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VOL - 26 Part 7B.



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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XXVI

308

TRIPURA

PART VII-B

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

C. R. PAUL M. A. (COM.)

Superintendent of Census Operations, Tripura

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1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS, TRIPURA

(All the Census Publications will bear Volume No. XXVI)

Part I	General Report	
(In two Sub-parts)	Subsidiary Tables	
Part II	General Population Tables	
(In two Sub-parts)	Economic Tables	
	Cultural and Migration Tables	
Part III	Household Economic Tables	
Part IV	Report on Housing and Establishment with Tables	
Part V-A	Special Table on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with reprints from Old Census Report	
Part V-B	Ethnographic note on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
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FOREWORD

Although since the beginning of history, foreign travellers and historians have recorded the principal marts and entrepots of commerce in India and have even mentioned important festivals and fairs and articles of special excellence available in them, no systematic regional inventory was attempted until the time of Dr. Francis Buchanan-Hamilton in the beginning of the nineteenth century. One of the tasks set before him by a resolution of the Governor-General-in-Council in 1807 was "to examine with as much accuracy as local circumstances will admit": "an account of the various kinds and amount of goods manufactured in each district the ability of the country to produce the raw materials used in them how the necessary capital is procured, the situation of the artists and manufacturers, the mode of providing their goods commerce: the quantity of goods exported and imported in each district; the manner of conducting sales, especially at fairs and markets."

That he discharged his duty very thoroughly will appear from his statistical accounts of Mysore and the northern districts of Bengal and Bihar.

The great Revenue Surveys of the middle of the nineteenth century made no attempt in this direction, and accounts of fairs and festivals in districts were neglected until W. W. Hunter took up the compilation of statistical accounts again in the last quarter of last century. For the purpose of notifying holidays in the East India Company's offices the Board in Calcutta had since 1799 been in the habit of "procuring an accurate Bengalee almanac properly authenticated by brahmanical astronomy" from the Nabadwip Court (letter from Secretary of Board to Collector of Nadiya, 5th July 1799, No. 8217, W. W. Hunter's Unpublished Bengalee MSS Records). Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan in his *History of Indian Logic* wrote that "almanacs were prepared by the Pundit Samaj of Nabadwip which were supplied to the Nawab's Court of Murshidabad as well as to the East India Company, the Supreme Court, etc the Nabadwip Panjika under the imprimatur of Nabadwipateranugya was accepted by all the landlords of Bengal" The Nabadwip Panjika which remained the standard almanac for Bengal continued in use throughout the first half of the nineteenth century and each issue contained a list of important fairs and festivals in every district. A valuable almanac was that published by the Vernacular Literature Committee's Almanac published in 1855-6 (1262 B.S.). It gave an account of 309 famous fairs of Bengal in its second part. The Gupta Press Panjika or almanac which virtually replaced Nabadwip Panjika made its first appearance in 1869 and continued to publish a useful list of important fairs and festivals in the country. But this list was by no means exhaustive nor were W. W. Hunter's which he published with each Statistical Account.

Meanwhile native crafts, industries and objects of artistry decayed rapidly and thoroughly as a result of the East India Company's policy of extinguishing them, and official interest in fairs and festivals declined, although these occasions, divested

of much of their glory, still continued to attract livestock, grain, merchandise and handicrafts from far and near. The Imperial Gazetteers published between 1880 and 1910 gave a minor place to these important seasonal markets or temporary inland ports. Even the District Gazetteers, which still are the fullest and most compact accounts of districts, make but casual mention of fairs and festivals in the country and attach little economic importance to them.

For, indeed the importance of fairs and festivals as the meeting ground of livestock and agricultural commodities of many religions and many cultures, crafts and motifs from far and near, of ideas and design, workmanship, excellence and finish, of tools and appliances, of trends of the future and vanishing practices of the past, of adaptability and local variation, of skill and imagination—declined with the punitive export policy of the East India Company and the unrestricted import of machine made goods, so much so that at the close of the last century fairs and festivals were reduced to a matter of concern only for the Public Health Department. They were no longer regarded as important centres of trade and commerce, but were now from the Government point of view nearly a collection of human beings among whom epidemics were to be prevented from breaking out. Fairs and festivals continued to be a matter of law and order and the Police Department and the District Board continued to maintain full lists of them in their local offices, a source which has so far remained unquarried.

Following the census operations of West Bengal in 1951, a slim volume, containing a list of fairs and festivals arranged according to districts and their Police Stations, was brought out as part of the West Bengal scheme of Census Publications. This list was mainly made up of information supplied by District Boards and Superintendents of Police of districts. The two lists were collated to make up a comprehensive list containing several columns: the name of the village arranged under its district and Police Station, with its Jurisdiction list number, the name of the festival or fair by which it is commonly known in the locality, the English month of the year in which it is held, the duration of the festival or fair, and finally then number of persons attending it. Although merely a list, and not quite complete at that, this volume attracted attention and received the appreciation both of scholars and the general public. Its general value lay in its being a compendium and its particular value lay in presenting a distribution throughout the country of particular festive occasions. The Superintendent of Census Operations for West Bengal, who continued in an honorary capacity, was plied from time to time with requests to undertake an extensive survey of the subject which seemed to accord well with the Superintendent's own personal desire.

For one thing, quite a few of the old and traditional fairs and festivals of West Bengal are on their way to extinction on account of various forces working against them and a record of these rapidly vanishing fairs and festivals could be made only now as never again in the future. In the next place, the Census Office considered it its duty to sustain by a more searching survey the interest that the publication had aroused.

A different approach suggested itself as the new task was viewed in terms of collection of extensive first-hand material on each fair and festival. It was necessary

therefore, in the first place, to approach as many individuals as possible in each locality, and not restrict the enquiry only to Government or semi-Government sources, Departments or Organisations. In the second place, a satisfactory questionnaire was considered most essential. A number of aims were kept in view in framing the questionnaire. These were:

- (a) The questionnaire should be very simple and precise in language, designed primarily for the understanding of a person of primary education standard. At the same time, the question should be suggestive enough to invite ancillary information. Were this objective achieved, it should be possible to obtain exhaustive information without irrelevant detail.
- (b) It should succeed in obtaining a clear environmental, social and economic background of the village or place in which a particular fair is held or a festival is observed.
- (c) It should emphasise those aspects of a festival or worship which would bring out the details of rituals and religious practices peculiar to the locality.
- (d) It should obtain information not only on the more important and better-known festivals or fairs, but also on the less known but otherwise significant fairs and festivals. It was decided to extend the scope of enquiry beyond those fairs and festivals that are approved and licensed by the District authorities, for the latter would be a small number compared to the total.
- (e) It should attempt sufficient information on economic activities and patterns in respect of each fair, however big or small. The information so obtained should suggest the scope for studying the movement of local handiwork and local forms and raw materials. The questionnaire should also give a list of local amusements favoured by the public.

The questionnaire which was several times pre-tested was finally mailed in 1957 to about 10,000 addresses in West Bengal on the Business Reply Scheme. One of the devices which seems to have evinced much responsible reporting was the assurance that each piece of information would be fully acknowledged to the correspondent whose address also would be published for the benefit of future investigators.

The information thus collected was sorted district by district and further sub-sorted by Police Stations. The work of compilation, once the preliminary verification and checking of the answers was over, was to be in three sections as follows:—

- (a) The first section was to contain systematic information on the village, the villagers, their occupations, communications and other special features, mainly based on Section A of the questionnaire.
- (b) The second section was to contain all available information on the festival itself, the worship of deities, particularly rituals and forms of worship. This would be based mainly on Section B of the questionnaire.
- (c) The third section, to be based on Section C of the questionnaire, would contain information about the fair and economic activity and amusement connected with the fair.

It will doubtless be a matter of great satisfaction to scholars that the scheme was very enthusiastically received by all my colleagues when its outline together with the West Bengal questionnaire was circulated in February 1960. My colleagues felt that the Census provided a unique opportunity for conducting such a comprehensive survey with the help of the network of staff placed by the State Government at their disposal. State Superintendents were quick to recognise that such a survey would be of great help to those who might care to investigate the religious centres and festivals, inland trade and commerce, art motifs and designs, circuits of trade, ancient trade routes, and special manufactures. It would give the student of toponymy much valuable clue and the student of history much valuable insight into the organisation of markets.

The proposal to conduct this survey was accepted in the Second Conference of Census Superintendents held in August 1960. Various aspects of the Survey, then in progress, were discussed again in the regional meetings of Census Superintendents held in Trivandrum, Darjeeling and Srinagar in May and June 1961. My colleagues were able to report further progress at the Census Social Studies Camp held in December 1961, when several elaborations of the original questionnaire and in investigational methodology were also discussed. It was further proposed to undertake more intensive surveys of a small number of very important fairs and festivals in each State. At the third Conference of Census Superintendents in February 1962 my colleagues took the further decision to prepare maps of fairs and festivals on the basis of districts and even of tehsil or taluks, some States having already made much progress in this direction.

The scholar will find in these lists much to excite his curiosity. First, they show what an extensive network of seasonal and perennial markets, village fairs still provide to native craftsmanship and industry. Secondly, they help to connect economic streams with social and religious movements. Thirdly, they suggest how a succession of small fairs in a time series culminate in a very big fair, almost always in the heart of a particular area, and how this big event gradually subsides through another time series of small fairs, so that an endless cycle of trade, social and religious intercourse is kept in motion. Fourthly, they insinuate a great deal about what Buchanan-Hamilton was charged to investigate a century and half ago: "the situation of the artists and manufacturers, the mode of providing their goods, the usual rate of their labour, and any particular advantages they may enjoy: their comparative affluence with respect to the cultivators of the land, their domestic usages, the nature of their sales, and the regulations respecting their markets". Fifthly, they can very greatly help in reconstructing ancient and not so ancient trade routes in the country, and, again, what Buchanan-Hamilton was asked to investigate: "the nature of the conveyance of goods by land and water, and the means by which this may be facilitated, especially by making or repairing roads."

NEW DELHI,
September 5th, 1964.

ASOK MITRA
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

The Survey on Fairs and Festivals was taken up at the instance of Shri A. Mitra, Registrar General, India as a supplementary project of 1961 Census. This report is an attempt at assessing different aspects of Fairs and Festivals in the Territory of Tripura with a view to give a broad idea about the cultural, social and domestic life of people. The topics include a synopsis of important Fairs and Festivals held in different parts of the Territory and tabular lists of Fairs and Festivals held in village/tehsil/sub-division, showing the time and place where held, local religious and other occasion or any other special attraction, and average total congregation. Efforts have been made to include information about all the Fairs and Festivals in Tripura. A questionnaire was framed with the advice of the Registrar General, India during the last part of 1960 and the investigators of this office were asked to fill up the questionnaire for each village, while they were sent out for craft survey. The information collected by the Investigators was verified and supplemented by the S.D.Os/Addl. S.D.Os. of the respective Sub-divisions.

I am very grateful to Shri A. Mitra, I.C.S., Registrar General and *ex-officio* Census Commissioner, India for his constant encouragement and advice in this project.

I am also grateful to Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Officer on Special Duty (Handicrafts and Social Studies), Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi who had gone through this report and offered his suggestion for improvement and finalisation of the report.

In the conduct of this survey and the preparation of this report I was assisted by Shri A. K. Dutt, Special Officer and the Investigators of my office.

AGARTALA,
the 18th October, 1966.

C. R. PAUL.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Tripura is popularly known as the land of fourteen Gods or 'Chaturdas Devata'. It is not only ancient with long ridges of green hills, dense forest infested by wild animals, streams and brooklets but also is the abode of various people of different origins, customs and faiths. As such there are numerous fairs and festivals in this part of the country, which provide glimpses of their variegated life and faith and also remind us of past heritage. Some of these socio-religious gatherings and observances are unique in character and outstanding in cultural value.

2. Though efforts have been made to include information about all fairs and festivals observed in this territory, only a few important of such fairs and festivals have been selected for descriptive notes.

3. The most salient feature in connection with these is that the territory can be stratified arbitrarily into three zones namely, Central, Southern and Northern zones. Central zone presents main concentration of fairs and festivals which are influenced and guided by the Hindu religion, whereas Buddhist and Christian festivals and fairs dominate Southern and Northern zones respectively. It may, however, be pointed out here that there is no rigid line of demarcation between these zones, because in all these three zones fairs and festivals of all religions and faiths are observed and the difference, if any, is only a matter of intensity.

The tables on fairs and festivals have been compiled on the basis of information obtained from the Sub-divisional Officers and Block Development Officers who were provided with the requisite proforma. The data relating to festivals pertain to those performed at the family level and synopsis of fairs is based mainly on the village notes which were prepared in connection with 1961 Census and additional information supplied by the Sub-divisional Officers and Block Development Officers. In the preparation of descriptive notes, however, trained Investigators were sent to different places to collect various information regarding important fairs and festivals with the help of a questionnaires supplied to them. It was supplemented in the later stage

by the additional information collected by the Special Officer by spot enquiry and by interviewing influential and experienced persons of the locality. In the absence of any recorded information or any history, except one reference book 'Rajmala', the write up in this regard has been prepared wholly on the basis of information furnished by the local people and stories current among them.

In Tripura approximately 167 different fairs are held as against 2,098 festivals observed on the same soil which has a population of 11,42,000 in round figures and of the total population, estimated congregations in fairs and festivals are 265,600 and 301,000 persons respectively. All these are evident from Tables 3 and 4 titled as Abstract of fairs and festivals by Sub-divisions in Chapter IV. The same Tables reveal further that in the Sub-division of Sadar, which has a population of 300,000, as many as 45 different fairs and 575 festivals with estimated congregation of 137,000 and 109,000 persons respectively are held. Sub-division of Khowai has a total population of 1,30,000 and 10 fairs and 349 festivals are held in this Sub-division. Estimated congregation for fairs is 16,000 and that of festivals is 53,000. There are 18 fairs and 101 festivals in the Sub-division of Kamalpur which has a population of 62,000. Estimated congregation is 15,000 for fairs and 24,000 for festivals.

Sub-divisions of Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Sonamura give an account of 432 and 17 fairs and 56,158 and 247 festivals respectively. Approximate attendance for fairs and festivals in these Sub-divisions which have total population of 104,000; 128,000 and 78,000 persons respectively is as follows :—

2,000 and 4,000 persons respectively attend fairs and festivals in the Sub-division of Kailasahar; 27,000 and 15,000 respectively attend fairs and festivals in Dharmanagar, while a congregation of 18,000 is recorded for fairs and 39,000 for festivals in Sonamura Sub-division.

Sub-division of Udaipur records 10 fairs, Amarpur on the other hand only 9 and the Sub-divisions of Belonia and Sabroom 12 and 10

fairs respectively. In respect of different festivals these four Sub-divisions recorded 118, 133, 226 and 135 respectively. Udaipur which has a population of 90,000 records a congregation of 16,000 for fairs and 20,000 for festivals, while 20,000 and 16,000 persons attend fairs and festivals out of the total population of 56,000 in Amarpur Sub-division. Belonia and Sabroom have population strength of 85,000 and 43,000 respectively and record congregation in fairs 10,000 and 4,000 persons respectively. Belonia Sub-division records a congregation of 20,000 persons for festivals and Sabroom 1,000 persons only.

A glimpse of the commonest types and most largely attended fairs and festivals can be had from Tables 5 and 6 in Chapter IV titled 'Sub-division-wise lists of important fairs and festivals by number of villages with estimated congregations.'

Of the numerous fairs held in Tripura, the most important as well as largest attended fair is the 'Kharchi Mela' which is held only at old Agartala under Sadar Sub-division. The approximate congregation is estimated to be 50,000 including people of all castes, creeds, religions and sexes. Next in order of attendance is the exhibition which is held at several centres of 14 villages of Sub-divisions of Kamalpur, Dharmanagar and Sonamura. Taking all these places together into account, the total attendance is approximately 35,000. 'Chaitra Sankranti' or 'Charak Mela' ranks third in order of attendance, but this is first in respect of places of occurrence. It is observed in as many as 30 villages of the territory and the total congregation for all these places is estimated to be 30,425. Fourth in order of attendance is the fair locally known as 'Baruni Sner Mela'; it is held at ten different villages of the Sub-divisions except the Sub-divisions of Sonamura, Belonia, Sabroom and Amarpur. In fact, this fair is mainly restricted to the northern Sub-divisions only. 'Shiba Chaturdashir Mela' comes next and is followed closely by the fair locally known as 'Nababarsher or Baishakher Mela'. Approximate congregation of 17,150 persons are recorded in the former case and 15,000 for the latter. The former fair is held at 16 villages distributed over almost all the Sub-divisions except two southern Sub-divisions namely Sabroom and Amarpur, while the latter is held at 18 villages spread over in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Sabroom. Fairs held on the occasion of Buddha Purnima, Paush

Sankranti and Rathajatra are the next three arranged in the order of attendances, but these in term of occurrence require to be arranged slightly in the reverse way. Comparatively the two less attended fairs are the Dewali Mela and Rash Purnima Mela, which have been shown both in order of attendance as well as order of occurrence.

In respect of festivals appearing in the Table 6 in Chapter V, Durga Puja, Saraswati Puja, Kali Puja, Dol Purnima, Rashlila etc. are distinctly of the Hindus. Id-ul-fetor, Id-ud-zuha and Maharam are the festivals of the Mohammedans while X-mas and Good Friday are truly Christian festivals.

Buddha Purnima, Kharchi, Ker, Mamita, Bisu etc. are on the other hand distinctly tribal festivals of the territory, of which Buddha Purnima is mainly prevalent in the southern Sub-divisions and observed by the tribals of Buddhist religion, while the rest by the tribals of Hindu religion and are found throughout the territory. Although, the above mentioned festivals are characteristics of the tribals these are however, attended to by people of all communities.

Durga Puja, Kali Puja and Saraswati Puja are the three main festivals observed by the Hindu inhabitants. Durga Puja is attended by approximately 75,196 persons and is held at as many as 290 villages, while the Kali Puja is held at 374 villages and is attended to by 45,337 persons.

The approximate congregation for the Saraswati Puja is 24,784 and is held at 194 villages which are distributed in all the Sub-divisions of the territory.

Id-ud-Zuha, Maharam and Id-ul-fetor--the three main festivals of the Mohammedans are held at 77, 73 and 29 villages and are attended by 14,151; 10,220 and 5,271 persons respectively.

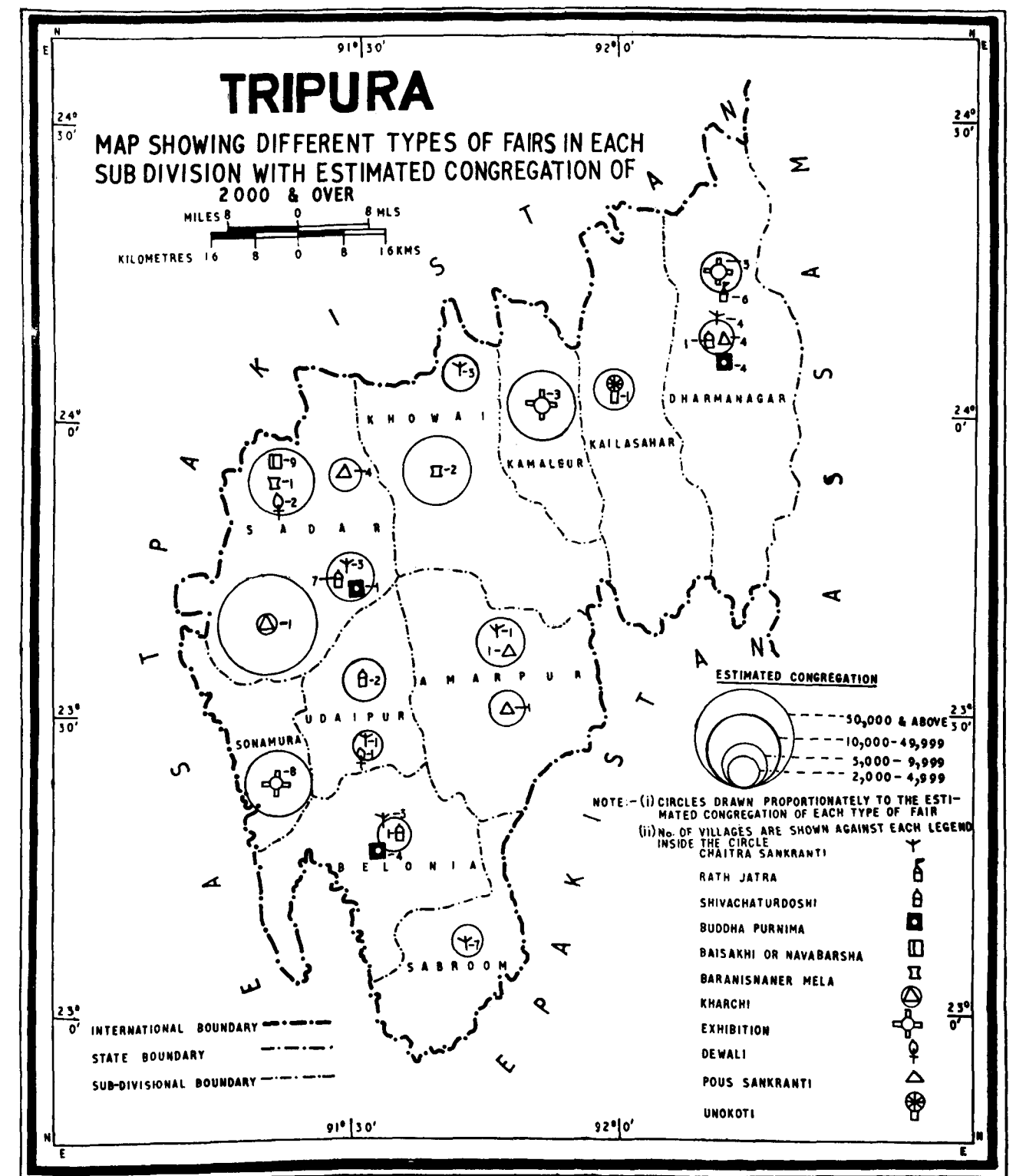
Important tribal festivals in order of congregation are the Kharchi, Ker and Buddha Purnima, but these, in respect of occurrence are as follows :—

Ker is held at 221 villages and Kharchi and Buddha Purnima are held at 40 and 47 villages respectively.

X-mas day is the only important festival of the Christians of this territory. It is restricted mainly to the northern Sub-divisions and is held at 12 villages only.

