	105.13	Church,N(5)
KR	Dharmanagar (100)	...	Rice, Wheat	18257.86	...	586.07	50.17	236.69	...
KR	Dharmanagar (100)	...	Rice, Wheat	1356.56	723.29	48.19	91.94	184.89	...
KR	Dharmanagar (125)	...	Rice, Wheat	688.62	...	8.09	52.56	23.16	...
KR	Dharmanagar (130)	...	Rice	850.77	...	34.37	63.40	25.46	Church
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	uuinhabited
KR	Dharmanagar (106)	...	Rice	817.90	...	3.90	7.12	2.07	...
KR	Dharmanagar (98)	...	Rice	1521.58	145.63	61.87	87.67	62.55	Church, Temple
KR	Dharmanagar (106)	...	Rice	1118.56	...	1.66	13.56	2.03	...
KR	Dharmanagar (107)	...	Rice	1236.12	...	30.67	42.82	75.08	...
KR	Dharmanagar (102)	...	Rice	585.37	...	48.87	38.89	10.23	...
PR,KR, NR	Dharmanagar (96) ED		Rice, Wheat	799.39	397.14	306.02	88.90	138.71	Temple, Church

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21/2/1/37	Satnala	2384.55	4984(874)	P(5), M	D	TK,R,O	P.O.	Thursday	NW
21/2/1/38	Manu chailengta R.F.	5030.57	1236(225)	P	—(5-10)	W,R,O	—(5-10)	—(5-10)	—(-5)
21/2/1/39	Chandipur	1322.85	544(96)	P	—(10+)	W,O	—(10+)	—(10+)	—(10+)
21/2/1/40	Kanchanchhara	1562.85	1422(289)	P	—(-5)	W,O	—(-5)	—(-5)	—(-5)
21/2/1/41	Kanchanpur	1187.62	6234(1184)	P(8), PUC	H,MH,FPC	W,TK,R,O	P.O.Phone	Sunday, Wednesday	BS
21/2/1/42	Santipur	288.55	945(179)	P(2)	—(5-10)	W,R	—(5-10)	—(5-10)	—(-5)
21/2/1/43	Birchandranagar	215.50	310(54)	—(5-10)	—(5-10)	W,O	—(-5)	—(5-10)	BS
21/2/1/44	Nabinchhara	1044.28	770(141)	M	—(5-10)	W	P.O.	—(5-10)	BS
21/2/1/45	Laxman chhara	1239.38	1422(220)	P	—(-5)	W	—(-5)	—(-5)	—(-5)
21/2/1/46	Purba Andharchhara	1211.12	606(124)	P	—(-5)	W,O	—(-5)	—(-5)	—(5-10)
21/2/1/47	Paschim Andharchhara	2255.33	1323(226)	P	—(5-10)	W,O	—(5-10)	—(5-10)	—(-5)
21/2/1/48	Pencharthal	986.58	3084(578)	P(4),H	MCW, RP, PHC, MH	W,R	P.O. Phone	Sunday	BS, NW
21/2/1/49	Karaichhara	645.81	620(104)	P	—(5-10)	W,O	P.O.	—(5-10)	—(-5)
21/2/1/50	Baghaichhara	890.16	659(125)	—(-5)	—(-5)	W,O	—(-5)	—(-5)	—(-5)
21/2/1/51	Nalkata	889.82	2086(350)	P(3)	—(-5)	W	P.O.	—(-5)	—(-5)
21/2/1/52	Dhanichhara	747.45	3390(554)	P(5), M	—(-5)	W,TK,R,O	P.O.	—(-5)	BS
21/2/1/53	Uttar Machmara	1229.01	3918(698)	P(6), M,H	D	W,TK,R,O	P.O.	Tuesday, Friday	BS
21/2/1/54	Dewenbari	1657.34	979(187)	P(2)	—(5-10)	W,TK,R	—(5—10)	—(5-10)	BS
21/2/1/55	Dakhin Machmara	1182.95	1603(297)	P(2)	PHC	W,TK,O	P.O.	Sunday	BS
21/2/1/56	Rabiraipara	1357.76	327(57)	P	—(10+)	W,O	—(10+)	—(10+)	—(-5)
21/2/1/57	Deo Reserve Forest	6189.12	896(159)	P(3)	—(10+)	W,O	—(10+)	—(10+)	—(-5)
	GRAND TOTAL	115880.44	77149(14044)	P(110),M(8),PUC H(5),Tr(2),AC(3)	H,FPC,MCW,RP(2) MH(2),O, PHC(21) D 10				

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR,KR,NR	Dharmanagar (92)	ED	Rice, Wheat	1289.48	363.16	399.61	203.31	128.99	Church, Temple
KR	Dharmanagar (100)	...	Rice	4997.71	...	10.89	19.50	2.47	...
KR	Dharmanagar (95)	...	Rice	1175.25	40.80	8.77	82.37	15.66	Temple
KR	Dharmanagar (89)	...	Rice	649.60	16.53	17.44	855.55	23.73	Temple Kali, Buddha
PR	Dharmanagar (80)	ED,EO	Rice	...	408.66	152.26	558.56	68.14	Temple, Buddha, Kali
KR	Dharmanagar (88)	...	Rice	40.15	131.69	54.98	45.47	16.26	Temple
KR	Dharmanagar (60)	...	Rice	1992.70	27.92	57.28	84.99	52.61	...
KR	Dharmanagar (40)	...	Rice	474.13	82.57	312.06	110.77	64.75	Temple
KR	Dharmanagar (40)	...	Rice	794.92	67.79	56.65	283.28	36.74	...
KR	Dharmanagar (50)	...	Rice	1077.08	60.71	53.00	3.74	16.59	...
KR	Dharmanagar (50)	...	Rice	1950.64	33.59	67.59	167.49	36.02	Temple
KR	Dharmanagar (40)	ED,EO	Rice	329.82	190.61	381.03	24.42	60.70	Temple Buddha Shib
KR	Dharmanagar (55)	...	Rice	435.27	40.63	80.33	16.74	72.84	...
KR	Dharmanagar (60)	...	Rice	721.98	40.50	71.02	16.19	40.47	...
KR	Dharmanagar (50)	..	Rice	471.63	138.16	207.19	12.14	60.70	Temple
KR	Dharmanagar (40)	...	Rice	123.45	164.96	176.21	28.41	54.42	Temple
PR,KR,NR	Dharmanagar (54)	ED,EO	Rice	246.51	725.36	171.25	60.32	25.57	Temple, Buddha, Jagan nath
KR	Dharmanagar (62)	...	Rice	1381.67	116.98	54.03	81.18	23.48	...
KR	Dharmanagar (63)	...	Rice	789.75	244.38	120.39	15.18	13.25	...
KR	Dharmanagar (68)	...	Rice	1350.43	1.79	1.13	1.46	2.95	...
KR	Dharmanagar (58)	...	Rice	6184.81	1.10	0.51	2.08	0.62	Church
				96574.53	5450.13	5013.53	4497.49	3141.80	...

Temple (21), Budha Temple (4),
Charch (17), N (22)

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA. 1981—CENSUS—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

SUB-DIVISION—DHARMANAGAR

DEV. BLOCK—PANISAGAR

Location Code No.	Name of village	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total population and number of households	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 kms. 5—10 Kms and 10+Kms of the nearest place where the facility available is given.)					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post & Telegraph	Day or days of the market /hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop Railway station water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21/2/2/1	Satsangam	447.52	2288(476)	P(3),M,AC	D	W,TW	P.O.	Sunday, Monday	BS
21/2/2/2	Ranibari	765.89	808(176)	P(3)	-(-5)	W,TK	-(-5)	-(-5)	BS
21/2/2/3	Brajendranagar	597.30	1932(396)	P(2),M,AC(2)	D	W,TW	P.O.	Monday, Thursday	BS
21/2/2/4	Sarala	524.51	986(198)	P(2)	D	W,O,	P.O.	Friday, Saturday	BS
21/2/2/5	Piarachhara	500.26	1034(213)	P(2)	D	W,TK,O	P.O.	Sunday, Monday Tuesday, Thursday	-(-5)
21/2/2/6	Kurti	1209.49	6678(1077)	P(8),AC(2)	-(5-10)	TK,TW,W	P.O.	Monday, Thursday	-(5-10
21/2/2/7	Kadamtala	736.99	5748(1021)	P(4),H,PUC,AC(2)	PHC, 0(2)	W,TK	P.O. T.O.	Tuesday, Friday, Saturday	BS
21/2/2/8	Saraspur	1017.64	4439(803)	P(4),AC(3),M	-(-5)	W,TK	P.O.	-(-5)	BS
21/2/2/9	Maheshpur	366.57	1621(430)	P(2)	D	TW,W	P.O.	Sunday, Wednesday	BS
21/2/2/10	Bishnupur	588.17	2647(474)	P(3),AC(2)	-(5-10)	W,TW	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	BS
21/2/2/11	Ichailalchhara	606.97	2261(387)	P(3),AC(2)	-(-5)	W,TW	P.O.	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/2/12	Pratyekrai	1001.09	5031(888)	P(8),AC(5),M	-(-5)	W,TW	P.O.	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/2/13	Churaibari	1392.74	6604(1182)	P(6),M(2),AC(2)	-(-5)	W,TW,TK	P,O. phone	Saturday, Tuesday	BS,RS
21/2/2/14	Laxminagar	1030.27	2190(406)	P(2),M,AC(2)	-(-5)	W,TW,	P.O.	Monday, Saturday	BS
21/2/2/15	Chandpur	938.60	606(128)	P	-(5-10)	W,O	(5-10)	-(-5)	BS
21/2/2/16	Sanichhara	1007.92	2164(411)	P(3),M,AC	D	W,TK,O,C	P.O.	Monday, Friday	BS
21/2/2/17	Bagbasa	1650.23	1736(343)	P,AC(2)	-(-5)	W,TW,O,C	P,O. phone	Wednesday, Saturday	BS
21/2/2/18	Ganganagar	1222.22	3867(752)	P(3),M(2),AC	-(5-10)	W,TK,TW,R,O	P.O.	Wednesday	BS
21/2/2/19	Kameswar	679.82	5597(1050)	P(3),AC(2)	-(-5)	TW,W,TK,R,O	P.O.	Tuesday, Saturday	BS
21/2/2/20	Hurua	1277.65	7276(1335)	P(7),M(2),AC(3),H	D	WT,TK,R,O	P.O.	Wednesday, Saturday	BS
21/2/2/21	Bhagyapur	367.91	2073(385)	P(2),AC(3)	-(-5)	W,TW,TK,R,O	P.O.	-(-5)	BS
21/2/2/22	Ragna	541.87	2087(388)	P(2),AC(2),M	-(-5)	W,TW,TK,O	P.O.	-(-5)	BS
21/2/2/23	Baruakandi	1284.62	7662(1424)	P(10),M,AC(4)	-(-5)	W	P.O.	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/2/24	Dewanpasa	882.98	4668(877)	P(4),M,AC(2)	-(-5)	W,TK,TW	P.O.	-(-5)	BS
21/2/2/25	Balidhum	1737.86	760(156)	P(3),AC	-(5-10)	TK,TW,W,O	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(-5)
21/2/2/26	Paschim Halflong	603.19	1328(279)	P(4),AC(2)	D	W,TW,TK	P.O.	Wednesday	BS
21/2/2/27	Purba Halflong	442.33	1418(283)	P(2),M	-(-5)	W,TW,TK	-(-5)	-(-5)	BS
21/2/2/28	Radhapur	406.41	2082(387)	P(2)	-(-5)	W,TK,R	P.O.	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/2/29	Dhupirband	636.89	3457(591)	P(3),H	-(-5)	W,R,O,	P.O.	Sunday, Monday Thursday, Friday	-(-5)
21/2/2/30	Uptakhali	732.41	3033(522)	P(2),M	D	W,TK	P.O.	Monday, Friday	BS
21/2/2/31	Jubarajnagar	626.69	2391(397)	P(3)	-(5-10)	T,TK,TW,R,O	P.O.	-(5-10)	-(-5)

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest.
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Calturable waste including gauchar and groves	Area not available for cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR,KR	Dharmanagar(24)	EA	Rice	7.38	88.22	121.51	50.59	179.82	N(4),T
PR,KR	Dharmanagar(20)	EA	Rice	20.23	80.94	447.99	16.23	200.50	N(8),T(2),C(2),M(4)
PR,KR	Dharmanagar(20)	...	Rice	10.12	203.15	243.10	59.95	80.98	N(6),T
PR,KR	Dharmanagar(16)	EA	Rice	8.30	194.57	121.41	133.79	66.44	N(4),T
KR	Dharmanagar(17)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	45.66	231.52	21.04	202.04	Durga Temple
KR	Dharmanagar(17)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	759.15	212.07	10.12	228.15	Kalachand Temple, Mosque
KR	Dharmanagar(13)	EO	Rice	...	104.10	291.58	189.45	151.86	Kalachand Temple, Mosque
KR	Dharmanagar(13)	EA	Rice	9.32	380.90	484.64	86.33	56.45	...
KR	Dharmanagar(8)	...	Rice	...	105.95	161.88	20.23	78.51	...
KR	Dharmanagar(7)	...	Rice	...	286.64	90.65	101.17	109.71	...
KR	Dharmanagar(6)	...	Rice	...	101.98	137.70	73.65	293.64	Mahadeb Temple
PR	Dharmanagar(5)	EA	Rice	...	679.07	210.84	28.33	82.85	...
KR	Dharmanagar(21)	...	Rice, Wheat	168.04	99.45	198.91	408.93	517.41	Mosque
KR	Dharmanagar(13)	...	Rice, Wheat	233.15	86.06	172.12	240.22	298.72	...
KR	Dharmanagar(19)	...	Rice, Wheat	754.64	0.85	12.00	168.05	3.06	Church
PR,KR	Dharmanagar(14)	ED	Rice, Wheat	78.19	173.34	162.57	230.72	363.10	Kali Temple, Mosque
PR,KR	Dharmanagar(9)	ED,EO	Rice, Wheat	1412.67	72.02	31.80	119.16	14.58	...
PR,KR	Dharmanagar(6)	EA,EO	Rice, Wheat	...	371.99	566.56	12.49	271.18	Jaganath Temple
PR,KR	Dharmanagar(5)	ED,EA,EO	Rice, Wheat	...	219.46	402.53	4.68	53.15	Kameswar Temple
KR	Dharmanagar(4)	ED	Rice	...	...	547.70	466.54	263.41	Radhamadab Temple, Mosque
PR,KR	Dharmanagar(3)	...	Rice	...	7719	234.96	10.92	44.84	Temple, Mosque
KR	Dharmanagar(4)	ED,EO	Rice	...	65.70	383.02	21.90	71.25	Temple, Mosque
KR	Dharmanagar(2)	...	Rice	...	292.39	358.31	40.48	593.44	...
PR,KR	Dharmanagar(4)	ED,EO	Rice, Wheat	63.33	...	525.44	23.07	271.14	...
KR	Dharmanagar(10)	...	Rice, Wheat	811.40	...	630.91	84.58	210.97	...
KR	Dharmanagar(8)	EA	Rice, Wheat	200.87	...	116.96	165.17	129.19	...
PR,KR	Dharmanagar(8)	EA	Rice Wheat	...	...	244.83	143.67	53.83	...
KR	Dharmanagar(2)	EAg,EO	Rice	...	8.79	289.14	5.08	103.40	Temple Gopal Mahadeb
KR	Dharmanagar(3)	EAg	Rice	...	18.67	450.16	11.27	156.79	Temple, Mosque
KR	Dharmanagar(19)	EO	Rice	...	1.62	559.85	30.63	140.31	Mosque
PR,KR,NR	Dharmanagar(6)	ED,EA,EAg, EO	Rice, Wheat	214.12	287.68	34.57	41.39	48.93	Mosque, Temple

Temple (13) ; Mosque (10), Church N(22) ; T(5) ; C(2) ; M(4).

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA
SUB-DIVISION—KAILASHAHAR
DEV. BLOCK—CHHAMANU

1981—CENSUS—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Name of village	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total population and number of households	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz. —5 kms. 5—10 Kms, and 10+ Kms ; of the nearest place where the facility available is given)					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post & Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat, if any	Communication (Bus stop, Railway station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21/2/3/1	Kanchanchhara	1384.83	1095(336)	P(4)	—(—5)	W,TW,TK,O	P.O.	Thursday	BS
21/2/3/2	Nalkata	1377.24	1722(347,)	P(3)	—(—5)	W,TW,TK	—(—5)	—(—5)	BS
21/2/3/3	Ultachhara	1316.98	776(145)	P	—(—5)	W,TW,TK	—(—5)	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/3/4	Purba Karamchhara	421.15	722(145)	P(2)	—(—5)	W,TW,TK,O	—(—5)	(—5)	(—5)
21/2/3/5	Purba Masli	1503.96	3004(599)	P(7),11	—(—5)	W,TW,TK,O	P.O.	Tuesday	BS
21/2/3/6	Paschim Masli	826.54	1891(368)	P(2)	D	W,TW,O	P.O.	—(—5)	BS
21/2/3/7	Paschim Karamchhara	1164.73	2556(480)	P(2),M	D	W,TW,TK,O	P.O.	—(—5)	BS
21/2/3/8	Karatichhara	1261.72	2487(476)	P(5)	—(5–10)	W,TW,TK,R,O	P.O.	Sunday	—(5–10)
21/2/3/9	Kathalchhara	1073.49	2533(477)	P(3),M	—(—5)	W,Tk,TW,R,O	P.O.	Monday, Friday	—(5–10)
21/2/3/10	Demchhara	1090.63	1577(313)	P(3)	—(10+)	W,TW,TK,O	P.O.	Monday, Friday	—(10+)
21/2/3/11	Uttar Dhumachhara	474.37	1553(268)	P(3),M,H	D	W,TW,TK,R,O	P.O.	Wednesday, Saturday	—(—5)
21/2/3/12	Dakshin Dhumachhara	821.87	2472(448)	P(3)	—(5–10)	W,TW,TK,R,O	—(—5)	—(5–10)	—(5–10)
21/2/3/13	Longtarai R.F.	9179.32	5625(1136)	P(8)	—(10+)	W,TW,TK,R,O	P.O.	—(5–10)	—(5–10)
21/2/3/14	Manu	503.71	2547(510)	P(2),M	PHC	W,TW,TK,R,O	P.O.T.O. Phone	Sunday	BS
21/2/3/15	Jarulchhara	856.26	852(180)	P(3)	—(5–10)	W,TW,TK,R,O	—(5–10)	—(5–10)	—(5–10)
21/2/3/16	Manu Chailengta R.F.	23598.90	5218(918)	P(12)	—(10+)	W,O	P.O.	—(5–10)	—(5–10)
21/2/3/17	Lalchhara	1217.80	2519(459)	P(4)	—(5–10)	W,O,	—(5–10)	Saturday	—(5–10)
21/2/3/18	Mainama	1081.44	3329(582)	P(10).H.	—(5—10)	TW,TK,O	P.O.	Sunday, Thursday	—(5–10)
21/2/3/19	Jamirchhara	107.87	485(122)	P(3)	—(—5)	W,TW,O	—(—5)	—(—5)	—(5–10)
21/2/3/20	Gainarma	378.04	1243(208)	P(3),M	—(—5)	W,TW,R,O	—(—5)	—(—5)	—(5–10)
21/2/3/21	Chhailengta	556.61	2421(521)	P(4),H	D	W,TW,TK,R	P.O. Phone	Monday	—(5–10)
21/2/3/22	Ghagrachhara	1229.23	642(109)	P(8),M	—(5–10)	W,TW,R,O	—(5–10)	—(5–10)	—(5–10)
21/2/3/23	Durgachhara	836.19	1352(236)	P(3)	—(5–10)	W,R,O,	P.O.	—(5–10)	—(10+)
21/2/3/24	Sonapur	993.26	772(135)	P(2)	—(5–10)	W,O	—(5–10)	—(5–10)	—(10+)
21/2/3/25	Joy Chandra Para	559.62	107(21)	P	—(10+)	W,O	—(10+)	—(10+)	—(10+)
21/2/3/26	Sadhujanpur	1571.65	471(87)	P	—(—5)	W,O	—(—5)	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/3/27	Makarchhara	116.89	632(128)	P(2)	PHC	W,R	—(—5)	—(—5)	—(10+)
21/2/3/28	Uttar Longtarai	664.83	606(110)	P	—(—5)	W,O,	P.O.	—(—5)	—(—5)

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archa-cological interest.
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Calturable waste including gauchar and groves	Area not available for cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR,KR	Kailasahar(42)	...	Rice, Wheat	1124.69	36.02	121.41	18.61	84.10	Church
PR,KR	Kailasahar(44)	...	Rice, Wheat	1230.13	...	48.60	40.47	58.04	Church
KR	Kailasahar(48)	...	Rice, Wheat	1140.79	12.80	42.90	36.83	78.66	...
KR	Kailasahar(45)	...	Rice, Wheat	299.25	16.19	60.70	14.17	30.84	...
KR	Kailasahar(46)	...	Rice, Wheat	299.25	60.70	20.24	20.23	1103.54	Temple Buddha.
PR,KR	Kailasahar(48)	...	Rice, Wheat	530.85	12.34	121.41	20.23	141.71	...
PR,KR	Kailasahar(45)	...	Rice, Wheat	299.25	20.24	60.70	10.12	774.42	...
KR	Kailasahar(65)	...	Rice	1152.54	...	55.71	40.87	12.60	...
KR	Kailasahar(55)	...	Rice	891.59	...	98.91	52.61	30.38	...
KR	Kailasahar(73)	...	Rice	959.75	...	56.87	61.01	13.00	...
KR	Kailasahar(60)	EA	Rice	283.95	60.70	94.92	...	34.80	...
KR	Kailasahar(60)	...	Rice	638.64	40.47	122.36	...	20.40	...
PR,KR	Kailasahar(75)	...	Rice	8824.80	...	231.31	62.71	60.50	...
PR,KR	Kailasahar(55)	EA	Rice, Wheat	343.85	...	157.67	...	2.19	...
KR	Kailasahar(60)	...	Rice	637.83	...	127.03	80.94	10.46	...
KR	Kailasahar(110)	...	Rice	23182.45	14.40	24.28	141.68	236.09	Church
KR	Kailasahar(80)	EA	Rice	462.09	300.47	265.07	80.94	109.23	Temple Buddha;
KR	Kailasahar(65)	EA	Rice	218.84	340.38	141.83	163.49	216.90	Temple, Radhesyam and Buddha, Mos-
KR	Kailasahar(60)	EA	Rice	29.58	31.96	18.24	15.38	12.71	que. Temple Budda.
KR	Kailasahar(66)	...	Rice	50.59	131.52	48.56	25.96	121.41	...
KR	Kailasahar(65)	EA	Rice	124.02	236.94	112.86	30.35	52.44	Temple Buddha, Durga:
KR	Kailasahar(66)	...	Rice	1045.71	68.80	28.38	25.69	68.70	...
KR	Kailasahar(70)	...	Rice, Wheat	593.27	40.47	164.01	2.02	36.42	...
KR	Kailasahar(72)	...	Rice	843.61	2.83	78.88	2.02	65.92	...
KR	Kailasahar(55)	...	Rice	511.45	...	24.49	...	26.68	...
KR	Kailasahar(42)	...	Rice	1390.01	1.21	56.21	1.62	122.60	...
KR	Kailasahar(84)	EA	Rice	76.79	0.33	24.47	...	15.30	Temple of Kali.
KR	Kailasahar(87)	...	Rice	378.03	4.05	69.40	...	213.35	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21/2/3/29	Dakshin Longtarai	917.75	457(81)	P	-(5-10)	O	-(5-10)	-(10+)	-(5-10)
21/2/3/30	Paschim Chhamanu	1036.58	1738(305)	P(5),H	-(-5)	W,R,O	P.O.	Saturday	-(10+)
21/2/3/31	Purba Chhamanu	2238.25	1047(184)	P(3)	-(10+)	W,R,O	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/3/32	Manikpur	320.33	741(140)	P(5)	D	W,R,O	P.O.	Wednesday	-(10+)
21/2/3/33	Central Catchment R.F	22270.21	6859(1208)	P(18)	-(10+)	W,R,O	-(10+)	Wednesday	-(10+)
21/2/3/34	Debchhara	1121.93	647(119)	P(3)	-(10+)	R,O	-(10+)	Wednesday	-(10+)
GRAND TOTAL :		84074,18	63298(11901)	P(134), M(6),H(5)	D(5) PHC(2)				

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Kailasahar(90)	...	Rice	798.09	6.07	10.57	0.81	102.21	...
KR	Kailasahar(84)	EA	Rice	467.91	4.86	161.94	3.24	398.63	Temple of Buddha.
KR	Kailasahar(92)	...	Rice	1916.60	80.94	178.56	2.02	60.13	...
KR	Kailasahar(96)	...	Rice	82.46	12.14	207.52	12.14	6.07	Temple of Buddha.
KR	Kailasahar(111)	...	Rice	22259.31	1.62	8.84	0.04	0.40	Temple of Jagannath.
KR	Kailasahar(112)	...	Rice	1117.07	...	...	...	4.86	...
				74205.04	1543.45	3041.80	966.20	4317.69	