CHAPTER II

SYNOPSIS OF FAIRS HELD IN TRIPURA



AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION

AMPI TEHSIL

Baji Raj Bari—is situated at a distance of 4 miles and 26 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 211. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the village is 2 and 179 respectively. On the occasion of Saraswati Puja (January-February) 'Sripanchami Mela' is held here for 7 days. It is attended by 800 people in average.

Agunlal Para—is situated at a distance of 6 miles and 27 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 197.

Lakti Kaipang Para—is at a distance of 6 miles from tehsil headquarters and 27 miles from sub-divisional headquarters and contains a population of 72. This is a tribal village.

Taichakma Bari—is at a distance of 4 miles from tehsil headquarters and 26 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. It contains tribal population of 225.

In the above three villages, on the occasion of Saraswati Puja (January-February), 'Sripanchami Mela' is held and it continues for 7 days and is attended by 800 persons in average.

Lodhai Bangshi Para—is 2 miles away from tehsil headquarters and 22 miles away from sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 15. This is a tribal village. On the occasion of Saraswati Puja (January-February), a fair known as 'Ampinagar Mela' is held here for 5 days with an attendance of 2,000 persons of neighbouring villages.

Tirtha Mukha Bari—is at a distance of 6 miles from tehsil headquarters and 16 miles from Amarpur town. It contains a population of 97; Scheduled Caste is 1 and Scheduled Tribe 96. On the occasion of 'Poush Sankranti', a Mela is held here for 3 days with an average attendance of 2,000 persons.

Garjan Khola Bari—is at a distance of 7 miles from tehsil headquarters and 21 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 174 including 173 Scheduled Tribe. There is no Scheduled Caste in this village. A fair known as Dumbur fair on the occasion of "Chaitra Sankranti" (April) is held here for 2 days with an attendance of 8,000 persons.

BIRGANJ TEHSIL

Burbaria—is situated at a distance of 5 miles from Amarpur Town under Birganj Tehsil. The population of this village is 478 of which Scheduled Tribe is 476. There is no Scheduled Caste in this village. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti (April), 'Chaitra Sankranti Mela' is held here. It continues for 7 days and is attended by 5,000 persons in average.

DUMBURNAGAR TEHSIL

Aranya Kanti Dewan Para—It is under Dumburnagar Tehsil and situated at a distance of 20 miles from tehsil headquarters and 38 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. On the occasion of Buddha Purnima in the month of May, 'Buddha Mela' is held here with an attendance of 600 persons and it continues for a day. This is a tribal village having a population of 50 only.

BELONIA SUB-DIVISION

BELONIA TEHSIL

Bharatchandranagar—is at a distance of one mile from Belonia town. It contains a population of 497 including 36 Scheduled Caste and 19 Scheduled Tribe. Two fairs, one on the occasion of Barunisnan (March) and another on the occasion of Charak Puja (April), are held here for a day and with an average attendance of 300 persons.

Mahamari Para—is at a distance of 12 miles from Belonia and contains a population of 141. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of this village is 30 and 59 respectively. In the month of Chaitra (April-May) on the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti, a fair is held here with an attendance of 1,500 persons.

MUHURIPUR TEHSIL

Muhuripur—the headquarters of Muhuripur tehsil is situated at a distance of 26 miles from Belonia town, the sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 914, including 14 Scheduled Caste and 11 Scheduled Tribe. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti (April-May) 'Chaitra Sankrantir Mela' is held here during the day with an attendance of 2,000 persons. With same attendance and duration another fair is held here on the occasion of 'Ratha Jatra' (June-July).

Madhya Pilak—is situated at a distance of 1 mile and 24 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 2,125 including Scheduled Caste 343 and Scheduled Tribe 233. On the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day (April), a fair is held here for a day with an attendance of 1,000 persons.

Mainram Para—is situated at a distance of 6 miles and 31 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively containing a population of 193 Scheduled Tribe persons. On the occasion of 'Shiba Chaturdasi' (February-March), 'Mahadev Mela' is held here for one day with an attendance of 500 persons.

Uttar Hichachera—is situated at a distance of 7 miles and 32 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 838 of whom Scheduled Caste is 18 and Scheduled Tribe 510. On the occasion of Falgooni Purnima (Buddha Purnima) in the month of March-April, 'Buddha Mela' is held here with an attendance of about 300 persons which continues for 3 days.

Dulacherra—is situated at a distance of 7 miles and 25 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 1,161 including 15 Scheduled Caste and 637 Scheduled Tribe. On the occasion of Falgooni Purnima (March-April), 'Buddha Mela' is held here with an attendance of 1,000 persons. It continues for 2 days.

Baikora—is at a distance of 7 miles from tehsil headquarters and 12 miles from sub-divisional headquarters and contains a population of 871 of which Scheduled Caste is 100 and Scheduled Tribe 287. On the occasion of Falgooni Purnima (March-April) 'Buddha Mela' is held here with an attendance of 600 persons and continues for 3 days.

Laxmicherra—is at a distance of 8 miles from Muhuripur and 20 miles from Belonia. The population of this village is 61 only of which Scheduled Tribe is 40. On the occasion of the birth day of Lord Buddha, in the month of January-February, 'Buddha Mela' is held here with an attendance of 1,000 persons and continues for 2 days.

RAJNAGAR TEHSIL

Prakashnagar—is under Rajnagar tehsil. It is 2 furlongs away from Rajnagar and 12 miles from Belonia. It contains a population of 566 including Scheduled Caste 57 and Scheduled Tribe 1. On the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day (April-May), 'Baisakhi Mela' is held here with an attendance of 150—200 persons and continues for a day only.

DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION

DHARMANAGAR TEHSIL

Rajnagar—is situated at a distance of 6 miles from Dharmanagar the sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 756 including Scheduled Caste 8 and Scheduled Tribe 264. On the occasion of Rath Jatra (June-July) a fair with an attendance of about 400 is held here and continues for a day only.

Pratak Roy Village—is situated at a distance of 11 miles from Dharmanagar town, the sub-divisional headquarters and 4 miles from the Assam-Agartala road. It contains a population of 809 of which Scheduled Castes are 449. On the occasion of Paush Sankranti (December-January) a fair with an attendance of about 500 people is held here and continues for one day.

Radhapur—is situated at a distance of 2 miles from Dharmanagar, the sub-divisional headquarters and contains a population of 762. On the occasion of Charak Puja in the Bengali month of Chaitra (April) "Charakmela" is held here. It is attended by about 250 persons and continues for a day.

Kutar Pasha—is at a distance of 3½ miles from Dharmanagar, the sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 231 Scheduled Castes. On the occasion of Charakpuja in the month of Chaitra (April), "Charakmela" is held here with an attendance of 300 persons and continues for a day.

Panisagar—is situated at a distance of 16 miles from Dharmanagar, the sub-divisional headquarters. Assam-Agartala road passes through this village. This is a business centre and contains a population of 780 of which Scheduled Caste is 2. Starting on 26th January an exhibition continues here for 7 days with an average attendance of 1,000 persons. In January another fair called 'Maghi Mela' is held here for a day only with an attendance of 200 persons. 2 other fairs, one on the occasion of "Ratha Jatra" in the month of June-July and another on the occasion of "Jhulan Jatra" in the month of July-August are held here with an average attendance of 350 persons. Both continue for one day only.

Bikthai—is situated at a distance of about 16½ miles from Dharmanagar town with a population of 757 persons. On the occasion of "Barunisnan"

in the month of January-February a fair is held for a day with an attendance of about 150 persons.

Ramnagar—is situated at a distance of 12 miles from Dharmanagar, the sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 794 (Scheduled Castes 167 and Scheduled Tribes 7) persons. Starting from 26th January an exhibition continues for 7 days with an attendance of about 1,000 persons.

Dalukandi—is at a distance of 3 miles from Dharmanagar, the Sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 321 persons including 57 Scheduled Castes. On the occasion of "Hari Kirtan", the exact date of which was not available, a fair is held here for 3 days.

Radhanagar—is situated at a distance of 3 miles from Dharmanagar, the sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population 223 out of which Scheduled Caste is 6. On the occasion of "Ratha Jatra" (June-July) a fair for three days is held here with an attendance of 400 persons.

Baghapur—is situated at a distance of 7 miles from Dharmanagar. It contains a population of 729 of which Scheduled Caste is 197. On the occasion of Jhulan Jatra (July-August), 'Jhulan Mela' is held here for 5 days with an attendance of 300 persons.

Madhya and Dakshin Purba Panisagar—is at a distance of 16 miles from Dharmanagar town, the sub-divisional headquarters, containing a population of 1,079 of which Scheduled Caste is 11 and Scheduled Tribe 5. Starting on 26th January an exhibition continues here for 7 days with an attendance of about 5,000 persons. Two other fairs, one on the occasion of Shiba Chaturdasi (February-March) and another on the occasion of "Ratha Jatra" (June-July) are held here with an attendance of average 2000—2500 persons. The former has a duration of two days and the latter lasts for one day only.

KANCHANPUR TEHSIL

Sukma Cherra—is at a distance of 12 miles from tehsil headquarters and about 37 miles from

sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 778 out of which Scheduled Caste is 48 and Scheduled Tribe 185. In the month of Chaitra (March-April) on the occasion of Barunisnan, a fair for a day is held here which is attended by 300 persons.

Kanchanpur—the tehsil headquarters is at a distance of 30 miles from Assam-Agartala road and about 54 miles from Dharmanagar, the sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 169 of which Scheduled Caste is 1 and Scheduled Tribe 82. In the month of May on the occasion of Buddha Purnima a fair is held here for one day which is attended by approximately 500 persons in all.

Patcharthal—is at a distance of 14 miles from Kanchanpur the tehsil headquarters and 30 miles from sub-divisional headquarters and contains a population of 198 including 8 Scheduled Castes and 167 Scheduled Tribes. Assam-Agartala road passes through this village. A fair, known as 'Buddha Mela' or 'Phalguni Mela', is held here for three days in the month of March (Falgun) which is attended by nearly 600 persons.

Radhamadhab Para—is at a distance of 10 miles and 35 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 881 of whom Scheduled Caste is 255. Two fairs, one on the occasion of Rathajatra (June-July) and another on the occasion of Paush Sankranti (December-January) are held here. Both the fairs are held for one day and each is attended by approximately 7,000 persons.

Satnala Bazar—is situated at a distance of 7 miles and 60 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It has a population of 9 only. On the occasion of Paush Sankranti (January) a fair is held here for a day where about 1,000 persons from different villages assemble.

Makhancherra—is at a distance of 3 miles from tehsil headquarters and 30 miles from Dharmanagar, the sub-divisional headquarters. It has a population of 100 persons including 68 Scheduled Castes. There is not a single member of Scheduled Tribe in this village. On the occasion of Durga Puja (October-November) a fair, for three days, is held here and is attended by 500 persons. Earthenwares, claymodels, toys, clothes,

stationery articles and sweetmeats are sold as in other fairs.

Bhati Machmara—is 21 miles from Kanchanpur and 36 miles from Dharmanagar, the tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a Scheduled Tribe population of 36. On the occasion of Buddha Purnima in the month of Falgun (April) a fair for a day is held and is attended by 300 persons.

Nilmani Karbari Para—containing the Scheduled Tribe population of 127 persons is situated at a distance of 25 miles from tehsil headquarters and 20 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. On the occasion of Buddha Purnima (February-March) a fair is held here for five days in which about 1,000 persons attend.

KURTI TEHSIL

Kadamtala—is situated at a distance of 3 miles and 15 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 554 including Scheduled Castes 5. On the occasion of Ratha Jatra (June-July) a fair with an attendance of 500 persons is held here for a day.

Mohan Taki—is at a distance of 2½ miles and 22 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 267 of which Scheduled Caste is 136. Two fairs, one on the occasion of Bhairab Puja (January) and the other on the occasion of Paush Sankranti (January) are held here for a day with an average attendance of 250 persons.

Puran Garad—is situated at a distance of 2 miles and 22 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 202 including 62 Scheduled Castes. There is no Scheduled Tribe in this village. On the occasion of Barunisnan (January-February), Baruni Mela is held here for one day with an attendance of 600 persons.

Madhya Amtila—is at a distance of 6 miles from Brajendranagar, the tehsil headquarters and 16 miles from Dharmanagar, the sub-divisional headquarters, containing a population of 664 including Scheduled Castes 157. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti (last day of Bengali month Chaitra) (March-April), Chaitra Sankranti Mela, is held here for a day with an attendance of 600 persons.

Lalchera—is situated at a distance of 7 miles from tehsil headquarters and 4 miles from Dharmanagar, the sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 730, of which Scheduled Caste is 240. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti i.e., the last day of Bengali month Chaitra (March-April) Chaitra Sankranti Mela is held here for a day. It is attended by about 2,000 persons.

Ranibari Tea Estate—is at a distance of 4 miles and 24 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 564. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of this village is 97 and 44 respectively. On the occasion of Barunisnan (July) a fair is held here for one day with an attendance of 400 persons.

KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION

KAILASAHAR TEHSIL

Bhagaban Nagar—is situated at a distance of 3 miles from Kailasahar tehsil as well as sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 484. Kailasahar-Dharmanagar road passes through the village. In the month of Chaitra (March-April) on the 8th day (Astami) of moonlit period during 'Basanti Puja', a fair named 'Astami Mela', is held there. It is attended by 500 persons and continues for one day only.

Goldharpur—is situated at a distance of 2 miles from Kailasahar town. It is at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Kailasahar-Dharmanagar road and contains a population of 647. There is no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe population in

the village. Two fairs, one on the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti (March-April) and another on the occasion of Barunisnan (March-April) are held here and each of the fairs continues for one day. Both the fairs are attended by about 500 persons.

Haricharan Choudhury Para—is situated at a distance of 6 miles from Kailasahar town. This village is situated on the hillock known as Unakuti which is at about 130 ft. above sea level. The population of this tribal village is only 71. On the occasion of Shibachaturdasi (February-March) a fair known as "Unakuti Mela" is held here and is attended by about 6,000 persons and it continues for one day only.

KAMALPUR TEHSIL

Mohanpur—is situated at a distance of 1 mile from tehsil as well as sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 639 of which Scheduled Tribe is 4 and Scheduled Caste nil. On the occasion of 'Basanti Puja' in the Bengali month of Chaitra (April-May) a fair is held there with an attendance of about 150 people. It continues for one day.

Ganganagar—is at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kamalpur, the tehsil as well as sub-divisional headquarters with a population of 906. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of this village is 230 and 27 respectively. On the occasion of Raspuurnima (October-November) a fair is held there which is attended by more or less 1,000 persons. It continues for one day.

In Rupashpur and Barasurma, a fair is held on the occasion of Rashpuurnima (October-November). The former is attended by nearly 125 persons and the latter by 200 persons. It continues for a day only.

Doricherra—is situated at a distance of 7 miles from Kamalpur, the tehsil as well as sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 188 persons including Scheduled Castes 26 and Scheduled Tribes 30. Four fairs on the occasions of Sibratri (February-March), Basanti Puja (March-April), Barunisnan (March-April) and Chaitra Sankranti (March-April) are held here with an average attendance of 350 persons on each occasion. Each lasts for one day only.

Paschim Debicherra—is situated at a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kamalpur, the tehsil as well as sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 574 of which Scheduled Caste is 95. Two fairs one on the occasion of Ratha Jatra (June-July) and the another on the occasion of Charak Puja (March-April) are held here with an average attendance of 250—300 persons and it continues for a day.

Mara Cherra—is situated at a distance of 3 miles from Kamalpur, the tehsil as well as sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 1,088 including 253 Scheduled Castes and 88 Scheduled Tribes. In the month of Chaitra (March-April) on the occasion of Charak Puja

KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION

a fair is held here with an attendance of 100 persons and it continues for a day.

Kamalnagar—is situated at a distance of about 8 miles from Kamalpur, the tehsil as well as sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 249 of which Scheduled Caste is 9. An exhibition-cum-fair is held here for 15 days once in a year with daily attendance of 1,000 persons. Businessmen from different parts assemble here with their articles and several stalls are installed during the fair.

Kamalpur—the tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters contains a population of 979 of which Scheduled Caste is 26 and Scheduled Tribe 11. On the 16th January an exhibition starts there which continues for 7 days. It is attended by 5,000 persons. Besides Government stalls, many other stalls are opened there by private enterprises where business transactions are done mainly on stationery goods, cloths, agri-implements, earthen wares and various metal utensils etc.

Manikbhandar—is situated at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kamalpur. It contains a population of 611 persons including Scheduled Castes 19. From 16th to 30th January i.e., for 15 days an agri-industrial exhibition followed by a fair is held there with an attendance of 5,000 people.

Dharicherra Shib Bari—is situated at a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kamalpur, the tehsil as well as sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 217. On the occasion of Shibaratri (February-March) a fair known as Shibaratri Mela is held here. It is attended by 1,000 persons and continues for a day.

KULAIHOUR TEHSIL

Singinala—is at a distance of 9 miles from Kamalpur and contains a population of 660 of which Scheduled Caste is 130 and Scheduled Tribe 31. In the month of Chaitra (March-April) on the occasion of Charakpuja a fair is held here which lasts for a day. It is attended by about 300 people.

Dakshin Nalicherra—is situated at a distance of 11 miles from Kamalpur. It contains a population of 296. In the month of Falgoon (March-April) on the occasion of Buddha Purnima a fair known as Buddha Mela is held here with an attendance of 200 persons and it continues for a day only.

Purba Dalucherra—is situated at a distance of 9 miles from Kamalpur. It contains a population of 314 of which Scheduled Caste is 21 and Scheduled Tribe 22. In the month of Chaitra (March-April) on the occasion of Charak puja, Charak Mela which lasts for three days is held there with an attendance of 775 persons.

KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION

ASHARAMBARI TEHSIL

Joyram Basti—is at a distance of 1 mile from tehsil headquarters and 14 miles from Khowai town. It contains a population of only 17. On the occasion of Shibaratri (March), Shibaratri Mela is held here with an attendance of 400 persons and it continues for one day.

Jiten Akhra—is under Asharambari tehsil and is at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from tehsil headquarters and 12 miles from Khowai town. It contains a population of 512 of which Scheduled Caste is 216 and Scheduled Tribe 188. On the occasion of Ratha Jatra (June-July), 'Rathajatra Mela' is held with an attendance of 300 people and the fair continues for a day only.

KALYANPUR TEHSIL

Dwarikapur—is under Kalyanpur tehsil and is at a distance of 2 miles from Kalyanpur towards west and 10 miles from Khowai town towards east. It contains a population of 1,676 of which Scheduled Caste is 426. On the occasion of Saraswati Puja (February) 'Shripanchami Mela' is held here. About 1,000 persons attend and the fair continues for a day.

Gopalnagar—is under Kalyanpur tehsil and is 3 miles away from Kalyanpur and 15 miles from Khowai town. On the occasion of Charak Puja (April), Charak Mela is held here with an attendance of 500 people and it continues for one day.

KHOWAI TEHSIL

Singicherra—is situated at a distance of 5 miles from Khowai town. It contains a population of 1,198 of which Scheduled Caste is 215 and Scheduled Tribe 66. On the occasion of Shiba Chaturdasi (March), a fair is held here with an attend-

ance of more or less 500 persons. It continues for a day.

Mahadev Tilla—is at a distance of 3 miles from Khowai town and containing population of 348. On the occasion of Charak Puja, in the month of April, 'Charak Mela' is held here for 2 days where about 2,000 people attend.

Charganki—is a village adjacent to Khowai town. The population of this village is 1,119 including Scheduled Caste 243. On the occasion of the birthday of Lord Krishna, in the month of August-September, 'Janmastami Mela' is held here for a day in which 1,000 persons assemble.

Purba Sonatala—is situated at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Khowai town. The population of this village is 1,230 with 264 Scheduled Caste and 1 Scheduled Tribe. On the occasion of Barunisanan (January-February), 'Baruni Mela' is held here where 5,000 persons attend and the fair continues for a day.

Dakshin Chebri—is at a distance of 6 miles from Khowai town. Khowai-Teliamura road passes through it. It contains a population of 903 including 61 Scheduled Caste and 40 Scheduled Tribe. On the occasion of Charak Puja (April), Charak Mela is held with an attendance of 700 persons and the fair continues for a day.

Khowai Tea Estate—is at a distance of 2 miles from Khowai town, containing population of 739. On the occasion of Barunisanan (January-February), 'Baruni Mela' is held with an attendance of 5,000 persons and the fair continues for one day.

SABROOM SUB-DIVISION

AMLIGHAT TEHSIL

Krishnanagar—is situated at a distance of 4 miles and 25 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively and is 13 miles away from the main road—Agartala-Sabroom Road. It contains a population of 812. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti (March-April), a fair is held here with an attendance of 300 persons for a day.

Amlighat—the tehsil headquarters of Amlighat tehsil is situated at a distance of 16 miles from Sabroom and contains a population of 103 including Scheduled Caste 20 and Scheduled Tribe 4. At the time of Chaitra Sankranti, (March-April), a fair is held here for a day with an attendance of more or less 350 persons.

GHORAKAPPA TEHSIL

Silachari—is situated at a distance of 39 miles from Sabroom. The journey to the village from Sabroom is a tedious one either through hilly path or by boat through the river Feni. It contains a population of 300 mostly of tribals, Silachari and the surrounding areas are inhabited by tribals like Chakma, Mag etc., most of whom are Buddhist by religion. On the occasion of Buddha Purnima (May), a fair is held for one day only and is attended by 200 people.

MANU TEHSIL

Manu—is situated at a distance of 9 miles from Sabroom and 89 miles from Agartala. It contains a population of 1,204 including 543 Scheduled Caste and 11 Scheduled Tribe. At the time of Bengali New Year's Day (March-April), a fair with an attendance of 400 persons is held here for a day.

Doang Mag Para—is situated at a distance of 15 miles from Sabroom and about 90 miles from Agartala. It contains a population of 404. This is a tribal village. At the time of Chaitra Sankranti in the Bengali month of Chaitra (March-April), a fair with a congregation of 550 persons is held here for a day.

Gordhang Satchand—is the border of the two-sub-divisions, Sabroom and Belonia and situated at a distance of 16 miles from Sabroom and 80 miles from Agartala. Agartala-Sabroom road passes through this village. It contains a population of 1,192 of whom Scheduled Caste is 367 and Scheduled Tribe 83. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti (March-April), a fair is held here with an attendance of 500 people which continues for a day.

SABROOM TEHSIL

Sabroom—is the sub-divisional headquarters of Sabroom sub-division. It is situated in the extreme south of Tripura and at a distance of 98 miles from Agartala. The river Feni demarcating the border of East Pakistan and Tripura is flowing by the southern side of Sabroom. It contains a population of 2,038 including Scheduled Caste 213 and Scheduled Tribe 34. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti in the Bengali month of Chaitra (March-April), 'Chaitra Sankranti Mela' is held here for 2 days with a congregation of about 500 people.

Chatakhil—is situated at a distance of 3 miles from Sabroom. It contains a population of only 8. There is no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe in this village. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti a fair is held for 2 days and about 600 people attend.

Bijohnagar—is situated at a distance of 6 miles from Sabroom, containing a population of 1,432 of whom Scheduled Caste is 343 and Scheduled Tribe 21. At the time of Bengali New Year's Day (April) a fair is held here for a day and it is attended by 300 persons.

SAMPENDRAGANJA TEHSIL

Madhabnagar—is situated at a distance of 3 miles and 22 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 493. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti (March-April), a fair is held here for one day with an attendance of 500 persons.

SADAR SUB-DIVISION

BAMUTIA TEHSIL

Gucha Mura—is situated at a distance of 4 miles from tehsil headquarters and 16 miles from Agartala, the Sub-divisional Headquarters. It contains a population of 474 of whom Scheduled Caste is 63 and Scheduled Tribe 3. On the occasion of Shiba Chaturdasi (February-March) a fair known as 'Shiba Chaturdasi Mela' is held here with an attendance of 500 persons and it continues for one day.

Kalkalia—is at a distance of 4 miles from tehsil headquarters and at a distance of 22 miles from Agartala, the sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 657 out of which Scheduled Caste is 214 and Scheduled Tribe 90. On 1st Baisakh (April-May) a fair, known as 'Sitaram Kunda Mela' is held here and continues for a day. It is attended by nearly 1,000 persons.

Noagoan—is situated at a distance of 2 miles from tehsil headquarters and 12 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. The population of this village is 623 of which Scheduled Caste is 79 and Scheduled Tribe 2. On the occasion of Shiba Chaturdasi in the month of Falgoona (February-March) a fair is held there which is known as 'Shiba Chaturdasi Mela' and it continues for a day only. It is attended by 400—500 people.

Harendranagar T. E.—is situated at a distance of 10 miles from tehsil headquarters and its distance from main road is 2½ miles. The population of this village is 528 including Scheduled Caste 76 and Scheduled Tribe 54. Here also in the month of Falgoona (February-March) on the occasion of Siba Chaturdasi a fair is held which has a duration of one day only and is attended by 1,000 people of both sexes of different communities.

BISHALGARH TEHSIL

Isanganj Bazar—is under Bisalgarh Tehsil of Sadar Sub-division. It is situated at a distance of about 18 miles from sub-divisional headquarters and is connected by a pucca road. It contains a total population of 800. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of this village is 105 and 9 respectively. On the occasion of Bengali New Year's day a fair known as 'Baisakhi-mela' is held here. It starts on 10th Baisakh

and continues for 3 days. About 10 thousand people of different castes and creeds from different places attend the fair. Business transaction are mainly done on brass metal, agri-implements, clothes, stationery goods etc.

CHARILAM TEHSIL

Ganga Sardar Para—is at a distance of 6 miles and 24 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. The population of this village is 248 of whom Scheduled Tribe is 222. There is no Scheduled Caste in this village. It is at a distance of 10 miles from Agartala-Sabroom road. In the last day of Bengali month Chaitra (April-May) a fair is held which is attended by a very small gathering.

Chandi Thakur Para—is at a distance of 2½ miles from tehsil headquarters and 18 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. It has a population of 389 including 374 Scheduled Tribe and there is no Scheduled Caste in this village. Here also in the last day of Bengali month Chaitra (April-May), a fair is held.

Brindaban Thakur Para—is at a distance of 5 miles and 21 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 153. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti i.e., last day of Bengali month Chaitra (April) a fair is held which is attended by approximately 4,000 persons.

Jagai Bari—is situated at a distance of 4 miles from tehsil headquarters and 23 miles from sub-divisional headquarters and it has a population of 232 of whom Scheduled Caste is 10 and Scheduled Tribe 222. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti in the month of April, a fair is held which is attended by 5,000 persons.

Bisramgang Colony—is at a distance of 4 miles from tehsil headquarters and 22 miles from sub-divisional headquarters and its population is 262 (Scheduled Tribe 247 and Scheduled Caste nil). On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti i.e., in the month of April, a fair is held which is attended by 5,000 persons.

Mohan Kobra Para—is at a distance of 9 miles from tehsil headquarters and 23 miles

from sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 69 of whom Scheduled Tribe is 59 and Scheduled Caste nil. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti in the month of April, a fair is held which is attended by 5,000 persons.

Debadra Choudhury Para—is at a distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from tehsil headquarters and nearly 25 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. The population of this village is 62 including Scheduled Tribe 50 and there is no Scheduled Caste people in this village. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti (last day of Bengali month Chaitra) in the month of April, a fair is held for a day. It is attended by 4,000 persons.

Nidan Choudhury Para—is at a distance of 7 miles from tehsil headquarters and 23 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 42 of which Scheduled Tribe is 26. There is no Scheduled Caste in this village. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti *i.e.*, [last day of Bengali month of Chaitra (April)] a fair is held, which is attended by approximately 4,000 persons. Earthen wares, sweet meats, clothes, stationery articles and toys are sold in this fair.

ISHANCHANDRANAGAR TEHSIL

Durgapur—is situated at a distance of 2 miles and 7 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 605. It is connected by a kutch road with Agartala-Sabroom road. On the occasion of Shripanchami (January-February) a fair named Narayan Khamar Mela is held with a duration of 5 days and the fair is attended by 10,000 persons of all castes and creeds. The main items of business transaction are stationery, grocery, carpentry, utensils of various metals, clothes, sweets and clay models such as dolls, toys etc.

Kanchanmala—is situated at a distance of 6 miles from tehsil headquarters and 11 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. It has a strength of 875 persons of whom Scheduled Caste is 54 and Scheduled Tribe 196. On the occasion of Paush Sankranti (December-January) a fair is held in this village. The fair is also known as Kanchanmala Mela. It is attended by 200 persons of different villages. Clothes, stationery goods, grocer's goods, sweets etc., are sold in this fair.

Madhavpur—is situated at a distance of 1 mile and 8 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 414. A $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles kutch road connects the village with the Agartala-Sabroom road. On first Baisakha (April-May) on the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day a fair (Mela) is held here with a duration of one day only. It is attended approximately by 500 persons. The articles sold here are clothes, stationery goods and sweets etc.

KAMALASAGAR TEHSIL

Kamalasagar Kalibari—is situated at a distance of about 18 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. It is under Kamalasagar Tehsil of Sadar sub-division. A kutch road connects it with the motorable road running from the sub-divisional headquarters. Every year in the month of Kartika (October-November) on the occasion of Kalipuja a fair is held here and continues for one night only. The fair is known as Kamalasagar Kalibari Mela which is attended by nearly 500 people of all castes. The main items of business transaction are stationery goods, cloths, different metal utensils and sweetmeats. A fair of similar nature is held on the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day in the month of *Baisakha*. Before partition large number of people including businessmen used to attend this mela from distant villages of East Pakistan and as a matter of fact this place has lost its importance to a great extent after partition of India.

Dhaniram Choudhury Para—comes under the jurisdiction of Kamalasagar tehsil and is situated at a distance of 6–8 miles and 18–20 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. The population of this village is 50, of whom Scheduled Caste is nil and Scheduled Tribe is 17. Means of communication to the village from tehsil headquarters is by a kutch road. A fair known as Nehalchandranagar Mela is held here. Nearly 400–500 people of this village and adjacent villages attend the fair. The duration of fair is for a day only. The business transaction is not worth-mentioning.

Purathal Rajnagar—is within the boundary of Kamalasagar tehsil of Sadar Sub-division. It is situated at a distance of nearly 6 miles from tehsil headquarters and 20 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. A kutch road connects the

village *via* tehsil headquarters with Agartala-Sabroom road. The village contains a population of 1931 of whom Scheduled Tribe is 13. There is no Scheduled Caste in this village. Every year on the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day *i.e.*, 1st day of Baisakha (April-May), a fair known as 'Purathal Rajnagar Mela' is held here with an attendance of 200–300 persons. The business transactions are mainly carried on with stationery goods and sweets.

MOHANPUR TEHSIL

Gopalnagar—is situated at a distance of 1 mile from tehsil headquarters with a population of 765. Its distance from sub-divisional headquarters is nearly 14 miles. Agartala, Khowai road *via* Kalacherra T.E. is the only means of communication to the village from sub-divisional headquarters. On the occasion of Sibaratri (February-March) a fair is held here with an approximate congregation of about 600 persons. The fair is known as 'Gopalnagar Malaitaler Mela'.

Fatikcherra—is situated at a distance of 6 miles and 12 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 401 including Scheduled Caste 7 and Scheduled Tribe 44. A motorable road (Agartala-Khowai) connects the village with the sub-divisional headquarters. On the occasion of Sibaratri (February-March) a fair known as 'Sibachaturdasir Mela' is held there which is attended by nearly 600 persons.

Dakshin Taranagar—is at a distance of one mile from tehsil headquarters and 15 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. The population of this village is 1,053, of which Scheduled Caste is 791 and Scheduled Tribe 22. On the occasion of Charak Puja in the month of Chaitra (April-May) a fair known as 'Chaitra Mela' is held which starts on the last day of Bengali month of Chaitra and continues for a day only. About 5,000 people attend the fair. Business transactions are done mainly on stationery goods, earthen wares and various metal utensils, cloths, sweets, toys etc.

Mohanpur Bazar—is the tehsil headquarters of Mohanpur tehsil; it is situated at a distance of 14 miles from sub-divisional headquarters and Agartala-Khowai road passes through this bazar. It contains a population of 602. In the month of Chaitra (April-May) on the occasion of 'Barunisnan' a fair is held. Attendance of nearly

10,000 persons is recorded. People of different villages attend this fair. Businessmen from Agartala also go to the fair. Earthen and metal wares, stationery goods, clothes, grocery articles sweetmeats, toys etc. are sold in the fair.

Bijoynagar—is at a distance of 4 miles from tehsil headquarters and 17 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 1,113 including 260 Scheduled Caste and 54 Scheduled Tribe. In the month of Baisakh (April-May) on the occasion of New Moon, a fair known as 'Sibamela' is held here, which is attended by about 2,000 persons of different villages.

Kalacherra—is 4 miles from tehsil headquarters and nearly 17 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. It contains 508 persons of whom Scheduled Caste is 71 and Scheduled Tribe 104. A fair known as 'Kalacherra mela' is held here which is attended by about 2,000 persons. The fair is held on the 1st day of Bengali month of Baishaka (middle of April) on the occasion of Navaharsha.

OLD AGARTALA TEHSIL

Old Agartala—is situated at a distance of 4 miles from Agartala, the Sub-divisional Headquarters. Its distance from main road *i.e.*, Assam-Agartala road is 4 furlongs. It contains a population of 1,437 of which Scheduled Caste is 247 and Scheduled Tribe 76. In the month of Ashada (June-July) on the occasion of Kharchi Puja or Chaturdas Devata Puja (a typical tribal festival of Tripura) a fair, known as 'Kharchi Mela' is held there for 7 days. About 50,000 persons of different parts of Tripura attend the fair. Businessmen from different places and mainly from Agartala come to the fair. Many Government stalls are opened. Business transactions are done mainly on cloths, stationery goods, sweets etc. Another fair known as 'Sibachaturdasir Mela' is held here for 3 days with an attendance of 500 people on the occasion of Sibachaturdasi Puja in the month of Falgoona (February-March).

Ranir Bazar—is situated at a distance of 6 miles from Agartala, the Sub-divisional Headquarters. It contains a population of 698. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of this village is 82 and nil respectively. In the month of Kartika (October-November) on the occasion of Kalipuja a fair is held here for 2 days with an attendance of 600–800 persons. Another fair known as 'Kalibari Mela' on the occasion of

Bengali New Year's Day (April-May) is held here for 2 days with an attendance of about 150 persons per day.

SADAR TEHSIL

Nabagram—is situated at a distance of 5 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters. It has a strength of 62 persons of whom Scheduled Caste is 21 and Scheduled Tribe nil. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti, a fair known as 'Chaitra Sankranti Mela' is held here with an attendance of nearly 500 persons.

Uttar Ramnagar—is at a distance of 4 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 719 of which Scheduled Caste is 293 and Scheduled Tribe nil. On the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day, a fair known as 'Nababarsa Mela' is held here with an attendance of nearly 325 persons.

Tebaria—is at a distance of 3 miles from Agartala, the tehsil and Sub-divisional Headquarters. The population of this village is 594. Here also a fair is held with an attendance of 300 persons on the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day *i.e.*, 1st Baisakha (April-May).

Damdania Colony—is at a distance of 6½ miles from sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 677 including 593 Scheduled Caste persons. There is no Scheduled Tribe in this village. On the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day in the month of Baisakha (April-May) a fair known as 'Nababarsa Mela' is held here with an attendance of 300 persons.

Lembucherra—is at a distance of 5 miles from Agartala, the Tehsil as well as Sub-divisional Headquarters. The population of this village is 1,193 of whom Scheduled Caste is 421 and Scheduled Tribe nil. Agartala-Mohanpur Road passes through the village. A fair is held here in the month of Baisakha (April-May) on the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day. Approximate congregation on the day is estimated to be 250.

Dakshin Mahishkhola—is situated at a distance of 8 miles from Agartala, the Sub-divisional Headquarters. It has a population of 510 including 326 Scheduled Caste. On the occasion of Paush Sankranti *i.e.*, the last day of Bengali month Paush (December-January), a fair known

as 'Poush Sankranti Mela' is held here, which is attended by not less than 200 persons of both the sexes of different communities.

Dukii—(Purba and Paschim)—is situated at a distance of 3½ miles from Agartala and has a population of 1,855, of whom Scheduled Caste is 616 and Scheduled Tribe nil. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti in the Bengali month of Chaitra (April) a fair is held here and continues for a day. It is attended by 500 persons approximately.

Narayanpur (Purba and Paschim)—is situated at a distance of about 8 miles from Agartala—the District Headquarters. On the occasion of Paush Sankranti *i.e.*, last day of Bengali month 'Pausha' (January), a fair of the same name is held here, which lasts for a day and is attended by 500–600 persons. The total population of this village is 2,658, out of which Scheduled Caste is 1,164 and Scheduled Tribe 14.

Bardwali (Uttar and Dakshin)—is at a distance of 3 miles from Agartala and it contains a population of 3,552 including Scheduled Caste 450 and Scheduled Tribe 53. Two fairs, one on the occasion of Paush Sankranti (December-January) and the other on the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day *i.e.*, the first day of Baisakh (April-May) are held here and each draws on an average 300–350 people of both sexes of different communities on this occasion.

Badharghat—is situated at a distance of 2½ miles from Agartala. It contains a population of 3,399 of whom Scheduled Caste is 834 and Scheduled Tribe 51. On the occasion of Raspujima (October-November), a fair known as 'Rasmela' is held here which lasts for a day. It is attended on an average by 2,000 persons.

Laxmipur—is situated at a distance of 6 miles from Agartala, the Sub-divisional headquarters with a population of 115—all Scheduled Caste. On the occasion of full moon in the month of Sravana (July-August) to celebrate the birthday of Srimat Swami Nitya Krishnananda Abadhut Maharaj, a fair is held here. It continues for 3 days and is attended by 700 people. Sweets and clothes are distributed among the poor and they are served with meals on the first day.

Ujan Abhoynagar—is situated at a distance of 2 miles from Agartala. It contains a population of 1,710 of whom Scheduled Caste is 116 and

Scheduled Tribe 50. On the occasion of Raspujima (October-November) the Manipuri community of this village performs 'Rashjatra' (characteristic dance of the Manipuri community to depict the love affairs of Lord Krishna with Radhika) which is attended by 500–600 people of neighbouring villages and also people of Agartala. Businessmen in large number along with their goods and articles assemble here. It continues for one day only.

Gazaria—which is situated at a distance of 5 miles from Agartala, the sub-divisional headquarters, contains a population of 949 of which Scheduled Caste is 550. On the occasion of Paush Sankranti (December-January) a fair, known as 'Dargamela' is held which is attended by approximately 300 persons and lasts for one day only.

SIMNA TEHSIL

Sonaram Master Palli—is situated at a distance of 6 miles and 25 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It has a popu-

lation of 62. Means of communication to the village is by a kutch road. On the occasion of Saraswati Puja (Goddess of learning) in the Bengali month of Magha (January-February) a fair is held in the village which is known as Sonaram Mela. The fair continues for a day and nearly 1,000 people attend the same. Business transactions are done mainly on stationery goods, cloths, sweets, toys etc.

TAKARJALA TEHSIL

Takarjala—the village Takarjala is situated at a distance of 25 miles from sub-divisional headquarters and is the tehsil headquarters. It is connected by a kutch road with the Agartala-Sabroom Road. It has a population of 166 with Scheduled Caste 12 and Scheduled Tribe 17. On the first day of Baisakha (April-May) of Bengali year, a fair called 'Baisakhi Mela' is held here which has a day's duration and is attended by nearly 500 persons of both sexes. Generally stationery articles, clothes, sweets, toys etc., are sold in this fair.

SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION

BOXANAGAR TEHSIL

Kalamchera—is situated at a distance of 1 mile from tehsil headquarters and 23 miles from Sonamura, the sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 1,053. On the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day (April) Baisakhi Mela is held here with an attendance of about 300 persons. It continues for one day.

Maheshpur—is situated at a distance of 16 miles from Sonamura. It contains a population of 716 including 8 Scheduled Caste and 1 Scheduled Tribe. On the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day (April) Baisakhi Mela, is held here with an attendance of about 300 persons and continues for one day.

Monaipathar—is situated at a distance of 5 miles from Kathalia and 24 miles from Sonamura. It contains a population of 37 out of whom 10 are Scheduled Tribe. On the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day (April), Baisakhi Mela is held here with a congregation of 300 persons. It continues for a day.

Chiwmahani—is at a distance of 10 miles from Sonamura. It contains a population of 2,230 of which Scheduled Caste is 664 and Scheduled Tribe 1. On the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti, Chaitra Sankrantir Mela is held here. It continues for a day and is attended by nearly 500 persons.

Melaghar—is situated at a distance of 5 miles towards north from Sonamura and 31 miles south from Agartala. Agartala—Sonamura road passes through this village. It is a business centre. There is also a road which connects this place with Udaipur Sub-division. The palace 'Nirmahal' is situated here in a big lake called 'Rudrasagar'. Three fairs, one on the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day which is known as 'Baisakhi Mela' one on the occasion of Charak Puja in the month of Chaitra (April) which is known as Charak-mela and the other on the occasion of Ratha Jatra (June-July) are held here with an average attendance of 2,000 persons. All the fairs continue for a day.

Bardwal—is situated at a distance of 3 miles from Sonamura with a population of 2,013 of which Scheduled Caste is 869. On the occasion of Paush Sankranti i.e., the last day of Bengali month Poush (December-January) a fair, known as 'Battala Mela' is held here with an attendance of 1,000 persons for 2 days.

Durgapur—is situated at a distance of 1 mile from Sonamura with a population of 504. In the month of February an Industrial Exhibition-cum-fair is held here. It continues for 15 days and it is attended by 2,000 persons.

Sonamura Town—is situated at a distance of 36 miles from Agartala and contains a population of 2,248. In the month of February an Agri-Industrial Exhibition-cum-fair is held here. It continues for 15 days and is attended by 2,000 persons.

Shrimantapur—is at a distance of 1 mile from Sonamura and its population is 1,032, out of which Scheduled Caste is 11.

Rabindranagar—is at a distance of 1 mile from Sonamura and contains 1,032 persons including 242 Scheduled Caste and 48 Scheduled Tribes.

Subhapur—is at a distance of 1½ miles from Sonamura and contains 476 persons.

Sonapur (Chakbasta)—is at a distance of 3 miles from Sonamura and contains 1,347 persons.

Bejimara—is situated at a distance of 1 mile from Sonamura containing 1,045 persons.

Garur Bund—is at a distance of 4 miles from Sonamura and contains 420 persons of whom Scheduled Caste is 44 and Scheduled Tribe nil.

In all the above villages, an Agri-Industrial Exhibition-cum-fair is held in the month of February. It continues for 15 days in all the villages. These fairs are attended daily by 1,500-2,000 persons on average.

UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION

RADHAKISHOREPUR TEHSIL

Mata and Taluk Colony—is situated at a distance of 2½ miles from Radhakishorepur town, the headquarters of Radhakishorepur tehsil which falls under the jurisdiction of Udaipur Sub-Division of Tripura. Rikshaws are always available from Radhakishorepur to the village. Agartala-Sabroom road passes through the village. It contains a population of 1,202 of whom Scheduled Caste is 272. There is an ancient temple of Goddess Kali in the village by the side of Agartala-Sabroom road. It is said that the temple was constructed by the Raj Dhany Manikya, of Tripura.

(i) Sibachaturdasir Mela in the month of February is held here, duration of which is 15 days and more or less 5,000 people attend the fair.

(ii) In the month of Chaitra (April-May) on the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti a fair is held here and continues for one day and it is attended by 3,000 people.

(iii) In the month of Kartik (October-November) on the occasion of Kalipuja (Dewali festival), Dewali Mela is held here and continues for one day. It is attended by 2,000 people.

Mog Phus Karini—is situated at a distance of 6 miles from Radhakishorepur town, the tehsil as well as sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 2,319 of which Scheduled Caste is 75 and Scheduled Tribe 611. In the month of December on the occasion of X-mas day, a fair is held here with an attendance of 2,000 persons for one day.

SALGARA TEHSIL

Mirja Math—is situated at a distance of 3 miles and 13 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 2,431 including Scheduled Caste 130 and Scheduled Tribe 24. On the occasion of Poush Sankranti (December-January) a fair is held here for

one day with an attendance of more or less 500 persons.

Tulamurah—is at a distance of 14 miles and 19 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 375 out of which Scheduled Caste is 21 and Scheduled Tribe 14.