Temple (4) ; Mosque ; Church (3) ; Buddha Temple (7)

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA
SUB-DIVISION—KAILASHAHAR
BLOCK—KUMARGHAT

Location Code	Name of village	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total population and number of households	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 kms. 5—10 Kms, and 10 Kms ; of the nearest place where the facility available is given)					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post & Telegraph	Day or days of the market hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21/2/4/1	Latiapur	189.68	845(151)	P,O	—(—5)	TW,W,TK,O	—(—5)	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/2	Rangauti	421.65	1889(324)	P(2),M,O	(3)—(—5)	TW,TK,O	P.O.	Monday, Thursday	—(—5)
21/2/4/3	Khowrabil	321.65	1071(186)	P(2),O	—(—5)	TK,O	—(—5)	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/4	Irani	432.13	2326(390)	P(2),M, O(2)	D	TW,TK,O	P.O.	Tuesday, Friday	—(—5)
21/2/4/5	Dhaliarkandi	495.39	2943(513)	P(2),O(2)	—(5—10)	TW,TK,O	P.O.	Monday, Thursday	(—5)
21/2/4/6	Tilagaon	262.21	1529(271)	O(2)	—(—5)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	Tuesday, Friday	—(—5)
21/2/4/7	Laxmipur	220.85	1586(297)	P,O(2)	—(—5)	TW,W,TK,O	—(—5)	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/8	Kanakpur	153.46	1106(225)	O(3)	—(—5)	TW,TK,O	P.O.	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/9	Jubarajnagar	181.17	1756(326)	P(2),H,O	—(5—10)	TW,TK,O	—(—5)	—(—5)	—(5—10)
21/2/4/10	Srinathpur	236.12	1222(216)	P(2)	—(5—10)	TW,TK,O	—(—5)	—(—5)	—(5—10)
21/2/4/11	Hirachhara	624.36	770(160)	—(5—10)	—(5—10)	O	P.O.	Friday	—(5—10)
21/2/4/12	Deorachhara	551.11	1647(286)	P(4),O(2)	—(10+)	O	P.O.	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/13	Pakhirbada	440.23	903(176)	P(2),O	—(5—10)	TW,TK,O	—(—5)	—(5—10)	—(5—10)
21/2/4/14	Uttar Unakuti R.F.	2805.42	384(76)	P	—(10+)	O	—(—5)	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/15	Debasthal	383.34	577(119)	—(—5)	—(—5)	O	P.O.	Tuesday, Friday	BS
21/2/4/16	Bhagabannagar	612.91	1454(287)	P(5)	—(5—10)	TW,TK,O	P.O.	—(—5)	BS
21/2/4/17	Sonamukhi	625.54	797(185)	P,M,AC	—(5—10)	O	P.O.	—(5—10)	BS
21/2/4/18	Dhatuchhara	664.50	410(89)	P	—(10+)	O	—(—5)	—(—5)	BS
21/2/4/19	Jalai	626.60	1522(295)	P(3),AC(5)	—(10+)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	Tuesday, Friday	BS
21/2/4/20	Kaulikura	348.60	1745(329)	P(2),M, AC(3)	—(510)—	TW,W,TK,O	—(—5)	Monday, Saturday	BS
21/2/4/21	Kamrangabari	273.93	1072(208)	P,M,O	—(—5)	TW,TK,O	—(—5)	—(—5)	BS
21/2/4/22	Gournagar	182.10	1203(227)	P(2)	—(5—10)	TW,TK,O	P.O.	Sunday, Thursday	BS
21/2/4/23	Ichabpur	410.13	1817(335)	P	—(—5)	T,TW,TK	P.O.	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/24	Guldharpur	252.21	1472(269)	P(2),M	—(—5)	TW,TK,O	—(—5)	—(—5)	BS
21/2/4/25	Srirampur	262.00	1946(349)	P,M	—(—5)	TW,TK,O,R	P.O.	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/26	Chandipur	283.11	1485(279)	P(2)	—(—5)	TW,TK,W,R	P.O.	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/27	Samrurpar	906.36	2544(490)	P(4),M	D	TW,W,TK,R	P.O.	Sunday, Thursday	—(—5)
21/2/4/28	Murtichhara	1182.59	1404(266)	P	—(—5)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	Monday	—(—5)
21/2/4/29	Manu Valley	591.49	1405(278)	P	—(—5)	TW,W,TK	P.O.	Saturday	—(5—10)
21/2/4/30	Rangrung	1000.42	2031(397)	P(2)	—(—5)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	Monday, Friday	—(10+)
21/2/4/31	Halaichhara	1063.34	854(186)	P	—(—5)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	Tuesday	—(10+)
21/2/4/32	Jarultali	606.24	1677(326)	P(4),M, AC	—(—5)	TW,W,O	P.O.	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/33	Chantail	641.52	2261(446)	P,M	—(—5)	TW,TK,O	P.O.	Tuesday	—(5—10)
21/2/4/34	Birchandranagar	480.54	2230(447)	P(3),M,ACO	D	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday	—(10+)
21/2/4/35	Bilashpur	429.68	2090(392)	P(4),M,H	—(—5)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/36	Jagannathpur	874.87	1329(257)	P(3)	D	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	—(—5)	—(—5)
21/2/4/37	Dhanbilash	1417.16	3055(564)	P(6),M	—(—5)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	Tuesday	—(—5)
212/4/38	Fultali	666.54	1855(346)	P(3)	—(5—10)	TW,W,O	P.O.	Tuesday, Friday	—(—5)

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest.
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Calturable waste including gauchar and groves	Area not available for cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Kailasahar(8)	...	Rice	...	...	170.02	...	19.66	Mosque
KR	Kailasahar(9)	...	Rice	...	...	391.62	...	30.03	Mosque
KR	Kailasahar(7)	...	Rice	...	...	159.85	16.59	145.21	Mosque
KR	Kailasahar(9)	EA	Rice	94.42	...	253.21	23.93	60.57	Mosque
PR,KR	Kailasahar(5)	EA	Rice	...	...	143.31	40.47	311.61	Mosque
PR	Kailasahar(2)	EA	Rice	...	...	241.93	...	20.28	Mosque
KR	Kailasahar(1)	EA	Rice	...	...	192.00	...	28.85	Mosque
KR	Kailasahar(3)	...	Rice	...	...	137.23	...	16.23	Mosque
KR	Kailasahar(5)	...	Rice	...	...	125.82	...	55.35	Mosque
KR	Kailasahar(5)	EA	Rice	3.11	...	117.07	4.05	111.89	Temple
KR	Kailasahar(9)	EA	Rice	294.86	...	5.56	13.42	310.52	...
KR	Kailasahar(13)	...	Rice	404.14	...	66.10	45.54	35.33	Church, Mosque
KR	Kailasahar(6)	EA	Rice	228.21	...	112.70	27.97	71.35	Mosque,
KR	Kailasahar(10)	...	Rice	2678.76	...	13.92	84.64	28.10	...
KR	Kailasahar(7)	...	Rice	85.18	16.66	7.66	253.13	20.71	Temple Shiva.
KR	Kailasahar(7)	...	Rice	241.26	75.26	85.04	165.33	46.02	Temple of Laxminarayana, Church.
PR	Kailasahar(8)	EA	Rice	325.03	41.35	11.86	233.76	13.54	...
KR	Kailasahar(11)	...	Rice	545.64	15.81	5.71	83.91	13.43	Church
KR	Kailasahar(10)	...	Rice	146.31	101.71	127.43	157.24	93.91	...
KR	Kailasahar(7)	EA	Rice	...	190.87	7.50	4.49	145.74	...
PR,KR	Kailasahar(4)	...	Rice	...	119.58	31.00	19.16	104.19	...
PR	Kailasahar(5)	EA	Rice	...	119.65	20.82	6.12	35.51	Temple Kali.
KR	Kailasahar(2)	EA	Rice, Wheat	...	130.95	83.06	33.18	162.94	Mosque, Temple (Manipuri
KR	Kailasahar(2)	EA	Rice, Wheat	...	150.28	24.54	5.91	71.48	Temple Shiva.
KR	Kailasahar(1)	EA	Rice	...	131.52	60.70	10.93	58.85	...
KR	Kailasahar(2)	EA	Rice	...	105.60	68.79	10.12	98.60	...
KR	Kailasahar(3)	...	Rice	95.91	387.95	58.68	87.82	276.00	Mosque
KR	Kailasahar (5)	...	Rice	849.84	68.80	4.85	87.01	172.09	Temple.
KR	Kailasahar(6)	...	Rice	493.36	20.23	20.64	9.31	47.95	...
KR	Kailasahar(10)	...	Rice	212.39	90.24	222.76	174.02	301.01	...
KR	Kailasahar(12)	...	Rice	224.18	56.66	334.67	364.22	83.61	...
KR	Kailasahar(7)	...	Rice	162.88	28.24	21.19	217.00	176.93	Temple (Manipuri)
KR	Kailasahar(5)	EA	Rice	...	169.11	180.49	100.33	191.59	...
KR	Kailasahar(10)	EA	Rice	...	211.76	101.65	7.76	159.37	Temple (Manipuri)
KR	Kailasahar(10)	EA	Rice	...	128.60	91.15	23.56	186.37	Temple (Manipuri)
KR	Kailasahar(15)	...	Rice	146.40	62.20	169.12	28.06	469.09	...
KR	Kailasahar(16)	...	Rice	...	168.91	334.04	9.43	904.78	Temple (Manipuri)
KR	Kailasahar(15)	...	Rice	...	167.20	292.50	18.65	188.19	Temple (Manipuri)

Temple (12) ; Mosque (13) Chuch (3) ;

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21/2/4/39	Golakpur	1732.19	1837(373)	P(2),M	-(10+)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	Sunday	-(5-10)
21/2/4/40	Samruhala R.F.	933.85	98(31)	P	-(5-10)	W,O	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)
21/2/4/41	Rajkandi	1253.93	1556(331)	P(2)	-(10+)	TW,W,O	P.O.	Sunday	-(10+)
21/2/4/42	Radhanagar	1325.71	3364(675)	P(3),M	-(5-10)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	Wednesday, Saturday	-(10+)
21/2/4/43	Krishnanagar	662.81	2640(524)	P(3),M	-(-5)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	-(-5)	-(5-10)
21/2/4/44	Fatikroy	412.46	3210(578)	P(3),M(2), PUC	PHC	TW,W,R,TK,O	P.O. TO. Phone	Monday, Thursday	-(-5)
21/2/4/45	Gakulnagar	404.59	2162(423)	P(3),M	-(5-10)	TW,W,TK	P.O.	Tuesday, Saturday	-(5-10)
221/2/4/46	Ganganagar	759.04	1531(264)	P(2),H	-(5-10)	TW,W,TK	P.O.	Wednesday	-(10+)
1/2/4/47	Purba Ratachhara	985.85	3824(727)	P(2),M, O,AC(5)	-(-5)	TW,W,TK,O,R	P.O.	Wednesday, Sunday	-(5-10)
21/2/4/48	Paschim Ratachhara	1613.69	2653(507)	P(6),AC(4) M	-(5-10)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	Tuesday, Friday	-(10+)
21/2/4/49	Saydachhara	1372.17	597(106)	P,AC(4)	-(10+)	TW,W,TK,O	-(-5)	-(5-)	-(10+)
21/2/4/50	Dengdung	1295.40	945(162)	P(3), AC(3),M	-(10+)	TW,TK,O,W	P.O.	Thursday	-(10+)
21/2/4/51	Laljuri	618.38	1355(302)	P(3),AC	-(5-10)	TW,W,TK,O	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(10+)
21/2/4/52	Masauli	750.74	3121(563)	P(3), AC(2),M	-5(-10)	W,TK,R,O	P.O.	-(5-10)	-(10+)
21/2/4/53	Paschim Kanchanbari	950.12	4946(948)	PUC,P(6) AC(3),O	D	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.T.O. Phone	Tuesday, Saturday	-(5-10)
21/2/4/54	Purba Kanchanbari	505.38	2093(529)	P	-(5-10)	TW,W,TK,R,O	-(5-10)	Tuesday, Friday	BS
21/2/4/55	Pabiachhara	1272.62	5985(1245)	P(7),H,M	D	TW,TK,W,T,C,O	P.O.T.O. Phone	Wednesday, Saturday	BS
21/2/4/56	Kumarghat	719.54	3692(676)	P(4)	-(-5)	TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	-(-5)	BS
21/2/4/57	Sonaimuri	664.62	2045(393)	P(2),M	-(-5)	TW,W,TK,T,R,O, C.	-(-5)	-(5)	BS
21/2/4/58	Natingchhara	178.16	399(76)	-(-5)	-(10+)	W,R,O	P.O.	Saturday	BS
21/2/4/59	Dakshin Unakuti R.F.	1688.16	384(83)	P	-(-5)	R,C,O,	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/4/60	Deo Reserve Forest	5846.31	2453(488)	P(5)	-(5-10)	WO,	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/4/61	Betchhara	1193.94	2359(464)	P(4),M	-(-5)	R,TW,W,TK,O	P.O.	Monday, Thursday	BS
21/2/4/62	Dudhpur	621.65	3090(558)	P(4),M	-(-5)	W,TW,R,TK,O	P.O.	-(-5)	BS
GRAND TOTAL :		49882.46	114551(21989) P(146), M(27), H(4)PUC(2), D(6), PHC,AC(33),O(24)						

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Kailasahar(20)	EA	Rice	294.78	93.94	113.44	269.88	960.15	Church, Temple (Kali)
KR	Kailasahar(15)	...	Rice	897.59	...	19.49	...	16.77	...
KR	Kailasahar(36)	...	Rice	880.26	...	86.36	166.02	121.29	...
KR	Kailasahar(32)	...	Rice	496.60	...	312.34	141.64	375.13	Temple, Mosque.
KR	Kailasahar(26)	...	Rice	...	202.34	193.24	43.71	223.52	...
KR	Kailasahar(24)	EA	Rice	...	...	156.75	101.18	154.53	Mosque, Temple, (Kali) N-8,M
KR	Kailasahar(29)	...	Rice	...	...	112.38	113.47	178.74	...
KR	Kailasahar(32)	...	Rice	435.16	50.59	136.18	87.21	49.90	Church
KR	Kailasahar(34)	EA	Rice, Wheat	152.04	30.76	603.56	83.57	115.92	Temple, Mosque
KR	Kailasahar(43)	...	Rice, Wheat	321.40	21.05	768.90	81.91	420.43	...
KR	Kailasahar(40)	...	Rice, Wheat	1241.76	10.11	98.56	12.11	9.63	...
KR	Kailasahar(53)	...	Rice, Wheat	1024.07	14.99	121.85	91.08	43.41	...
KR	Kailasahar(52)	...	Rice, Wheat	332.21	15.65	148.43	105.62	16.47	...
KR	Kailasahar(50)	EA	Rice, Wheat	43.49	41.28	471.87	113.73	80.37	...
PR,	Kailasahar(45)	EA	Rice, Wheat	82.35	60.83	630.70	61.23	115.01	...
PR, KR	Kailasahar(39)	EA	Rice, Wheat	287.16	...	20.40	6.07	191.75	...
PR.KR	Kailasahar(28)	EA	Rice, Whea	476.82	89.38	62.67	29.64	614.11	Church, Temple, N-(15), M C.
PR,KR	Kailasahar(26)	EA	Rice, Wheat	89.88	26.68	59.63	17.04	526.31	Mosque, N(20)
PR,KR	Kailasahar(23)	EA	Rice, Wheat	93.28	...	63.75	8.09	499.50	Mosque
PR,KR	Kailasahar (18)	...	Rice, Wheat	5.35	...	3.81	5.18	163.82	...
KR	Kailasahar(18)	...	Rice, Wheat	1688.16	...	...	...	...	...
KR	Kailasahar(39)	...	Rice	5846.31	...	...	...	...	...
PR,KR	Kailasahar(42)	EA	Rice	624.43	185.69	98.34	121.41	164.07	...
KR	Kailasahar(42)	EA	Rice, Wheat	197.06	4.05	102.46	20.23	297.85	...
				22742.04	3606.48	8881.30	4047.08	10605.56	Temple (17) ; Mosque (18), Church (6) ; N-(43) ; M-(2) ; C ;

1981 CENSUS—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

DISTRICT : NORTH TRIPURA
SUB DIVISION : KAMALPUR
DEV. BLOCK : SALEMA

Location Code No.	Name of village	Total area of the village (in Hectares)	Total population and nmuber of households	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 kms. 5—10 Kms, and 10+Kms ; of the nearest place where the facility available is given)					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post & Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop Railway station water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21/2/5/1	Mohanpur	303.62	1367(275)	P(2)	-(-5)	W,TK,R	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/2	Ganganagar	853.88	2448(484)	P(3),M	-(-5)	W,TW,TK,O	P.O.	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/3	Uttar Bilash Chhara	916.94	251(48)	P	-(10+)	W,O	P.O.	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/4	Dakshin Bilash Chhara	842.61	199(42)	-(-5)	-(5-10)	W,O	-(5-10)	-(10+)	-(5-10)
21/2/5/5	Bishnupur	545.46	365(74)	-(-5)	-(5-10)	W	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)
21/2/5/6	Mayachhari	841.71	1839(410)	P(3)	D	W,TW	P.O.	Tuesday	-(5-10)
21/2/5/7	Noagaon	489.89	2960(572)	P(5), M,PUC	-(-5)	W,TW,TK,R,O	P.O.	Daily	BS
21/3/5/8	Harerkhola	348.83	2600(497)	P(3),M	-(-5)	W,TW,TK,R	-(-5)	-(-5)	BS
21/2/5/9	Halhali	100.78	433(85)	P,M	-(-5)	W,TW	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/10	Panchasi	177.12	934(161)	P,M,	-(-5)	TW,TK	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/11	Mathirmia	156.95	761(142)	P	-(5-10)	TW,TK,R	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/12	Darangtilla	157.30	563(104)	P	-(5-10)	W,TK	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/13	Kuchainala	400.95	1750(335)	P(3),M	-(5-10)	W,TW,TK	P.O.	-(5-10)	-(-5)
21/2/5/14	Barasurma	328.58	1467(272)	P(2)	-(-5)	W,TW,TK	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/15	Marachhara	734.98	1940(333)	P(4),AC	-(-5)	W,TK	P.O.	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/16	Chotasurma	1015.18	3316(594)	P(5),M,H	D,MH	TW,TK,O	P.O.	Thursday, Sunday	BS
21/2/5/17	Chhetrai	573.57	332(61)	P(2)	-(10+)	TW,O	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	BS
21/2/5/18	Longtarai R.F.	3068.31	185(43)	P	-(5-10)	TW,O	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	BS
21/2/5/19	Jamthumbari	466.37	845(145)	P(3)	-(10+)	W,TK,R,O	P.O.	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/20	Chankap	1010.01	2387(451)	P(5)	D	TW,TK,R,O	P.O.	Wednesday, Saturday	-(10+)
21/2/5/21	Debichhara	608.58	2412(466)	P(3),M	-(10+)	TW,TK,R,O	-(5-10)	-(10+)	BS
21/2/5/22	Mahabir	1140.60	2408(479)	P(4)	-(10+)	W,TW,TK,R	-(10+)	-(10+)	BS
21/2/5/23	Bamanchhara	659.62	1828(352)	P(2)	O	TW,TK,R	P.O.	Wednesday, Saturday	BS
21/2/5/24	Chulubari	592.15	2649(486)	P(4)	-(10+)	W,TW,TK,R	-(10+)	-(10+)	BS
21/2/5/25	Manikbhander	749.19	3311(556)	P(7),M,H	D	W,TW,TK,R,O	P.O.	Monday, Friday	BS
21/2/5/26	Kalachhari	574.04	3258(617)	P(4),M	-(-5)	W,TW,TK,R,O	-(5-10)	-(-5)	BS
21/2/5/27	Lembuchhara	786.18	1403(269)	P(3),M	-(-5)	W,TW,TK,O	P.O.	-(-5)	BS
21/2/5/28	Srirampur	1072.67	1471(263)	P(4)	-(-5)	W,TW,TK,O	-(-5)	-(-5)	BS
21/2/5/29	Duraichhara	1189.27	2037(364)	P(4)	-(5-10)	W,TW,TK,O	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	BS
21/2/5/30	Apareshkar	698.96	1197(225)	P	-(-5)	W,TW,TK	P.O.	-(5-10)	BS
21/2/5/31	Halhali	664.73	3748(724)	P(6),H	D	W,TW,TK,R,T	P.O.	Thursday, Sunday	BS
21/2/5/32	Nakful	245.87	1004(193)	P	-(-5)	W,TW,TK,T	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/33	Baraluthma	551.92	2090(410)	P(2),M	-(-5)	W,TW,TK	P.O.	-(5-10)	BS
21/2/5/34	Panbua	1246.90	1260(136)	P	-(-5)	W,TW,TK	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)
21/2/5/35	Kataluthma	1595.99	2929(527)	P(3)	-(5-10)	W	-(5-10)	Tuesday,Friday	BS
21/2/5/36	Abhanga	1451.36	3496(616)	P(3),M	-(5-10)	W,TW	P.O.	-(5-10)	BS
21/2/5/37	Mendi	1814.75	1664(317)	P(3),M	-(-5)	W,TW,T	P.O.	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/38	Salema	725.43	2821(552)	P(3),M	D	T,S,TW,W,TK	P.O.T.O. Phone	Wednesday,Saturday	BS
21/2/5/39	Mahasani	255.50	745(148)	P	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest.
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Calturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Kamalpur (2)	EO	Rice	...	...	235.36	3.43	64.83	...
KR	Kamalpur(3)	ED,EO	Rice	334.60	...	296.64	8.53	214.11	...
KR	Kamalpur (10)	...	Rice	786.78	...	28.43	6.07	95.66	...
KR	Kamalpur (12)	...	Rice	769.87	...	14.45	5.72	52.57	...
KR	Kamalpur (12)	...	Rice, Wheat	513.43	0(10.12)	8.90	8.44	4.57	Kalachand Ashram.
KR	Kamalpur (9)	EO	Rice, Wheat	350.91	0(80.94)	315.69	16.20	77.97	...
PR,KR	Kamalpur (3)	ED,EO	Rice	28.57	40.47	186.19	12.33	222.33	...
PR,KR	Kamalpur (3)	ED,EO	Rice	38.67	...	144.35	2.98	162.83	...
PR	Kamalpur (2)	ED	Rice, Wheat	...	0 (2.43)	86.08	...	12.27	...
KR	Kamalpur (21)	...	Rice,Wheat	...	0(40.47)	112.37	...	24.28	...
NW	Kamalpur (5)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	R(8.90)	117.59	...	30.46	Mosque
NW	Kamalpur (7)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	...	96.97	...	60.33	...
KR	Kamalpur (6)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	...	279.41	...	121.54	...
KR	Kamalpur (3)	ED	Rice, Wheat	...	0(10.12)	194.77	4.86	118.83	...
KR	Kamalpur (3)	ED	Rice, Wheat	80.94	0(8.90)	328.13	2.43	314.58	...
KR	Kamalpur (6)	ED	Rice, Wheat	...	486.90	118.21	176.12	233.95	...
KR	Kamalpur (20)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	20.35	8.30	4.13	540.79	...
KR	Kamalpur (28)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	45.53	250.15	63.98	2708.65	...
KR	Kamalpur (14)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	182.15	202.40	36.45	45.37	...
KR	Kamalpur (20)	...	Rice, Wheat	364.22	187.35	233.99	88.67	135.78	...
KR	Kamalpur (12)	ED	Rice, Wheat	...	329.91	127.52	72.90	78.25	...
KR	Kamalpur (13)	ED,EO	Rice, Wheat	...	129.58	287.53	141.68	581.81	...
KR	Kamalpur (12)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	409.57	134.73	72.84	42.48	Ananta Ashram.
KR	Kamalpur (12)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	313.15	102.05	91.12	85.83	...
PR,KR NR	Kamalpur (5)	ED,EO, EAg,EA	Rice, Wheat	...	...	513.45	7.47	228.27	N(5)C
PR,KR NR	Kamalpur (8)	ED	Rice, Wheat	...	31.37	382.63	6.22	153.82	N(5)
KR	Kamalpur (8)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	17.87	677.37	8.48	82.46	N(4)
KR	Kamalpur (10)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	38.19	789.99	10.05	234.44	N(4)
KR	Kamalpur (14)	...	Rice, Wheat	...	26.57	1027.76	12.10	122.84	N(4)
KR	Kamalpur (17)	...	Rice, Wheat	355.06	...	182.02	161.88	...	...
PR,KR	Kamalpur (12)	ED,EAg, EO,EA	Rice, Wheat	6.07	4.05	639.42	15.19	...	Mosque, N(10) C,T
KR	Kamalpur (16)	ED	Rice, Wheat	...	...	227.66	18.21	...	Kali Temple.
KR	Kamalpur (17)	ED	Rice, Wheat	...	...	402.19	121.40	28.33	N(8)
KR	Kamalpur (17)	...	Rice, Wheat	956.58	...	128.45	161.87	...	...
PR,KR,	Kamalpur (16)	ED	Rice, Wheat	1275.36	20.52	157.29	2.19	140.63	...
PR,KR	Kamalpur (21)	EAg	Rice, Wheat	809.65	24.60	42.88	2.06	572.17	...
KR	Kamalpur (27)	...	Rice, Wheat	1531.65	52.66	4.37	4.34	221.73	...
PR,KR	Kamalpur (24)	ED,EO EAg	Rice, Wheat	436.76	16.31	124.95	1.40	146.01	N(10) M, Temple.
KR	Kamalpur (24)	...	Rice	203.15	5.96	8.16	1.96	36.27	... Temple (4) ; Mosque (2) ; N (50) ; M ; C(2) ; T.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21/2/5/40	Michhuria	1104.16	2107(405)	P(5),TR	-(5-10)	W,TW,O	P.O.	-(5-10)	NW
21/2/5/41	Simbuchak	1142.02	327(65)	P	-(5-10)	W,F,O	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	NW
21/2/5/42	Latiachhara	1768.98	116(25)	-(10+)	-(10+)	F,O	-(10+)	-(10+)	NW
21/2/5/43	Debbari	688.97	1393(290)	P(2)	-(10+)	W,TW,O	-(-5)	-(10+)	NW
21/2/5/44	Kachuchhara	1181.45	3250(609)	P(8),M	D	W,TW,TK,O	P.O.	Monday, Friday	NW
21/2/5/45	Bagmara	1381.09	143 2(284)	P(3)	-(-5)	W,O	-(-5)	-(-5)	NW
21/2/5/46	Lalchhari	784.97	2179(408)	P(6),TR	-(5-10)	W,TW,TK,O	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	NW
21/2/5/47	Balaram	678.29	1499(287)	P(3)	D	W,TW,O	P.O.	Sunday	NW
21/2/5/48	Purba Daluchhara	935.20	3331(616)	P(7)	-(10+)	W,TW	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(5-10)
21/2/5/49	Paschim Daluchhara	1652.32	1246(259)	P	-(10+)	W,TW	P.O.	-(10+)	-(-5)
21/2/5/50	Paschim Nalichhara	1487.36	866(166)	-(10+)	-(5-10)	W,O	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)
21/2/5/51	Purba Nalichhara	1647.73	5665(1029)	P(11),M,H	PHC	W,TW,S	P.O.	Tuesday	BS
21/2/5/52	Kulai	664.85	2472(426)	P(5), AC(2), PUC	-(-5)	W,TW	P.O.	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/53	Kamalachhara	493.32	1680(286)	P(2)	-(-5)	W,TW	P.O.	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/54	Raipasa	287.77	731(117)	P,AC(2)	-(-5)	W,TW	-(-5)	-(-5)	BS
21/2/5/55	Kulai R.F.	4710.06	1195(213)	P(2),AC(2)	-(-5)	W,TW	-(5-10)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/56	Jagannathpur	582.39	867(149)	P(2),AC	-(-5)	W,TW	-(5-10)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/57	Kanchanpur	477.57	4184(799)	P(2), AC(2),H	D	W,TW	P.O.	Saturday	BS
21/2/5/58	Ambasa,	1077.73	2582(519)	P	D	W	P.O.PTO	-(-5)	BS
21/2/5/59	Kathalbari	1188.92	258(56)	-(10+)	-(10+)	W	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/60	Sikaribari	2073.02	1687(294)	P	-(5-10)	W,TW	P.O.	-(5-10)	-(5-10)
21/2/5/61	Auliraipara	712.10	396(73)	-(-5)	-(5-10)	W,R	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)
21/2/5/62	Harimangalpara	1529.55	655(137)	-(10+)	-(10+)	W	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(5-10)
21/2/5/63	Gurudhan Para	2072.41	455(105)	-(10+)	-(10+)	W,O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/64	Baluchhara	2339.19	309(53)	-(-5)	-(5-10)	R,O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/65	Kulai R.F. (Ext)	4488.74	1225(243)	P(2)	-(10+)	R,O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/66	Ulemchhara	3239.90	308(60)	P	--(--5)	R,O	--(-5)	--(10+)	--(10+)
21/2/5/67	Karaibari (Karmapara)	1061.14	556(87)	-(-5)	-(5-10)	R,O,	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)
21/2/5/68	Batabari	1133.12	51(8)	P	-(5-10)	R,O	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(10+)
21/2/5/69	Ganganagar	1510.32	455(90)	-(—5)	D	R,O	P.O.	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/70	Radharambari	607.81	165(29)	-(10+)	-(10+)	O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/71	Pustarai Para	1692.56	572(96)	-(10+)	-(10+)	O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/72	Sardinkha para	1350.45	141(25)	-(10+)	-(10+)	O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/73	Dangama Para	1596.14	33(56)	-(10+)	-(10+)	R,O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/74	Gangaprasad Para	1037.67	118(22)	--(5--10)	--(5--10)	O	--(5--10)	--(5--10)	--(5--10)
21/2/5/75	Satbhaiya Para	1187.84	269(43)	-(10+)	--(10+)	R.O	--(10+)	--(10+)	--(10+)
21/2/5/76	Siddha Para	2652.17	637(102)	-(10+)	-(10+)	R,O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/77	Khamu Para	1377.59	271(48)	-(10+)	-(10+)	R,O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/78	Khowaipar	901.74	311(69)	-(-5)	D	R,O	-(5-10)	-(-5)	-(-5)
21/2/5/79	Karnamunipara	549.63	233(52)	P	-(5-10)	O	P.O.	-(5-10)	-(5-10)
21/2/5/80	Lalchhara	1383.05	445(71)	-(-5)	-(10+)	O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/81	Totaiya	2914.16	586(105)	-(10+)	-(10+)	R,O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
21/2/5/82	Chakma Para	1751.99	1059(189)	-(10+)	-(10+)	R,O	-(10+)	-(10+)	-(10+)
	GRAND TOTAL :	93054.19	117,290(21890)	P(173) M(17),H(3) PUC(2) AC (10), O(2)	D(12), PHC, MH,O				