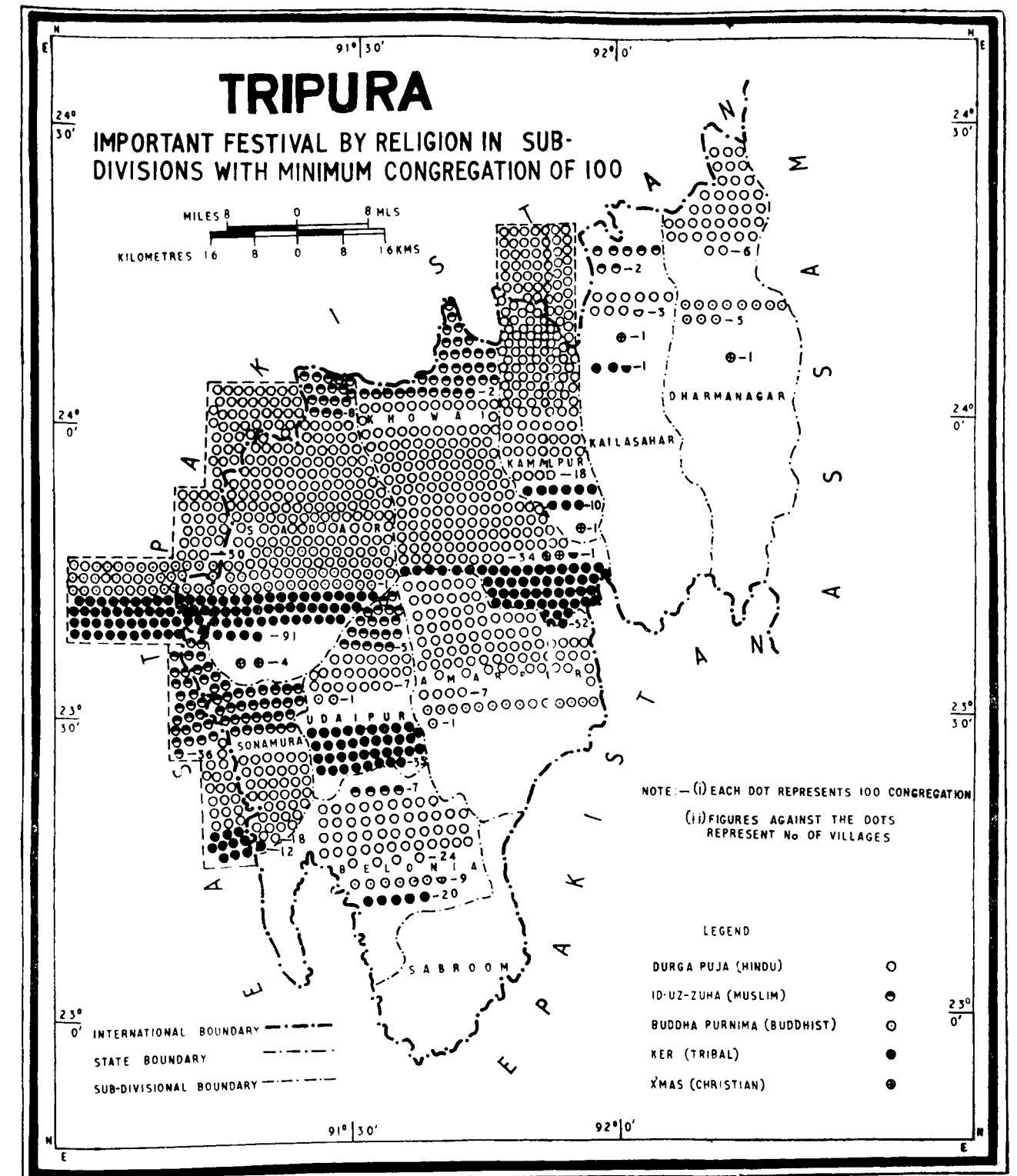
Kamalasagar—is situated at a distance of 3 miles from tehsil headquarters and 5 miles from sub-divisional headquarters. It contains a population of 59 only. No Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people live in this village.

In both the above villages, on the occasion of Poush Sankranti (December-January) a fair is held for a day with an average attendance of 550 persons.

Kishoregonj—is situated at a distance of 6 miles and 10 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 1,471 out of which Scheduled Caste is 25 and Scheduled Tribe is 6. On the occasion of Shiba-chaturdasi (February-March) a fair is held for 15 days with an average attendance of 500 people per day.

Bipinnagar Colony—is situated at a distance of 6 miles and 9 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 366 of which Scheduled Caste is 37. In the month of Baisakh (April-May) on the occasion of Bengali New Year's Day a fair is held here with an attendance of more or less 300 persons for a day.

Basantanagar—is situated at a distance of 7 miles and 9 miles from tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. It contains a population of 2,418 of which Scheduled Caste is 406. On the occasion of Ratha Jatra (June-July) a fair is held here for a day with an attendance of 600 persons.



CHAPTER III
DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
ON
SELECTED FAIRS AND FESTIVALS



Temporary bridge made of bamboo for reaching the place of festival 'KHARCHI' over the river 'Howrah'



View of 'KHARCHI MELA'.

KHARCHI FESTIVAL.

'Kharchi' Puja of this territory is performed with great joy and devotion. No other festival in Tripura is held with so much pomp and show as this. It is also called 'Chaturdash' or 'Chaudda Devata Puja'.

The place where the festival fair is held is known as 'Chaturdash Devata' or 'Chaudda Devatar Bari', Old Agartala, the second capital of His Highness Krishna-manikya. The place is at present under the jurisdiction of Old Agartala tehsil of Sadar Sub-division and is situated at a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Agartala, the District Headquarters and about two furlongs from the Assam-Agartala Road. Buses, Rickshaws and Jeeps are always plying on the road and are, therefore, available upto Ferryghat, from where one has to cross the river Hoogly which is flowing in the direction of East to West. During Kharchi Puja two one-way temporary bamboo bridge (Sanko) are constructed over the river, one of which is used for going to the place of festival while the other is used for the return journey. These bridges are constructed by a private party, which charges toll of three paise per head each way. People go to the place of worship bare footed. Numerous stalls are built which are managed by the local boys who take care of shoes of people and charge three paise per pair.

Old Agartala was the capital of the former rulers of Tripura and 'Chaturdash Devata' were their family deities. When the capital was shifted to Agartala from Old Agartala, the family deities were, however, left over there for reasons not known to us. The then ruler of Tripura, however, appointed a group of tribal priests for the worship of these fourteen Gods. From that time onward the Gods are being daily worshipped. But in the month of Ashar (June-July) on the 8th day of the moonlit period (Suklastami), a special worship known as Kharchi Puja begins which continues for 7 days.

As regards genesis of the deities there are two legends in vogue. According to one it transpires that in the hoary past there was a king named

Tripur, who used to rule this land and after whom the place was named as Tripura. It is said that he was very cruel and oppressive towards the subjects. The tyranny and oppression of the king became so intolerable that his subjects lodged protest against him to Lord Siva, who being pleased with their prayers and worship, killed the king Tripur. Though the king was killed, the sufferings and miseries of the people instead of abating aggravated, as they were left without a King. They once again prayed to Lord Siva for a King. Lord Siva was pleased and said that soon the widow queen of Tripur, 'Hirabati' would be blessed with a son, who would rule the kingdom to the satisfaction of all. He, however, directed the queen and others to worship daily the following Gods :—

1. Hara (Lord Siva), 2. Uma (wife of Lord Siva), 3. Hari (Lord Bishnu), 4. Ma (Lakshmi), 5. Bani (Saraswati), 6. Kumar (Kartikaya), 7. Ganesh (Siddhidata), 8. Brahma (Creator of Universe), 9. Prithi (Goddess of Earth), 10. Samudra (God of Ocean), 11. Ganga (Goddess of Ganges), 12. Agni (God of Fire), 13. Kamdev (God of Love and Romance), 14. Himalaya (God of all Hills).

The other story is, however, different. According to this story the fourteen gods in bygone days were in possession of the king of Burma. It is said that in a dream a king of Tripura was directed by Lord Siva to bring these Fourteen Gods and Goddess in the soil of Tripura, as they were not worshipped regularly and properly by the king of Burma. It was also revealed that the possession of fourteen gods would make the king of Tripura invincible. As desired by Him, the king of Tripura sent an army against the king of Burma and defeated him, in the battle that ensued. Since the fourteen gods were very massive and heavy, the king of Tripura brought only the fourteen heads in his Kingdom, which have now been kept in the temple of 'Chaturdash Devata' at Old Agartala.

(There is, however, no evidence in support of this story).

The deities are made of stone with covering of gold, with the exception of one which has silver covering. It is said that once at the time of Kharchi Puja when all the deities were taken to the river for bath, one of the fourteen gods fell into it and was lost. The loss was, however, made up by a new image with a silver covering at the instance of the chief priest *Chantai*.

These deities are ordinarily kept in an iron safe. Every day three of these are taken out and worshipped by rotation and only during the time of Kharchi Puja all are taken out and worshipped together. The worship of these deities is entrusted to a group of priest, who are all tribals (Tripuri). There is one chief priest known as *Chantai Maharaja*, he is assisted by four others known as *Narayan*. *Narayans* in turn are assisted by eight other priests called *Barifang*. It is customary that after the death of '*Chantai*' the senior most *Narayan* should succeed him. Priesthood though theoretically is not hereditary, in practice it is so. What happens really is, that the *Narayans* are usually the sons of the *Chantai*. So with the death of the *Chantai* one of his son succeeds him. In addition to above mentioned priests there are 80 more priests known as *Galim*. These people are entrusted with the duty of slaughtering of animals offered by devotees at the altar of fourteen Gods.

The festival is held in an area of nearly 1.5 acres of land which is adjacent to the old palace of the King of Tripura. At present, it is the dwelling of the chief priest. The land where 'Kharchi Puja' is held formerly belonged to the king of Tripura. At the site of the festival, there is a brick-built temple of *Chaturdash Devata* and in front of that temple there is a four sloped tin roofed structure, open on all sides. This is known as *Mandap Ghar* or *Natmandir*. In front of that there is a big courtyard and two temporary huts. There are also two big ponds by the side of the temple.

During the days of 'Kharchi Puja' the temple is usually cleaned and white-washed because during this period the deities are taken out and kept in a separate shelter, so that the public can have a glimpse of them.

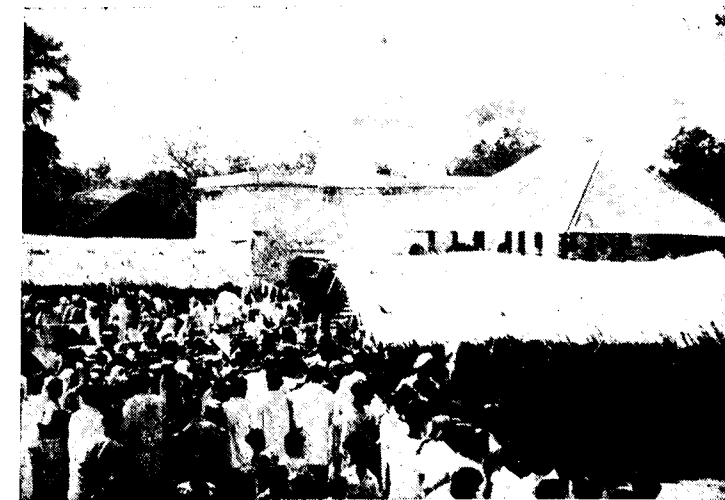
On the first day of 'Kharchi Puja' early in the morning the Fourteen Gods are carried by fourteen priests in a grand procession to the river Howrah. The procession is led by the Chief

priest *Chantai Maharaj*. The chief priest utters a strange but monotonous sound of *Ku Ku.....* all the way to the river. It is responded by other priests in turn. This sound is said to be in vogue from the time when one of the fourteen gods was lost in the river. The significance of the sound is that the chief priest makes enquiry all the time whether all the deities are in tact or not. After the bath the deities are taken to a special hut, four sides of which are open. This hut is constructed temporarily in front of the temple. The heads of the deities are then fitted on the tops of fourteen pieces of bamboo, each of which is about one and half feet in height. The chief priest then begins the worship of fourteen gods one by one. Various commodities such as plantains, rice, pulses and other fruits are offered. After worship, the deities are taken to another room which is also constructed temporarily. Here the deities are kept up to the time of worship of the next day, when these are taken back to the previous room and fitted as before on those bamboo sticks.

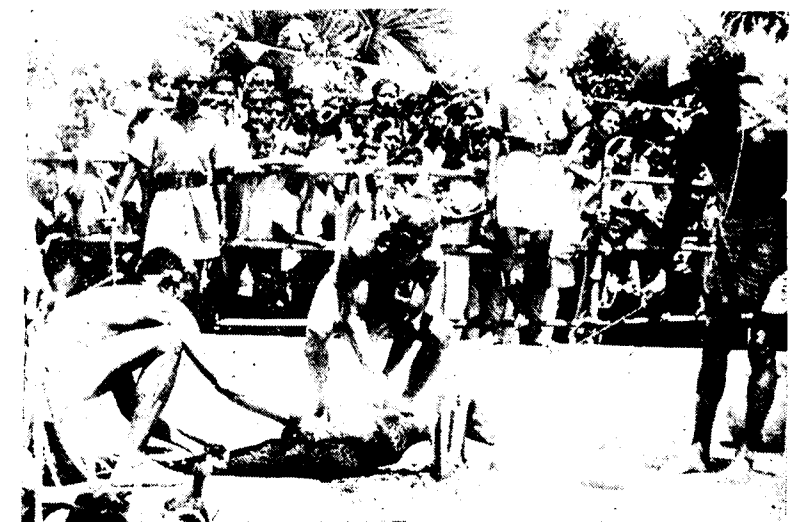
The most redeeming feature of the Kharchi Puja is the sacrifice of thousands of he-goats offered by religious minded people of all castes and creeds at the altar. It is estimated that on the first day of worship as many as two thousand he-goats are sacrificed, while on subsequent days, on an average 5 hundred to 6 hundred he-goats are sacrificed. This act of sacrifice is, as already mentioned, performed by a special group of priests known as *Galim*. Body of the animal after being sacrificed, is given back to the person who brings it, while the head is retained by the *Galims*. After each sacrifice, some quantity of blood and pieces of flesh of the animal are offered to fourteen gods.

During Kharchi Puja another Goddess, namely, '*Burama*' is worshipped by a tribal priest. The deity is made of stone and kept in a separate hut which is open on all sides and constructed on a *pucca* plinth. All the year round the deity is kept there, although worship is done only during Kharchi Puja. Every woman specially married ones offer vermillion (*Sindur*) and lights candle in front of '*Burama*' with a fervent hope of being blessed with children. It is believed that even a barren woman who offers Puja to *Burama* is blessed with children.

Formerly the festival was a purely tribal affair, but now-a-days people of all communities participate freely and take equal interest in it. Both males



A partial view of fair associated with the festival Kharchi in front of the temple of 'CHATURDASDEVATA'.



Animal sacrifice—a special feature of Kharchi festival.

and females attend the festival freely without any restriction or taboo. The main attraction of the festival is no doubt *Chaudda Devata*, but it becomes more attractive due to a big fair, which is held on the site of the festival; the Fair is held on two acres of *Khas* land. Businessmen mainly from Agartala and other nearby subdivisions come here with stationery articles, hardwares, sweetmeats, earthenwares, etc. Total number of these businessmen is estimated to be 600. Series of temporary stalls numbering 70—80 are seen arranged on four sides of the rectangular land also on either side of the Kutcha road, which leads to the site of the festival from the Ferry Ghat. Many of the stalls are erected by different Departments of Government viz., Educational, Industry and Publicity, Panchayat and Agriculture Department. These stalls are meant for displaying exhibits and activities of the above named Departments of the Government. They are seen squattered on the grounds being divided into several blocks and deal with stationery articles, earthenwares, hardwares etc. It is estimated that on an average 8,000 people attend the fair and festival daily. Total business transaction during the period of 7 days is estimated to be worth Rs. 35,000. Each stall holder has to deposit Rs. 5 as caution money, which is, however, refundable. But in case of violation of rules and regulations of the fair committee, this deposit is liable to be forfeited. Besides, every stall-holder has to pay Rs. 1.75 P. per day as toll to the managing committee, while each of those who squat on the grounds with stationery articles, earthenwares, etc. pays only 0.25 P. and those with sweetmeat and tea, pay Rs. 1.40 P. per day as toll.

The fair is organised by the Block Office now-a-days. For the management of the fair and the festival committee is formed, the members of which are drawn from local inhabitants and Government employees. The Block Officer of Jirania Block is invariably elected as the President of the Committee. Besides, there are two Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, and 7-8 members. In Old Agartala market there is a youth club known as 'Bani Sangha', and for the last four

years the Secretary of the Club is being elected as the Secretary of the Fair Committee. The source of income of this Committee is from the toll and subscriptions realised from the businessmen and local inhabitants respectively.

The members of the 'Bani Sangha' perform the duties of volunteers with collaboration of the members of other clubs under Jirania Block.

On the eve of 'Kharchi Mela' the Secretary of 'Bani Sangha' appeals to all the clubs under Jirania Block and High Schools at Agartala for volunteers. The number of volunteers requisitioned is about 100—150. For their management and control another Sub-committee with 3-4 members is formed. Apart from this a number of Constables are requisitioned from Kotwali (Police Station). Agartala. They are during the period of 7 days of the fair and festival stationed in a temporary camp at Old Agartala M.E. School. The Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police and Sub-divisional Officer etc. communicate with 'Bani Sangha' for the proper management and control of the fair.

Puppet shows, documentary films and sometimes full length pictures are screened by the Department of Publicity. There is no special arrangement for recreation excepting those already mentioned, although there are some *Kirtan* parties here and there singing devotional songs.

Transport facilities are provided by Bus Owners' Association and 'Taxi Owners' Association of Tripura. During the period of festival a number of vehicles is added to the existing fleet, and trips of vehicles are also increased from Agartala to *Ferryghat*. There is no special arrangement for sanitation. A few labourers engaged by the Fair Committee on daily wage-basis, who clear out every morning, the refuge and garbage of the fair. There is no arrangement of shelter for people coming from far off places. Those who stay for one or two nights take their shelter under the varandha of the Old Palace. Of course, temporary restaurants and hotels catering for food meet their need to some extent in this respect.

KER FESTIVAL

Probably the most outstanding and at the same time peculiar festival of Tripura is the Ker Puja. It is held just after a fortnight of Kharchi Puja, the biggest and most important of all festivals of the territory. The worship of 'Ker' is held only on the first Tuesday or Saturday after fourteen days of Kharchi Puja. It seems that the worship of Ker has a direct link with the worship of Kharchi, because the Ker is also worshipped by 'Chantai' the chief of the priests at Old Agartala.

In the performance of this worship a particular place is earmarked which is known as *Ker Chamuhani* at Agartala and it is demarcated from rest of the places by a bamboo fence. This festival is also held in several tribal villages of Tripura where *Ojhai* (tribal priest) performs the worship. The main feature of this festival is the worship of a long invoked bamboo which is locally known as *Nagri Puja* and during this worship people of some areas of Agartala notified previously and also of the particular village where the worship is performed are forbidden to go beyond the area earmarked for the purpose, nor are outsiders allowed to come within the area of worship. Deaths and births in the area of worship are considered as taboo for the purpose of this worship. If any death or birth is apprehended in the area of worship just at the eve of the worship, the place is not selected for the purpose of *Ker Puja*. If, however, during the period of 2½ days of the worship, such an event occurs, the worship is abandoned and the people (mainly of tribal communities of Tripura) view such an event with fear and regard it to be a very ill omen. The worship of *Ker* is performed for the welfare of the society in general and particularly for protection against the outbreak of epidemics.

All the above facts are best depicted in the common saying

(Ker name mahamudra thake adai din

Galim montre sehi mudra chantai adhin

Shei adai dineyadi janma mrityu hoe

Tobe jano ker mudra mule nastya hoe')

The main theme of this common saying in English will be as follows:

"The effect of Ker worship lasts for two and a half days. It is conducted by a priest called *Galim*. If within the protected area and prescribed days of *puja* birth or death takes place, the effect of this great worship is totally lost."

The worship as already mentioned is performed by tribal priest and the sacrifice of animals and birds, breaking of eggs are considered compulsory. In addition rice smeared with blood of the sacrificed animals, home made liquor (made from rice obtained from *jhum* cultivation), plantains, fruits etc. are also offered. In the evening of *Nagripuja* a divine fire is set up by sawing two dried up pieces of bamboo by the tribal priest. This fire is used for the performance of the worship. All inhabitants of the villages (Para) where such worships are performed lit their straw torches (Mashals) from the fire after worship and return to their respective huts to set up fresh fire in their hands. The end of the festival is marked by community feast, the materials of which are collected from the inhabitants of the place, and subscriptions according to the means of the family are also raised for the purpose. All inhabitants of the place of worship (invariably tribals of Hindu religion) participate in the festival and there is no restriction as to the participation of a particular sex or age. Although *Ker* is a tribal festival, it is observed mainly by the Tripuri and Reang people of the territory. The festival is held in 241 villages spread over almost all the sub-divisions of the territory with an approximate congregation of 22,168 persons.



Engravings of Lord Shiva on a stone in Unakuti Hill.



Engravings of Lord Brahma-Bishnu-Shiva on a stone in Unakuti Hill.

UNAKUTI MELA

The Unakuti in Kailasahar Sub-division of the territory of Tripura is famous for its carvings of various images on the walls of hills. The images are numerous and depict various gods and goddesses of Hindu religion. It is said that the engravings are not the result of aesthetic passions of art loving ruler, or the painstaking complicated work of some eminent sculptures, nor are they emblems of some secret art. But the story current in connection with their genesis is as follows :—

“That, the Unakuti, was the meeting place of gods and goddesses, where they assembled with an intention to make the place another ‘Brindaban’ like the original one situated near Mathura in north-west, India. In order to take a final decision in the matter they fixed a day Astami—8th day of the bright fortnight of the Bengali month Chaitra (April-May), when ten millions crore of gods and goddesses would assemble and decide if the spot could be finally adopted for making it another sacred place like that of ‘Brindaban’ of north-west India. Since gods and goddesses cannot appear during day-time when human beings are awake, they decided to meet in the darkness of the night on the proposed day. They were, however, cautioned by the supreme God that they should quit the place before dawn and they were further warned that if they stayed there even after the first crow had cawed, they would all turn into stone images. But as ill-luck would have it, on the day of meeting all but one arrived in time. So the rest had to wait for the last god to appear. But before he could arrive a crow had cawed, as a result of which all of them were turned into stones, as we see them now on the walls of Unakuti hills.”

In Bengali language one crore is termed as ‘Kuti’ and ‘Una’ means less. Since at the night of ill-fated meeting a crore (Kuti) of deities less by one actually met at the spot, the place has come to be known as ‘Unakuti Tirtha.’