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NR	Kamalpur (17)	...	Rice	549.44	132.91	374.79	47.02	...	Sitala Temple.
NR	Kamalpur (28)	...	Rice	1092.42	5.01	29.57	13.19	1.83	Kali Temple.
NR	Kamalpur (30)	...	Rice	1753.86	3.62	4.13	4.92	2.45	...
NW	Kamalpur (26)	...	Ri-e	252.08	87.50	278.02	51.64	19.73	...
NW	Kamalpur (26)	EA	Rice	515.21	197.16	377.61	51.80	39.67	...
NW	Kamalpur (48)	...	Rice	1233.49	25.33	39.53	34.59	48.15	Church, Temple.
NW	Kamalpur (45)	EA	Rice	449.09	123.84	49.44	127.88	34.72	Buddha Temple
NW	Kamalpur (36)	...	Ri^{c}e	400.54	75.36	49.15	35.03	118.21	...
PR.KR	Kamalpur (27)	ED, EAg,EO	Rice	...	259.64	87.08	1.69	586.79	...
KR	Kamalpur (37)	...	Rice	1318.09	85.65	45.36	1.25	201.97	...
KR	Kamalpur (44)	...	Rice	816.60	16.24	12.67	0.81	641.04	...
PR,KR	Kamalpur (35)	ED, EAg,EO	Rice	...	405.58	182.98	3.39	1055.78	...
PR,KR	Kamalpur (20)	ED,EO	Rice	429.54	...	186.59	25.09	23.63	...
KR	Kamalpur (20)	...	Rice	336.70	...	121.42	35.20	...	Church
KR	Kamalpur (23)	...	Rice	199.15	...	82.99	2.83	2.80	Church
KR	Kamalpur (24)	...	Rice	4583.57	...	73.21	10.12	43.16	...
KR	Kamalpur (25)	ED	Rice	508.87	...	57.24	2.02	14.26	Ashram
KR	Kamalpur (37)	ED,EO	Rice	320.43	...	125.19	2.02	29.93	Kali Temple.
KR	Kamalpur (37)	EAg	Rice	89.82	190.54	104.80	32.69	659.88	...
KR	Kamalpur (40)	...	Rice	41.67	20.56	61.03	16.20	1049.46	...
KR	Kamalpur (45)	...	Rice	111.62	95.43	20.61	118.49	1726.87	...
KR	Kamalpur (40)	...	Rice	303.83	86.19	27.84	31.89	262.35	...
KR	Kamalpur (45)	...	Rice	120.93	41.60	20.55	10.47	1336.00	...
KR	Kamalpur (45)	...	Rice	536.53	4.17	...	20.60	1511.11	...
KR	Kamalpur (40)	...	Rice	404.69	...	...	161.87	1772.63	...
KR	Kamalpur (32)	...	Rice	1335.46,	...	...	303.51	2849.77	...
KR	Kamalpur (37)	...	Rice	687.97	161.88	...	101.17	2288.88	...
KR	Kamalpur (40)	...	Rice	283.28	40.47	...	60.70	676.69	...
KR	Kamalpur (40)	...	Rice	283.28	16.19	...	40.47	793.18	...
KR	Kamalpur (30)	...	Ri^{c}e	465.39	121.41	...	60.70	862.82	...
KR	Kamalpur (40)	...	Rice	40.47	...	...	20.23	547.11	...
KR	Kamalpur (40)	...	Rice	101.17	...	...	101.17	1490.22	...
KR	Kamalpur (40)	...	Rice	242.81	...	...	40.47	1067.17	...
KR	Kamalpur (45)	...	Rice	323.75	...	...	80.94	1191.45	...
KR	Kamalpur (35)	...	Rice	202.34	...	...	60.70	774.63	...
KR	Kamalpur (45)	...	Rice	202.35	...	...	60.70	924.79	...
KR	Kamalpur (45)	...	Rice	303.51	...	...	80.94	2267.72	...
KR	Kamalpur (38)	...	Rice	283.28	...	...	121.41	972.90	...
KR	Kamalpur (30)	...	Rice	485.62	80.94	...	56.65	278.53	...
KR	Kamalpur (33)	...	Rice	343.98	...	...	121.41	84.24	...
KR	Kamalpur (30)	...	Rice	222.58	...	...	60.70	1099.77	...
KR	Kamalpur (40)	...	Rice	242.81	...	...	121.40	2540.95	...
KR	Kamalpur (35)	...	Rice	465.39	...	...	60.70	1225.90	...
				31725.88	4822.16	11530.60	3750.37	41125.18	

Temple (9) ; Mosque (2) ; Church (3) ; Buddha Temple ; N(50) ; M ; C(2) ; T ;

APPENDIX (I)—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

BLOCK-WISE ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES

NAME OF DISTRICT : NORTH DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of Block	EDUCATIONAL									
		Primary School		Middle School		Matriculation/Secondary School		Higher Secondary/PUC/Intermediate/Junior College		College (Graduate and above)	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Kanchanpur	42	110	8	8	5	5	1	1	...	...
2.	Panisagar	44	147	22	25	5	5	2	2	...	...
3.	Chhamanu	34	134	6	6	5	5	...	...	...	...
4.	Kumarghat	57	146	26	27	4	4	2	2	...	...
5.	Salema	59	173	17	17	5	5	2	2	...	...
Total of North Tripura District :		236	710	79	83	24	24	7	7	...	...

Sl. No.	Name of Block	MEDICAL									
		Adult literacy Class/centres		Others		Villages with no educational facilities	Dispensary		Hospital		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/Maternity home/Child Welfare Centre
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Kanchanpur	1	3	2	2	13	10	10	1	1	2	3
2.	Panisagar	23	48	1	1	...	11	11	...	...	...	...
3.	Chhamanu	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
4.	Kumarghat	12	33	15	24	3	6	6	...	...	...	...
5.	Salema	6	10	2	2	23	12	12	...	...	1	1
Total of North Tripura District		42	94	20	29	39	44	44	1	1	3	4

Sl. No.	Name of Block	MEDICAL										
		Primary Health Centre/Health Centre		Family Planning Centre		Primary Health sub-centre		Community health workers		Others		Villages with no medical facility
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1.	Kanchanpur	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	42
2.	Panisagar	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	31
3.	Chhamanu	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
4.	Kumarghat	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
5.	Salema	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	68
Total of North Tripura District		8	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	223

Sl. No.	Name of Block	DRINKING WATER									
		Tap	Well	Tank	Tube-Well	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	Villages with no drinking water facility of any type
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1.	Kanchanpur	...	40	14	3	25	12	...	48	51	...
2.	Panisagar	8	42	31	32	17	...	3	26	43	...
3.	Chhamanu	...	31	16	20	17	...	...	30	33	...
4.	Kumarghat	3	39	49	50	12	...	3	56	56	...
5.	Salema	4	54	30	45	27	2	...	46	70	...
Total of North Tripura District		15	206	140	150	98	14	6	206	253	...

COMMUNICATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	POST AND TELEGRAPH										POWER SUPPLY	
		P.O.	T.O.	P.T.O.	P.O. & Phone	T.O. & Phone	P.T.O. & Phone	Phone	Bus Stop	Railway station	Navigable waterway	Available	Not available
1	2	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1.	Kanchanpur	27	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	9	5	51
2.	Panisagar	32	...	1	2	1	...	...	31	1	...	26	18
3.	Chhamanu	15	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	8	26
4.	Kumarghat	41	...	...	...	3	...	...	16	...	...	28	34
5.	Salema	28	...	1	...	...	1	...	24	...	8	27	55
Total of North Tripura District		143	...	2	5	5	1	...	87	1	17	94	184

APPENDIX—II

District : North Tripura

Land utilisation data in respect of non-municipal towns.

(Census Towns)

Sl. No.	Name of Town and Tehsil within brackets.	Total area of the Towns	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use hectares rounded to the nearest unit)				
			Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirigated	Culturable waste (including orchards & groves)	Area not available for cultivation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NIL

APPENDIX—III

A list of Villages where there are no amenity other than drinking water.

District :—North Tripura.

Sl.No.	Development Block	Location Code No.	Name of village.
1	2	3	4
1.	Kanchanpur	21/2/1/7	Bangsul
2.	Kanchanpur	21/2/1/8	Jayantipara
3.	Kanchanpur	21/2/1/17	Sailo
4.	Kanchanpur	21/2/1/18	Simblong
5.	Kanchanpur	21/2/1/21	Purbu Manpai
6.	Kanchanpur	21/2/1/28	Lambachhara
7.	Kanchanpur	21/2/1/33	Taiyang Para.
8.	Kanchanpur	21/2/1/34	Dasamanipara.
9.	Kanchanpur	21/2/1/43	Birchandranagar.
10.	Kanchanpur	21/2/1/50	Baghaichhara.
11.	Salema	21/2/5/4	Dakshin Bilashchhara.
12.	Salema	21/2/5/5	Bishnupur.
13.	Salema	21/2/5/42	Latiachhara.
14.	Salema	21/2/5/50	Paschim Nalichhara.
15.	Salema	21/2/5/59	Kathal bari.
16.	Salema	21/2/5/61	Aulirapara.
17.	Salema	21/2/5/62	Harimangal Para
18.	Salema	21/2/5/63	Gurudhan Para.
19.	Salema	21/2/5/64	Baluchhara.
20.	Salema	2./2/5/67	Karaibari (Karmapara)
21.	Salema	21/2/5/70	Radharambari
22.	Salema	21/2/5/71	Pustarai Para.
23.	Salema	21/2/5/72	Sardinkha Para.
24.	Salema	21/2/5/73	Dangama Para.
25.	Salema	21/2/5/74	Ganga Prasad Para
26.	Salema	21/2/5/75	Satbhaiya Para.
27.	Salema	21/2/5/76	Siddha Para.
28.	Salema	21/2/5/77	Khamu Para.
29.	Salema	21/2/5/80	Lalchhara.
30.	Salema	21/2/5/81	Tetaiya.
31.	Salema	21/2/5/82	Chakma Para.

District :—North Tripura
Development Block :-Kanchanpur.

APPENDIX IV—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

List of Villages according to the proportion of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes to the total Population by ranges.

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

Ranges of Scheduled Castes Population (percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of Villages
1	2	3
0—5	21/2/1/1	Rahumchhara
	21/2/1/3	Narendranagar
	21/2/1/10	Laljuri
	21/2/1/13	Khedachhara
	21/2/1/26	Central Catchment R.F.
	21/2/1/32	Tuichama
	21/2/1/35	Kamarmara
	21/2/1/45	Laxmanchhara
	21/2/1/47	Paschim Andharchhara
	21/2/1/51	Nalkata
	21/2/1/53	Uttar Machmara
	21/2/1/55	South Machmara
	21/2/1/57	Deo Reserve Forest
6—10	21/2/1/2	Damchhara
	21/2/1/11	Sibnagar
	21/2/1/36	Dasda Laxmipur
	21/2/1/37	Satnala
	21/2/1/41	Kanchanpur
	21/2/1/44	Nabinchhara
	21/2/1/46	Purba Andharchhara
	21/2/1/48	Pacherthal
	21/2/1/50	Bagnaichhara
	21/2/1/54	Dewanbari
11—15	21/2/1/9	Ujan Machamara R.F.
	21/2/1/52	Dhanichhara
16—20	21/2/1/	—
21—30	21/2/1/42	Santipur

* Excludes villages with no Scheduled Caste population

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

Ranges of Scheduled Tribes population (Percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of Villages
1	2	3
0—5*	—	—
6—15	21/2/1/42	Santipur
16—25	21/2/1/2	Damchhara
	21/2/1/40	Kanchanchhara
	21/2/1/53	Uttar Machmara
26—35	21/2/1/10	Laljuri
	21/2/1/36	Dasda Laxmipur
	21/2/1/48	Pencharthal
	21/2/1/55	Daskhin Machmara
36—50	21/2/1/9	Ujan Machmara R.F.
	21/2/1/11	Sibnagar
	21/2/1/37	Satnala
	21/2/1/43	Birchandranagar
	21/2/1/49	Karaichhara
	21/2/1/50	Bagnaichhara
	21/2/1/51	Nalkata
	21/2/1/52	Dhanichhara
	21/2/1/54	Dewanbari
50+	21/2/1/1	Rahumchhara
	21/2/1/3	Narendranagar
	21/2/1/4	Karaichhara
	21/2/1/5	Damchhara R.F.
	21/2/1/6	Piplachhara
	21/2/1/7	Bangsul
	21/2/1/8	Jayantipara
	21/2/1/12	Jamraipara
	21/2/1/13	Khedachhara
	21/2/1/14	Kalagang

Ranges of Scheduled Castes population (percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of Villages
1	2	
	21/2/1/15	Central Catchment R.F.
	21/2/1/16	Sabual
	21/2/1/17	Sailo
	21/2/1/18	Simblong
	21/2/1/19	Bhangmun
	21/2/1/20	Tlakchi
	21/2/1/21	Purba Manpai
	21/2/1/22	Paschim Manpai
	21/2/1/23	Balianchief
	21/2/1/24	Banglabari
	21/2/1/25	Paschim Tlansanbari
	21/2/1/26	Central Catchment R.F.
	21/2/1/27	Gashirambari
	21/2/1/28	Lambachhara
	21/2/1/29	Kalapania
	21/2/1/31	Ramprasadpara
	21/2/1/32	Tuichhama
	21/2/1/33	Taiyanpara
	21/2/1/34	Dasamanipara
	21/2/1/35	Kamarmara
	21/2/1/38	Manu Chailangta R.F
	21/2/1/39	Chandipur
	21/2/1/40	Kanchanchhara
	21/2/1/44	Nabinchhara
	21/2/1/45	Laxmanchhara
	21/2/1/46	Purba Andharchhara
	21/2/1/47	Paschim Andharchhara
	21/2/1/56	Rabiraipara
	21/2/1/57	Deo Reserve Forest.

*Excludes villages with no Scheduled population.

District :—North Tripura
Development Block :—Panisagar

APPENDIX IV—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

List of Villages according to the Proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

Ranges of Scheduled Caste Population (Percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of villages
1	2	3
0—5*	21/2/2/13	Churaibari
	21/2/2/14	Laxminagar
	21/2/2/16	Sanichhara
	21/2/2/17	Bagbasa
	21/2/2/27	Purba Halflong
	21/2/2/28	Radhapur
	21/2/2/29	Dhupirband
	21/2/2/34	Purba Tilthai
	21/2/2/39	Dakshin Padmabil
	21/2/2/40	Roa
	21/2/2/41	Bilthai
	21/2/2/42	Panisagar
	21/2/2/44	Pekuchhara
6—10	21/2/2/2	Ranibari
	21/2/2/5	Pearachhara
	21/2/2/10	Bishnupur
	21/2/2/19	Kameswar
	21/2/2/22	Ragna
	21/2/2/24	Dewanpasa
	21/2/2/30	Uptakhali
	21/2/2/32	Rajnagar
	21/2/2/35	Deochhara
6—10	21/2/2/37	Uttar Padmabil
	21/2/2/38	Indurail
11—15	21/2/2/6	Kurti
	21/2/2/7	Kadamtala
	21/2/2/8	Saraspur
	21/2/2/9	Maheshpur
	21/2/2/12	Pratyekrai
	21/2/2/18	Ganganagar
	21/2/2/20	Hurua
	21/2/2/21	Bhagyapur
	21/2/2/23	Baruakandi
	21/2/2/25	Balidhum
	21/2/2/31	Jubrajnagar
16—20	21/2/2/4	Sarala
	21/2/2/43	Jalebasa
21—30	21/2/2/3	Brajendranagar
	21/2/2/11	Ichailalchhara
	21/2/2/15	Chandpur
	21/2/2/36	Ramnagar
31+	21/2/2/1	Satsangam
	21/2/2/26	Paschim Halflong

*Excludes villages with no Scheduled Caste Population

Ranges of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of Villages
1	2	3
0—5*	21/2/2/3	Brajendranagar
	21/2/2/4	Sarala
	21/2/2/6	Kurti
	21/2/2/7	Kadamtala
	21/2/2/8	Saraspur
	21/2/2/9	Maheshpur
	21/2/2/11	Ichailalchhara
	21/2/2/13	Churaibari
	21/2/2/16	Sonichhara
	21/2/2/18	Ganganagar
	21/2/2/19	Kameswar
	21/2/2/23	Baruakandi
	21/2/2/24	Dewanpasa
	21/2/2/27	Purba Halflong
	21/2/2/30	Uptakhali
	21/2/2/35	Deochhara
	21/2/2/36	Ramnagar
	21/2/2/37	Uttar Padmabil
	21/2/2/40	Roa
0—5*	21/2/2/43	Jalebasa
6—15	21/2/2/1	Satsangam
	21/2/2/14	Laxminagar
	21/2/2/26	Paschim Halflong
	21/2/2/34	Purba Tilthai
	21/2/2/39	Dakshin Padmabil
	21/2/2/42	Panisagar
16—25	21/2/2/2	Ranibari
	21/2/2/5	Pearachhara
	21/2/2/32	Rajnagar
26—35	21/2/2/15	Chandpur
	21/2/2/33	Paschim Tilthai
	21/2/2/44	Pekuchhara
36—50	21/2/2/17	Bagbasa
51+	21/2/2/25	Balidhum
	21/2/2/38	Indurail

*Excludes villages with no Scheduled Tribe Population.

District :—North Tripura
Development Block :—Chhamanu

APPENDIX IV—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

Ranges of Scheduled Caste Population (Percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of Villages
1	2	3
0—5*	21/2/3/1	Kanchanchhara
	21/2/3/10	Demchhara
	21/2/3/11	Uttar Dhumachhara
	21/2/3/12	Dakshin Dhumachhara
	21/2/3/13	Longtarai R.F.
	21/2/3/16	Manu Chailengta R.F.
	21/2/3/18	Mainama
	21/2/3/20	Gainama
	21/2/3/23	Durgachhara
	21/2/3/30	Paschim Chhamanu
	21/2/3/32	Manikpur
6—10	21/2/3/7	Paschim Karamchhara
6—10	21/2/3/8	Karatichhara
	21/2/3/9	Kathalchhara
	21/2/3/19	Jamirchhara
	21/2/3/27	Makarchhara
11—15	21/2/3/4	Purba Karamchhara
16—20	21/2/3/14	Manu
21—30	21/2/3/2	Nalkata
	21/2/3/5	Purba Masli
	21/2/3/6	Paschim Masli
	21/2/3/21	Chailengta
31+	21/2/3/15	Jarulchhara

*Excludes villages with no Scheduled Caste Population.