From time immemorial the place attracts the religious minded people and also art loving and pleasure seeking adventurous from far and near. In course of time the place gradually got linked up with a famous fair which goes by the name

of ‘Unakuti Mela’. It is also known as *Asthamir Mela* as it is held on the eighth day (Asthami) of the bright fortnight of the Bengali month of *Chaitra* (April-May) while the other synonym is ‘Baruni.’

The place Unakuti is in Kailasahar Tehsil of Kailasahar Sub-division. It is situated at a distance of 7 miles east of the sub-divisional headquarters and 112 miles north-east of Agartala, the capital of the territory. Bus service from Agartala running on the Agartala-Assam Road is available up to Kumarghat which is ninety miles from Agartala. Then one has to cross the river Manu and board on a jeep to reach Kailasahar Sub-divisional Headquarters which is only seventeen miles from Kumarghat. From Kailasahar the place of fair can be reached by two roads; one is a pucca road, called Dharmanagar-Kailasahar Road (still under construction), which links the above-mentioned two sub-divisions and the other is a kutchra one. The former passes by the side of ‘Unakuti hill’ within a range of a mile, while the latter *kutchra* road ends in Devasthal Tea Estate which is at a distance of one mile from Unakuti Tirtha.

To reach the site of the fair from Kailasahar Sub-divisional Headquarters, one has to travel all the way on foot or can take a rickshaw up to Devasthal Tea Garden. Therefrom one has to go one mile on foot through dense jungle along narrow hill track and has to cross shallow stream (cherra) seven times on the way and finally has to climb a very stiff hillock. All the year round the track leading to Unakuti from Devasthal Tea Garden remains covered with thick Changrass and bushes of Hogla. Only on the eve of the fair people of the neighbouring areas and businessmen try to clear out jungles as far as possible for the convenience of the people who go to the fair.

The fair is held on approximately 2.5 acres of khas land on the top of a hillock, which is about 300 ft. above the level of Manu river. It is bounded on all sides by hill ranges demarcating the areas from Dharmanagar on the east, East Pakistan on the north and other areas of Kailasahar on the south and west.

The fair as already mentioned is held on the eighth day of bright fortnight of the Bengali month of 'Chaitra' (April-May) and continues for two days. It starts at the night of first day and ends at the evening of the next day. At night the fair is held on the top of the hillock (Unakuti) and next day in the day time it is shifted to Battala situated at a distance of 2 miles from Unakuti on the west by the side of the Dharmanagar-Kailasahar Road. People of all castes and creeds except the Kukis and Lushais who are mostly Christians participate in the fair. Both males and females attend the fair without any restriction or taboo. They come from all corners of the territory. The tribals and the Hindus of Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Kamalpur Sub-divisions avail of the first opportunity to attend the fair and as such they constitute the main bulk of the gathering, which is approximately stated to be 10,000 in number. The gathering, it is said, is now less than what it used to be before partition.

Businessmen mainly from Kailasahar and Dharmanagar come here with stationery articles, hardwares, sweetmeats and earthenwares. Total number of them are estimated to be 300-400. The Muslims and other non-Hindu businessmen join the fair and make a good business at Battala, but the entry of the Muslims and Christians businessmen or visitors, on the hill top (Unakuti) is forbidden.

On the hillocks, it is not convenient for the businessmen to erect stall and as such they squat on the ground with their commodities scattered here and there. In the plain i.e., in Battala, however, series of temporary stalls numbering 60 to 80 are seen arranged on the four sides of the rectangular land, which measures 1.5 acres and also on either side of the Dharmanagar-Kailasahar Road and the road leading to Devasthal Tea Garden.

The inner ring of the business activities in Battala on the other hand is formed by less fortunate businessmen. They are seen squatting on the ground, in a systematic manner. They are divided into several blocks. In one block only hardwares are sold, while other blocks deal with exclusively stationery articles or earthenwares. No agricultural products of any kind are brought here for sale. The transactions carried on in two places during this period are to the tune of Rs. 8,000-10,000.

The main attraction of the fair is the Baruni or Asthami Snan or a bath in a spring water Kundo which is situated on the slopes of the hillock (Unakuti) and its edges are made of natural stones. From the bottom of the hillock a bamboo ladder is laid in a slanting position which reached up to the entrance of the Kundo. Pilgrims reach the basin with its help and take bath in it, which they consider as an act of purification (Punya). It is also believed that its water is capable of curing all diseases. The surrounding walls of the Kundo are profusely engraved with the images of different deities such as 'Lakshmi', 'Mahadev', 'Vishnu' etc. There is also an image of an ox which is said to be the carrier (Bahan) of Lord Siva.

Apart from the above-mentioned kundo there is also a temple of Vishnu on the top of the same hillock, which also attracts a great number of religious minded people, specially those belonging to Vaishnava sect of Hindu religion. The temple has a wall made of bamboo 'Tarja' erected on a cemented (Pucca) plinth and roofed over with fore sloped corrugated iron sheets. Inside the temple there is an idol of Vishnu and a few other deities. A tribal (Tripuri) priest, who resides permanently on the top of the hillock is in charge of daily worship of these deities.

The fair is organised and controlled by a committee formed by the local inhabitants and businessmen in collaboration with Government employees and a group of policemen is sent by the officer-in-charge of Kailasahar Police Station to the fair for maintaining law and order. The source of finance of this committee is the subscriptions realised from local inhabitants, tolls and taxes collected from the businessmen and stall holders. Every stall holder has to pay Re. 1 for one yard of space, while those squatting on the ground pay only Re. 0.25 p. for the same space. The boys of schools and the people of neighbouring areas work as volunteers. There is no arrangement for sanitation or shelter for the visitors nor are there any special arrangements for transport. On the occasion of the festival the "Motor Owners' Association" of Kailasahar, of course, increases the number of trips from Kailasahar to Battala and Kumarghat to Battala and temporary restaurants and hotels catering for food, meet to some extent the requirements, of the pilgrims and visitors coming from far and near.

DUMBARU OR TIRTHAMUKH MELA

The Dumbaru falls at the source of the Gumati river in Amarpur Sub-division is famous for its natural beauty. It is acclaimed to be one of the most beauty spots in Tripura. The place is not, however, easily accessible. It is surrounded by dense forests infested with wild animals.

Dumbaru and its adjoining places are also known as Tirthamukh and are considered as sacred as the river Gumati, which is considered to be very sacred by the tribals specially the Tripuras originates from here. It attracts pilgrims and visitors from far and near. Some come here activated by religious belief, while others come just for pleasure and recreation.

The Dumbaru falls descends from the top of the Hill (Devamura) through a series of terraces. In the vicinity of one of such terraces which is the third from the top, the fair is held. It cannot be stated with certainty how and when the fair started. But from the information collected from local people, it is presumed that it started 50 to 60 years ago. The fair is held on a *Khas land* with an area of 1.5 acres; it is under the jurisdiction of Dumburnagar Tehsil of Amarpur Sub-division. It is situated at a distance of 22 miles from sub-divisional headquarters and 76 miles from Agartala, the District Headquarters. Jeeps are available during the period of fair up to Nutanbazar, which is a business centre situated at a distance of 6 miles from Dumbaru falls and 16 miles from the Headquarters of Amarpur Sub-division. From Nutanbazar, one has to reach the spot either on foot or by boat. As already mentioned the road leading to Dumbaru remains covered with dense forests which are infested by wild animals like tigers, elephants, bears, etc.; pilgrims and visitors, therefore, usually travel in groups.

The fair starts on the day of 'Poush Sankranti' i.e., on the last day of Bengali month of 'Poush' (January) and continues for three days. The gathering is, however, minimum on the first day. People of all communities freely attend the fair. No restriction or taboo of any kind is imposed on any community. Males and females of all communities participate freely. The main bulk of the gathering is, however, constituted by the tribals, specially the Tripuris. Tribals from all

corners of the territory come here on the auspicious occasion, while non-tribals come mainly from the Sub-division of Amarpur. The total gathering for three days in the fair is estimated to be to the tune of 8,000 people.

The prime attraction of the fair is the 'Holy bath' in "Tirthamukh". No God or Goddess in the form of any idol is propitiated in this connection. Of course, the river Gumati which is believed to be a deity by the tribal is worshipped by their priest (Achai) at the source of the river. In that worship sacrifice of animals such as goats and pigeons is said to be compulsory.

Businessmen from Nutanbazar, Amarpur and also from Udaipur Sub-division assemble here during this occasion. They come with stationery goods, earthenwares, sweetmeats, hardwares and tribal ornaments. They are found to be squatting on the ground. There are also a few temporary bamboo made gabled-roof huts which are used as stalls by comparatively well-to-do businessmen. No rent or toll of any kind are imposed on the businessmen coming here.

Stationery goods and tribal ornaments are the main articles of business in this fair. It is said that during the period of 3 days of the fair, business of approximately Rs. 6,000 is transacted.

Formerly there was no committee or any organising body authorised to organise the fair. At present, however, with the growing popularity and increasing gathering and also for comparatively better transport facilities, the need of a mela committee is felt strongly, and every year a new committee is now formed, the members of which are drawn from the local inhabitants and local Government employees. The committee looks after the general welfare of the visitors, organises and controls the fair in collaboration with a group of volunteers from local inhabitants and policemen, requisitioned from the Police Station of Amarpur, Sub-divisional Headquarters.

The committee is financed by the local inhabitants. The villagers and visitors subscribe money according to their means. This money is used by the committee to meet the expenses incurred in clearing jungles on the site of the fair

and surrounding areas. No facilities regarding transport, shelter or sanitation are provided. Those coming from nearby places return to their houses during night, while those coming from far off places have to spend the night under some trees or under the open sky.

The spot of the fair in addition to its magico-religious attraction, has recently come up with extra importance. The place due to its natural

beauty is likely to be developed as a place of tourist importance. Further, the proposed Dumbur Hydro-electricity Project has imparted an additional lustre to the importance of this place. Now-a-days Government of Tripura is taking very keen interest in the development of this place. Naturally, during the fair, the visits of many high officials have become almost a common feature. Various Government Departments of Tripura are starting stalls in the fair in which different activities of Government are displayed.

The name of the fair *Banabihar Mela*, is also called 'Panchnailyar Mela'. The name of the fair has special significance and is associated with the place where it is held. This place is famous for its natural beauty and excellent climate. In the past, people used to come here for pleasure trip and this is why the place is called *Banabihar*. 'Bana' means jungles and 'Bihar' means pleasure trip. But other name has its origin from the fountain flowing towards East Pakistan, having its origin in the bottom of the adjacent hillock. The fountain is seen coming out through five outlets, separated at a distance of 1 ft. 6 ins. to 2 ft. from each other at the origin and then converging at a distance to form a single flow of clear but warm water. Because of this five outlets, this fountain is known as 'Panchnailya' and, therefore, the place is also known to other, by this name.

Panchnailya is under the jurisdiction of Boxanagar Tehsil of Sonamura Sub-division. It is situated at a distance of 22 miles from Sub-divisional headquarters and 54 miles from Agartala via Sonamura, but only 25 miles from Agartala via Bishalgarh. Bus service is available up to Sonamura and Bishalgarh and then one has to walk to reach the spot. The fair is held on 5 acres of *Khas land* bounded on the west and east by Kalsimura and Jharajhala village and on north and south by the village Nizboxanagar and Bagber, respectively. The spot is just at a distance of half a mile from East Pakistan in the north and west.

The fair is held on the full moon night of the moon lit fortnight of the month of 'Magha' (January-February). It starts at the night of full moon and ends the next day before dusk. Previously the fair, which is said to be started seventy years ago, used to be held at *Jharjala* on the same date and it is only from 1957 the spot has been shifted to *Banabihar*. In connection with the change of location, there is a story current that fifty years ago a man of the Tripura community while walking along the waterfall, by sheer inquisitiveness filled up one of the outlets with heaps of mud. No sooner had he finished the work than he began to feel tremendous pain in his eyes and soon he became blind and ultimately died of pain. From this incident

BANABIHAR MELA

onwards, the people started to look upon this fountain with great respect and awe as they thought it to be endowed with some supernatural power. As a consequence, this became a place of importance and gradually resulted in the shifting of the fair from the old place to *Panchnailya*.

Males and females of all communities except Muslims and Christians attend the fair. The Mahammedans are not allowed to enter here even in connection with business. It is estimated that about one thousand to one thousand five hundred people attend the fair from far and near and even people are found coming from East Pakistan on unauthorised route.

Every year, during the fair the worship of 'Gaurango Mahaprobhu' is performed and the Fair Committee with the help of local villagers arrange the worship. In connection with the worship no idol but a photograph of 'Gaurango' is placed. The worship is performed by a Brahmin priest whose appointment is not permanent. The committee members engage the priest every year according to their choice. There is no special arrangement for recreation in this fair, though 'Kirtan Parties' are seen here and there, singing devotional songs throughout the night of the fair and many others are seen telling stories from 'The Ramayana', 'The Mahabharata' and 'Puranas'. On the next day of the fair, after the worship of Gauranga Mahaprobhu, 'Khichum' is served by the Fair Committee to all the people who come to the fair.

In the fair, except a few sweetmeat shops and tea stalls, no other stalls of any kind are seen. The approximate business done in the fair is roughly to the tune of Rs. 600. The most striking feature of the fair is that no agricultural products are sold here; the main attraction of the fair to layman is not the shops or stalls with various commodities but the fountain 'Panchnailya.'

People from far and near come to the fair mainly to have a bath in the fountain and to drink its water. They believe that its water is capable of curing any disease and a bath in the fountain means fulfilment of all desires.

The people of this village themselves take the responsibility of organizing the fair. A committee is formed by the influential persons of the village, which consists of 6—8 members with a Chairman, a Secretary and a Cashier.

Every year, on the eve of the fair, a new committee is formed and expenditure of the committee is financed by the local inhabitants. The villagers subscribe money according to their

ability and this money is used by the committee to meet the expenses incurred in the way of cleaning jungles (almost all the year round, excepting, the time of fair the place remains covered with jungles), worship and free distribution of 'Khichuri' to all who attend the fair. No facilities regarding transport, shelter or sanitation are provided and if needed, villagers provide shelter voluntarily to the people coming from distant places.

Since 1957 an important fair locally known as 'Thakurmura' or 'Pir Dargar Mela' came into limelight. It is held annually in the village 'Thakurmura' in commemoration of a Muslim saint (Pir), so it is known as 'Thakurmura' or 'Pir Dargar Mela'. This village is under Sonamura Tehsil of Sonamura Sub-division.

Before partition it was mainly a Muslim village. At present, however, the people of Kayastha and Nath communities who are displaced persons, are dominating. The inhabited area of this village is mainly undulating with hillocks rising from the edge of the lake 'Rudrasagar'. A newly built kutcha road of two furlongs in length connects the village with Agartala-Sonamura road. The fair is held in a place which is at a distance of 2 miles from Sub-divisional Headquarters of Sonamura and 33 miles from Agartala the District Headquarters.

The fair is held before a tomb, which is said to be that of a Muslim *Pir* who died here while he was on his way in quest of knowledge. In connection with the origin of this fair, there is a story current that 6 years ago a villager named Purna Chandra Das who is now 70 years of age had a dream through which *Pir* asked him to arrange for a fair in his memory every year at this place and threatened him and other villagers with the dire consequences in case his wish was not fulfilled. The next morning Purna Chandra Das described his dream to other villagers and decided to lead a deputation to the Sub-divisional Officer of Sonamura for the grant of necessary permission for holding the fair. Their prayer was granted and as a result, the fair came into existence for the first time in the year 1957, as already mentioned.

The fair is held over an area of 0.25 acre of *Khas Land*. It commences on the first day and

THAKURMURA OR 'PIR DARGAR MELA'

continues up to 3rd day of Bengali month of Magha (January) every year. The duration of the fair is, however, only for 3 hours a day from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. every year. In this fair both males and females of all communities of the adjacent area participate freely.

The average attendance is estimated roughly about 200—300 per day. A few businessmen with stationery goods, clothes, earthenwares, metal utensils and sweetmeats attend the fair. No toll or rent of any kind is collected in the fair.

It is estimated that in this fair business of Rs. 550 to Rs. 900 on an average is transacted daily.

This fair has no authorised committee or organising body. The local influential people with the assistance of local police and volunteers organise and control the fair. Every year, however, they have to obtain fresh permission from the Sub-divisional Officer for holding the fair.

The people of adjacent area come here to light a candle or a lamp on the tomb or *Darga* of the *Pir* as they believe that if they fail to do so the *Pir* would be annoyed and do them harm. Other attractions of the fair are, however, provided by the businessmen with their different commodities. Regarding important and interesting feature of the fair, mention may be made of a bamboo-made two-roofed hut thatched with 'Sungrass' and open on the eastern side only. This hut is situated just at the centre of the fair and is constructed by the villagers with the help of subscriptions realised from the inhabitants of the area. It is said that the *Pir* had his dwelling at the place where the hut is constructed. People coming from adjacent area to lit a candle on the *Durga* of *Pir* offer a candle at the centre of the floor of this hut as well.

BALANGNI MUTAIKENAI

Tripura is a hilly tract and the tribal people living here used to lead a nomadic life formerly and as such they knew very little of ploughing, which need constant labour, care and a settled life. They therefore, in general, practised *Jhum* (shifting) cultivation. Through this process they used to produce their staple food, which in turn was the main source to keep their body and soul together. Their feelings of happiness, joy and disappointment of life and in fact, all activities were woven around the *Jhum* cultivation. When *Jhuming* was successful, they were all happy and their joy knew no bounds, but its failure meant disaster to them. So in order to make this cultivation a grand success, they started the worship of God, 'Bana' or Jungle, as they believe it to be the deity responsible for good or bad harvest. They also attribute all other calamities such as accidents, attacks from the wild animals and bad harvest to the dissatisfaction of the God, 'Bana'.

In the Bengali month of Paush-Magh (January-February) just on the eve of *Jhum* cultivation, the Tripuris worship God 'Bana', which in their language goes as "Balangni Mutairenai". 'Balangni' refers to *Bana* and *Mutairenai* means worship. Not only Tripuris, but all other tribes of this territory perform similar worship and it to some extent has similarity with the worship of 'Banadurga Puja' of the Bengalees. The concept and the name of the deity varies from tribe to tribe. The Tripuris and Reangs consider it to be a male deity and it is named as 'Belangni' by the Tripuris and 'Burasa' by the Reangs, while the Bengalee neighbours think it to be a female deity and call it 'Banadurga'. In all other respects there is, however, a close resemblance between the two types of worship. In connection with this ceremony ultimately a festival is held by all the tribes of this territory.

Among the Tripuris and all other tribes, the deity is not worshipped in the form of an image; it is worshipped in the form of a small bamboo of a special variety locally known as *Muli Bansh*. Every village has its own priest who is called *Ojhai*. They are the religious agents among the tribals and are honoured by the villagers and feared, as they are believed to be capable of causing harm to men. On religious occasion they do every thing in accordance with the desire of

the priest. Priesthood is not hereditary and if the opinion of the priest differs with the majority of the village members, they then bring another priest from elsewhere.

Before the start of the worship, the priest makes the God 'Bana' for which small bamboos known as *Muli* obtained from the hills are first washed and then dressed carefully with the help of a sharp knife. The fibres thus obtained from the epidermal layer are then made into small flowers at the junction of two internode of these bamboos. Tops of these bamboos are further decorated with flowers and various creepers. Then in pairs such bamboos are inserted into the ground, the number of which varies in different villages. It is said that it varies according to the importance attached by various villages to the worship. If it is performed in a small scale, the number of such pairs are then a few and when it is performed on a large scale the number increases. The arrangement of such pairs always follows a constant square pattern. The worship starts at dawn and ends at the dusk followed by a communal feast, consisting mainly of the flesh of the animals sacrificed and indigenous wine. Like the Bengalees, they offer various ingredients such as rice, plantain, pulses, fruits, etc., but the offering of home made liquor and the sacrifice of fowl are compulsory. They invariably offer indigenous liquor of their own (made from rice and molasses) locally known as '*Langi*' and never offer wine obtained from other sources. After the worship is over the priest first takes the '*Prasad*' followed by others. Until the worship is over every adult male or female has to remain without food and drink.

Both males and females of the community join the festival freely, though no female is allowed to take any active part in the worship proper. Except the tribals no other people are allowed generally on the spot of the festival. If, however, by chance anybody happens to intrude, he is spared only after the payment of a fine in the shape of two bottles of wine. The fine can be paid in cash as well, if it is difficult for the defaulter to procure wine. Failing this also, he is rather persuaded to join their ceremonial feast and eat and drink with them.

There is no arrangement of any recreation in connection with this festival, except, singing of devotional songs when the communal feast is going. All these songs have a common theme i.e., a prayer to 'Balangni' to protect them from the natural calamities, the disturbances of wild animals and to bless them with bumper crops.

On this festive occasion, they do not put on any special or new clothes. The clothes are, however, perfectly cleaned and thoroughly washed.

This festival, is in vogue from time immemorial. Previously, in their festival the main items of worship were wine and meat but, now-a-days, other things such as plantains, pulses, rice etc., are used in plenty. Owing to cultural contact with the Bengalee neighbours, the tribal cults are now undergoing radical change and are assuming the form of the Hindu cults. As a consequence, the ritual side of the worship is now given greater importance than the recreational side as in the past.



Temple of Lord Buddha at a 'Benuban Bihar' at Agartala



Temple of Lord Buddha at Mahamuni Mag Para at Belonia
Sub-Division

BUDDHA JAYANTI OR BUDDHA PURNIMA

The birth of Lord Buddha, his enlightenment and death, all that took place curiously on the same day i.e., moonlit fortnight of *Baishakh* (April-May). The day is of great importance to Buddhists and goes by the name of 'Buddha Purnima'. From time immemorial all those who are under the fold of Buddhism observe a festival during this period to renew and glorify Lord Buddha's life and his teaching of '*Ahinsha*'.

One of the most important festivals practised in the soil of Tripura is popularly known as Buddha Jayanti Festival or Buddha Purnima. It is observed by all who are under the fold of Buddhism in different parts of the world. In this territory too it is observed almost in all Sub-divisions—specially in the southern parts where the influence of Buddhism is greater. Among the tribals of this territory it is observed mainly by the Mags and Chakmas who are all, with rare exception, Buddhist. The main festival is, however, held at Agartala, the District Headquarters and the site where the festival is held is known as 'Benuban Bihar' which is situated at a distance of 1½ miles north from Agartala, and lies on the left side of the road leading to airport. The place is under the jurisdiction of Sadar Tehsil of Sadar Sub-division. Bus services, jeeps and rickshaws are always plying on the main road; so the main site is easily and readily approachable.