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

Ranges of Scheduled Tribe Population (Percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of Villages
1	2	3
0—5*	21/2/3	—
6—15	21/2/3/5	Purba Masli
	21/2/3/21	Chailengta
16—25	21/2/3/14	Manu
	21/2/3/15	Jarulchhara
26—35	21/2/3/6	Paschim Masli
	21/2/3/19	Jamirchhara
	21/2/3/30	Paschim Chhamanu
36—50	21/2/3/2	Nalkata
	21/2/3/7	Paschim Karamchhara
	21/2/3/9	Katalchhara
	21/2/3/18	Mainama
	21/2/3/20	Gainama
51+	21/2/3/1	Kanchanchhara
	21/2/3/3	Ultachhara
	21/2/3/4	Purba Karamchhara
	21/2/3/8	Karatichhara
51+	21/2/3/10	Demchhara
	21/2/3/11	Uttar Dhumachhara
	21/2/3/12	Dakshin Dhumachhara
	21/2/3/13	Longtarai R.F.
	21/2/3/16	Manu Chailengta R.F.
	21/2/3/17	Laichhara
	21/2/3/22	Ghagrachhara
	21/2/3/23	Durgachhara
	21/2/3/24	Sonapur
	21/2/3/25	Joychandrapara
	21/2/3/26	Sadhujanpara
	21/2/3/27	Makarchhara
	21/2/3/28	Uttar Longtarai
	21/2/3/29	Dakshin Longtarai
	21/2/3/31	Purba Chhamanu
	21/2/3/32	Manikpur
	21/2/3/33	Central Catchment R.F.
	21/2/3/34	Debchhara

*Excludes villages with no Scheduled Tribe population.

APPENDIX IV—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

District :—North Tripura

Development Block :—Kumarghat

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

Ranges of Scheduled Caste Population (Percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of Villages
1	2	3
0—5*	21/2/4/2	Rangauti
	21/2/4/4	Irani
	21/2/4/6	Tilagoan
	21/2/4/10	Srinathpur
	21/2/4/22	Gournagar
	21/2/4/23	Ichabpur
	21/2/4/24	Guldharpur
	21/2/4/28	Murtichhara
	21/2/4/29	Manu Vally
	21/2/4/31	Halaichhara
	21/2/4/39	Golakpur
	21/2/4/50	Dengdung
	21/2/4/59	Dakshin Unakuti R.F.
	21/2/4/60	Deo Reserve Forest
6—10	21/2/4/11	Hirachhara
	21/2/4/13	Pakhirbada
	21/2/4/16	Bhagabannagar
	21/2/4/17	Sonamukhi
	21/2/4/25	Srirampur
	21/2/4/32	Jarultali
	21/2/4/33	Chhantali
	21/2/4/41	Rajkandi
	21/2/4/42	Radhanagar
	21/2/4/43	Krishnanagar
	21/2/4/46	Ganganagar
	21/2/4/52	Masuli
	21/2/4/55	Pabiachhara
	21/2/4/61	Betchhara
11—15	21/2/4/5	Dehaliarkandi
	21/2/4/15	Debasthal
	21/2/4/34	Birchandranagar
	21/2/4/44	Fatikroy
	21/2/4/48	Paschim Ratachhara
	21/2/4/54	Purba Kanchanbari
16—20	21/2/4/9	Jubrajnagar
	21/2/4/20	Kalikura
	21/2/4/30	Rangrung
	21/2/4/35	Bilashpur
	21/2/4/37	Dhanbilash
	21/2/4/38	Fultali
	21/2/4/51	Laljuri
	21/2/4/58	Natingchhara
21—30	21/2/4/1	Latiapur
	21/2/4/7	Laxmipur
	21/2/4/19	Jalai
	21/2/4/21	Kamrangabari
	21/2/4/47	Purba Ratachhara
	21/2/4/53	Paschim Kanchanbari
	21/2/4/62	Dudhpur
31+	21/2/4/3	Khowrabil
	21/2/4/26	Chandipur
	21/2/4/27	Samrurpar
	21/2/4/36	Jagannathpur
	21/2/4/45	Gakulnagar
	21/2/4/56	Kumarghat
	21/2/4/57	Sonaimuri

*excludes Villages with no Scheduled Caste population.

APPENDEX—IV—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Total population by Ranges

District—North Tripura

Development Block :—Kumarghat

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

Range of Scheduled Tribe Population (Percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of Villages
1	2	3
0—5*	21/2/4/3	Khowrabil
	21/2/4/4	Irani
	21/2/4/6	Tilagaon
	21/2/4/10	Srinathpur
	21/2/4/13	Pakhirbada
	21/2/4/19	Jalai
	21/2/4/20	Kalikura
	21/2/4/23	Ichabpur
	21/2/4/25	Srirampur
	21/2/4/26	Chandipur
	21/2/4/27	Samrurpar
	21/2/4/32	Jarultali
	21/2/4/33	Chhantail
	21/2/4/44	Fatikroy
	21/2/4/45	Gokulnagar
	21/2/4/47	Purba Ratachhara
	21/2/4/53	Paschim Kanchanbari
	21/2/4/56	Kumarghat
	21/2/4/57	Sonaimuri
6—15	21/2/4/16	Bhagabannagar
	21/2/4/51	Laljuri
16—25	21/2/4/17	Sonamukhi
	21/2/4/31	Halaichhara
	21/2/4/42	Radhanagar
16—25	21/2/4/48	Paschim Ratachhara
	21/2/4/54	Purba Kanchanbari
	21/2/4/55	Pabiachhara
	21/2/4/58	Natingchhara
26—35	21/2/4/28	Murtichhara
	21/2/4/29	Manuvalley
	21/2/4/38	Fultali
36—50	21/2/4/15	Debasthal
	21/2/4/37	Dhanbilash
	21/2/4/46	Ganganagar
	21/2/4/61	Betchhara
51+	21/2/4/11	Hirachhara
	21/2/4/12	Deorachhara
	21/2/4/14	Uttar Unakuti R.F.
	21/2/4/18	Dhatuchhara
	21/2/4/30	Rangrung
	21/2/4/39	Golakpar
	21/2/4/40	Samruhala R.F.
	21/2/4/41	Rajkandi
	21/2/4/49	Saydachhara
	21/2/4/50	Dengdung
	21/2/4/59	Dakshin Unakuti R.F.
	21/2/4/60	Deo Reserve Forest

*excludes villages with no Scheduled Tribe population.

APPENDIX IV—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Total Population by ranges

District :—North Tripura

Development Block :—Salema

A—SCHEDULED CASTES

Ranges of Scheduled Castes Population (Percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of Villages
1	2	3
0—5*	21/2/5/1	Mohanpur
	21/2/5/4	Dakshin Bilashchhara
	21/2/5/18	Longtharai R.F.
	21/2/5/41	Simbuchak
	21/2/5/45	Bagmara
	21/2/5/46	Lalchhari
	21/2/5/52	Kulai
	21/2/5/53	Kamalchhari
	21/2/5/55	Kulai R.F.
	21/2/5/57	Kanchanpur
	21/2/5/59	Kathalbari
	21/2/5/60	Sikaribari
	21/2/5/65	Kulai R.F. (Ext.)
	21/2/5/69	Ganganagar
	21/2/5/78	Khowaipara
6—10	21/2/5/7	Noagoan
	21/2/5/28	Srirampur
	21/2/5/31	Halhali
	21/2/5/47	Balaram
	21/2/5/50	Paschim Nalichhara
	21/2/5/51	Purba Nalichhara
	21/2/5/54	Raipasa
	21/2/5/56	Jagannathpara
	21/2/5/61	Aliraipara
11—15	21/2/5/19	Jamthumbari
	21/2/5/29	Duraichhara
	21/2/5/33	Baraluthma
	21/2/5/34	Panbua
	21/2/5/35	Kataluthma
	21/2/5/37	Mendi
16—20	21/2/5/2	Ganganagar
	21/2/5/14	Barasurma
	21/2/5/25	Manik Bhandar
	21/2/5/27	Lambuchhara
	21/2/5/30	Apareshkar
	21/2/5/34	Nakful
	21/2/5/36	Abhanga
	21/2/5/38	Salema
21—30	21/2/5/9	Halhali
	21/2/5/15	Marachhara
	21/2/5/22	Mahabir
	21/2/5/28	Purba Daluchhara
	21/2/5/58	Ambasa
31 +	21/2/5/5	Bishnupur
	21/2/5/6	Mayachhari
	21/2/5/8	Harerkhola
	21/2/5/10	Panchashi
	21/2/5/11	Mathirmia
	21/2/5/12	Darang Tilla
	21/2/5/13	Kuchainala
	21/2/5/16	Chotasurma
	21/2/5/20	Chankap
	21/2/5/21	Debichhara
	21/2/5/23	Bamanchhara
	21/2/5/24	Chulubari
	21/2/5/26	Kalachhara
	21/2/5/39	Maharani
	21/2/5/40	Michhuria
	21/2/5/43	Debbari
	21/2/5/44	Kanchanchhara
	21/2/5/49	Paschim Daluchhara

*excludes villages with no Scheduled Caste Population.

APPENDIX—IV VILLAGE DIRECTORY

List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Total population by ranges

District :—North Tripura

Development Block—Salema

B—SCHEDULED TRIBES

Range of Scheduled Tribe Population (Percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of Villages
1	2	3
0—5*	21/2/5/7	Noagoan
	21/2/5/8	Harerkhola
	21/2/5/12	Darang Tilla
	21/2/5/14	Barasurma
	21/2/5/23	Bamanchhara
	21/2/5/25	Manik Bhandar
	21/2/5/26	Katalchhara
	21/2/5/31	Halhali
6—15	21/2/5/2	Ganganagar
	21/2/5/21	Debichhara
	21/2/5/24	Chulubari
	21/2/5/33	Baraluthma
	21/2/5/38	Salema
	21/2/5/39	Maharani
	21/2/5/57	Kanchanpur
	21/2/5/58	Ambasa
16—25	21/2/5/6	Mayachhari
	21/2/5/15	Marachhara
	21/2/5/16	Chota Surma
	21/2/5/20	Chankap
	21/2/5/32	Nakful
	21/2/5/43	Debbari
	21/2/5/44	Kanchanchhara
	21/2/5/56	Jagannathpara
26—35	21/2/5/22	Mahabir
	21/2/5/40	Michuria
	21/2/5/51	Purba Nalichhara
	21/2/5/52	Kulai
36—50	21/2/5/4	Dakshin Bilashchhara
	21/2/5/5	Bishnupur
	21/2/5/27	Lambuchhara
	21/2/5/29	Duraichhara
	21/2/5/30	Apareshkar
	21/2/5/35	Kataluthma
	21/2/5/36	Abhanga
	21/2/5/46	Lalchari
	21/2/5/48	Purba Daluchhara
	21/2/5/49	Paschim Daluchhara

Ranges of Scheduled Caste Population (Percentage)	Location Code No.	Name of Villages
1	2	3
51+	21/2/5/3	Uttar Bilashchhari
	21/2/5/17	Satrai
	21/2/5/18	Longtharai R.F.
	21/2/5/19	Jamthumbari
	21/2/5/28	Srirampur
	21/2/5/34	Panbua
	21/2/5/37	Mendi
	21/2/5/41	Simbuchak
	21/2/5/42	Latiachhara
	21/2/5/45	Bagmara
	21/2/5/47	Balaram
	21/2/5/50	Paschim Nalichhara
	21/2/5/53	Kamalachhari
	21/2/5/54	Raipasa
	21/2/5/55	Kulai R.F.
	21/2/5/59	Kathalbari
	21/2/5/60	Sikaribari
	21/2/5/61	Aliraipara
	21/2/5/62	Harimangalpara
	21/2/5/63	Gurudhanpara
	21/2/5/64	Baluchhara
	21/2/5/65	Kulai R.F. (Ext.)
	21/2/5/66	Ulemchhara
	21/2/5/67	Kamarmara
	21/2/5/68	Batabari
	21/2/5/69	Ganganagar
	21/2/5/70	Radharambari
	21/2/5/71	Pustaraibari
	21/2/5/72	Sardhinkapara
	21/2/5/73	Dangmapara
	21/2/5/74	Gangaprasadpara
	21/2/5/75	Sathbhaiyapara
	21/2/5/76	Siddhapara
	21/2/5/77	Khamupara
	21/2/5/78	Khowaipara
	21/2/5/79	Karnamanipara
	21/2/5/80	Lalchhara
	21/2/5/81	Tetaiya
	21/2/5/82	Chakmapara

*excludes villages with no Scheduled Tribe population.

SECTION—II : TOWN DIRECTORY

Explanatory note on the seven statements of the Town Directory alongwith the codes used in them.

The Town Directory contains various types of valuable informations including amenities available in the towns. The informations incorporated have been collected through Government Departments, local knowledgeable sources and from the Primary Census Abstract.

The details of the informations have been spelt out in a systematic way, which are being explained respectively, and in this respect it is worth mentioning here that, in presenting the data on amenities and other aspects, different codes have been used for want of space in tabular form.

Statement—I

This statement provides some basic data based on the Primary Census abstract and on civic administration status of town. It is evident from col. 2 of the statement that, the towns have been presented according to 1981 census population of the core town i.e. Dharmanagar falls under class—III, Kailasahar falls under class—IV and Kamalpur falls under class—VI. Under the same column in the right hand side within brackets N.A.C. has been written which denoted that all the three towns belong to Notified Area Committee. It is relevant to state that these Notified Area Committee's were constituted only in 1979. Location code under column 3 will help to locate the towns in the map, column 4 is for the name of C.D. Block within which the towns are. Columns 5 gives the area in sq. kms. Column 6 is meant for number of households in the town while columns 7 to 15 show the population and growth rate of the towns at different censuses. Density of population in 1981 census has been shown per sq. km. under column 16 while columns 17 to 19 give the sex ratio for last three decades 1961-1981.

Statement—II

This statement gives informations regarding physical aspects such as rainfall and temperature, maximum and minimum of the towns alongwith their actual location in the District and State.

In coloumn 3 of this statement rainfall has been shown in mm. The figures under columns 4 and 5 for maximum and minimum temperature are based on the District Census Handbook 1971 for all the towns excepting Kamalpur which has been collected from the local Notified Area Committee. Columns 6 to 12 are designed to locate the town in the District as well as in the state. It may be mentioned here that there is no railway link in between the town and Dharmanagar only has a railway station in the District as well in the state. Therefore, Dharmanagar has been shown under column 10 which is the only railway link established so far with rest of India. There is no navigable river/canal within 10 kms. of any of the towns.

Statement—III

This statement represents the receipt and expenditure statement not only in respect of statutory body but also in respect of non-statutory body of towns, if they have maintained separate budgets and accounts of their own pertaining to the towns. In case of the towns of this District the Notified Area Committee have got no headwise budget of their own with the only exception of Dharmanagar which received an amount as mentioned under column 6, as Government grant and utilised the same fully, as shown under column 17, without having any headwise distribution of the amount spent.

Statement—IV

This statement shows the type and extent of civic and other amenities available in the towns of the District. In col. 4 population has been shown as per 1981 census alongwith Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in column 5 which helps to know the size of popultion of the weaker section of the community in the town. Road length in kms. has been shown in column 6 and the codes used thereunder are KR for kuecha road and PR for pucca road. There is no well sewerage system in any of the towns. Mostly the wastes of the households are mixed with the soil through natural process while the code OSD denotes open surface drains. Columns 8, 9 and 10 show the types and Nos. of latrine as are in existence in each town. Under column 11 the abbreviation used is ST and it stands for septic tank latrine. Amenity of water supply

has been shown in columns 12 and 13. The code used under column 12 is 'T' and it stands for Tap water while the codes 'OHT' and 'BWP' under column 13 stand for over head tank and Borewell pumping system respectively. There are fire fighting service in all the towns. Informations regarding electrification facility alongwith number of connections are detailed in columns 15 to 19.

Statement—IV—A

This is a new statement introduced in 1981 census for incorporating informations on civic and other amenities in Notified or recognised slums of Class—I and Class—II towns only. As there is no class—I and class—II town with slum area in the District this statement could not be utilised.

Statement—V

This statement gives informations regarding medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities available in each of the town. Data for this table relates to 1979. This statement has 20(twenty) columns out of which column Nos. 4 & 5 give information relates to medical facilities whereas informations regarding educational facilities are there in columns 6 to 16 and available facilities regarding recreational and cultural are incorporated in column Nos. 17 to 20. The codes used in this connection under each of the columns are as follows :

Under col. 4 abbreviation 'H' stands for Hospital, 'D' stands for Dispensary 'FC' stands for Family Planning Centre and D(A-1) stands for Ayurvedic Dispensary.

Col. 6 of the statement gives information regarding availability of college education of degree level and above, in the towns. The codes used here are 'AC' for college with Arts and Commerce only and 'AS' for college with Arts and Science only.

There is no medical college in the district as also in the state. The name of the place mentioned under col. 7 is in the neighbouring state of Assam. Though there is no engineering college and polytechnic institute in the district there is one engineering college and one polytechnic institute in the state capital Agartala, which has been shown in cols. 8 & 9 alongwith distance from the towns.

The codes used under col. 10 are sh. type for shortthand & typewriting and 'O' for others and this others in case of Kailasahar is meant for Industrial Training Institute.

The actual number of different types of school facilities available in the towns have been shown under cols. 11 to 15 and the number of available recreational and cultural facilities of various types are evident from cols. 16 to 19.

The abbreviation used under col. 20 are 'PL' 'RR' which stand Public Library and Reading Room respectively.

Statement—VI

This statement incorporates informations regarding Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking in the towns. An idea of the import and export of three most important commodities alongwith important commodities manufactured in the towns may be obtained. Besides this, informations in respect of total number of Banks in the towns, number of Agricultural Credit Societies and number of Non-agricultural Credit Societies are also available in between the cols. 12 to 14. This statement is self explanatory and no abbreviation has been used in it.

1981 CENSUS-TOWN DIRECTORY
STATEMENT—I

Status and Growth History

District : North Tripura

Sl.No.	Class, name and civic administration status of Town	Location Code No.	Name of the C.D. Block	Area in (sq. km.)	Number of Houses including houseless holds	Number of Households including houseless holds (in 1981 Census)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	III Dharmanagar (N.A.C)	21/2/I	Panisagar	7.77	3,928	
2.	IV Kailasahar (N.A.C.)	21/2/II	Kumarghat	6.19	2,664	
3.	VI Kamalpur (N.A.C)	21/2/III	Salema	2.41	750	

Population and growth rate of the Town at the Census of									Density	Sex Ratio		
1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1981 Census	1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,240	16,858	20,806 (23.42)	2678	911	923	943
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,575	10,602 (23.64)	12,938 (22.03)	2090	855	902	957
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,688	1530	...	...	914

1981 CENSUS-TOWN DIRECTORY
STATEMENT—II

Physical Aspects and location of Town, 1979

District : North Tripura

Sl.No.	Class and name of Town	Physical aspects		
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)	
			Maximum	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5
1.	III DHARMANAGAR	*1672.3	**37.6°	**4.2°
2.	IV KAILASAHAR	*1632.3	**37.16°	**4.2°
3.	VI KAMALPUR	*1555.3	+39°	+7°

Name of and road distance (in kms) from						
State H. Qs.	District H. Qs	Sub-divisional H.Qs.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus route	Navigable river/ canal (if within 10 kms)
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agartala (201)	Kailasahar (25)	Dharmanagar	Agartala (201)	Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar	...
Agartala (171)	Kailasahar	Kailasahar	Agartala (171)	Dharmanagar (25)	Kailasahar	...
Agartala (128)	Kailasahar (109)	Kamalpur	Agartala (128)	Dharmanagar (150)	Kamalpur	...

* Source : Deptt. of Agriculture, Govt. of Tripura

** The temperature figures for Dharmanagar & Kailasahar towns relate to the nearest town Agartala-Source 1971 DCH

+S.D.O's office, Kamalpur, Govt. of Tripura.

1981 CENSUS-TOWN DIRECTORY
STATEMENT—III

Municipal Finance, 1978-1979

District : North Tripura

Sl.No.	Class and name of Town	Civic administration status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs. .00)		
			Receipt through taxes etc.	Revenue derived from municipal propertion and power apart from taxation	Government Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	III DHARMANAGAR	N.A.C.	N.A.	...	823
2.	IV KAILASAHAR	N.A.C.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	VI KAMALPUR	N.A.C.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Loan	Advance	Other sources (Specify)	Total receipt	Expenditure (in Rs. '00) General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniance	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	823	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	823
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. :—No separate budgets and accounts of these notified area Committee. Hence the receipt and expenditure is not available for these two Notified areas.

1981 CENSUS-TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT—IV

Civic and Other amenities, 1979

District : North Tripura

Sl.No.	Class & Name of Town	Civic and administration status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road length (in km)	System of sewarage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	III DHARMANAGAR	N.A.C.	20,806	S.C.(760) S.T.(182)	KR 12 PR 20	OSD (Katcha)
2.	IV KAILASAHAR	N.A.C.	12,938	S.C.(1209) S.T.(290)	KR 7.20 PR 5.80	OSD(Katcha)
3.	VI KAMALPUR	N.A.C.	3,688	S.C.(194) S.T.(158)	KR 3 PR 3	OSD(Katcha)

No. of latrines			Method of disposal of night soil	Protected water supply		Firefighting Service	Electrification (No. of connections)				
Water borne	Service	Others		Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (Points)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
114	1	2000	ST, Pit System	T	OHT (100,000)	Yes.	1354	88	700	500	...
82	...	800	ST, Pit system	T	OHT (100,000)	Yes.	573	8	214	350	...
30	...	502	ST, Pit system	T	BMP	Yes.	150	5	100	60	...

* In case this service is not available in the town, mentioned the name of the nearest place if in the same district or the name of the nearest district if in the same state or other state where available alongwith distance from the town.

1981 CENSUS-TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT—IV A

Civic and other amenities in Notified Slums, 1979

District : North Tripura

Sl. No.	*Class and name of Town	Name of slum	Area of Slum	Population of slum	Paved Road (in kms)	System of sewarage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electrification (No. of connections)		
Water borne	Private Service	Others	Community			Domestic	Road lighting (Points)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

No Notified Slums area in North Tripura District

* For Class I & Class II Towns only

1981 CENSUS-TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT—V

Medical, Education, Recreational and Cultural facilities, 1979

District : North Tripura

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Population	Medical facilities*		
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/TB Clinics etc.	Beds in Medical Institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/Commercie Colleges (Ofdegree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	III Dharmanagar	20,806	H,FC,D(A-I)	60	AC
2.	IV Kailasahar	12,938	H,D,FC	50	AS
3.	VI Kamalpur	3,688	H	30	Kailasahar (109 kms).

E	D	U	C	A	T	I	O	N	A	L
Medical College	Engineering College		Polytechnics	Recognised short-hand/Typewriting/ Vocational Training Institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/P.U. C/(Pre-University College)/Junior College level		Secondary/ Matriculation		Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	
7	8		9	10	11		12		13	
Silchar, Assam (120 kms)	Agartala (187 kms)		Agartala (212 kms)	Sh. Type (2)	4		2		2	
Silchar, Assam (145 kms)	Agartala (165 kms)		Agartala (180 kms)	0(1)	3		1		1	
Silchar, Assam (270 kms)	Agartala (115 kms)		Agartala (140 kms)	Ambassa (32 kms)	1		1		1	

FACILITIES						
Primary Schools	Adult literacy Classes/Centres/ Others (specify)	Working Womens Hostels with No. of seats	Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
			Stadia	Cinema	Auditoria/Drama/ Community halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	6	...	...	2	...	PL-1, RR-1.
6	1	...	...	1	1	PL-1, RR-1.
2	Ambasa (32 kms.)	...	...	...	...	PL-1, RR-2.

* If a medical or educational facilities is not available in the town, mentioned the name of the nearest place if in the same district or the name of the nearest district, if in the same state or other state and its distance from the town where facilities available

1981 CENSUS-TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT—VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1979

District : North Tripura

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of three most important commodities imported			Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	4	4	5	6	7	8
1.	III Dharmanagar	Rice	Pulses	Sugar	Jute	Vegetables	Banana, Pine-apple
2.	IV Kailasahar	Sugar	Salt	Kerosine	Wooden furniture	...	...
3.	VI Kamalpur	Pulses	Potato	...	Potato	Groundnut	Mustard seed

Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of agricultural Credit Societies	Number of non-agricultural credit Societies
1st	2nd	3rd			
9	10	11	12	13	14
Steel Almirah, Bucket	Bidi, Trunk, etc.	Bakery goods, spun piller (Electric post)	5	1	1
Wooden Furniture	Various sweets	Leather Footwear	3	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...

PART—B : PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Explanatory Notes to Primary Census Abstract.

Basic and important statistics revealed by 1981 Census in respect of villages in rural areas and Town/ Wards in urban areas have been presented under 20 columns of Primary Census Abstract.

The Primary Census Abstract gives the area in km 1 number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population by sex, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by sex, literates by sex, the working population classified into two categories namely main workers and marginal workers. The main workers again have been divided into four main broad groups i. e. Cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers. Concepts and definition in regard to the above categories have been elucidated in the earlier chapter.

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Sl. No.	State/District Sub-division/ Development Block/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban/	Area in Sq. Km.	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of House-hold	Total population (including Institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	North Tripura District	Total	3872.0	100,037	101,476	541,248	279,838	261,410	65,664	33,985	31,679
		Rural	3855.6	92,844	94,134	503,816	260,595	243,221	63,501	32,875	30,626
		Urban	16.4	7,193	7,342	37,432	19,243	18,189	2,163	1,110	1,053
	Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	16.02	41,453	42,282	229,483	119,422	110,061	17,896	9,287	8,609
		Rural	1594.8	37,637	38,354	208,677	108,716	99,961	17,136	8,893	8,243
		Urban	7.8	3,816	3,928	20,806	10,706	10,100	760	394	366
	Dharmanagar Town	Urban	77.7	3,816	3,928	20,806	10,706	10,100	760	394	366
1.	Kanchanpur Development Block	Rural	1158.8	13,797	14,044	77,149	40,188	36,961	3,698	1,920	1,778
2.	Panisagar Development Block	Rural	436.0	23,840	24,310	131,528	68,528	63,000	13,438	6,973	6,465
	Kailashahar Sub-division	Total	1345.8	36,065	36,554	190,787	98,330	92,457	22,597	11,749	10,848
		Rural	1339.6	33,438	33,890	177,849	91,720	86,129	21,388	11,135	10,253
		Urban	6.2	2,627	2,664	12,938	6,610	6,328	1,209	614	595
	Kailahsahar Town	Urban	6.19	2,627	2,664	12,938	6,610	6,328	1,209	614	595
3.	Chowmanu Development Block	Rural	840.8	11,794	11,901	63,298	32,903	30,395	4,768	2,502	2,266
4.	Kumarghat Development Block	Rural	498.8	21,644	21,989	114,551	58,817	55,734	16,620	8,633	7,987
	Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	932.9	22,519	22,640	120,978	62,086	58,892	25,171	12,949	12,222
		Rural	930.5	21,769	21,890	117,290	60,159	57,131	24,977	12,847	12,130
		Urban	2.4	750	750	3,688	1,927	1,761	194	102	92
	Kamalpur Town	Urban	2.41	750	750	3,688	1,927	1,761	194	102	92
5.	Salema Development Block	Rural	930.5	21,769	21,890	117,290	60,159	57,131	24,977	12,847	12,130

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Tribes			Literates			Total main workers (I-IX			Cultivators		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
147,884	76,090	71,794	227,133	142,090	85,043	163,880	141,952	21,928	80,158	70,597	9,579
147,254	75,687	71,567	199,355	126,930	72,425	154,133	133,346	20,787	79,478	69,913	9,565
630	403	227	27,778	15,160	12,618	9,747	8,066	1,141	680	666	14
48,692	25,069	23,623	105,896	65,598	40,298	70,757	61,282	9,475	34,091	29,316	4,775
48,510	24,957	23,553	90,051	57,022	33,029	65,420	36,500	8,920	33,760	28,987	4,773
182	112	70	15,845	8,576	7,269	5,337	4,782	555	331	329	2
182	112	70	15,845	8,576	7,269	5,337	4,782	555	331	329	2
42,591	21,837	20,754	25,455	17,145	8,310	27,510	21,884	5,626	19,089	14,777	4,312
5,919	3,120	2,799	64,596	39,877	24,719	37,910	34,616	3,294	14,671	14,210	463
59,729	30,813	28,916	72,786	46,185	26,601	57,899	50,480	7,419	29,594	26,860	2,731
59,439	30,622	28,817	63,465	41,076	22,389	54,440	47,517	6,923	29,355	26,632	2,721
290	191	99	9,321	5,109	4,212	3,459	2,963	496	239	228	11
290	191	99	9,321	5,109	4,212	3,459	2,963	496	239	228	14
41,349	21,372	19,977	16,629	11,664	4,965	20,977	17,706	3,271	13,364	11,495	1,869
18,090	9,250	8,840	46,836	29,412	17,424	33,463	29,811	3,652	15,991	15,137	854
39,463	20,208	19,255	48,451	30,307	18,144	35,224	30,190	5,034	16,473	14,403	2,070
39,305	20,108	19,197	45,839	28,832	17,007	34,273	29,329	4,944	16,363	14,294	2,069
158	100	58	2,612	1,475	1,137	951	861	90	110	109	1
158	100	58	2,612	1,475	1,137	951	861	90	110	109	1
39,305	20,108	19,197	45,839	28,832	17,007	34,273	29,329	4,944	16,363	14,294	2,069

Sl. No.	State/District/Sub-division/ Development Block/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	MAIN WORKERS					
			Agricultural labourers			Household Industry, manufacturing, processing Servicing, and repairs (V)(a)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29	30
	North Tripura District	Total	32,827	28,136	4,691	1,558	1,040	548
		Rural	32,433	27,765	4,668	1,486	961	525
		Urban	394	371	23	102	79	23
	Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	10,960	9,699	1,261	745	484	261
		Rural	10,821	9,577	1,244	683	434	249
		Urban	139	122	17	62	50	12
	Dharmanagar Town	Urban	139	122	17	62	50	12
1.	Kanchanpur Development Block	Rural	3,575	2,895	680	184	107	77
2.	Panisagar Development Block	Rural	7,246	6,682	564	499	327	172
	Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	12,093	10,171	1,922	531	330	201
		Rural	11,934	10,018	1,916	507	315	192
		Urban	159	153	6	24	15	9
	Kailasahar Town	Urban	159	153	6	24	15	9
3.	Chowmanu Development Block	Rural	4,844	3,744	1,100	134	113	21
4.	Kumarghat Development Block	Rural	7,090	6,274	816	373	202	171
	Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	9,774	8,266	1,508	312	226	86
		Rural	9,678	8,170	1,508	296	212	84
		Urban	96	96	...	16	14	2
	Kamalpur	Urban	96	96	...	16	14	2
5.	Salema Development Block	Rural	9,678	8,170	1,508	296	212	84

Other workers (III,IV,V(b) & VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
49,307	42,197	7,110	13,150	3,787	9,363	364,218	134,099	230,119
40,736	34,707	6,029	12,889	3,618	9,271	336,794	123,631	213,163
8,571	7,490	1,081	261	169	92	27,424	10,468	16,956
24,961	21,783	3,178	4,096	1,662	2,434	154,630	56,478	98,152
20,156	17,502	2,654	3,871	1,522	2,349	139,386	50,694	88,692
4,805	4,281	524	225	140	85	15,244	5,784	9,460
4,805	4,281	524	225	140	85	15,244	5,784	9,460
4,662	4,105	557	1,598	259	1,339	48,041	18,045	29,996
15,494	13,397	2,097	2,273	1,263	1,010	91,345	32,649	58,696
15,681	13,119	2,562	5,716	1,008	4,708	127,172	46,842	80,330
12,644	10,552	2,092	5,695	992	4,703	117,714	43,211	74,503
3,037	2,567	470	21	16	5	9,458	3,631	5,827
3,037	2,567	470	21	16	5	9,458	3,631	5,827
2,635	2,354	281	3,158	263	2,895	39,163	14,934	24,229
10,009	8,198	1,811	2,537	729	1,808	78,551	28,277	50,274
8,665	7,295	1,370	3,338	1,117	2,221	82,416	30,779	51,637
7,936	6,653	1,283	3,323	1,104	2,219	79,694	29,726	49,968
729	642	87	15	13	2	2,722	1,053	1,669
729	642	87	15	13	2	2,722	1,053	1,669
7,936	6,653	1,283	3,323	1,104	2,219	79,694	29,726	49,968

KANCHANPUR—21/2/1/-

VILLAGE PRIMARY

Location Code Number	Name of Village/ Town/ Ward	Area of village in hectares	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Schedule Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21/2/1/1	Rahum Chhara	774.18	170	170	803	404	399	5	5	376	382
21/2/1/2	Damchhara	513.74	379	392	1922	993	929	71	70	208	218
21/2/1/3	Narendranagar	639.01	43	43	214	112	102	...	1	98	90
21/2/1/4	Kacharichhara	1386.23	101	101	521	281	240	...	...	281	240
21/2/1/5	Damchhara R.F.	6024.49	177	177	911	496	415	...	...	484	407
21/2/1/6	Piplachhara	2215.95	153	153	771	384	387	...	266	266	278
21/2/1/7	Bangsul	1095.07	76	90	433	222	211	...	...	213	202
21/2/1/8	Jayantipara	498.64	7	7	40	16	24	...	...	16	24
21/2/1/9	Ujan Machmara R.F.	10901.71	709	725	3734	1928	1806	286	264	692	644
21/2/1/10	Laljuri	642.82	440	447	2441	1248	1193	15	11	398	429
21/2/1/11	Sibnagar	542.62	244	244	1224	619	605	48	57	227	216
21/2/1/12	Jamaraipara	1811.97	90	90	499	258	241	...	...	258	241
21/2/1/13	Khedachhara	1729.38	322	323	1731	906	825	2	...	822	801
21/2/1/14	Kalagang	1011.23	103	103	617	308	309	...	...	304	309
51/2/1/15	Central Catchment R.F.	790.10	105	106	608	332	276	...	...	311	276
21/2/1/16	Sabual	1492.63	113	114	646	337	309	...	...	319	309
21/2/1/17	Sailo	1465.46	51	51	252	118	134	...	...	118	134
21/2/1/18	Simblong	2293.04	67	67	417	230	187	...	...	214	187
21/2/1/19	Bhangmun	2263.31	112	119	680	358	322	...	...	332	318
21/2/1/20	Tlakchi	1944.56	19	21	122	67	55	...	...	62	55
21/2/1/21	Purba Manpai	1158.82	55	55	321	174	147	...	...	174	147
21/2/1/22	Paschim Manpai	1838.80	150	150	903	478	425	...	...	456	425
21/2/1/23	Belianchief	2610.05	173	174	1024	503	521	...	...	498	517
21/2/1/24	Banglabari	856.26	22	22	113	56	57	...	...	56	57
21/2/1/25	Paschim Tlangsanbari	1732.41	73	73	454	259	195	...	...	225	195
21/2/1/26	Central Catchment R.F.	19130.79	989	990	5661	2883	2778	5	6	2445	2364
21/2/1/27	Gachirampara	2404.87	245	253	1464	781	683	...	...	565	481
21/2/1/28	Lambachhara	772.43	23	23	117	63	54	...	...	63	54
21/2/1/29	Kalapania	974.00	234	235	1466	769	697	...	...	768	697
	TOTAL :		5445	5518	30109	15583	14526	432	141	11238	10697

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literates		MAIN WORKERS										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]		Other Workers [III,IV,V(b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
129	30	237	162	191	143	...	...	...	3	46	16	...	...	167	237
631	331	525	179	158	94	33	26	5	9	329	50	36	32	432	718
61	24	69	32	65	30	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	43	70
97	19	160	122	159	122	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	9	118	109
238	94	306	67	300	66	3	1	...	...	3	...	1	34	189	314
108	25	271	211	268	211	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	4	108	172
27	2	139	105	132	103	4	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	83	106
1	...	12	7	11	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
898	344	1047	210	560	65	403	138	4	...	80	7	25	15	856	1581
506	228	698	88	502	37	160	50	...	...	36	1	...	...	550	1105
299	113	336	35	230	30	97	2	1	...	8	3	...	9	283	561
99	17	103	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	241
295	62	479	193	370	162	54	30	1	...	54	1	23	202	404	430
87	16	169	167	161	166	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	139	142
132	67	198	140	161	135	...	...	...	...	37	5	...	...	134	136
186	92	176	96	142	91	...	...	1	...	33	5	...	...	161	213
2	...	71	21	71	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	46	112
69	28	131	85	111	83	...	...	...	...	20	2	...	...	99	102
211	170	207	141	142	117	...	...	5	...	60	24	...	...	151	181
54	30	36	16	28	15	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	31	39
132	100	81	38	72	36	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	93	109
309	232	238	97	186	90	...	...	...	...	52	7	...	...	240	328
260	217	238	184	191	170	1	...	3	1	43	13	11	32	254	305
32	22	29	16	28	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	17	25	24
														...	...
108	99	139	98	130	96	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	120	97
821	242	1681	375	1366	317	196	49	3	...	116	9	2	66	1200	2337
318	87	407	44	360	37	38	6	...	...	9	1	2	190	372	449
...	...	31	34	31	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	19
312	125	412	306	400	279	1	1	...	22	11	4	...	42	357	349
6422	2816	8626	3269	6629	2771	993	306	23	36	981	156	111	654	6846	10603

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21/2/1/30	Sunitipur	1202.96			E		X		T		I
21/2/1/31	Ramprasai Para	830.99	38	38	215	121	94	...	...	121	94
21/2/1/32	Tuichhama	1879.30	434	458	2392	1202	1190	18	13	1061	1047
21/2/1/33	Taiyangpara	1135.81	67	67	365	179	186	...	...	179	186
21/2/1/34	Dasmanipara	1384.69	70	70	368	174	194	...	...	174	194
21/2/1/35	Kamarmara	683.36	81	81	414	209	205	10	6	195	196
21/2/1/36	Dasda Laxmipur	1730.16	1064	1091	5928	3153	2776	193	190	832	773
21/2/1/37	Satnala	2384.55	868	874	4984	2495	2489	147	153	969	987
21/2/1/38	Manuchailengta R.F.	5030.57	216	225	1236	611	625	...	...	589	600
21/2/1/39	Chandipur	1322.85	96	96	544	275	269	...	...	275	269
21/2/1/40	Kanchanchhara	1562.85	287	289	1422	754	668	...	...	409	350
21/2/1/41	Kanchanpur	1187.62	1150	1184	6234	3307	2927	314	288	655	570
21/2/1/42	Santipur	288.55	178	179	945	503	442	128	120	48	41
21/2/1/43	Birchandranagar	2215.50	52	54	310	156	154	...	...	78	64
21/2/1/44	Nabinchhara	1044.28	128	141	770	419	351	32	28	351	322
21/2/1/45	Laksh man chhara	1239.38	200	220	1422	947	475	14	2	428	389
21/2/1/46	Purba Andharchhara	1211.12	123	124	606	312	294	23	18	251	236
21/2/1/47	Paschim Andharchhara	2255.33	226	226	1323	686	637	2	1	682	636
21/2/1/48	Pencharthal	986.58	560	578	3084	1648	1436	177	144	456	427
21/2/1/49	Karaichhara	645.81	103	104	620	329	291	...	...	149	107
21/2/1/50	Baghaichhara	890.16	125	125	659	344	315	29	25	166	156
21/2/1/51	Nalkata	889.82	348	350	2086	1055	1031	10	9	479	468
21/2/1/42	Dhanichhara	747.45	551	554	3390	1743	1647	249	241	621	610
21/2/1/53	Uttar Machmara	1229.01	688	698	3918	2041	1877	76	69	465	423
21/2/1/54	Dewanbari	1657.34	186	187	979	508	471	43	36	216	213
21/2/1/55	Dakshin Machmara	1182.95	297	297	1603	807	796	22	20	236	215
2p/2/1/56	Rabiraipara	1357.76	57	57	327	164	163	...	...	163	163
21/2/ 1/57	Deo Reserve Forest	6189.12	159	159	896	464	432	1	1	351	321
	GRAND TOTAL	115880.44	13797	14044	77149	40188	36961	1920	1778	21837	20754

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	N		C	T											
9	2	59	1	59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	93
370	135	679	204	542	161	90	35	1	1	46	7	...	1	523	985
12	2	115	39	98	26	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	147
33	...	118	48	118	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	56	108
134	32	117	21	101	7	15	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	92	184
1690	988	1546	187	858	137	294	27	11	5	383	18	72	135	1534	2454
1030	537	1303	116	974	46	252	62	11	6	66	2	15	143	1177	2230
128	27	373	252	336	234	31	18	...	...	6	...	...	76	238	297
14	...	164	3	164	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	54	109	212
266	153	441	220	264	189	25	8	...	1	152	22	2	1	311	447
1932	1131	1739	121	720	31	269	7	13	...	737	83	2	3	1566	2803
304	211	256	28	139	...	37	8	8	1	72	19	19	40	228	374
37	20	82	10	82	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	74	143
118	14	236	60	186	55	12	5	...	...	38	...	...	3	183	288
236	60	700	97	208	89	19	4	...	...	473	4	2	...	245	378
71	21	177	6	175	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	135	275
218	47	381	281	357	260	15	18	...	...	9	3	...	5	305	351
813	442	923	87	430	32	157	10	4	2	332	43	6	4	719	1345
99	35	177	25	162	23	6	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	152	266
181	76	179	13	131	...	25	...	5	10	18	3	...	...	165	203
503	225	511	73	418	49	34	3	4	2	55	19	...	7	544	951
817	516	936	194	307	21	234	64	8	3	387	106	16	16	791	1437
1009	543	1012	144	525	52	222	41	19	10	246	41	2	66	1027	1667
181	57	285	47	221	27	59	20	...	...	5	...	8	74	215	350
273	133	405	62	300	27	54	6	...	...	51	29	2	4	400	730
39	6	101	...	96	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	63	163
206	81	243	18	177	11	32	6	...	...	34	1	...	1	221	413
17145	8310	21884	5626	14777	4312	2895	680	107	77	4105	557	259	1339	18045	29996

PANISAGAR—21/2/2

VILLAGE PRIMARY

Location Code Number	Name of Village/ Town/Ward	Area of village in hectares	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Huose-holds	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21/2/2/1	Satsangam	447.52	461	476	2288	1198	1090	472	468	93	75
21/2/2/ 2	Ranibari	765.89	176	176	808	432	376	33	21	86	70
21/2/2/ 3	Brajendranagar	597.30	387	396	1932	1007	925	248	228	39	26
21/2/2/ 4	Sarala	524.51	198	198	986	502	484	80	84	18	20
21/2/2/ 5	Piarachhara	500.26	213	213	1034	535	499	49	46	81	84
21/2/2/ 6	Kurti	1209.49	1071	1077	6678	3452	3226	408	388	32	23
21/2/2/ 7	Kadamtala	736.99	1009	1021	5748	2977	2771	353	343	5	1
21/2/2/ 8	Saraspur	1017.64	797	803	4439	2247	2192	325	306	24	10
21/2/2/ 9	Maheshpur	366.57	323	430	1621	813	808	117	115	8	11
21/2/2/10	Bishnupur	588.17	473	474	2647	1361	1286	134	124	...	...
21/2/2/11	Ichailalchhara	606.97	387	387	2261	1146	1115	303	260	12	23
21/2/2/12	Pratyekrai	1001.09	880	888	5031	2593	2438	330	306	...	...
21/2/2/13	Churaibari	1392.74	1170	1182	6604	3373	3231	171	157	10	3
21/2/2/14	Laxminagar	1030.27	405	406	2190	1102	1088	23	28	83	82
21/2/2/15	Chandpur	938.60	128	128	606	322	284	79	86	101	72
21/2/2/16	Sanichhara	1007.92	407	411	2164	1085	1079	13	11	64	54
21/2/2/17	Bagbasa	1650.23	343	343	1736	916	820	34	32	352	319
21/2/2/18	Ganganagar	1222.22	752	752	3867	2033	1834	252	225	80	78
21/2/2/19	Kameswar	679.82	1023	1050	5597	2903	2694	234	207	11	10
21/2/2/20	Hurua	1277.65	1322	1335	7276	3694	3582	534	517	...	
21/2/2/21	Bhagyapur	367.91	370	385	2073	1057	1016	154	163	...	...
21/2/2/22	Ragna	541.87	382	388	2087	1061	1026	63	66	...	...
21/2/2/23	Baruakandi	1284.62	1394	1424	7662	3927	3735	519	467	1	...
21/2/2/24	Dewanpasa	882.98	854	877	4668	2356	2312	135	136	4	3
21/2/2/25	Balidhum	1737.86	156	156	760	408	352	55	49	338	284
21/2/2/26	Paschim Halfong	603.19	278	279	1328	673	655	308	304	96	96
21/2/2/27	Purba Halfong	442.33	281	283	1418	706	712	5	7	2	4
21/2/2/28	Radhapur	406.41	374	387	2082	1081	1001	3	1	...	...
21/2/2/29	Dhupirband	636.89	581	591	3457	1795	1662	47	44	...	...
21/2/2/30	Uptakhali	732.41	505	522	3033	1638	1395	137	127	1	3
21/2/2/31	Jubarajnagar	626.69	392	397	2391	1219	1172	157	138	...	...
21/2/2/32	Rajnagar	1211.84	611	614	3046	1527	1519	120	108	237	238
21/2/2/33	Paschim Tilthai	1365.21	179	184	874	426	448	...	...	120	126
21/2/2/34	Purba Tilthai	980.34	560	561	2848	1485	1363	8	5	92	79
21/2/2/35	Deochhara	527.73	570	580	2944	1545	1399	107	73	59	55
21/2/2/36	Ramnagar	262.54	275	293	1450	737	713	197	189	6	2
21/2/2/37	Uttar Padmabil	1161.20	609	625	3514	1780	1734	125	125	34	36
21/2/2/38	Indurail	2671.88	110	127	627	324	303	19	25	270	250
21/2/2/39	Dakshin Padmabil	629.93	331	331	1743	923	820	37	31	62	48
21/2/2/40	Roa	1209.12	618	630	3429	1790	1639	83	77	69	52
21/2/2/41	Bilthai	650.47	272	272	1510	810	700	12	10	...	...
21/2/2/42	Panisagar	1854.31	1356	1374	8449	5176	3273	200	90	334	257
21/2/2/43	Jalebasa	739.54	545	560	2991	1540	1451	282	270	47	46
21/2/2/44	Pekuchhara	903.26	312	324	1631	853	778	8	8	249	259
21/2/2/45	Juri R. F.	3603.87	E		X	X			T		
	GRAND TOTAL :	43596.25	23840	24310	131528	68528	63000	6973	6465	3120	2799

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literates		MAIN WORKERS										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]		Other Workers [III,IV,V(b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
633	315	642	205	229	20	174	18	4	2	235	165	5	...	551	885
148	24	241	170	13	4	64	18	1	...	163	148	3	2	188	204
499	281	532	47	193	1	297	43	1	...	41	3	26	1	449	877
193	118	247	44	128	1	77	2	7	1	35	40	4	1	251	439
214	70	239	161	17	...	1	...	...	...	221	161	42	6	254	332
1556	730	1588	42	937	7	436	12	1	2	214	21	219	31	1645	3153
1677	1024	1332	43	556	3	247	...	27	5	502	35	134	43	1511	2685
1456	1030	1122	39	727	4	170	5	17	8	208	22	53	92	1072	2061
289	115	428	226	158	...	5	...	...	...	265	226	2	2	383	580
672	429	721	25	469	1	141	7	9	9	102	8	2	...	638	1261
611	394	652	59	343	3	156	2	8	...	145	54	...	...	494	1056
1751	1143	1224	81	834	32	135	11	29	23	226	15	81	16	1288	2341
1427	760	1657	61	494	3	350	3	25	3	788	52	14	14	1702	3156
697	455	525	37	240	5	126	7	9	14	150	11	38	218	539	833
166	65	196	31	48	2	38	12	1	1	109	16	2	64	124	189
697	438	545	20	216	5	171	7	5	...	153	8	3	...	537	1059
528	329	471	140	187	34	78	81	...	3	206	22	...	...	445	680
1128	677	1107	249	376	16	94	10	9	11	628	212	29	118	897	1467
1897	1435	1348	101	329	4	70	...	27	24	922	73	50	37	1505	2556
2311	1675	1876	80	660	12	535	27	14	14	667	27	15	47	1803	3455
550	375	499	22	207	...	161	1	1	5	130	16	12	1	546	993
717	581	531	30	402	11	71	7	1	4	57	8	7	4	523	992
2406	1787	1847	123	453	3	302	8	6	4	1086	108	64	14	2016	3598
1568	1279	1108	82	218	1	114	7	8	3	768	71	18	37	1230	2193
197	92	218	9	111	...	93	5	...	...	14	4	1	15	189	328
225	80	297	237	22	...	20	2	...	...	255	235	2	1	374	417
436	301	359	21	172	6	42	2	5	...	140	13	4	...	343	691
802	562	540	26	149	...	34	...	14	4	343	22	24	6	517	969
1055	713	831	30	334	4	111	...	10	...	376	26	108	11	856	1621
1014	750	793	24	321	2	132	3	5	4	335	15	40	12	805	1359
626	340	563	9	397	2	113	...	...	...	53	7	...	40	656	1123
905	522	837	136	365	27	252	81	3	5	217	23	4	7	686	1376
101	46	270	35	171	13	96	21	...	...	3	1	1	1	155	412
873	550	726	19	454	5	168	6	16	3	88	5	31	5	728	1339
941	628	787	103	300	6	177	5	13	7	297	85	12	11	746	1285
456	279	282	7	98	...	86	...	9	...	89	7	100	85	355	621
879	588	873	26	513	4	148	2	2	2	210	18	46	15	861	1693
87	8	184	153	179	151	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	140	150
583	342	456	15	279	4	70	3	9	3	98	5	34	4	433	801
1063	558	910	75	396	8	341	53	21	3	152	11	12	13	868	1551
595	360	405	13	215	1	127	4	1	...	62	8	...	...	405	687
3915	1645	3410	120	708	6	310	38	8	3	2384	73	8	5	1758	3148
991	640	715	52	284	16	289	21	1	2	141	13	...	...	825	1399
332	186	482	66	308	34	57	28	...	—	117	4	13	31	358	681
1			N			C			T						
39877	24719	34616	3294	14210	461	6682	564	327	172	13397	2097	1263	1010	32649	58696