'Benuban Bihar', the temple of Lord Buddha, was built by His Highness the Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur of Tripura in the year 1945. Its architectural beauty, colour combination, surroundings of lovely green garden make it a genuine beauty spot. Inside the temple there are four metal and a white stone images of Lord Buddha, while the inner walls of the temple are depicted with different activities and stages of Buddha's life. His Highness, the Maharaja Bir Bikram appointed a Priest (Vikshu) for conducting daily *Bandana* of Lord Buddha, to preach His teachings and also to look after the Bihar. The priest *Vikshu* came from 'Bangiya Vikshu Sangaha' of Chittagong. The occupation, as they are *Vikshu*, is, therefore not hereditary. Any follower of the present *Vikshu* may be appointed after his death at the discretion of the Government. There is a provision of monthly

grant of Rs. 122/- from the Government for meeting the expenses of daily worship.

The festival is held on the fourteenth day of the moonlit fortnight of *Baisakh* (April-May) and continues for two days humming with devotional hymns and righteous activities. In order to give details of the occasion, case history of 1962, may be taken into account.

In the year 1962, when the collection of information was taken up, the festival at Agartala began on the 19th May (Jaistha) with the solemn ceremony of flag hoisting (special flag coloured with six rays) by the President of the Buddha Jayanti Committee, namely, the Vikshu Arya-mitra at 5 a.m. and at 5-30 a.m. all assembled at Benuban Bihar joined the 'Buddha Bandana' and paid homage to Lord Buddha. It was then followed by a procession at 6 a.m., which started from the local Children Park and marched through all the important thoroughfares of the town and returned to Benuban Bihar at 8 a.m. The main significance of the procession which is a *Maitriyatra* is to preach the principles of universal brotherhood and peaceful co-existence. Sweets were distributed to all students and children, who participated in the procession. The procession was inaugurated by the Principal Education Officer of Tripura Territorial Council. In his inaugural speech, he explained to all students assembled there the inner significance of that procession. In the evening a religious gathering was held at 'Benuban Bihar' campus in which many distinguished scholars and journalists attended. The gathering was presided over by the principal of M.B.B. College. Many lectures on different aspects of Lord Buddha's life and teachings were delivered by the distinguished guests and scholars. On the following day, free distribution of sweets was made to different hospitals of Agartala from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. In the same evening a Women Conference was organised by the members of Girl Students' Union of Tulsibati H.S. School at Benuban Bihar. The conference was presided over by the Vice-President of Social Welfare Advisory Board of Tripura and was attended by all girl students and women of the town. Many thoughtful and learned lectures were delivered and all the speakers advised the students and the

young generations to follow wholeheartedly the path and principles of Lord Buddha.

As a token of regard, all slaughter-houses of Agartala remained close during that period of festival suggesting thereby importance and at the same time characteristic of Buddha Jayanti festival of Tripura.

The main features of the festival are occasional *Bandana* and the observance of *Astashil Brata* by the Buddhist followers. *Bandana* is conducted by the *Vikshus*. It is just an expression of devotion to the great and supreme being. 'Astashil' on the other hand refers to eight principles mentioned below:—

1. Right belief . . . — (Satyadristi)
2. Right thought . . . — (Satchinta)
3. Right speech . . . — (Satyabadita)
4. Right action . . . — (Satya Karma)
5. Right means of livelihood— (Satijiban-Karma)
6. Right recollection . . . — (Sadakagrata)
7. Right endeavour . . . — (Satchesta)
8. Right mediation . . . — (Samyak Samadhi)

One who observes this *Astashil Brata* during the period of festival must subject himself or herself to certain disciplines and restrictions in daily life. Those who observe this *Brata* wear

white and clean clothes compulsorily and refrain from amusement, drink etc. They are forbidden to sleep or sit on comfortable cushions. In short, strict austerity has to be observed shunning all comforts and luxuries of a material life.

The festival is open to all people without slightest discrimination. Males and females attend freely without any restriction or taboo. It is estimated that about 5,000 to 6,000 people daily attend the festival at Agartala every year.

The festival at Agartala is organised and controlled by an authorised committee known as 'Buddha Jayanti Committee', the members of which are drawn from the local influential inhabitants and 'Buddha Vikshus'. The committee consists of a President, a Secretary, one Joint Secretary and a Treasurer, in addition to a number of ordinary members. The Vikshu Arya Mitra of Benuban Bihar is always elected as President.

The source of income of this committee is from the grant of the Government and from the subscriptions obtained from different people. There is no special arrangement for sanitation or shelter for visitors nor are there any special arrangement for transport.

The following income and expenditure record obtained from the Buddha Jayanti Bulletin, 1962, will give an account of the activities of the committee and at the same time the importance of the festival:—

2506 Buddha Jayanti Festival			
Income		Expenditure	
	Rs.		Rs.
From different sources	1,159.77	1. Postal	29.25
		2. Stationery, Bulletin Booklets, publicity etc.	173.37
		3. Conveyance and Transport	306.59
		4. Free distribution of sweets to different institutions at Agartala	218.47
		5. Decoration and Electrification of the temple	22.70
		6. Worship etc.	85.47
		Total Expenditure	835.85
		Balance	323.92
TOTAL	Rs. 1,159.77	TOTAL	1,159.77

BISUCANI

The most important and at the same time very interesting and significant festival observed in Tripura among the tribals is 'Bisu'. This is fully known as 'Bisucani' and is mainly the festival of the Reangs. This festival is now also found to be observed by other tribes, such as the Tripuris, the Jamatias and those tribes who are living side by side with the Reangs. In Bengali the festival may be termed as the festival of 'Chaitra Sankranti', as the festival is held in the day of *Mahabishu* i.e., on the last day of Bengali month Chaitra (middle of April).

This festival among the Reang, is remarkable in many ways. The most conspicuous part of it is that this festival provides young girls and boys an excellent opportunity to mix freely and to all members of the community living in different locality to meet, dance and eat together. During this period they renew their acquaintances and try to establish new relation with new people and to solve the common problems of the community by mutual discussions. During this period they get an opportunity to discuss about the welfare of the society. This festival is also characterised by the annual recalling of the departed souls of ancestors by the Reangs.

The festival is held, as already mentioned, on the last day of Chaitra (the 13th April) and continues for three days. In this festival household deities are worshipped and the festival is performed inside the room or at the most in the inner courtyard of the household. The deities worshipped are Lakshmi (Mairoma), Kali (Mulai-khlami), Mahadev (Mahade) etc. The worship is performed by the tribal priest known as 'Achai'. Priesthood of 'Achai' is, however, not hereditary. The organisers of this festival select 'Achai' according to their own choice. The people among the Reangs achieve the status of 'Achai' only through very rigorous and strenuous training and successful completion of the course under an expert teacher (Achaiguru). An 'Achai' among the Reangs is respected and at the same time held with awe as they think that they are capable of doing good as well as harm to the community. In the worship, in connection with 'Bisu' festival several animals and birds are sacrificed.

After the worship of the household deities is over, the 'Achai' on behalf of all para members

calls back the departed souls of ancestors. They are offered with variety of food and drinks and with a prayer to look after their friends and relatives in all activities of life and bless them with good harvest.

After the day's programme, the festival starts, when men and women especially young folk come in their best dresses and ornaments. In connection with this festival there is, however, no special or new dresses nor have they any special songs or dances. However, both men and women participate, the latter displaying their native ornaments and colourful costumes. They arrange for a big feast for which materials are collected from all the huts of all the Paras participating in the festival. In this festival they bid the old year good-bye and welcome the new year. They form two parties, in one of which, only young men and women are included, while the other one is composed of the aged and elderly persons. Both the parties then dance and sing accompanied by the tune of typical bamboo-made flute (Sumu) and a particular drum known as 'Kham'. After sometime the party of youngmen and women move from one Para to other. From each household they collect indigenous liquor (Chuak), eggs and rice. The liquor is consumed then and thereby the party members, while the rice and eggs are stored in a common place. The party as it moves from, one Para to other goes on increasing in strength as new members of that place join it, though after sometime it also gets reduced, as many of the members of the party drop out due to exhaustion or intoxication. This process continues for whole night. This is again repeated on the second day and then with the above-mentioned collections they hold a communal feast. In this feast all the members of the respective locality and also people of neighbouring villages are invited. People of other religions excepting Mohammedans and Christians are also permitted to join the festival.

All the day long dance and songs continue without any break, people attending the feast participate in dancing and music in turn, in their best of spirits. Once a group is tired and exhausted, its place is filled up at once by a new band of dancers and singers.

MAMITA

In order to achieve the best results in cultivation the tribals depend more on some supernatural powers than on their own diligence. They consider that without their help and goodwill no amount of hard labour and skill can bring them the desired success. So they propitiate various deities and spirits, not only at the time of crisis but also when they are prosperous and happy. Normally, their joy and happiness find expression in the form of some festivals. During such occasions of merriment they pray and worship deities, which they believe will protect them against all calamities and misfortunes.

One of such festivals observed mainly by the tribals like Jamatia, Tripuris and Noatia of this territory, is known as Mamita. In Bengali it may be termed as the festival of 'Nabanna' or in other words 'new food', because 'Naba' means 'new' and 'Anna' means food. So the main significance of this festival is to take new food (*i.e.*, the first food taken after harvesting of the main staple crop which is paddy). This new food is taken only after it has been offered to the Goddess of prosperity and wealth namely, 'Lakshmi' (Nokshumatai).

The festival is observed by all the Jamatias and other neighbouring tribes in their individual capacity, so there is nothing communal about it, like other festivals of this territory. However, during this festival there is common rejoicing and mutual friendliness. Since the festival is observed by each family separately, it is held in individual household usually in front of the grannery in the inner courtyard of each domicile.

There is no fixed date for celebration of this festival, but it is held always just after the harvesting is over *i.e.*, in the Bengali month of Aswina-Kartika (October-November) every year. When grains are stored in the grannery, they start necessary preparations for the observance of this festival, for which they prepare 'Langi' (country liquor) at home from partified rice and molasses and it is considered as the compulsory article to be offered in the worship of the Goddess, Noksumatai. They also make provisions for rice and other food stuffs which is required for entertaining the invitees on the day of festival. When everything is set ready, the head of the family along with other senior members go to an Achai

(tribal priest) to fix the day for holding the festival. With Achai's consent and after the day has been fixed, they proceed to invite friends, relatives and other members of the Para (village).

The deity is not worshipped in the form of an image or idol but in the form of bamboo pieces of special variety known as 'Muli Bansh'. Bamboos grow in this territory in abundance and as such in the daily life of tribals of this territory their contribution and influence are immense. So it is quite likely that they will conceive a God or Goddess in the form of bamboo, as among the advanced Hindus the cow is being considered as a deity for its usefulness. Every village has its priest (Achai) while in some villages there may be a good number of such priests. These people are the religious agents among them and, therefore, believe to be endowed with some extraordinary power and skill which are lacking in a common man. Their status is not hereditary like that of a Hindu Brahmin. So if there is any doubt in respect of the efficiency of an Achai, he is liable to be rejected and considered unfit for conducting any religious ceremony.

Before the beginning of the worship, the appointed 'Achai' makes Goddess 'Lakshmi' (Nokshumatai) with the help of a bamboo piece. Some procedure is followed as we find in case of other worship such as 'Balangni', 'Buracha', 'Tuia' etc. As in those cases, small pieces of bamboo of special variety (Muli Bansh) obtained from nearby jungles are first washed and then carefully dressed with help of a 'Takhal'. Then in pairs such bamboo pieces are inserted into the ground in a systematic square pattern, the number of which may vary according to the discretion of the priest.

The duration of the festival is only for one day. It starts at dawn and ends at the dusk. In the worship they offer various commodities such as rice, plantains, pulses, fruits and also offer home made liquor (Langi), blood of animals like goats and pigeons which are said to be compulsory. After the worship is over, the priest partakes the 'Prasad' followed by others. As in 'Balangni' every adult male and female of the family concerned has to remain without food and drink until the worship is over.

Males and females of the Jamatia community join the festival freely, though no female is allowed to take an active part in the worship proper. Participation of people other than the tribals, excepting the Mohammedans and Christians is allowed in this festival.

Since it is not a communal affair, there is no common recreational arrangements. However, the family celebrating this, invites friends, relatives and neighbours and entertains them with a feast, the main items of which are rice and meat of animals sacrificed during the festivals. They also arrange dance and music, in which the invitees

freely participate. During this festival, the members of the whole family, usually wear new clothes and purchase new earthen utensils, rejecting the old ones. The guests too come in new dresses although wearing of new clothings is not compulsory.

The belief associated with the worship of the Goddess 'Lakshmi' (Nokshumatai) and the festival of 'Mamita', is that if the deity is properly worshipped and appeased, their grannery will never run short and they will be blessed with bumper crops and good harvest.

SHIBCHATURDASHI MELA

Udaipur, which was once the capital of the Kings of Tripura still continues to throng with the memories and monuments of the ancient days. There are many relics of the ancient monuments that glorify the tradition and customs of the then rulers. Of all that deserves special mention is the 'Mahadeb Bari.' It is the temple of Lord Siva (Mahadeb) and was constructed in the year 1502 by the then ruler Dhanya Manikya and since then a fair is held on the day of *Shichaturdashi* i.e., on the dark fortnight of the Bengali month of *Falgoona* (February-March). There is now no ruler nor is Udaipur any longer the capital of Tripura, but the fair that started a few centuries ago still continues to be held with unabated enthusiasm.

The fair is held in the eastern side of the town Radhakishorepur in a vacant space measuring 1.5 acres (approx.) lying in front of the temple of Mahadeb. Adjacent to the land there is a big tank popularly known as 'Mahadeb Dighi'. Radhakishorepur is sub-divisional headquarters of Udaipur and is situated at a distance of about 40 miles from Agartala, the district headquarters and is connected by Udaipur-Agartala road, on which regular bus services and jeeps are available. Udaipur is connected with the next Sub-division, Amarpur, through a road which passes through the middle of the field, where the fair is held.

The fair, as already mentioned, is held on the 14th day of dark fortnight of the Bengali month of *Falgoona* (February-March) but the duration of this depends on the discretion of the fair committee. It usually continues for 2 to 3 weeks at the most. In exceptional cases, the period is extended by another week on pressing demands and enthusiasm of the public. It is said that 4,000—5,000 people daily attend the fair.

Before partition of Bengal the number of participants was higher, because at that time people from East Bengal (now in Pakistan), Assam and Manipur could easily come here by rail. At present due to lack of Railway communications through Pakistan and also due to the difficulties of Passport and Vissa system, people of these places find it difficult to attend the fair. As such its popularity and demand is now restricted within

the people of this territory. People of all castes and creeds attend the fair and both males and females participate freely. It has been observed that females attend the fair mainly in the evening while males are found throughout the day. There is practically no speciality or difference among different communities in the treatment of the fair, except in the offering of sacrifice. Tribal communities invariably and compulsorily offer goats, whereas other communities do not consider it to be compulsory.

Businessmen from all sub-divisions of this territory, especially from Sadar go there with various commodities and stationery goods. The main attraction of the fair is the selling of copper and brass wares and utensils brought by businessmen mainly from Sadar Sub-division.

All kinds of agricultural products such as rice, paddy, vegetables, fruits etc., are sold in plenty as the customers can get these on a comparatively cheaper rate. Dry fish and commodities of daily requirements in addition to stationery and earthen-ware are also sold. It is estimated from the information gathered from the local shopkeepers and those participated in the last fair that business to the tune of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 is transacted daily.

The fair is held before two temples; one temple is of Mahadeb and the other of 'Fourteen gods' which are situated side by side. The temple of Fourteen gods is now lying vacant because the Fourteen gods were removed to Old Agartala at the time of shifting the capital from Udaipur to Old Agartala. The story is current that at the time of shifting, the king of Tripura wanted to take the images of gods and goddesses from the above-mentioned temples to new capital at Old Agartala. But he could not bring the 'Stone' said to be Mahadeb from the temple of Lord Siva. The story further states that this god is of 'Udita' type. By 'Udita' one means, naturally raised god. There is another type known as 'Pratisthitha' or established god. Fourteen gods (Chaturdash Devatas) belong to the said category. In the later case first a temple is made and then in on auspicious day the image of particular god or goddess or groups of gods or goddesses are established. These images as such

can be removed from one place to another. But in the former case the god is spotted in the form of stone through some dream by some saints or eminent persons. A temple in such case is usually constructed around the stone and as such the deity in that case is not removable. It is said that the king Dhanyamanikya tried to remove the stone (Mahadeb) with the help of elephants but could not succeed. So when the capital was shifted from Udaipur to Old Agartala the deity (Mahadeb) was left there. The king, however, appointed a priest and a servant for the daily worship of this deity. Even today there is one priest and a servant (Taloa), their occupation is hereditary and are related to the original priest and the servant, respectively, who have been traced to be the eight generation back. They have fixed salaries of Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively which are paid by the Government. There is a Government grant of Rs. 25 for meeting monthly expenses which are incurred in connection with the daily worship. Generally, the deity is worshipped once daily but on Shivachaturdashi day i.e., on the 14th day of the dark fortnight of *Falgoona* (February-March), the deity is worshipped in each 'Prahar' (in every fourth hour of the night).

The fair is organised by an authorised committee, the members of which are drawn from the local inhabitants and Government employees. The committee consists of a President, one Secretary, two Joint Secretaries and 15 to 16 members of which only the Secretary and 2 Joint Secretaries are functioning members. It is customary that the Sub-divisional Officer of Udaipur Sub-division should be nominated as President of the Committee whereas the other members are elected. The committee has a fund raised by local contributions. It is further augmented by the contributions from Government. Many stalls

every year are opened by the different Departments of the Government such as Industry, Co-operative, Agriculture, Panchayat etc. The shopkeepers and stall holders are to erect their stalls by their own efforts and resources and they will have to pay taxes depending upon the space they occupy. The taxes thus collected constitute an important and main source of income of the committee.

No special facility is provided by the fair committee to these shop keepers and businessmen nor is there any arrangement for catering food. The people attending the fair do not stay for the night, only those coming from far off places take shelter in the *Natmandir* which is situated in front of the Mahadeb Bari. No special arrangement is made by the fair committee in respect of transport and communications. The Bus and Jeep Owners' Association, however, increases number of jeeps and buses and trips to various sub-divisions.

For sanitary purpose the committee engages one Sweeper and a Doctor on daily wage basis. It also employs a few labourers on daily wage basis to clear out refuge and garbage of the fair. Volunteer service is rendered by the boys of local schools and N.C.C. in collaboration with Police.

Unlike many other fairs of this territory, the fair committee of 'Sivachaturdashi mela' pays special attention to the recreational side. Every year they arrange for performance of Circus, *Jatra*, Theatre etc. Before partition it used to draw popular and famous circus and *jatra* parties from different places, but at present local parties fill up their places. Puppet shows, documentary films and sometimes full length social pictures are arranged to be exhibited by the Publicity Department.

BAT-TALA OR PAUSH SANKRANTIR MELA

Bat-tala or 'Paush Sankrantir Mela' which is held near the bank of Rudrasagar in Sonamura Sub-division deserves special mention. It is called 'Bat-tala Mela', because it is held in a place where there was a big banyan tree (Batabriksha) which was uprooted only a few years back by a cyclone. It is known also as 'Paush Sankrantir Mela' as it is held on the last day of the Bengali month of 'Pausha' (middle of January) known as 'Sankranti'.

It started for the first time in the year 1953 and since then it is being held every year. In connection with its origin, it may be said that during 'Paush Sankranti', people mainly tribals used to come from far and near with the mortal remains of their ancestors for immersion into the particular spot of the channel which joins the river 'Gomti' with the lake 'Rudrasagar'. This ceremonial gathering has ultimately developed into a fair. The importance of this place has increased after partition. Before the partition well-to-do Tripuris used to go to Gaya for performing 'Sraddha' ceremonies of their forefathers, but after that due to communication difficulties they were left with no other choice but to select this spot along with other less fortunate people, for this purpose. They now profess that the performance of 'Sraddha' ceremony here has the same significance as that performed at Gaya.

The fair is held on a *khas* land with an area of 1.5 acres. It is situated between the left side of the main road leading from Agartala to Sonamura and the lake Rudrasagar, which is just a mile and a quarter from the river 'Gomti' flowing in the direction of east and west. This spot is thus remarkably suited for the purpose. The place is about 3 miles north-east of Sonamura Town and 33 miles south-west of Agartala, the district headquarters. The fair lasts for 24 hours, beginning at mid-day of Paush Sankranti and closing at the same hour the next day. In spite of its short duration it attracts a good number of businessmen and shopkeepers from far and wide. They mainly deal with clothes, stationery articles, sweetmeat etc., but it is interesting to note that no agricultural produce of any kind is sold on this occasion. Quite a large number of people assemble here, say between 1,500 to 2,000. The

bulk of the participants is, however, Tripuris. Both the Hindus and Muslims of the adjoining places also participate. Tripuris in large number attend the fair from almost all the sub-divisions of the territory. While the purpose of the tribals is mainly religious, the purpose of the non-tribal participants is recreation and purchase of various articles of clothes, stationery goods etc. Tripuris also spend lavishly in the fair but their main purpose is to perform the religious ceremony at the spot. The enormous transaction done on this day ranging between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000 is the ample evidence of the extent of extravagance to which the Tripuris indulge themselves on this occasion.

There are few permanent stalls and two temples on the spot. Of the two temples, one is that of the goddess Kali, known as Kalimandir. It is a two-sloped hut with walls made of bamboo split woven in twill-pattern, while the gabled roof is thatched with sungrass. This temple was constructed in the year when the fair was held for the first time. During 'Dewali' the worship of goddess Kali is celebrated with some pomp. The temple is repaired by the owners of the permanent stall holders every year at the advent of Dewali. The second temple is of recent origin. It was built by the Tripuris in 1960. At present a picture of Radhamadhab is kept inside the temple. It is said that the picture will shortly be replaced by a stone image.

Originally, there was no committee to organise the fair. Local people used to arrange the fair in their own way. At present there are two committees, one was formed by the tribal people while the other is managed by the non-tribals. The former one is a permanent set up while the latter is of temporary nature. The members of the latter are selected from the local people. It has a Chairman, a Secretary and a few members. The main function of this Committee is to organise the fair and to look after the welfare of the pilgrims attending the fair. The tribal committee is headed by an influential *Sardar*, a few tribal priests (*Ojhais*) and some influential Tripuris. The main function of this Committee is to collect subscriptions from the people coming to the

fair. The purpose of such collection is to build a permanent building for the temple of 'Radhamadhab' with a stone idol.