CHHAMANU—21/2/3

Location Code Number	Name of Village/ Town/Ward	Area of village in hectares	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21/2/3/1	Kanchanchhara	1384.83	327	336	1695	832	863	46	44	643	652
21/2/3/ 2	Naikata	1377.24	347	347	1722	889	833	220	180	405	390
21/2/3/ 3	Ultachhara	1316.98	145	145	776	398	378	...	...	389	374
21/2/3/ 4	Purba Karamchhara	421.15	145	145	722	366	356	48	35	226	237
21/2/3/ 5	Purba Masli	1503.96	599	599	3004	1538	1466	372	350	127	115
21/2/2/ 6	Paschim Masli	826.34	359	368	1891	1003	888	252	225	285	255
21/2/3/ 7	Paschim Karamchhara	1164.73	480	480	2556	1322	1234	110	91	549	513
1/2/3/ 8	Karatichhara	1261.72	476	476	2487	1269	1218	119	111	747	710
21/2/3/ 9	Kathalchhara	1073.49	476	477	2533	1298	1235	132	123	602	579
21/2/3/10	Demchhara	1090.63	305	313	1577	814	763	12	7	782	740
21/2/3/11	Uttar Dhumachhara	474.37	268	268	1553	807	746	1	2	433	385
21/2/3/12	Dakshin Dhumachhara	821.87	448	448	2472	1266	1206	39	38	845	806
21/2/3/13	Longtarai R.F.	9179.32	1133	1136	5625	2847	2778	49	35	2662	2620
21/2/3/14	Manu	503.71	503	510	2547	1407	1140	267	228	302	285
21/2/3/15	Jarulchhara	856.26	178	180	852	428	424	317	326	96	78
21/2/3/16	Manu Chailengta R.F.	23598.90	916	918	5218	2696	2522	65	66	2620	2449
21/2/3/17	Laichhara	1217.80	458	459	2519	1340	1179	...	...	1291	1136
21/2/318	Mainama	1081.44	582	582	3329	1735	1594	21	15	869	808
21/2/3/19	Jamirchhara	107.87	117	122	485	278	207	17	22	75	53
21/2/3/20	Gainarma	378.04	207	208	1243	645	598	14	12	266	232
21/2/3/21	Chailengta	556.61	518	521	2421	1278	1143	338	308	136	101
21/2/3/22	Ghagrachhara	1229.23	109	109	642	324	318	...	...	168	163
21/2/3/23	Durgachhara	836.19	235	236	1352	695	657	5	3	392	368
21/2/3/24	Sonapur	993.26	135	135	772	407	365	...	...	343	297
21/2/3/25	Joychandrapara	559.62	21	21	107	62	45	...	...	62	45
21/2/3/26	Sadhujan Para	1571.65	87	87	471	255	216	...	...	250	211
21/2/3/27	Makarchhara	116.89	128	128	632	352	280	31	21	199	179
21/2/3/28	Uttar Longtarai	664.83	106	110	606	299	307	...	...	240	261
21/2/3/29	Dakshin Longtarai	917.75	81	81	457	250	207	...	...	249	207
21/2/3/30	Paschim Chhamanu	1036.58	301	305	1738	947	791	24	24	297	295
21/2/3/31	Purba Chhamanu	2238.25	183	184	1047	550	497	...	...	546	493
21/2/3/32	Manikpur	320.33	138	140	741	407	334	3	...	379	333
21/2/3/33	Central Catchment R.F.	22270.21	1164	1208	6859	3557	3302	...	...	3555	3302
21/2/3/34	Debchhara	1121.93	119	119	647	342	305	...	...	342	305
	GRAND TOTAL :	84074.18	11794	11901	63298	32903	30395	2502	2266	21372	19977

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literates		MAIN WORKERS										Marginal Workers		Non-wor kers	
		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]		Other Workers [III,IV,V(b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
414	154	471	225	328	146	90	52	...	...	53	27	...	3	361	635
358	180	458	43	245	5	135	27	5	2	73	9	7	11	424	779
69	16	236	24	213	20	18	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	162	354
147	52	192	153	111	98	74	52	...	...	7	3	...	1	174	202
829	473	815	92	468	33	226	49	13	...	108	10	1	1	722	1373
363	186	477	28	230	5	146	9	...	...	101	14	...	...	526	860
590	252	655	88	419	36	121	42	1	...	114	10	...	81	667	1065
411	185	666	242	467	147	175	93	...	...	24	2	1	...	602	976
589	248	719	10	179	1	462	4	10	...	68	5	...	1	579	1224
278	27	524	142	314	2	204	140	...	...	6	...	1	4	289	617
475	267	404	13	180	3	75	...	17	...	132	10	1	...	402	733
533	224	667	26	373	2	102	4	13	...	179	20	...	...	599	1180
776	223	1582	242	1146	67	299	162	2	...	135	13	16	766	1249	1770
778	513	716	123	179	29	85	22	9	...	443	72	29	57	662	960
170	94	231	45	123	20	88	16	3	2	17	7	7	6	190	373
605	140	1417	315	1262	264	123	46	...	...	32	5	9	424	1270	1783
381	63	703	101	537	47	142	54	...	...	24	...	4	182	633	896
823	421	808	243	430	121	239	90	39	14	100	18	12	34	915	1317
132	53	148	11	20	2	8	2	...	...	120	7	3	1	127	195
295	153	336	138	222	20	101	113	...	...	13	5	2	117	307	343
757	472	668	39	186	1	161	11	...	...	321	27	9	2	601	1102
128	70	170	3	166	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	154	315
259	88	376	6	267	1	92	3	...	...	17	2	...	...	319	651
59	15	236	95	138	51	98	43	...	...	...	1	...	...	171	270
11	...	43	15	43	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	30
93	29	132	10	77	9	51	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	123	206
155	51	179	7	95	...	...	...	1	3	83	4	25	13	148	260
45	19	194	10	138	7	53	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	105	297
21	...	138	71	124	70	12	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	112	136
480	253	490	8	242	4	136	...	...	...	112	4	...	...	457	783
116	11	324	43	317	42	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	154	226	300
145	22	251	25	212	23	2	...	...	...	37	2	13	152	143	157
339	10	2121	590	1918	537	188	53	...	...	15	...	103	807	1333	1905
40	1	159	45	126	38	32	7	...	...	1	...	20	78	163	182
11664	4965	17706	3271	11495	1869	3744	1100	113	21	2354	281	263	2895	14934	24229

KUMARGHAT—21/2/4

VILLAGE PRIMARY

Location Code Number	Name of Village/ Town/Ward.	Area of village in hector.	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Industrial and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21/2/4/1	Latiapur	187.68	145	151	845	432	413	121	120	...	...
21/2/4/ 2	Rangauti	421.65	320	324	1889	964	925	39	32	...	...
21/2/4/ 3	Khowarabil	321.65	185	186	1071	544	527	202	186	5	3
21/2/4/ 4	Irani	432.13	389	390	2326	1184	1142	36	41	7	5
21/2/4/ 5	Dhaliarkandi	495.39	504	513	2943	1489	1454	191	188	...	...
21/2/4/ 6	Tilagaon	262.21	260	271	1529	799	730	14	10	2	1
21/2/4/ 7	Laxmipur	220.85	286	297	1586	821	765	202	192	...	...
21/2/4/ 8	Kanakpur	153.46	217	225	1106	568	538	...	...	...	...
21/2/4/ 9	Jubarajnagar	181.17	320	326	1756	894	862	133	141	...	...
21/2/4/10	Srinathpur	236.12	216	216	1222	643	579	25	21	19	13
21/2/4/11	Hirachhara	624.36	160	160	770	403	367	35	32	222	209
21/2/4/12	Deorachhara	511.11	286	286	1647	842	805	...	...	582	551
21/2/4/13	Pakhirbada	440.23	173	176	903	470	433	49	45	6	1
21/2/4/14	Uttar Unahuti R. F.	2805.42	76	76	384	201	183	...	...	132	121
21/2/4/15	Debasthal	383.34	117	119	577	347	230	35	26	142	109
21/2/4/16	Bhagabannagar	612.91	286	287	1454	734	720	48	56	87	70
21/2/4/17	Sonamukhi	625.54	185	185	797	428	369	49	34	64	66
21/2/4/18	Dhatuchhara	664.50	89	89	410	206	204	...	...	206	204
21/2/4/19	Jalai	626.60	289	295	1552	811	711	212	155	23	20
21/2/4/20	Kaulikura	348.60	325	329	1745	911	834	146	136	3	...
21/2/4/21	Kamrangabari	273.93	205	208	1072	544	528	156	143	...	...
21/2/4/22	Gournagar	182.10	225	227	1203	616	587	4	2	...	...
21/2/4/23	Ichabpur	410.13	330	335	1817	721	896	17	12	13	17
21/2/4/24	Guldharpur	252.21	269	269	1472	735	737	31	20	...	...
21/2/4/25	Srirampur	262.00	343	347	1746	946	1000	77	80	5	2
21/2/4/26	Chandipur	283.11	275	279	1485	770	715	231	230	26	22
21/2/4/27	Samrurpar	906.36	490	490	2544	1302	1242	641	588	8	25
21/2/4/28	Maurtichhara	1182.59	266	266	1404	728	676	24	8	198	227
21/2/4/29	Manu Valley	591.49	278	78	1405	714	691	33	29	23	240
21/2/4/30	Rangrung	1000.42	394	379	2031	1047	784	203	178	546	531
21/2/4/31	Halaichhara	1063.34	186	186	854	834	416	14	14	109	85
21/2/4/32	Jarultali	606.24	326	326	1677	835	842	50	46	6	11
21/2/4/33	Chhantail	641.52	442	446	2261	1184	1077	69	75	57	54
21/2/4/34	Birchandranagar	480.54	447	447	2230	1114	1116	143	113	...	...
21/2/4/35	Bilashpur	429.68	392	392	2090	1059	1031	181	152	...	...
21/2/4/36	Jagannathpur	874.87	257	257	1329	693	636	338	301	...	...
21/2/4/37	Dhanbilash	1417.16	563	564	3055	1599	1456	264	240	592	541
21/2/4/38	Fultali	666.54	345	346	1855	988	867	194	164	280	242
21/2/4/39	Golakpur	1732.19	373	373	1837	939	898	1	...	525	524
21/2/4/40	Samruhala R.F.	933.85	31	31	98	53	45	...	...	47	45
21/2/4/41	Rajkandi	1253.93	328	331	1556	786	770	63	66	533	540
21/2/4/42	Radhanagar	1325.71	664	675	3364	1722	1642	126	108	368	351
21/2/4/43	Krishnanagar	662.81	518	524	2640	1359	1281	74	76	...	...
21/2/4/44	Fatikroy	412.46	561	578	3210	1635	1575	251	229	7	1
21/2/4/45	Gakulnagar	404.59	423	423	2162	1108	1054	408	381	2	4
21/2/4/46	Ganganagar	759.04	264	264	1531	795	736	55	51	312	280
21/2/4/47	Purba Ratachhara	985.85	698	727	3824	1974	1850	477	456	3	...
21/2/4/48	Paschim Ratachhara	1613.69	499	507	2653	1368	1285	151	148	311	273
21/2/4/49	Saydachhara	1372.17	105	106	597	293	304	...	...	280	290
21/2/4/50	Dengdung	1295.40	157	162	945	484	461	4	3	475	457
21/2/4/51	Laljuri	618.38	295	302	1355	689	666	123	101	54	51
21/2/4/52	Masauli	750.74	527	563	3121	1540	1581	77	107	...	...
21/2/4/53	Paschim Kanchanbari	950.12	942	948	4946	2553	2393	688	610	3	2
21/2/4/54	Purba Kanchanbari	505.38	529	529	2093	1112	981	110	110	183	178
21/2/4/55	Pabiachhara	1272.62	1195	1245	5985	3183	2802	315	281	569	503

CENSUS ABSTRUCT

Literates		MAIN WORKERS										Marginal Workers		Non-workers		Seeking/ Available for work	
		Total Main Workers (I–IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V(a))		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)							
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
240	93	224		...	189	...	29	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	208	413	
520	284	510		13	386	10	52	2	...	...	72	1	...	2	454	910	
190	95	317		15	209	2	105	13	...	...	3	...	...	...	227	512	
388	135	631		15	383	5	150	...	1	...	97	10	8	...	554	1127	
613	278	763		29	249	1	130	...	12	2	372	26	9	5	717	1420	
316	96	399		8	329	7	28	...	...	...	42	1	...	...	400	722	
429	216	435		15	201	8	21	...	...	2	213	5	6	4	380	746	
298	98	318		6	133	2	57	2	...	...	128	2	...	136	250	396	
287	102	461		11	185	8	175	...	...	...	101	3	18	172	415	679	
215	58	336		18	181	...	140	7	1	11	14	...	...	3	307	558	
68	16	221		52	58	2	27	...	...	1	136	49	6	3	176	312	
285	173	445		100	364	85	61	8	...	6	20	1	...	10	397	695	
249	110	267		26	120	1	90	4	9	2	48	19	...	...	203	407	
55	14	115		38	87	33	20	4	...	...	8	1	...	...	86	145	
58	17	240		72	76	16	13	...	...	...	151	56	...	...	107	158	
322	215	387		26	150	4	152	11	...	...	85	11	...	6	347	688	
65	27	228		66	30	1	47	2	13	1	138	62	...	...	200	303	
18	11	126		14	9	...	116	14	...	...	1	...	...	62	80	128	
525	314	398		26	239	8	89	12	2	...	68	6	...	3	413	682	
549	348	476		16	238	3	161	8	1	2	76	3	1	...	434	818	
311	188	280		10	141	2	68	1	4	2	67	5	5	...	259	518	
344	244	306		9	183	2	55	2	...	...	68	5	4	9	306	569	
396	254	494		30	255	11	137	3	...	1	102	15	8	10	419	856	
561	395	340		15	182	5	68	1	1	1	89	8	...	...	395	722	
567	482	475		81	117	5	7	1	9	9	342	66	24	21	447	898	
428	297	262		15	91	2	7	...	3	...	161	13	63	13	445	687	
468	260	703		24	584	16	78	5	...	...	41	3	...	...	579	1218	
274	87	321		196	80	16	71	57	...	...	170	123	...	...	407	480	
167	96	389		167	58	...	30	...	...	...	301	167	...	...	325	524	
374	97	557		341	150	56	98	110	2	2	307	173	24	79	466	564	
113	46	177		119	15	5	10	2	...	1	152	11	19	13	242	284	
598	312	424		24	292	12	94	8	...	...	38	4	30	6	381	812	
390	232	592		95	268	6	84	13	4	...	236	76	39	38	553	944	
609	392	580		124	333	56	123	39	18	3	106	26	8	71	526	921	
691	522	546		55	346	19	107	18	3	4	90	14	2	3	911	973	
373	221	373		11	274	2	43	...	...	...	56	9	1	2	519	623	
793	313	876		58	645	43	196	14	...	...	35	1	...	142	727	1256	
507	154	528		32	353	7	102	11	4	3	69	11	3	1	450	834	
208	64	439		273	83	37	122	21	...	...	234	215	...	1	503	624	
29	17	31		19	31	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	21	23	
228	105	432		39	305	27	110	10	2	...	15	2	15	73	339	658	
894	478	936		219	534	80	270	87	9	42	123	10	30	58	756	1365	
836	484	672		64	420	4	194	42	...	10	78	8	15	36	652	1181	
1130	931	727		72	220	2	144	18	19	4	344	48	18	2	890	1501	
669	473	558		32	51	4	327	8	2	...	178	20	2	3	548	1019	
463	302	419		44	281	19	116	22	1	...	21	3	...	...	376	692	
1113	759	989		37	558	10	164	5	19	9	248	13	70	49	895	1764	
736	464	657		67	476	29	132	28	4	2	45	8	70	8	641	1210	
136	37	150		8	88	1	61	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	143	296	
189	64	229		42	142	20	76	21	...	...	11	1	30	218	225	201	
357	190	377		30	225	6	154	24	...	...	18	...	...	...	292	636	
878	643	708		38	466	9	121	12	2	2	119	15	14	27	818	1516	
1572	993	1195		106	645	26	326	27	27	28	197	25	117	213	1241	2074	
462	290	575		132	105	1	90	12	14	1	366	118	12	14	525	835	
2115	1347	1630		143	468	9	246	41	6	4	910	89	12	7	1541	2652	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21/2/4/56	Kumarghat	719.54	643	676	3692	1878	1814	574	575	49	44
21/2/4/57	Sonaimuri	664.62	386	393	2045	1020	1025	354	320	6	5
21/2/4/58	Natingchhara	178.16	76	76	399	189	210	29	39	42	46
21/2/4/59	Dakshin Unakuti R.F.	1688.16	82	83	384	176	208	3	3	164	201
21/2/4/60	Deo Reserve Forest	5846.31	472	488	2453	1254	1199	4	4	1247	1194
21/2/4/61	Betchhara	1193.94	464	464	2359	1182	1177	93	81	471	481
21/2/4/62	Dudhpur	621.65	551	558	3090	1601	1489	446	428	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL :	49882.46	21644	21989	114551	58817	55734	8633	7987	9250	8840

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1234	896	877	99	273	10	122	19	4	1	478	69	1	...	1000	1715
571	478	548	35	343	4	170	24	...	...	35	7	4	6	468	984
109	60	99	38	47	3	14	2	...	...	38	33	...	...	90	172
54	17	114	59	94	48	16	9	...	1	4	1	4	12	58	137
218	25	646	35	420	12	117	2	...	13	109	8	13	263	595	901
522	341	493	23	309	7	42	1	1	1	141	14	3	...	686	1154
1020	674	750	26	370	7	99	3	5	...	276	16	...	1	851	1462
29412	17424	29811	3652	15137	854	6274	816	202	171	8198	1811	729	1808	28277	50274

SALEMA—21/2/5

Location Code Number	Name of Village/ Town/Ward	Area of village in hectares	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21/2/5/1	Mohanpur	303.62	263	275	1367	688	679	12	8	...	...
21/2/5/2	Ganganagar	853.88	484	484	2448	1273	1175	217	180	94	92
21/2/5/3	Uttar Bilashchhara	916.94	48	48	251	120	131	...	...	88	104
21/2/5/4	Dakshin Bilashchhara	842.61	42	42	199	109	90	3	2	41	36
21/2/5/5	Bishnupur	545.46	67	74	365	181	184	70	55	80	86
21/2/5/6	Mayachhari	841.71	408	410	1839	938	901	307	314	152	158
21/2/5/7	Noagaon	489.89	570	572	2960	1455	1505	135	156	28	51
21/2/5/8	Harerkhola	348.83	495	497	2600	1318	1282	482	481	7	7
21/2/5/9	Halhali	100.78	85	85	433	233	200	48	45	...	...
21/2/5/10	Panchasi	177.12	159	161	934	486	448	193	185	...	...
21/2/5/11	Mothirmia	156.95	142	142	761	375	386	160	169	...	...
21/2/5/12	Darangtilla	157.30	104	104	563	285	278	228	225	1	2
21/2/5/13	Kuchainala	400.95	333	335	1750	895	855	616	547	...	...
21/2/5/14	Barasurma	328.58	270	272	1467	751	716	123	130	2	1
21/2/5/15	Marachhara	734.98	333	333	1940	1020	920	241	234	199	177
21/2/5/16	Chotasurma	1015.18	593	594	3316	1692	1624	943	866	305	331
21/2/5/17	Chhetrai	573.57	57	61	332	166	166	...	...	166	166
21/2/5/18	Longtarai R.F.	3068.31	43	43	185	103	82	2	1	101	81
21/2/5/19	Jamthumbari	466.37	145	145	845	427	418	59	52	292	278
21/2/5/20	Chankap	1010.01	451	451	2387	1188	1199	549	558	258	283
21/2/5/21	Debichhara	608.58	462	466	2412	1246	1166	436	383	155	175
21/2/5/22	Mahabir	1140.60	477	479	2408	1243	1165	292	256	353	354
21/2/5/23	Bamanchhara	659.62	352	352	1828	919	909	441	424	48	47
21/2/5/24	Chulubari	592.15	484	486	2649	1329	1320	969	955	129	128
21/2/5/25	Manikbhandar	749.19	554	556	3311	1719	1592	340	314	92	86
21/2/5/26	Kalachhari	574.04	608	617	3258	1600	1658	561	535	1	...
21/2/5/27	Lambuchhara	786.18	269	269	1403	700	703	127	131	318	317
21/2/5/28	Srirampur	1072.67	263	263	1471	753	718	44	42	471	457
21/2/5/29	Duraichhara	1189.27	362	364	2037	1045	992	112	107	518	480
21/2/5/30	Apareshkar	698.96	224	225	1197	598	559	125	113	229	235
21/2/5/31	Halhali	664.79	720	724	3748	1909	1839	180	156	1	...
11/2/5/32	Nakful	245.87	186	193	1004	497	507	86	101	94	105
21/2/5/33	Baraluthma	551.92	407	410	2090	1057	1033	132	119	162	145
21/2/5/34	Panbua	1246.90	131	136	1260	625	635	79	78	519	540
21/4/5/35	Kataluthma	1595.99	525	527	2929	1522	1407	198	194	769	706
21/2/5/36	Abhanga	1451.36	615	616	3496	1781	1715	292	265	718	702
21/2/5/37	Mendi	1814.75	312	317	1664	859	805	103	90	687	636
21/2/5/38	Salema	725.43	545	552	2821	1474	1347	236	208	143	138
21/2/5/39	Maharani	255.50	148	148	745	370	375	232	231	44	47
21/2/5/40	Michhuria	1104.16	404	405	2107	1094	1013	668	610	325	317
21/2/5/41	Simbuchak	1142.02	65	65	327	169	158	1	1	168	157
21/2/5/42	Latachhara	1768.98	25	25	116	68	48	...	...	68	48
21/2/5/43	Debbari	688.97	290	290	1393	709	684	391	368	130	143
21/2/6/44	Kachuchhara	1181.45	605	606	3250	1660	1570	781	730	408	407
21/2/5/45	Bagmara	1381.09	284	284	1432	748	684	42	30	652	596
21/2/5/46	Lalchhari	784.97	407	408	2179	1122	1057	53	52	421	392
21/2/5/47	Balaram	678.29	284	287	1499	722	777	61	54	374	408
21/2/5/48	Purba Daluchhara	935.20	610	616	3331	1715	1616	374	362	964	605
21/2/5/49	Paschim Daluchhara	1652.32	259	259	1246	644	602	284	263	319	307
21/2/5/50	Paschim Nalichhara	1487.36	166	166	866	442	424	33	39	398	376
21/2/5/51	Purba Nalichhara	1647.73	1026	1029	5665	2900	2765	198	179	971	882
21/2/5/52	Kulai	664.85	426	426	2472	1261	1211	28	31	381	372
21/2/5/53	Kamalachhara	493.32	286	286	1680	864	816	30	21	505	489
21/2/5/54	Raipasa	287.77	117	117	731	365	366	34	27	226	233
21/2/5/55	Kulai R.F.	1710.96	213	213	1195	627	568	2	2	602	552
21/2/5/56	Jagannathpur	582.39	148	149	867	471	376	36	29	114	107
21/2/5/57	Kanchanpur	477.57	794	799	4148	2207	1777	109	95	255	244
21/2/5/58	Ambasa	1077.73	519	519	2582	1336	1246	297	294	149	147

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literates		MAIN WORKERS										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry-manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]		Other Workers [III,IV,V(b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
359	200	370	6	127	2	221	1	...	...	22	3	...	...	318	673
646	401	636	56	259	5	233	14	4	17	140	20	16	17	621	1102
62	12	77	2	76	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	43	126
48	13	62	2	36	1	13	...	...	...	13	1	3	...	44	88
53	13	92	11	16	...	19	...	...	...	57	11	...	...	89	173
404	174	472	253	123	...	74	15	2	...	273	238	6	13	460	635
994	878	661	66	138	...	158	3	11	1	354	62	1	2	793	1437
836	604	565	45	158	2	135	7	10	6	262	30	15	...	738	1237
119	77	126	4	99	...	13	3	...	...	14	1	...	...	107	196
300	180	208	12	146	7	33	...	...	...	29	5	1	...	277	436
240	96	193	15	123	...	54	14	...	...	16	1	...	...	182	371
172	100	131	28	55	...	22	1	...	...	54	27	...	...	154	250
427	284	398	79	177	24	155	41	...	...	66	14	22	26	475	750
485	320	330	52	148	4	70	23	3	11	109	14	...	5	421	659
661	369	470	97	204	37	174	49	2	...	90	11	6	208	544	803
802	458	772	122	528	49	169	48	...	1	75	24	34	317	886	1464
59	36	81	8	79	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	112	79	141
11	4	50	27	47	26	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	15	46	40
176	38	190	20	98	3	87	16	...	...	5	1	20	723	217	275
698	375	534	64	218	18	222	35	7	2	87	9	35	192	619	963
736	416	577	66	311	29	215	26	6	5	45	6	64	12	605	908
307	155	584	228	122	5	172	4	...	...	290	219	17	1	642	925
388	235	472	44	191	1	221	33	1	...	69	10	3	1	444	864
631	337	630	75	325	3	201	44	6	3	98	25	...	3	699	1244
1209	893	702	50	365	5	125	13	1	...	211	32	63	4	954	1508
988	842	730	60	198	...	179	7	10	3	343	50	5	6	865	1592
353	201	367	101	119	26	93	31	...	...	155	44	10	11	323	591
463	287	339	80	166	26	149	48	8	1	16	5	64	66	350	572
458	258	500	16	271	...	119	8	...	...	106	8	4	24	541	952
262	142	304	32	132	12	155	17	4	...	16	3	...	...	294	567
1218	825	900	80	366	13	218	25	1	10	314	32	44	15	965	1744
356	259	235	13	89	...	56	6	21	...	89	7	1	1	261	493
624	394	525	23	300	3	148	12	6	...	71	8	2	5	530	1005
223	59	286	8	120	1	164	7	...	...	2	...	31	57	308	570
790	450	675	190	213	198	402	153	3	1	57	18	22	44	825	1173
1052	566	760	115	349	15	293	76	4	6	114	18	58	129	963	1471
363	182	442	62	316	25	97	27	5	...	24	10	9	18	408	725
923	602	707	79	223	5	126	19	11	1	347	54	43	57	724	1211
220	145	188	17	7	...	100	1	...	...	81	16	...	...	182	358
404	163	486	40	264	5	182	31	3	...	37	4	20	42	588	931
42	3	97	93	90	86	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	65
2	...	37	22	37	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	26
232	82	393	59	201	38	182	20	1	...	9	1	...	23	316	602
833	462	844	66	421	10	293	40	5	1	125	15	27	110	789	1414
180	29	384	126	284	116	97	10	...	...	3	...	29	2	335	556
613	308	541	32	191	7	249	17	6	...	95	8	30	10	551	1015
337	197	362	14	240	5	111	4	...	...	11	5	...	1	360	762
839	536	849	69	428	5	240	44	25	6	156	14	15	17	851	1530
267	93	362	43	254	35	98	8	2	...	8	...	...	2	282	557
60	8	234	107	143	79	91	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	208	316
1565	1020	1286	114	468	7	467	64	18	...	333	43	55	31	1559	2620
654	415	598	136	334	94	139	22	9	2	116	18	27	21	636	1054
416	229	333	14	189	1	35	6	1	...	108	7	33	12	498	790
140	45	195	16	165	12	25	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	170	350
127	29	322	59	267	59	46	...	...	...	9	...	35	39	270	470
184	94	183	52	54	1	21	...	...	...	108	51	64	19	224	325
1437	942	1110	128	80	5	246	61	25	1	759	61	6	3	1091	1846
613	359	702	115	195	2	215	93	8	6	284	14	3	34	631	1097

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21/2/5/59	Kathalbari	1188.92	56	56	258	145	113	7	4	134	106
21/2/5/60	Sikaribari	2073.02	292	294	1687	979	708	21	7	681	631
21/2/5/61	Aulirai Para	712.10	73	73	396	210	186	9	16	193	163
21/2/5/62	Harimangal Para	1529.55	137	137	655	343	312	...	...	343	312
21/2/5i63	Gurudhan Para	2072.41	105	105	455	232	223	...	...	232	223
21/2/5/64	Baluchhara	2339.19	53	53	309	161	148	...	...	161	148
21/2/5/65	Kulai R.F. (Ext).	4488.74	243	243	1225	622	603	3	...	615	603
21/2/5/66	Ulemchhara	3239.90	60	60	308	167	141	...	...	167	141
21/2/5/67	Karaibari	1061.14	87	87	556	287	269	...	...	287	269
21/2/5/68	Katabari	1133.12	8	8	51	28	23	...	...	28	23
21/2/5/69	Ganganagar	1510.32	90	90	455	242	213	5	4	229	207
21/2/5/70	Radharambari	607.81	29	29	165	86	79	...	...	86	79
21/2/5/71	Pustaraipasa	1692.56	96	96	572	298	274	...	...	298	274
31/2/5/72	Sardinkhapara	1350.45	25	25	141	76	65	...	...	76	65
21/2/5/73	Dangama Para	1596.14	56	56	333	182	151	...	...	182	151
21/2/5/74	Gangaprasad Para	1037.67	22	22	118	58	60	...	...	58	60
21/2/5/75	Sathbhaiya Para	1187.84	41	43	269	141	128	...	...	141	128
21/2/5/76	Siddha Para	2652.17	102	102	637	331	306	...	...	331	306
21/2/5/77	Khamupara	1377.59	48	48	271	138	133	...	...	138	133
21/2/5/78	Khowaipar	901.74	69	69	311	172	139	4	2	115	157
21/2/5/79	Karanamani Para	549.63	48	42	233	116	117	...	...	116	117
21/2/5/80	Lalchhara	1383.05	71	71	445	233	212	...	...	233	212
21/2/5/81	Tetaiya	2914.16	105	105	586	293	293	...	...	293	293
21/2/5/82	Chakma Para	1751.99	189	189	1059	546	513	...	...	546	513
	GRAND TOTAL :	93054.19	21769	21890	117290	60159	57131	12847	12130	20108	19197

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
28	5	85	1	75	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	60	112
318	39	670	159	400	159	4	...	...	...	266	...	...	2	309	547
43	4	117	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	14	113	79	73
3	...	213	122	213	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	190
3	1	149	35	149	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	92	83	96
5	...	62	2	60	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	36	32	63	114
92	37	330	185	310	180	5	3	...	...	15	2	50	88	242	330
1	...	121	106	121	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	35
29	...	164	27	160	27	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	7	121	235
1	...	17	2	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	19
44	5	124	7	87	1	27	6	...	...	10	...	20	30	98	176
20	1	56	53	56	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30	23
2	...	175	...	172	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	124	116	150
1	...	47	41	47	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	24
4	...	130	901	105	74	24	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	52	50
6	1	40	8	...	...	40	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	52
21	2	83	71	...	...	76	71	...	...	7	...	14	21	44	36
8	...	200	73	128	18	72	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	233
...	...	58	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	133
66	17	106	34	62	33	2	1	1	...	41	...	...	...	66	105
15	1	63	2	56	2	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	46	53	69
32	...	141	84	136	84	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	128
25	...	167	75	141	24	26	51	...	...	...	...	5	20	121	198
4	...	352	143	351	143	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	194	222
28832	17007	29329	4944	14294	2069	8170	1508	212	84	6653	1283	1104	2219	29726	49968

NORTH TRIPURA DISTRICT.

URABN PRIMARY

Location Co de N umber	Name of /Town Ward	Area of town/ward in Km2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of H use-holas	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21/2/1	Dharmanagar Town										
21/2/II	Ward-I	7.77	3,816	3,928	20,806	10,706	10,100	394	366	112	70
	GRAND TOTAL :	7.77	3,816	3,928	20,806	10,706	10,100	394	366	112	70
21/2/II	Kaiaashahar Town										
21/2/II	Ward-I	6.19	2,627	2,664	12,938	6,610	6,328	614	595	191	99
	GRAND TOTAL :	6.19	2,627	2,664	12,938	6,610	6,328	614	595	191	99
21/2/III	Kamalpur Town										
21/2/III	Ward-I	2.41	750	750	3,688	1,927	1,761	102	92	100	58
	GRAND TOTAL :	2.41	750	750	3,688	1,927	1,761	102	92	100	58

CENSUS ABSTARCT

Literates		MAIN WORKS										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (1)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]		Other Workers [III,IV,V(b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
8,576	7,269	4,782	555	329	2	122	17	50	12	4,281	524	140	85	5,784	9,460
8,576	7,269	4,782	555	329	2	122	17	50	12	4,281	524	140	85	5,784	9,460
5,109	4,212	2,963	496	228	11	153	6	15	9	2,567	470	16	5	3,631	5,827
5,109	4,212	2,963	496	228	11	153	6	15	9	2,567	470	16	5	3,631	5,827
1,475	1,137	861	90	109	1	96	...	14	2	642	87	13	2	1,053	1,669
1,475	1,137	861	90	109	1	96	...	14	2	642	87	13	2	1,053	1,669

DHARMANAGAR TOWN—I 21/2/1

Location Code Number	Name of/ Town/Ward	Area of town/ward in Km	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21/2/1	BLOCK—1	...	68	68	372	196	176	1	2	...	...
	BLOCK—2	...	92	92	502	258	244	9	7	...	...
	BLOCK—3	...	83	83	471	246	225	7	4	...	...
	BLOCK—4	...	97	97	513	238	275	21	24	...	...
	BLOCK—5	...	84	86	503	229	274	...	...	...	...
	BLOCK—6	...	87	87	540	268	272	17	17	...	...
	BLOCK—7	...	106	106	609	300	309	...	3	...	...
	BLOCK—8	...	104	106	620	312	308	38	29	6	3
	BLOCK—9	...	71	71	379	189	190	7	8	3	2
	BLOCK—10	...	88	89	491	253	238	...	...	...	...
	BLOCK—11	...	104	105	547	291	256	5	56	3	2
	BLOCK—12	...	79	81	452	230	222	6	2	1	...
	BLOCK—13	...	77	77	352	178	174	2	5	3	5
	BLOCK—14	...	150	150	700	358	342	6	1	19	9
	BLOCK—15	...	134	134	675	337	338	6	2	14	9
	BLOCK—16	...	104	105	590	292	298	24	30	...	...
	BLOCK—17	...	58	59	327	164	163	24	31	...	...
	BLOCK—18	...	81	82	461	219	242	...	3	3	
	BLOCK—19	...	56	58	325	158	167	...	...5	...	...
	BLOCK—20	...	76	88	432	234	198	8	4	3	
	BLOCK—21	...	87	92	523	265	258	...	...	...	...
	BLOCK—22	...	80	86	434	226	208	11	7	...	...
	BLOCK—23	...	73	74	464	249	215	10	2	...	...
	BLOCK—24	...	128	130	659	331	328	4	8	2	...
	BLOCK—25	...	101	101	565	308	257	...	...	...	...
	BLOCK—26	...	103	105	541	294	247	10	7	1	...
	LBOCK—27	...	123	130	590	327	263	22	10	10	2
	BLOCK—28	...	102	108	587	301	286	6	7	...	...
	BLOCK—29	...	86	86	479	245	234	7	8	...	...
	BLOCK—30	...	79	80	380	180	200	3	4	...	...
	BLOCK—31	...	75	85	491	233	258	12	8	...	...
	BLOCK—32	...	115	125	775	393	382	15	17	2	16
	BLOCK—33	...	85	88	425	223	202	13	14	16	...
	BLOCK—34	...	58	58	285	146	139	4	4	2	1
	BLOCK—35	...	104	104	466	249	217	9	7	3	3
	BLOCK—36	...	84	84	453	246	207	...	...	4	3
	BLOCK—37	...	99	102	469	228	241	11	13	5	4
	BLOCK—38	...	65	68	358	183	175	...	...	...	...
	BLOCK—39	...	97	113	547	296	251	3	1	6	2
	BLOCK—40	...	104	111	498	282	216	10	11	4	3
	BLOCK—41	...	46	49	311	168	143	7	6	...	...
	BLOCK—42	...	123	125	645	383	262	56	51	1	...
GRAND TOTAL : WARD-1		7.77	3816	3928	20806	10706	10100	394	366	112	70

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literates		MAIN WORKERS										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]		Other Workers [III,IV,V(b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
152	138	65	9	6	...	1	...	1	...	57	9	17	9	114	158
208	188	119	4	50	...	2	...	...	...	67	4	5	3	134	237
193	168	93	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	67	6	...	...	153	219
183	191	103	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	102	26	9...	1	126	248
202	247	88	23	3	...	...	...	2	...	83	23	...	1	141	250
219	222	106	18	20	...	1	...	2	...	83	18	7	5	155	249
251	239	114	21	21	1	3	...	...	...	90	20	16	8	170	280
256	222	111	25	4	...	2	...	2	...	103	25	...	...	201	283
164	150	85	15	4	1	2	...	...	...	79	14	...	...	104	175
221	199	95	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	11	...	2	158	225
226	169	131	15	6	...	22	1	6	...	97	14	...	8	160	233
193	183	96	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	95	22	...	...	134	200
163	132	92	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	91	23	...	...	86	151
300	244	157	31	...	...	7	...	3	...	147	31	7	...	194	311
286	288	158	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	48	...	...	179	290
262	231	127	25	3	...	...	...	...	1	124	24	1	1	164	272
131	111	62	8	3	...	16	...	1	...	42	8	1	1	101	154
188	184	79	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	78	8	4	...	136	234
125	118	67	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	62	5	...	...	91	162
181	123	119	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	112	1	2	1	113	196
221	173	113	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	109	6	...	...	152	252
144	96	94	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	88	3	20	8	112	197
198	162	118	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	9	1	...	130	206
280	267	155	15	2	...	...	...	4	...	149	15	...	...	176	313
232	182	146	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	9	...	...	162	248
235	182	135	7	2	...	...	...	5	1	128	6	...	...	159	240
267	199	162	10	16	...	5	...	...	...	141	10	2	...	163	253
260	209	134	19	21	...	9	...	1	2	103	17	1	2	166	265
203	150	114	11	25	...	7	...	...	1	82	10	...	...	131	223
140	132	79	8	4	...	8	...	...	2	67	6	1	...	100	192
187	180	114	12	5	...	4	...	1	...	104	12	...	14	119	232
284	201	198	22	41	...	15	16	4	2	138	4	6	3	189	357
159	126	94	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	14	3	...	126	188
122	111	66	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	65	9	1	...	79	130
192	146	104	13	5	...	4	...	1	...	94	13	22	5	123	199
205	146	117	3	...	...	2	...	4	...	111	3	2	...	127	204
194	173	126	11	1	...	1	...	2	1	122	10	1	5	101	225
147	134	80	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	79	11	4	1	99	163
232	174	147	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	146	6	1	1	148	244
208	153	133	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	131	7	5	2	144	207
118	75	77	3	40	...	10	...	...	2	27	1	...	...	91	140
244	151	209	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	207	3	1	4	173	255
8576	7269	4782	555	329	2	122	17	50	12	4281	524	140	85	5784	9460

KAILASHAHAR TOWN-21/2/II.

Location Code	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of town/ ward in Km²	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Houseless	Total Population (including Institution and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21/2/II/-	BLOCK—1	...	103	103	414	210	204	14	11	12	8
	BLOCK—2	...	158	158	835	442	393	1	...	4	6
	BLOCK—3	...	123	123	703	352	351	...	...	...	...
	BLOCK—4	...	143	152	664	326	338	15	18	11	6
	BLOCK—5	...	107	107	510	248	262	45	38	13	7
	BLOCK—6	...	73	73	366	200	166	40	34	21	...
	BLOCK—7	...	89	89	531	266	265	1	5	12	8
	BLOCK—8	...	123	123	545	290	255	4	6	15	5
	BLOCK—9	...	143	143	643	336	307	51	63	24	19
	BLOCK—10	...	163	163	814	439	375	29	23	21	6
	BLOCK—11	...	106	106	442	222	220	53	69	9	8
	BLOCK—12	...	118	18	518	259	259	10	10	...	...
	BLOCK—13	...	163	172	818	406	412	97	97	...	...
	BLOCK—14	...	127	127	663	340	323	21	17	...	...
	BLOCK—15	...	79	79	414	215	199	72	59	...	...
	BLOCK—16	...	89	89	433	213	220	106	90	...	...
	BLOCK—17	...	103	103	513	272	241	20	10	21	13
	BLOCK—18	...	94	94	501	238	263	11	14	2	3
	BLOCK—19	...	143	156	688	364	324	10	16	10	6
	BLOCK—20	...	109	114	568	290	278	1	2	5	2
	BLOCK—21	...	111	111	587	311	276	7	8	10	7
	BLOCK—22	...	160	161	768	371	397	6	5	1	...
GRAND TOTAL WARD-I		6.19	2627	2664	12938	6610	6328	614	595	191	99

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literates		MAIN WORKERS													
		Tatal Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V(a))		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
167	133	106	24	2	...	2	...	1	...	101	24	4	3	100	177
279	200	199	19	31	...	14	...	...	...	154	19	3	2	240	372
304	280	153	12	6	...	10	...	...	...	137	12	...	...	199	339
285	256	145	45	2	...	...	...	...	...	143	45	1	...	180	293
174	167	103	49	...	...	4	...	...	...	99	49	1	...	144	213
135	78	84	13	2	...	...	...	4	...	78	13	...	...	116	153
206	163	144	8	4	3	...	...	...	...	140	5	...	...	122	257
231	188	143	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	12	...	...	147	243
264	197	162	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	29	...	...	174	278
322	257	211	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	209	20	...	...	228	355
153	120	99	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	26	...	...	123	194
214	193	111	18	1	...	1	...	1	...	108	18	1	...	147	241
248	212	178	23	39	...	19	...	8	8	112	15	6	...	222	389
239	179	158	6	76	1	22	...	...	...	60	5	...	...	182	317
167	127	99	16	14	7	47	6	1	...	37	3	...	...	116	183
137	114	102	9	15	...	30	...	...	1	57	8	...	...	111	211
219	166	105	12	10	...	3	...	...	...	92	12	...	...	167	229
199	189	106	31	13	...	...	...	...	...	93	31	...	...	132	238
314	252	169	44	10	...	...	...	...	...	159	44	...	...	195	280
265	236	107	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	106	21	...	...	183	257
256	189	129	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	128	17	...	...	182	259
331	316	150	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	42	...	...	221	355
5109	4212	2963	496	228	11	153	6	15	9	2567	470	16	5	3631	5827

URBAN/PRIMARY/

KAMALPUR TOWN-21/2/III

Locarion Code Numbee	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of Town/ward in Km2	No. of Occupied Res.dential Houses	No. of Household	Total Population (including Institutional aud Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BLOCK—1	...	127	127	651	323	328	11	13	7	1 1
	BLOCK—2	...	149	149	662	360	302	37	21	56	25
	BLOCK—3	...	118	118	633	342	291	32	24	1	...
	BLOCK—4	...	121	121	593	296	297	2	7	5	3
	BLOCK—5	...	123	123	620	323	297	1	4	12	9
	BLOCK—6	...	112	112	529	283	246	19	23	19	10
GRAN D TOTAL : WARD-I		2.41	750	750	3688	1927	1761	102	92	100	58

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literates		MAIN WORKERS										Marginal Workers		Non-workers	
		Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
273	250	139	13	38	...	6	...	...	...	95	13	...	...	184	315
316	225	164	23	4	...	15	...	...	...	145	23	...	...	196	279
215	134	136	12	23	...	49	...	10	1	54	11	...	...	206	279
186	138	155	13	13	1	16	...	2	1	124	11	...	...	141	284
269	221	138	18	8	...	6	...	2	...	122	18	3	...	182	297
216	169	129	11	23	...	4	...	...	...	102	11	10	2	144	233
1475	1137	861	90	109	1	96	...	14	2	642	87	13	2	1053	1669

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT APPENDIX

Total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population—Urban Block-Wise.

Location Code	Name of Town/Ward Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheuled Tribes.
1	2	3	4	5
21/2/I	Dharmanagar Town	20806	760	182
21/2/I/1(1)	Ward I Block 1	372	3	...
21/2/I/1(2)	Ward I Block 2	502	16	...
21/2/I/1(3)	Ward I Block 3	471	11	...
21/2/I/1(4)	Ward I Block 4	513	45	...
21/2/I/1(5)	Ward I Block 5	503	...	...
21/2/I/1(6)	Ward I Block 6	540	34	...
21/2/I/1(7)	Ward I Block 7	609	3	...
21/2/I/1(8)	Ward I Block 8	620	67	9
21/2/I/1(9)	Ward I Block 9	379	15	5
21/2/I/1(10)	Ward I Block 10	491	...	...
21/2/I/1(11)	Ward I Block 11	547	10	5
21/2/I/1(12)	Ward I Block 12	452	12	1
21/2/I/1(13)	Ward I Block 13	352	4	8
21/2/I/1(14)	Ward I Block 14	700	11	28
21/2/I/1(15)	Ward I Block 15	675	7	23
21/2/I/1(16)	Ward I Block 16	590	56	...
21/2/I/1(17)	Ward I Block 17	327	54	...
21/2/I/1(18)	Ward I Block 18	461	1	6
21/2/I/1(19)	Ward I Block 19	325	...	...
21/2/I/1(20)	Ward I Block 20	432	13	7
21/2/I/1(21)	Ward I Block 21	523	...	...
21/2/I/1(22)	Ward I Block 22	434	18	...
21/2/I/1(23)	Ward I Block 23	464	12	...
21/2/I/1(24)	Ward I Block 24	659	12	2
21/2/I/1(25)	Ward I Block 25	565	...	...
21/2/I/1(26)	Ward I Block 26	541	17	1
21/2/I/1(27)	Ward I Block 27	590	32	12
21/2/I/1(28)	Ward I Block 28	587	13	...
21/2/I/1(29)	Ward I Block 29	479	15	...
21/2/I/1(30)	Ward I Block 30	380	7	...
21/2/I/1(31)	Ward I Block 31	491	20	...
21/2/I/1(32)	Ward I Block 32	775	32	18
21/2/I/1(33)	Ward I Block 33	425	27	16
21/2/I/1(34)	Ward I Block 34	285	8	3
21/2/I/1(35)	Ward I Block 35	466	16	6
21/2/I/1(36)	Ward I Block 36	453	...	7
21/2/I/1(37)	Ward I Block 37	469	24	9
21/2/I/1(38)	Ward I Block 38	358	...	...
21/2/I/1(39)	Ward I Block 39	547	4	8
21/2/I/1(40)	Ward I Block 40	498	21	7
21/2/I/1(41)	Ward I Block 41	311	13	...
21/2/I/1(42)	Ward I Block 42	645	107	1
21/2/II	Kailashahar Town	12,938	1,209	290
21/2/II/1(1)	Ward I Block 1	414	25	15
21/2/II/1(2)	Ward I Block 2	835	1	10
21/2/II/1(3)	Ward I Block 3	703	...	...
21/2/II/1(4)	Ward I Block 4	664	33	17
21/2/II/1(5)	Ward I Block 5	510	83	20
21/2/II/1(6)	Ward I Block 6	366	74	21
21/2/II/1(7)	Ward I Block 7	513	6	20
21/2/II/1(8)	Ward I Block 8	545	10	20
21/2/II/1(9)	Ward I Block 9	643	114	43
21/2/II/1(10)	Ward I Block 10	814	52	27
21/2/II/1(11)	Ward I Block 11	442	122	17
21/2/II/1(12)	Ward I Block 12	518	20	...
21/2/II/1(13)	Ward I Block 13	818	194	...
21/2/II/1(14)	Ward I Block 14	663	38	...
21/2/II/1(15)	Ward I Block 15	414	131	...
21/2/II/1(16)	Ward I Block 16	433	196	...
21/2/II/1(17)	Ward I Block 17	513	30	34
21/2/II/1(18)	Ward I Block 18	501	25	5
21/2/II/1(19)	Ward I Block 19	688	26	16
21/2/II/1(20)	Ward I Block 20	568	3	7
21/2/II/1(21)	Ward I Block 21	587	15	17
21/2/II/1(22)	Ward I Block 22	768	11	1
21/2/III	Kamalpur Town	3,688	194	158
21/2/III/1(1)	Ward I Block 1	651	24	18
21/2/III/1(2)	Ward I Block 2	562	58	81
21/2/III/1(3)	Ward I Block 3	633	56	1
21/2/III/1(4)	Ward I Block 4	593	9	8
21/2/III/1(5)	Ward I Block 5	620	5	24
21/2/III/1(6)	Ward I Block 6	529	42	20

ANNEXURE

Boundaries of Census Charges and extents of Constituent enumeration blocks

All Towns of North Tripura District

Description

Charge No. I (Dharmanagar Town)

North : Bhgyapur Revenue Village
South : Radhapur Rev. Village , Dewanpasa Rev. village and Kameswar Rev. village
East : Harua Rev. village and Kameswar Rev. village
West : Baruakandi Rev. village and Dewanpasa Rev. village

Block No.

1 North : Boundary line of village Bhagyapur and Sakaicheera
South : Road started from Kurtarpasa and leads towards Raghna and side tracked of the house of Bimal Chakraborty and ends up to Sakaicherra
East : Sakaicherra
West Baruakandi Mouja

2 North : Bhagyapur boundary line to the east Juri river
South : From Chandrapur to Kalachera Road and boundary of Juri river
East : Juri river
West : Road started from the north of Sushama Kar house towards the middle bofd of Chandrapur towards Sakaichera

3. North : North of Bimal Chakraborty's house towards the east of DMN-Ranga Rd.-Sakaichera & east Chandrapur Rd.
South : From DMN Chandrapur Rd. towards the south Rd. of Homeroy's house leads to the east of Kalicharan Goswami ends to the south.
East : Middle Rd. of Chandrapur
West : DMN-Rajpur Rd.