There is no special arrangement for recreation in the fair although there are some *Kirtan* parties here and there for singing devotional songs.

There are no arrangements for accommodation, sanitation or transport by either of the two committees. People coming from nearby places return to their houses during night while those coming from far off places have to spend the night under some trees or under the open sky as there is no arrangement for any accommodation.

EXHIBITION AND MELA AT SONAMURA

The Exhibition which is arranged at Sonamura is also known as 'Sonamura Mela' to the rural folk of the area.

The fair is held on the football ground which is the only place near the market of Sonamura where a fair can be held. This is situated on the southern part of Sonamura Town and in-between the Agartala-Sonamura road and the embankment of the river Gomti which flows by the southern side of the field from east to west. The area of the field is about 5 acres and it is the property of Sonamura Sports' Association. The Committee of the fair pays Rs. 200 annually to Sports' Association as fees for meeting the expenditure of levelling the field after the fair.

The fair first started in the year 1959 and was held in the month of March. In 1960, it was held in February but in December in 1961. In 1962, it was held in January. The fair is held only in winter when the weather is normally fair and the villagers mainly for whom the exhibition is arranged, are free from agricultural works.

At first the fair started for 15 days. After that the fair was allowed to continue for longer period considering its growing popularity. Generally, 400—500 people attend the fair daily, but the maximum number of people visit the fair on market days, i.e., on Wednesday and Saturday, when the number of female visitors is negligible. The female folk normally visit the fair on other days.

The dominant attraction of the fair to the people living in the urban area is the various

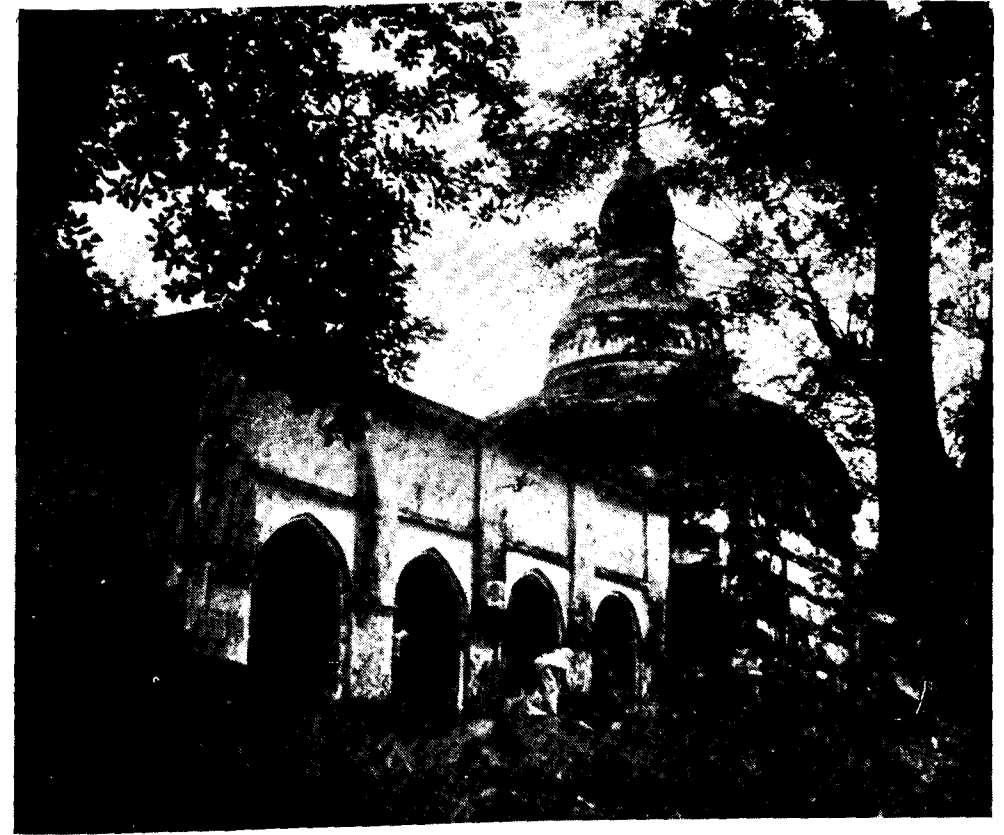
Government stalls, but the rural people are attracted by the stalls dealing with clothes, stationery goods, brass and enamel utensils.

The responsibility of the management of the Exhibition is given to the Sub-divisional Officer, Sonamura, who forms a committee with Government employees and local influential persons. The Sub-divisional Officer himself functions as the Chairman of the Committee with a few members. In addition there is a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and a Cashier. The selection of the members and other officials of the committee is done by the Sub-divisional Officer himself at his discretion.

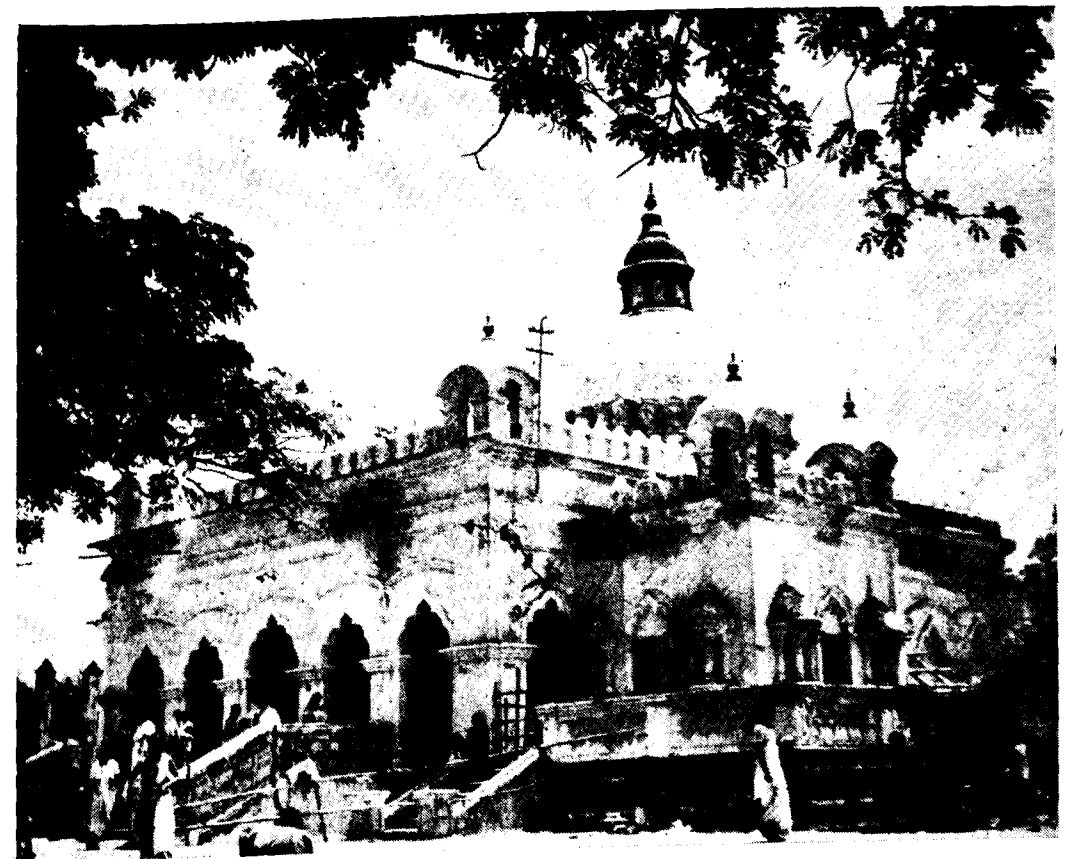
Documentary films and sometimes full-length social pictures are exhibited by the Department of Publicity, and the Exhibition Committee has to arrange for the shows with the Department of Publicity. Sometimes *Jatra* performance is also arranged by the local public on ticket system.

The Committee erects stalls for the exhibits of businessmen on nominal rent. There is, however, no good arrangement for sanitation or transport. The boys of local High School render voluntary service along with the Police requisitioned by the Committee.

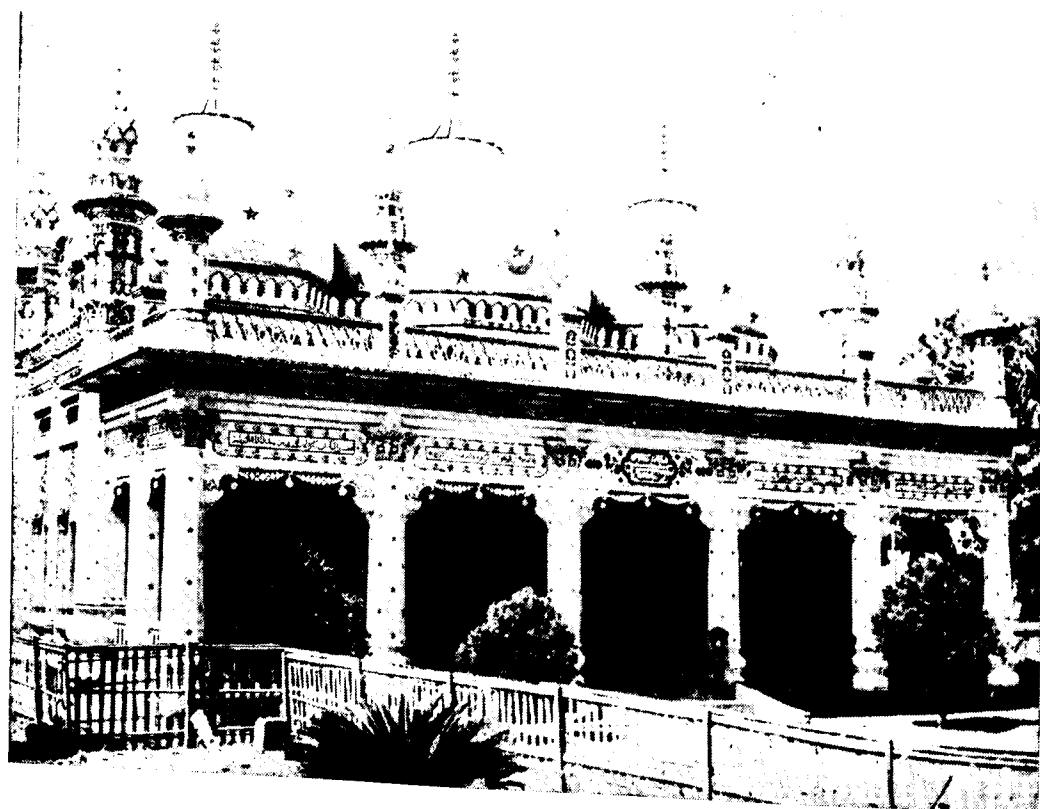
Agriculture products such as vegetables, fruits etc. and fish are sold every day, but sales on market days are very brisk. Most people buy stationery goods, clothes etc. from the fair. It is said that the average daily transaction ranges between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000.



Temple of Goddess Kali at Udaipur, an ancient relic of the Kings of Tripura



Temple of Laxmi-Narayan at Agartala



A Mosque at Agartala.

CHAPTER IV TABLES

TABLE I
List of Fairs Held in Tripura in 1961

Sl. No.	Name of place where fair is held	Time (English month) when fair is held	Local Religious or other occasion of the fairs and any other special attraction of the fairs	Duration of fairs (number of days)	Average total attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>AMARPUR</i>				Name of Tehsil :— <i>Ampi</i>	
1	Agunlal Para	Jan.	Sri Panchami mela	7	800
2	Baji Raj Bari	"	"	7	800
3	Garjan Khola Bari	April	Dumbur fair	2	8,000
4	Lakti Kaipang Para	Jan.	Sri Panchami mela	7	800
5	Lodhai Bangashi Para	Feb.	Ampinagar mela (on the occasion of Saraswati Puja).	5	2,000
6	Taichakma Bari	Jan.	Sri Panchami mela	7	800
7	Tirtha Mukha Bari (Thaithai)	Dec.	Poush Sankranti mela	3	2,000
				Name of Tehsil :— <i>Birgang</i>	
8	Burbaria	April	Chaitra Sankranti mela	7	5,000
				Name of Tehsil :— <i>Dumburnagar</i>	
9	Aranya Kanti Dewan Para	May	Buddha mela	1	600
				Name of Tehsil :— <i>Belonia</i>	
Name of Sub-division :— <i>BELONIA</i>					
1	Bharat Chandra Nagar	March	Baruni Snan	1	300
		April	Charak mela	1	300
2	Mahamani Para	April-May	Chaitra Sankranti mela	7	1,500
				Name of Tehsil :— <i>Muhuripur</i>	
3	Baikhora	March-April	Buddha mela	3	600
4	Dula Chera	"	"	2	1,000
5	Laxmichera	Jan.-Feb.	Buddha mela (on the occasion of the birth day of Lord Buddha)	2	1,000
6	Madhya Pillak	April	Bengali New Year's day mela	1	1,000
7	Maniram Para	Feb.-March	Mahadev mela (on the occasion of Shib Chaturdashi)	1	500
8	Muhuripur	May	Muhuripur Chaitra Sankranti mela	1	2,000
		June-July	Rathajatra mela	1	2,000
9	Uttar Hichachera	March-April	Buddha mela (on the ground of Uttar Hichachera Bazar in Falgun Purnima)	3	300
				Name of Tehsil :— <i>Rajnagar</i>	
10	Prakashnagar	April-May	Baishakhi mela	1	150-200

Note :—"N. A." Not available.

TABLE 1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—DHARMANAGAR			Name of Tehsil :—Brajendranagar		
1	Lalchera	March-April	Chaitra Sankranti Mela	1	2,000
2	Madhya Amtila	"	"	1	600
3	Purna Garad	Jan.-Feb.	Baruni Mela	1	600
4	Ranibari Tea Estate	July	Baruni	1	400
			Name of Tehsil :—Dharmanagar		
5	Baghapur	July-Aug.	Jhulan Mela (in the premises of Survi Asram)	5	300
6	Bilthai	Jan.-Feb.	Baruni	1	150
7	Dula Kandi	N.A.	Hari Kirtan	3	175
8	Kutar Pasha	April	Charak Puja	1	300
9	Madhya & Dakshin Panisagar	Feb.-March June-July 26th Jan.	Siba Chaturdashi Ratha Jatra Exhibition	2 1 7	2,500 2,000 5,000
10	Panisagar	26th Jan. Jan. June-July July-Aug.	Exhibition Maghi Mela Rath Jatra Jhulan	7 1 1 1	1,000 200 400 300
11	Pratak Roy	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti Mela	1	500
12	Radhanagar	June-July	Rath Jatra	3	400
13	Radhapur	April	Charak Puja	1	250
14	Rajnagar	June-July	Ratha Mela	1	400
15	Ramnagar	26th Jan.	Exhibition	7	1,000
			Name of Tehsil :—Kanchanpur		
16	Bhati Machmara	May	Buddha Purnima	1	300
17	Kanchanpur	"	Buddha Mela	3	500
18	Makhan Cherra	Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja	3	500
19	Nilmani Karbari Para	Feb.-March	Buddha Purnima	5	1,000
20	Patchartal	May	Buddha Mela	3	450
21	Radhamadab Para	Dec.-Jan. June-July	Poush Sankranti Rath Jatra	1 1	2,000 2,000
22	Satnala Bazar	Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	1,000
23	Sukhan Cherra	March-April	Baruni Snan	1	300
			Name of Tehsil :—Kurti		
24	Kadamtala	June-July	Ratha Jatra Mela	1	500
25	Mohan Taki	Jan.	Bhairab Mela	1	250
		"	Poush Sankranti	1	250
Name of Sub-division :—KAILASAHAR			Name of Tehsil :—Kailasahar		
1	Bhagabannagar	March-April	Astami mela (Basanti Mela)	1	500
2	Goldharpur	"	Chaitra Sankranti	1	500
3	Hari Charan Chowdhury Para	Feb.-March	Shiba Baruni Mela Unakuti mela (Shiba Chaturdashi Astami)	1 1	500 600

TABLE 1 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—KAMALPUR			Name of Tehsil :—Kamalpur		
1	Bara Surma	Oct.-Nov.	Rash Jatra	1	200
2	Dari Cherra Shib Bari	Feb.-March	Shibaratri Mela	1	1,000
3	Dori Chara	"	Shibaratri	1	500
		March-April	Astami (Basanti)	1	200
		"	Baruni	1	300
		"	Chaitra Sankranti	1	350
4	Ganganagar	Oct.-Nov.	Rash Jatra	1	100
5	Kamalanagar	N.A.	Agricultural Exhibition	15	1,000
6	Kamalpur	16th Jan.	Exhibition	7	5,000
7	Manik Bhandar	16th-30th Jan.	Agricultural & Industrial Mela	15	5,000
8	Mara Cherra	March-April	Charak Puja	1	100
9	Mohanpur	April	Basanti Puja	1	150
10	Paschim Debi Cherra	June-July March-April	Ratha Mela Charak Mela	1 1	300 250
11	Rupashpur	Oct.-Nov.	Rash Jatra	1	100
			Name of Tehsil :—Kulaihour		
12	Dakshin Nali Cherra	March	Buddha Mela (Buddha Purnima)	1	200
13	Pubra Dulu Cherra	March-April	Charak Mela	3	775
14	Singninala	March	Charak Puja	1	300
Name of Sub-division :—KHOWAI			Name of Tehsil :—Asharam Bari		
1	Jiten Akhra	June-July	Rathajatra Mela	1	300
2	Joyram Basti	March	Shibaratri Mela	1	400
			Name of Tehsil :—Kalyanpur		
3	Dwarikapur	February	Sri Panchami Mela	1	1,000
4	Gopalnagar	April	Charak Mela	1	500
			Name of Tehsil :—Khowai		
5	Charganki	Aug.-Sept.	Janmastami Mela (on the occasion of Krishna Janmastami)	1	1,000
6	Dakshin Chebri	April	Charak Puja	1	700
7	Khowai Tea Estate	Jan.-Feb.	Baruni snan (Baruni Mela)	1	5,000
8	Mahadev Tilla	April	Charak Mela	2	2,000
9	Purba Sonatala	Jan.-Feb.	Baruni Mela	1	5,000
10	Singicherra	March	Shibaratri Mela	1	500
Name of Sub-division :—SABROOM			Name of Tehsil :—Amlighat		
1	Amlighat	March	At the time of Chaitra Sankranti	1	350
2	Krishnanagar	"	"	1	300

TABLE 1 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division:— <i>SABROOM (contd.)</i>			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Gorakappa</i>		
3	Shilchari	May	Buddha mela at the time of Buddha Purnima	1	200
			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Manu</i>		
4	Doang Mog Para	March	At the time of Chaitra Sankranti	1	550
5	Gordhang Satchand	"	"	1	500
6	Manu	March-April	At the time of Bengali New Year's Day	1	400
			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Sabroom</i>		
7	Bijohnagar	May	"	1	300
8	Chatakhil	March	Chaitra Sankranti Mela (at the time of Chaitra Sankranti)	2	600
9	Sabroom	"	"	2	500
			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Samarendraganj</i>		
10	Mahdabnagar	"	At the time of Chaitra Sankranti	1	500
Name of Sub-division:— <i>SADAR</i>			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Bamutia</i>		
1	Guche Mura	Feb.-March	Shiba Chaturdashi Mela	1	500
2	Harendranagar Tea Estate	"	"	1	1,000
3	Kalkalia	April-May	Sita Ram Kunda Mela	1	1,000
4	Noagaon	Feb.-March	Shiba Chaturdashi Mela	1	400-500
			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Bishalgarh</i>		
5	Ishanganj Bazar	April-May	Baishakhi Mela	3	10,000
			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Charilam</i>		
6	Bisramgonj Colony	March-April	Mela (Year ending)	1	5,000
7	Brindaban Thakur Para	"	"	1	4,000
8	Chandi Thakur Para	"	"	1	20
9	Debendra Chowdhury	"	"	1	4,000
10	Gangan Sardar Para	"	"	1	20
11	Jagoi Bari	"	"	1	5,000
12	Mohan Kobra	"	"	1	5,000
13	Nidan Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	4,000
			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Ishanchandranagar</i>		
14	Durgapur	Jan-Feb.	Narayan Khamar Mela (on the occasion of Shripanchami)	5	10,000
15	Kanchanmala	Dec.-Jan.	Kanchanmala Mela (on the occasion of Poush Sankranti)	1	2,000
16	Madhavpur	April-May	Mela (on the occasion of Bengali Nababarsa)	1	500
			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Kamalasagar</i>		
17	Dhaniram Chow. Para	N.A.	Nehal Chandranagar Mela	1	400-500

TABLE 1 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division:— <i>SADAR (contd.)</i>			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Kamalasagar (contd.)</i>		
18	Kamalasagar Kalibari	Oct.	Kalibari Mela	1	500
19	Purathal Rajnagar	N.A.	Purathal Rajnagar Mela	1	200-300
			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Mohanpur</i>		
20	Bijohnagar	March	Shiba Mela	1	2,000
21	Dakshin Taranagar	April-May	Chaitra Mela (on the occasion of Chaitra Sankranti)	1	5,000
22	Fatik Cherra	Feb.-March	Gopalnagar Malaitaler Mela (on the occasion of Shibaratri)	1	600
23	Gopalnagar	"	"	1	600
24	Kalacherra	April	Kalacherra Mela	1	2,000
25	Mohanpur Bazar	March	Baruni Mela (Sacred bath of Chaitra)	1	10,000
			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Old Agartala</i>		
26	Old Agartala	June-July	Kerchi Mela (on the occasion of Kerchi Puja)	3	50,000
			Feb.-March		
			Shiba Chaturdashi Mela (on the occasion of Shiba Chaturdashi Puja.)		
27	Ranir Bazar	Oct.-Nov.	In the month of Kartik during Kali Puja.	2	600-800
			April-May		
			Kali Bari Mela (on the occasion of Bengali New Year's day.)		
			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Sadar</i>		
28	Badarghat	Oct.-Nov.	Rashmela (on the occasion of Rashpurnima)	1	200
29	Bardwali (Uttar & Dakshin)	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	350
30	Dakshin Mahishkhola	"	"	1	200
31	Damdania Colony	April-May	Naba Barsa	1	300
32	Dukli (Purba & Paschim)	March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	500
33	Gazaria	Dec.-Jan.	Darger Mela (on the occasion of Poush Sankranti)	1	300
34	Laxmipur	July-Aug.	Birth day ceremony of Srimat Swami Nitya Krishnananda Abadaut Maharaj at (Yogi Bari) on the occasion of Srabani Purnima	3	700
35	Lembucherra	April-May	Naba Barsa	1	250
36	Naba Gram	April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	500
37	Narayanpur (Purba & Paschim)	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	550
38	Tebaria	April-May	Naba Barsa	1	300
39	Ujan Abhoynagar	Oct.-Nov.	Rashmela	1	500
40	Uttar Ramnagar	April-May	Naba Barsa	1	325