4. North : Kurtarpasa Rd.
South : Ajachak Ashram Rd.
East : DMN-Ranga Rd.
West : Boundary of Boruakandi R/V.

5. North : Southern Rd. of Homeroy's house
South : Sakaichera
East : Sakaichera
West : Ranga Rd.

6. North : North of Chandrapur, Khirodh Bhattacharjee's house to Kalachera Road.
South : Gopendra Bhattacharjee's House southern Rd. running towards east of BinodeNath's house upto southern in corner
East : Road running from west of Ram Kamal Sarma's house towards the middle Rd. of Chandrapur upto the western corner of Sushma's Kar house
West : DMN-Ranga Rd. & Sakaichera

7. North : Chandrapur-Kalachera Rod.
South : Rd. from south of Mohit Chow's house towards Rd. of KDL upto Nayapara Bridge
East : DMN. KDL. Rd.
West : Rd. from west of Nagendra Dhar's house towards east of middle Rd. of Chandrapur upto Sushma Kar's house

Charge No. I (Dharmanagar Town)

Block No.

8. North : Rd. towards Ajachak Ashram.
South : Rd. towards north of Jogeswar Roy.s house upto Sakaichera
East : DMN-Ranga Rd.
West : Baruaikandi R.V.-Sakaichera

9. North : Rd. towards north of the house of Jogeswar Roy upto Sakaichera
South : Rd. from MDN-Ranga towards Baraikandi upto bridge No. 2
East : DMN-Ranga Rd. [
West : Border of Boruakandi R/V.

10. North : Rd. towards the house of Gopendra Bhattacarhee upto Daragabari
South : Rd. from the south of Udayan Press & eastern to Nagendra Dhar upto the field.
East : Rd. from the east of Nagendra Dhar.s house towards ail of field
West : Ranga Rd.

12. North : Rd. from the north of Pratap Chakraborty upto Ramani Chakraborty's house
East & South : DMN-KDL. Rd.
West : From Vibekananda Rd. upto Thana Rd. (H. of Girindra Kr. Nath & Paddy field).

13. North : Rd. from Udayan Press upto the house of Pratap Chakraborty
South : Thana Rd.
East : Paddy field-from the house of Renuka Bhattacharjee
West : DMN-Ranga Rd.

11. North : DMN-KDL. Rd. upto Juri river (House of Laxaman Nath)
South : Nayapara P.O. Rd. towards east upto Juri river
East : Juri river
West : DMN-KDL. Rd.

16. North : Eastern side Rd. of Nayapara P.O.
South : From D.N.V. Rd. towards east Rd. of Elect. Sub station upto Stadium
East : Eastern Rd. of Nayapara Kalibari
West : DMN-KDL. Rd.

17. North : Nayapara Rd. upto Juri River
South : Rd. towards satindra Bhattacjarjee's house upto Juri river via house of Smriti Thirtha and College Road
East : Juri river
West : Nayapara Rd.

18. North : Rds. towards the house of Matindra Bhattacharjee
South : College Rd.
East : Rd. towards the house Smti Thirtha
West : Nayapara Kalibari Rd.

Charge No. 1 (Dharmanagar Town)

Block No.

14. North : Baruakandi Rd. i.e. Netaji Rd.
South : Northern Rd. from Joyhind Club upto Sakaichera
East : Ragna Rd. & the Rd. from west of Guptabari to Netaji Rd.
West : Sakaichera

15. North : Northern Rd. from Elect. Sub. Stan. (Thana Rd. DMN Ranga Road
South : Rd. from Northern side of Reserve Tank upto the Rd. of Cinema Hall
East : Kurti Rd. (Vibekananda Rd.)
West : DMN-Ranga Rd.

23. North : Northern bank of reserve tank towards the Rd. DNV. School. Via-Cinema Hall Rd.
South : Rd. from the south of Reserve Bank towards the tank of Purba Bazar, Via Harimandir Rd.
East : From DNV to market Rd.
West : Western Rd. from Reserve tank

24. North : Northern Rd. from Joyhind Club
South : Shibbari & New Tehsil Rd.
East : Motor Stand Rd.
West : Sakaichera

19. North : College Rd. Runs upto river Juri
East & South : JURI River.
West : Paddy field started from the house boruer of Monachandra Debnath & stretched upto the house of Hirendra Nandi & thereafter Rd.

20. North : Juri river & Rd.
South : Paddy field stretched from the southern boundary of the house of Hirendra Nandi
East : Paddy field
West : Rd. started from the stadium of DNV. & ends by Kalibari

21. North : Rd. passed by the side of Noakalibari ends upto Juri river
South & East : Juri river
West : Rd. leads to the house of Nurmia

22. North : College Rd. (Passed by the stadium)
South : Rd. leads to Industry estate
East : Juri river
West : Rd. Passed by Cattle market

25. North : Rd. passed by Harimandir leads through southern bank of the pond situated in the eastern part of DMN market
South : DMN. Bagbasa Rd.
East : Juri river & Rd passed thourgh DMN. Cattle market
West : Motor stand Rd

26. North : New Tehsil office & Shibbari Rd.
South : Ulgapur Rd
East : Office Tilla Rd
West : Sakaichera

27. North : Ulgapur Rd.
South : Rd. started from D. K. Rd. and passed by the house of Nabin Pharmachy (Northern Part)
East : Mission Rd
West : Sakaichera

28. North : Rd. started from the Sakaichera passed by northern boundary of the house of Nabin Pharmacy leads towards easthy crossing D. K. Rd. & passed by the house of Harendra Nath thereafter proceeded towards south & ends upto the Akhrabari
South : Rd. passed through Dewanpasa and Radhapur Mouza boundary having boundary by big ail
East : Village Rd. leads upto Radhapur vill- boundary
West : Sakaichera D. K. Rd

33. North : Raja Rammohan Rd. (Upto Juri river)
South : Eastern Rd. of Premananda Nath's houes upto Juri river.
East : Juri river

Block No.

West : Tilthai Office Tilla Rd.

34. North : Northern Rd. side of Sashi Nath's house upto Ramkrishna Mission.
South : Road
East : Office Tilla Rd.
West : Mission Rd.

35. North : Jail Rd.
South : Padmapur Chowmohani to western Rd. of Satsangha
East : From Office Tilla to Tilthai Rd.
West : D. K. Road.

36. North : DMN-Bagbasa Rd.
South : Raja Rammohan Rd.
East : Juri River
West : Office Tilla Rd.

29. North : Northern Rd. of Karunamoy Nath Chow's house & eastern side of that house to southern, die of Rajendra Nath's house cross with tilthai Rd.
South : Northern boundary of Radhapur RV Mouza
East : Western Rd. of Satsangha upto northern road of Radhapur R.V.
West : Village Road

30. North : Started from east of Karnamoy upto Radhapur north boundary
West : & upto Nobadhip Nath.s house
South : Southern road of Nabadip's house upto Jnanendra Nathes house.
East : DMN-Thilthai Rd. & field

31. North : Vill. road started from the north house of Makhan Paul & leads to shouthen ward & passed through paddy field & crossed by the northern side leads western and ends by the house of Jagadish Chowdhury
South : Road upto Radhapur Mouza boundary,
East : Southern part Makhan Paul's house leads towards DMN-Thilthai road
West : Road western road of satsangha, started from Jagadish Chow's house & upto Radhapur boundary.

32. North : DMN-Bagbasa road
South : Canal & Juri river
East : Front road of the households' of Sukhamoy Singha & Juri river
West : Juri river & Tilthai road

37. North : Juri river
East : Juri river
South : MB. Unit road
West : Gobinda Das's house to Jogesh Das's house

38. North : Juri river & Gobinda Das's house (Westside)
East : Juri river & Gobinda Das's house (Westside)
South : Road (Juri river bridge to tri-junction, Rajbari
West : Juri river

39. North : DMN-Bagbasa road
South : Boundary line of Kameswar mouza
East : Pond of Rly.
West : Rajbari Botorashi road. (Road towards Sukhamoy Sinha's house)

40. N : M.B. Unit to and Juri river & east side of Juri river covered by Tair Ali House and extends
West : Rajbari Try Junction to DMN-Bagbasa Rd.
South : — Do —
East : Kakri river

41. North : Juri River & boundary line of Hurua Mouza
South : DMN to Bagbasa road
East : Kakri cherra
West : Juri river

42. North : DMN-Bagbasa Rd.
South : Boundary line of Kameswar Mouza (South side of Rly. pond.
East : Kakricherra
West : Way to Rly. Colony (West side of the Rly. pond)

DESCRIPTION

Charge No. II (Kailasahar Town)

North : Laxmipur Revenue Village

South : Manu River

East : Kanakpur Rev. Village, Ichabpur Rev. Vill. Guldharpur Rev. Vill., Gournagar Rev. Vill. and Bhagawannagar village

West : Bangladesh and Manu river

Blocks

1. North : Lakshipur Village, ending with the house of Shri Hrishikesh Bhattacharjee in the north east and Shri Rabindra Mohan Dey in the north west.
   East : Kailashahar Rangauhati Read
   West : Bangladesh
   South : East Tea Stall of Shri Jatindra Deb and south west house of Hriday Ram Malakar
2. North : Laxmipur village
   North & East : Chadmia's house
   West : Kailashahar Bangauhati road
   South & Eest : Manindra Das's house
   S.&.W : Katali Singhir Par with the Tea stall of Hari mohan shli
3. North : Laxmipur
   East : Knakpur and Ichabpur mouja
   South : Ichabpur Kailashahar road
   West : Road from the house of Amulya Das towards north accross the road of Kailashahar Kanakpur upto Kubjar
4. N.W. : Barlibrary
   North & East : House of Sri Sailendra Das -south road starting south of Kalidhighi to eastern side upto the house of Digendra Bhattacharjee in S/E, corners Kali bari Ichabour road
   South & West : Gopal Deb's shop
   West : Kailashahar Rangauhati road
   East Road from north east. Saibendra Das's house to south East-Digendra Bhatt.
5. North : From the house of Shri Indrajit Saha, in the north east to the house of Sukumar Paul
   East : Kailashahar Rangauhati road towards Panichowkibazar
   South : From Tolevaban towards west upto Bangladesh
   West : Bangladesh
6. North : R. K. Institute
   East : Kailashahar Rangauhati road
   West : Road from Fire Brigade towards Manu river
7. North : East Sudhir Roy's house along the road adjoining south of Fire bridgade
   West : Manu river
   South : S/W shop cum house of Birendra Debnath to the consumers co-operative shop in the south and crossing the main road from Sankar Landry to Sakti Press in the east next crossing again the main road and from Saloon towards south west of Smt. Lilabati Paul Choudhury upto Sudhir Roy's house.
8. North : Road in the south of Kalidighi Ichabpur road
   West : Main road (Kailashahar-Kumarghat) upto the north of Sanitala
   South : From Sanitala towards east upto the house of Shri Swapan Bhattacharjee (House No. 17).
   East : PWD Road. house no. 1-17 & 100-16.

Charge No. II (Kailashahar Town)

Blocks

9. North : Sanitala towards east upto the house of Shri NITISH DAS (House No. 18).
   West : Kailashahar Rangauhati road
   South : Netaji road towards south, road-North of Sakti Press upto Prasann Singh. House No. 18-99
10. North : House of Labanya Sen Gupta (H. No. 1) towards east upto house of Haripada Deb (H. No. 19)
    South : Kailashahar Kumarghat road for PWD Office to Bridge of Laxichara
    East : Embankment of Laxmichara. (House No. 108)
11. North : From Ajit Chakrabortys house towards east upto house of Gupi Roy (H. No. 117(1).
    East : PWD road
    South : Kailashahar Kumarghat road upto Jogendra Malakar
    West : Jogendra Malakar's house towards west upto Nishi Ranjan Deb Roy (H. No. 144) and sevana Deb (H. No. 145). House No. 109-159.
12. N. & E : Manoranjan Paul
    N. & W. : Panchayat Office
    S. & E. : Pradip Kr. Bhattacharjee
    North : Kalibari Ichabpur road
    West : Panchayat Office, Kajirgaon School
    South : Kjirgaon School to embankment of Laxmicharra, E-E, bankment of Laxmicherra
13. N.&E. : Anjan Paul, North West -Gobinda Goswami South East-Abani Malakar, S/W, Gopesh Datta
    North : Bonded by Laxmicharra
    South : Kailashahar Dharmanagar Road
    East : Langlichara
14. N.&E. : House of Nishi Singha, north west North corner of Airport, south east-Ganamani Nath's house, south west house of Armaman Ali
    North : Bounded by Airport
    East : Bounded by Kailashahar Dharmanagar road via the house of Shri Nishi Singh
15. N.&E. : Airport, north west-Satyabrata Bhattacjarjee, south east-house of Sunil Misra, south west-Chantali Ferryghat
    North : Airport
    West : By road from Paituirbazar to Chantali ferry
    South : By the Manu river
    East : By the Manu river and airport
16. N.&E. : Samuli Dey 's house, north west house of Sunil Dey, south east-Tea stall of Dhirendra Datta, South west-house of Binode Chakraborty
    North : Bounded by road from airport to Laxmicharra
    South : By the Manu
    East : By the road from Paitarbazar to Chantalighat
17. N.&E. : Kuti Sinha, north west Baali Baidya, south east-Madab Sinha, south west-Bisweswar Bhattacharjee
    North : Kailashahar Dharmanagar road
    West : By Laxichara
    South : Road from Police reserve via Hemendra Deb (Advc)
    East : By Airport

18. North : North-east-south of Madhab Sinha, N/W Makhan Das, south East-Bipin Deb, south West-Dhirendra Chandra Paul via Manindra Deb (Or Raj Kumar Dey) North-west Laxmichara, south road from Airport to Laxmichara
East : Airport

19. North : Kailashahar Kumarghat road,
East : Bundh upto house No. 84 Anind Roy,
South : Link road from bundh to R.R.S.
West : College road (House No. 74 & 73 of Nirode Dutta to 181 R.K.B.P.)

20. N.&E. : Babul Goswami's house towards north west upto house of Surjyakanta Sarkar and to the south upto East of R.K.S.P.
East Laxmichara
South : College road
West : College road from house of Adhir Sarkar to Binapani Gaon
H. No. 1 of Binapani Gaon to H. No. 73 Bijoy Laxmi Sinha

21. N.&E. : Patesh Ghosh's and Jogendra Das's house, north east Mira Landry (house of Surendra Sinha) Co-operative Consumer.s Store, S/E, Ramendra Kr. Choudhury's house, south west-Ananga Das Gupta North By
West : Manu river
South : Road from forest officers Laxmichara via. College Hostel
College road from Kailashahar DMN road.

22. N.&W : PWD Ferry (Old) North East-Banka Behari Das's house, south east Syid Mia's house, south west-the Manu river,
North : Road from Forest office via. college hostel to Laxmichara
West : By the Manu river
South : Manu river
East : Laxmichara.

DESCRIPTION

Charge No. III (Kamalpur Town)

North : Mohanpur Revenue Village
South : Halhali Revenue Village
East : Dhalai River Rev. Village
West : Noagoan Revenue Village

Blocks

1. North : Kamalpur mouja & house of Digambar Debnath
South : Southern boundary of the house of Sri Ashish Chakraborty & south western boundary of the house of Sri Gouranga Sutradhar
East : Ambassa-Kamalpur road
West : Eastern boundary of the house of Late Monoranjan Goswami and Ganganagar mouja

2. North : Northern boundary of Kamalpuri Madrassa S.B. School & house of Late Monoranjan Goswami
South : Village road running through the southern boundary of Kamalpur Sub-jail.
East : Ambassa-Kamalpur road
West : Noagaon Mouja

3. North : Check post & road to Dhalai river
South : Kalibari to Forest Office road
East : Dhalai River
West : Kamalpur-Ambassa road

4. North : Kalibari to Forest office road
South : Dhalai river
East : Dhalai river
West : Road from Kalibari to Hanging Bridge

5. North : Kalibari road
South : Road from Old Motorstand to Dhalai River
East : Dhalai river & road from Kalibari to Hanging bridge
West : Ambassa-Kamalpur Road

6. North : Road from Old Motorstand to Dhalai river
South : Noagaon Mouja & House of Sri Ramesh Banik
East : Dhalai river
West : Ambassa-Kamalpur road

ANNEXE

ANNEXE
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	State/District/Development Block/City/Town	Total/Rural/Urban	No. of Households with SC members	Total Scheduled Castes Population			Literates			Total Main Workers (I-IX)			Cultivators (I)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	North Tripura District	Total	13586	65664	33985	31679	22510	14772	7738	19509	17616	1893	7291	7111	180
		Rural	13072	63501	32875	30626	21447	14130	7317	18854	17069	1785	7228	7053	175
		Urban	514	2163	1110	1053	1063	642	421	655	547	108	63	58	5
	Dharmanagar Sub-Division	Total	3791	17896	9287	8609	6364	4176	2188	5690	5075	615	1772	1721	51
		Rural	3584	17136	8893	8243	5972	3932	2040	5449	4873	576	1763	1712	51
		Urban	207	760	394	366	392	244	148	241	202	39	9	9	...
	Dharmanagar (NAC)	Urban	207	760	394	366	392	244	148	241	202	39	9	9	...
	Kanchanpur Development Block	Rural	797	3698	1920	1778	1142	746	396	1138	1080	58	482	468	14
	Panisagar Development Block	Rural	2787	13438	6973	6465	4830	3186	1644	4311	3793	518	1281	1244	37
	Kailasiahar Subdivsion	Total	4775	22597	11649	10848	7363	4790	2573	6787	6264	541	2758	2686	72
		Rural	4514	21388	11135	10253	6778	4439	2339	6427	5947	480	2709	2642	67
		Urban	261	1209	614	595	585	351	234	360	299	61	49	44	5
	Kailashahar (NAC)	Urban	261	1209	614	595	585	351	234	360	299	61	49	44	5
	Chamanu Development Block	Rural	1059	4768	2502	2266	1535	1035	500	1434	1311	123	593	568	25
	Kumarghat Development Block	Rural	3455	16620	8633	7987	5243	3404	1839	4993	4636	357	2116	2074	42
	Kamalpur Sub-Division	Total	5020	25171	12949	12222	8783	5806	2977	7032	6295	737	2761	2704	57
		Rural	4974	24977	12847	12130	8697	5759	2938	6978	6249	729	2756	2699	57
		Urban	46	194	102	92	86	47	39	54	46	8	5	5	...
	Kamalpur (NAC)	Urban	46	194	102	92	86	47	39	54	46	8	5	5	...
	Salema Development Block	Rural	4974	24977	12847	12130	8697	5759	2938	6978	6249	729	2756	2699	57

1—
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

MAIN WORKERS														
Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]			Other workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]			Marginal workers			Non workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
6021	5496	525	191	149	42	6006	4860	1146	1241	539	702	44914	15830	29084
5949	5428	521	178	136	42	5499	4452	1047	1230	534	696	43417	15772	28145
72	68	4	13	13	...	507	408	99	11	5	6	1497	558	939
1388	1312	76	82	64	18	2448	1978	470	342	160	182	11864	4052	7812
1373	1298	75	79	61	18	2234	1802	432	335	159	176	11352	3861	7491
15	14	1	3	3	...	214	176	38	7	1	6	512	191	3211
15	14	1	3	3	...	214	176	38	7	1	6	512	191	3211
307	301	6	33	26	7	316	285	31	66	28	38	2494	812	1682
1066	997	69	46	35	11	1918	1517	401	269	131	138	8858	3049	5809
2030	1887	143	63	48	15	1936	1625	311	425	175	250	15385	5328	10057
1984	1844	140	60	45	15	1674	1416	258	422	172	250	14539	5016	9523
46	43	3	3	3	...	262	209	53	3	3	...	846	312	534
46	43	3	3	3	...	262	209	53	3	3	...	846	312	534
516	448	68	17	15	2	308	280	28	78	25	53	3256	1166	2090
1468	1396	72	43	30	13	1366	1136	230	344	147	197	11283	3850	7433
2603	2297	306	46	37	9	1622	1257	365	474	204	270	17665	6450	11215
2592	2286	306	39	30	9	1591	1234	357	473	203	270	17526	6395	11131
11	11	...	7	7	...	31	23	8	1	1	...	139	55	84
11	11	...	7	7	...	31	23	8	1	1	...	139	55	84
2592	2286	306	39	30	9	1591	1234	357	473	203	270	17526	6395	11131

ANNEXE

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	State/District/Development Blocks/City/Town	Total/Rural Urban	No. of Households with ST members	Total Scheduled Tribes Population			Literates			Total Main Workers (I-IX)			Cultivators (I)		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	North Tripura District	Total	27029	147884	76090	71794	31010	23099	7911	53646	40807	12839	38388	29869	8519
		Rural	26833	147254	75687	71567	30554	22776	7778	53371	40568	12803	38378	29859	8519
		Urban	196	630	403	227	456	323	133	275	239	36	10	10	...
	Dharmanagar Sub-Division	Total	8725	48692	25069	23623	11660	8598	3062	19468	13727	5741	15458	11024	4434
		Rural	8666	48510	24957	23553	11535	8506	3029	19383	13664	5719	15451	11017	4434
		Urban	59	182	112	70	125	92	33	85	63	22	7	7	...
	Dharmanagar (NAC)	Urban	59	182	112	70	125	92	33	85	63	22	7	7	...
	Kanchanpur Development Block	Rural	7401	42591	21837	20754	10089	7431	2658	16859	11877	4982	14292	10132	4160
	Panisagar Development Block	Rural	1265	5919	3120	2799	1446	1075	371	2524	1787	737	1159	885	274
	Kailashahar Sub-Division	Total	11114	59729	30813	28916	10595	8299	2296	20846	16718	4128	14012	11802	2210
		Rural	11022	59439	30622	28817	10379	8150	2229	20722	16605	4117	14010	11800	2210
		Urban	92	290	191	99	216	149	67	124	113	11	2	2	...
	Kailashahar (NAC)	Urban	92	290	191	99	216	149	67	124	113	11	2	2	...
	Chhamanu Development Block	Rural	7549	41349	21372	19977	6650	5357	1293	14571	11805	2766	10748	9008	1740
	Kumarghat Development Block	Rural	3473	18090	9250	8840	3729	2793	936	6151	4800	1351	3262	2792	470
	Kamalpur Sub-Division	Total	7190	39463	20208	19255	8755	6202	2553	13332	10362	2970	8918	7043	1875
		Rural	7145	39305	20108	19197	8640	6120	2520	13266	10299	2967	8917	7042	1875
		Urban	45	158	100	58	115	82	33	66	63	3	1	1	...
	Kamalpur (NAC)	Urban	45	158	100	58	115	82	33	66	63	3	1	1	...
	Salema Development Block	Rural	7145	39305	20108	19197	8640	6120	2520	13266	10299	2967	8917	7042	1875

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FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

MAIN WORKERS														
Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]			Other workers (III,IV,V(b) & VI to IX)			Marginal workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
10305	7338	2967	160	66	94	4793	3534	1259	7051	932	6119	87187	34351	52836
10282	7331	2951	159	65	94	4552	3313	1239	7051	932	6119	86832	34187	52645
23	7	16	1	1	...	241	221	20	...	...	...	355	164	191
2350	1531	819	49	6	43	1611	1166	445	1242	139	1103	27982	11203	16779
2333	1530	803	49	6	43	1550	1111	439	1242	139	1103	27885	11154	16731
17	1	16	...	...	...	61	55	6	...	...	...	97	49	48
17	1	16	...	...	...	61	55	6	...	...	...	97	49	48
1614	1045	569	44	5	39	909	695	214	1095	96	999	24637	9864	14773
719	485	234	5	1	4	641	416	225	147	43	104	3248	1290	1958
4627	3335	1292	49	22	27	2158	1559	599	3789	307	3482	35094	13788	21306
4627	3335	1292	48	21	27	2037	1449	588	3789	307	3482	34928	13710	21218
...	...	...	1	1	...	121	110	11	...	...	...	166	78	88
...	...	...	1	1	...	121	110	11	...	...	...	166	78	88
3171	2246	925	7	4	3	645	547	98	2828	183	2645	23950	9384	14566
1456	1089	367	41	17	24	1392	902	490	961	124	837	10978	4326	6652
3328	2472	856	62	38	24	1024	809	215	2020	486	1534	24111	9360	14751
3322	2466	856	62	38	24	965	753	212	2020	486	1534	24019	9323	14696
6	6	...	...	...	...	59	56	3	...	...	...	92	37	55
6	6	...	...	...	...	59	56	3	...	...	...	92	37	55
3322	2466	856	62	38	24	965	753	212	2020	486	1534	24019	9323	14696