TABLE 1 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division:— <i>SADAR (concl'd.)</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Simna</i>		
41	Sonaram Master Palli	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Mela (on the occasion of Saraswati Puja)	1	1,000
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Takarjala</i>		
42	Takarjala	April-May	Baisakhi Mela	1	500
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SONAMURA</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Boxanagar</i>		
1	Kalam Charra	April	Baishakhi Mela, 1st day of Baishakh	1	300
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Kathalia</i>		
2	Maheshpur	"	Baishakhi Mela	1	300
3	Manaipathar	"	"	1	300
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Sonamura</i>		
4	Bardwal	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti (Bat-tala mela)	2	1,000
5	Bejimara	Feb.	Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Mela	15	2,000
6	Chowmahani	April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	500
7	Durgapur	Feb.	Industrial Fair and Mela	15	2,000
8	Garur Band	"	Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Mela	15	1,000
9	Khedabari	Jan.-Feb.	Darga Mela (name of which is Thakurmura Darga)	3	500-600
10	Melaghar	April	Baishakhi Mela	1	200
			Charak Mela	1	200
			Ratha Jatra	1	200
11	Rabindranagar	Feb.	Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Mela	15	3,000
12	Shrimantapur	"	"	15	1,500
13	Sonamura Town	"	"	15	2,000
14	Subhapur	"	"	15	2,000
15	Sunapur (Chakbasta)	"	"	15	1,500
Name of Sub-division :— <i>UDAIPUR</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Radhakishorepur</i>		
1	Mata & Taluk Colony	Feb.	Shiba Chaturdashi Mela	15	5,000
			Chaitra Sankranti	1	3,000
			Dewali	1	2,000
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Salgara</i>		
2	Basanta Nagar	June-July	Ratha Jatra Mela	1	600
3	Bipinagar Colony	April	Baishakhi Mela	1	300
4	Kamalasagar	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	500
5	Kishoregonj	13th to 28th Feb.	Shiba Chaturdashi	15	500
6	Mirja Math	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	500
7	Tulamurah	"	"	1	600

TABLE 2

List of Festivals held in Tripura in 1961

Sl. No.	Name of place where festival is held	Time (English month when festival is held)	Local Religious or other occasion of the festival and any other special attraction of the festival	Duration of festival (number of days)	Average total attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>AMARPUR</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Ampi</i>		
1	Ampi Bazar Bengali Para	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	600 600 200
2	Agunlal Para	" June-July	" Ker Puja	1 1	N.A. "
3	Bajiroy Bari	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
4	Bhaktamohan Sardar	Dec. June-July	X-Mas day Ker Puja	1 1	" "
5	Chaicha Jamatia Bari	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
6	Chandramohan Para	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
7	Gotramani	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
8	Haripur	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
9	Kadam Chandra Mursum	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
10	Laltara Bari	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
11	Lodhai Bangshi Para	Aug.-Sept.	Janmashami	1	"
12	Mahim Chandra Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
13	Mukta Lion Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
14	Palak Jamatia Bari	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
15	Santilal Kaipeng	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
16	Tai Chakma Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Birganj</i>		
17	Bengali Para	Date changeable "	Id-Ud-Zuha Moharram	1 1	N.A. "
18	Bankaroy Colony	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	" "
19	Barham Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
20	Bengali Para	Date changeable	Id-Ul-Fetr	1	"
21	Bengali Para	" "	Id-Ud-Zuha Moharram	1 1	" "
22	Burbaria Bari	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. June-July	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja Ker Puja	4 1 1 1	" " " "

Note:—"N. A."Not Available

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—AMARPUR (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Birganj (contd.)		
23	Chelagang	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja Kali Puja	4 1 1	N.A. " "
24	Dakshin Amarpur Town	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	2,000 1,000 1,000
25	Dulu Kumar Roaja Para	June-July N.A.	Ker Puja Chitra Gupta	1 1	N.A. "
26	Durga Kumar Jamatia	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. April	Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Chaitra Sankranti	1 1 1	" " 1,000
27	Durgamani Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
28	Durga Ram Reang Para	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
29	Golehoka Karbari	N.A.	Bana Puja	1	"
30	Gulsing	"	"	1	"
31	Krishna Chowdhury Para	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
32	Lal Bhadur Bari	June-July Jan.-Feb.	Ker Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	" "
33	Malbasa Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
34	Malbasa Bari	Oct.-Nov. June-July	Kali Puja Ker Puja	1 1	" "
35	Mangal Sing Reang Para	N.A.	Chitra Gupta	1	"
36	Mantridas	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
37	Nabin Karbari	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
38	Niranjay Roy Chowdhury	Oct.-Nov. N.A.	Kali Puja Bana Puja	1 1	" "
39	Nutan Bazar Colony	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	1,500
40	Padma Karbari	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	N.A.
41	Padma Reang	N.A.	Bana Puja	1	"
42	Powang Karbari Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
43	Purnajoy Chowdhury	"	"	1	"
44	Purnajoy Chowdhury	N.A.	Bana Puja	1	"
45	Puspa Roy Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
46	Prabir Mohan Jamatia	N.A.	Chitra Gupta	1	"
47	Prabir Kumar Roaja	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
48	Rajprosad Roaja	June-July Oct.-Nov.	Ker Puja Kali Puja	1 1	" "
49	Ram Babu	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
50	Sarbajoy	N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	"
51	Sastiroy Para	N.A.	Bana Puja	1	"

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—AMARPUR (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Birganj (concl'd.)		
52	Tongnai Uchai	June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
53	Uttar Amarpur Town	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja Kali Puja	4 1 1	2,000 1,000 1,000
			Name of Tehsil :—Dumburnagar		
54	Adibasi Refugee Para	"	"	1	N.A.
55	Ananta Kumar Roaja	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
56	Anudhan Karbari Para	April-May June-July	Buddha Purnima Ker Puja	1 1	1,500 N.A.
57	Aranya Kanti Dewan Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
58	Aswini Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
59	Athara Bahadur Mursum Para	"	"	1	"
60	Bajiroy Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
61	Bathu Bej Mohan Chakma	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
62	Bengo Mohan Chakma	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
63	Bharat Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	"
64	Bidyajoy Reang	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
65	Danga Bari	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
66	Dhan Chandra Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	"
67	Dulia Karbari Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
68	Falguni Reang Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
69	Gandacherra Colony	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1	1,500 500
70	Haridas Roaja Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	N.A.
71	Haridhan Roaja Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
72	Hari Prashana Jamatia	"	"	1	"
73	Iswar Roy Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	"
74	Karna Kumar Roaja Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
75	Khuakya Karbari Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
76	Mohan Karbari Para	"	"	1	"
77	Naba Chandra Para	"	"	1	"
78	Nabadip Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
79	Nalu Karbari Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
80	Narayan Khamar	"	"	1	"
81	Nepalee Basti Para	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Date changeable "	Durga Puja Kali Puja Id-UI-Fetr Id-Ud-Zuha	4 1 1 1	100 70 71 31

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—AMARPUR (concl.)			Name of Tehsil :—Dumburnagar (concl.)		
82	Padichya Karbari	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	N.A.
83	Prasanna Roaja Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
		N.A.	Bana Puja	1	"
84	Purna Roy Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
85	Puspadhar Roaja Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
86	Raima Bazar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	500
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
87	Ramani Roaja Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	N.A.
88	Rambabu Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
89	Ram Kumar Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	"
90	Rashi Chandra Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
91	Sadhu Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
92	Sambajoy Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
93	Sudhandu Gangaram Karbari Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
94	Sukhi Chandra Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
95	Tamuk Ram Para	"	"	1	"
96	Tanuram Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
97	Tanuram Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
98	Utta Roy Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
99	Yudhisthir Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
Name of Sub-division :—BELONIA			Name of Tehsil :—Belonia		
1	Bahadur Roaja Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	30
		N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	30
2	Barapathari Kalabaria	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	150
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	100
3	Bengua	"	"	1	50
		"	Durga Puja	4	100
		March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	100
		Date changeable	Moharram	1	50
		"	Sabeharat	1	50
4	Pati Chhari Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	20
5	Puran Chandra Roaja Para	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	30
		March	Dol Puja	1	25

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—BELONIA (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Belonia (concl.)		
6	Purba Mirjapur	N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	100
7	Purnaroy Murshing Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	30
8	Sadhu Kumar Para	"	Chaturdash Devta Puja	1	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
9	Santirbazar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	350
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150
10	Sarasima	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	200
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	150
		N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	100
11	Sitaram Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
12	Talamani Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	30
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	30
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	50
13	Uttar Belonia	"	"	4	300
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
		March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	100
			Name of Tehsil :—Hrishyamukh		
14	Chapak Nagar	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	30
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	30
		March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	30
		Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	30
		"	Sabeharat	1	30
15	Dehipur	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	30
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	30
		March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	30
		"	"	1	15
16	Falajoy Roaja Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	15
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
17	Gouri Pur	Date changeable	Sabeharat	1	100
		"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	100
		"	Moharram	1	100
18	Ishanchandra Roaja Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	20
		"	Kharchi Puja	1	20
19	Jatramohan Para	"	Ker Puja	1	20
		"	Kharchi Puja	1	20
20	Joy Pur	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	50
21	Radhakishore Nagar	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	50
22	Sarat Chandra Roaja Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	20
		"	Kharchi Puja	1	20
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	20

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division:— <i>BELONIA</i> (contd.)			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Hrishyamukh</i> (concl.)		
23	Sripur	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	100
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	75
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
24	Abhi Kumar Para	"	"	1	50
		Feb.-March	Shib Puja	1	35
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	30
25	Adhin Chandra Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
26	Baikhora	"	"	1	200
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
		March	Dol Puja	1	100
27	Baiya Chandra Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
		Feb.-March	Shib Puja	1	30
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	35
28	Bathan Bari	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	150
29	Betaga	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	200
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150
		April-May	Chaitra Sankranti	1	200
30	Bhavi Chandra Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
31	Charakbai	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	300
		March	Dol Puja	1	100
		April-May	Chaitra Sankranti	1	200
32	Charanpai Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	50
		June-July	Kharchi Puja	1	100
33	Dakshin Hichachera	N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		June-July	Kharchi Puja	1	100
34	Daluchera	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	200
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	150
		March	Dol Puja	1	100
		April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	100
35	Dina Kumar Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
36	Goladhan Para	"	"	1	50
37	Gubarchara	"	"	1	200
		April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	100
		Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	100
38	Guptasen Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
39	Har Chandra Para	"	"	1	50

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division:— <i>BELONIA</i> (contd.)			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Muhuripur</i> (contd.)		
40	Julai Bari Bazar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	300
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
		Aug.-Sept.	Biswakarma Puja	1	200
		July-Aug.	Jhulan Jatra	5	200
		June-July	Rath Jatra	1	200
41	Kalma Mog Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	50
42	No. 4 Kayemi Taluk	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	200
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	70
		August	Manasa Puja	1	50
43	No. 16 Kayemi Taluk	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
44	No. 21 Kayemi Taluk	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	300
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
		August	Janmastami	1	200
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	200
45	Khargajoy Para	N.A.	Way Puja	1	N.A.
		"	Ganga Puja	1	50
46	Kongjoy Mog Chowdhury Para	"	Way Puja	1	N.A.
		April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	50
47	Krishna Chandra Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	20
48	Laugang Bazar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
49	Laxmichera	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	200
		April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	100
		N.A.	Way Puja	1	N.A.
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
50	Madhya Pilak	"	Durga Puja	4	300
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
		June-July	Rath Jatra	1	100
51	Madula Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	50
		June-July	Kharchi Puja	1	50
52	Manasha Ujhai Para	"	"	1	100
53	Manirai Bari	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
54	Maniram Para	August	Janmastami	1	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	40
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	30
		Feb.-March	Shib Puja	1	30
55	Martaha Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	30
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	20

TABLE 2—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division : — BELONIA—contd.			Name of Tehsil : —Muhuripur—contd.		
56	Muhuripur	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	350
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
		August	Manasha Puja	1	100
		April-May	Chaitra Sankranti	1	200
57	Muhuri Pur Bazar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	300
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
		June-July	Jhulan Jatra	5	200
58	Mukul Member Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
59	Nutan Chandra Subas Chandra Para	"	"	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		June-July	Kharchi Puja	1	100
60	New Mog Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	100
		June-July	Kharchi Puja	1	100
61	Ogamog Chowdhury Para	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	N.A.
62	Paikha Mog Chowdhury Para	N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	50
		April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
63	Pali Chandra Roaja Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
64	Paschim Julai Bari	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	750
65	Paschim Pillak	March	Dol Puja	1	200
66	Pitrai Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	20
67	Purba Julai Bari	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	150
68	Purba Pilak	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	300
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	200
		March	Dol Puja	1	200
69	Raj Kumar Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
70	Rajmani Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	30
71	Rajmohan Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
72	Ramrai Bari	March	Dol Puja	1	200
73	Santamani Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
74	Satrughna Para	June-July	Kharachi Puja	1	30
75	Surja Kumar Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	50
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	50
		June-July	Kharachi Puja	1	50
		April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	50
76	Takhamirai Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
77	Udrachai Mog	"	"	1	50

TABLE 2—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division : —BELONIA—contd.			Name of Tehsil : —Muhuripur—contd.		
78	Uttar Hichachera	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	200
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	200
			Name of Tehsil : —Puran Raj Bari		
79	Baldakhal	Date changeable	Maharram	1	20
80	Ekinpur	"	"	1	25
81	Naigaria	"	"	1	15
82	Puran Raj Bari	"	"	1	30
83	Tebaria	"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	20
		"	Maharram	1	N.A.
			Name of Tehsil : —Rajnagar		
84	Barpathari	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
85	Batkhal	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
86	Chalitatali	"	"	1	50
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	100
87	Chila Pathar	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	30
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	30
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	20
88	Dharmasen Roaja Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	20
89	Hetalia	"	"	1	18
		"	Kharchi Puja	1	18
90	Kajir Pathar	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	20
		"	Maharram	1	20
91	Kali Kumar Para	June-July	Kharchi Puja	1	20
		"	Ker Puja	1	20
92	Kukicherra	"	"	1	20
93	Piparia Khala	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	70
		"	Rash Puja	1	70
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	70
		March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	70
		March	Dol Puja	1	70
94	Prakashnagar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	50
95	Rajnagar	Date changeable	Maharram	1	100
		"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	100
		"	Id-Ul-Fetr	1	100
96	Tampaiha Reang Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	25
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	25
		"	Kharchi Puja	1	25
		Date changeable	Id-Ul-Fetr	1	25
		"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	20
97	Tubia	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50

TABLE 2-- contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division : DHARMANAGAR			Name of Tehsil :--Brajendranagar		
1	Bakbaki Gohal Nagar	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	N.A.
		"	Maharram	1	"
		"	Sabeharat	1	"
2	Bamunia	June-July	Manasha Puja	1	"
3	Bishnupur	"	"	1	"
4	Lalchhara	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	"
5	Madhya Amtila	June-July	Manasha Puja	1	"
		"	Ratha Jatra	1	"
		March	Dol Puja	1	"
6	Maheshpur Tea Estate	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		June-July	Manasha Puja	1	"
7	Purangarad	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
		June-July	Manasha Puja	1	"
8	Rambari Tea Estate	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
9	Takni	June-July	Manasha Puja	1	"
			Name of Tehsil :--Dharmannagar		
10	Agnipasha	Dec. Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	N.A.
11	Ambasa	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
12	Bag Basha	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
13	Baghapur	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
14	Bairagi Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
		"	Kharchi Puja	1	"
		"	Manasha Puja	1	"
15	Batangi	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
16	Batrish Drone	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	"
		"	Maharram	1	"
17	Beli Cherra	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
		"	Kharchi Puja	1	"
18	Bilthai	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
19	Dakshin Purba Dewan Pasa	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		June-July	Manasha Puja	1	"
20	Dharmannagar	June	Ratha Jatra	1	1,500
		August	Jhulan Jatra	5	550

TABLE 2 --contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :--DHARMANAGAR--contd.			Name of Tehsil :--Dharmannagar--contd.		
21	Ganganagar	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	N.A. "
22	Govindapur	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
23	Hallong Cherra Tea Estate	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	400 N.A.
24	Kameshwar Goan	Sept.-Oct. Date changeable	Durga Puja Milad Sarif	4 1	" "
25	Krishnapur	Sept.-Oct. June-July April March Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Manasha Puja Charak Puja Dol Puja Kali Puja	4 1 1 1 1	300 N.A. " " "
26	Kutarpasha	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. April	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja Charak Puja	4 1 1	" " "
27	Mangalkhal	Date changeable " "	Maharram Id-Ud-Zuha Baruni	1 1 1	" " 200
28	Nadiapur	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1	N.A. "
29	Naya Para	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
30	Padmabill	Date changeable "	Maharram Id-Ud-Zuha	1 1	" "
31	Padmabill (Dakshin Pashchim)	"	"	1	"
32	Padmapur	June March-April	Rath Jatra Charak Puja	1 1	700 500
33	Panisagar	Sept.-Oct. June-July July-Aug.	Durga Puja Rath Jatra Jhulan Jatra	4 1 5	N.A. " 300
34	Radhanagar	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1	N.A. "
35	Radhapur	April	Charak Puja	1	"
36	Radhapur	Sept.-Oct. June-July	Durga Puja Manasha Puja	4 1	" "
37	Ragna	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
38	Rajnagar	Dec.-Jan. Sept.-Oct. June-July	Poush Sankranti Durga Puja Rath Jatra	1 4 1	" " "
39	Ramnagar	July-Aug. Sept.-Oct.	Jhulan Jatra Durga Puja	5 4	" "
40	Rowa	Date changeable "	Maharram Id-Ud-Zuha	1 1	N.A. "

TABLE 2—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>DHARMANAGAR—concl.</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Dharmanagar—concl.</i>		
41	Shanichera	April	Charak Puja	1	N.A.
42	Shripur	Dec.-Jan. Sept.-Oct.	Poush Sankranti Durga Puja	1 4	"
43	Sonarer Basha	"	"	4	"
44	Tang Cherra	June-July	Kharchi Puja	1	"
45	Tilthai	Sept.-Oct. Dec.-Jan. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Poush Sankranti Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	"
46	Uptakhali	"	"	1	"
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Kanchanpur</i>		
47	Ananda Bazar	Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	300 N.A.
48	Bakra Mohan Chowdhury Para	N.A. Sept.-Oct.	Ganga Puja Laxmi Puja	1 1	100 N.A.
49	Barhaldi	"	Durga Puja	4	1,000
50	Bhuia Cherra	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	N.A.
51	Bidhya Mohan Chowdhury Para	N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	200
52	Binonjoy Chowdhury Para	Sept.-Oct. "	Laxmi Puja Ganga Puja	1 1	100 N.A.
53	Chandra Karbari Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	150
54	Dasda Bazar	"	Basanti Puja	4	2,000
55	Dhananjoy Chowdhury Para	N.A. Sept.-Oct. Feb.-March	Ganga Puja Laxmi Puja Shib Puja	1 1 1	100 N.A. "
56	Dhaniram Karbari Para	Jan.-Feb. April-May	Saraswati Puja Buddha Purnima	1 1	100 N.A.
57	Dinadayal Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov. N.A.	Kali Puja Ganga Puja	1 1	75 N.A.
58	Kanchanpur	April-May July-August March Sept.-Oct.	Buddha Purnima Jhulan Jatra Dol Puja Durga Puja	1 5 1 4	" 1,000 N.A. "
59	Lankhadhar Chowdhury Para	April-May N.A. Sept.-Oct. Feb.-March	Buddha Purnima Ganga Puja Laxmi Puja Shib Puja	1 1 1 1	250 N.A. " "
60	Nabin Cherra	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	200
61	Patchartal Bazar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	1,000
62	Radhamadhab Para	June-July	Rath Jatra	1	300
63	Rajani Talukdar Para	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	75
64	Santi Pur	Jan.-Feb. April-May	Maghi Purnima Buddha Purnima	1 1	400 N.A.

TABLE 2—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>DHARMANAGAR—concl.</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Kanchanpur—concl.</i>		
65	Satnala Bazar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	1,000
66	Sherman Tila	Dec. "	X-Mas day Easter Saturday	1 1	N.A. 250
67	Sukna Cherra	April-May	Baruni Snan	1	500
68	Ujan Machmara	"	Buddha Purnima	1	400
69	U. Ray Para	Sept.-Oct. Feb.-March N.A. Oct.-Nov.	Laxmi Puja Shib Puja Ganga Puja Kali Puja	1 1 1 1	N.A. 100 N.A. "
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Kurti</i>		
70	Baghan (Uttar Paschim)	Sept.-Oct. June-July Oct.-Nov. Date changeable	Durga Puja Manasha Puja Kali Puja Id-Ud-Zuha	1 1 1 1	N.A. " " "
71	Churaibari	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
72	Kadamtala	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
73	Kurti Bazar	"	"	1	"
74	Laxmi Goul	"	"	1	"
75	Madhya Rajnagar	Date changeable " " "	Maharram Sabbarat Id-Ud-Zuha Akheri Chaher Sumba	1 1 1 1 1	" " " " "
76	Mohan Taki	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
77	Tarakput (Uttar Paschim)	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Longai</i>		
78	Chandra Kumar Para	N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	60
79	Dhancherra	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Dec.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja X-Mas Day	4 1 1	200 100 100
80	Gangajoy Chow. Para	N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	50
81	Kalagang Losai	"	"	1	60
82	Nisi Kumar Chow. Para	"	"	1	60
83	Oaiaroy Reang Chow. Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
84	Radhakishorepur	" July-Aug.	" Jhulan Jatra	1 5	100 100
85	Ram Chandra Tripura Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
86	Sata Roy Chow. Para	N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	50
87	Shokejoy Reang Chow. Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	80

TABLE 2—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—KAILASAHAR			Name of Tehsil :—Fatikroy		
1	Batcherra	June-July Sept.-Oct.	Ker Puja Laxmi Puja	1 1	N.A. "
2	Bhula Halam Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
3	Bijoygeri Dewan	Jan.-Feb. April	Maghi Purnima Chaitra Sankranti	1 1	" "
4	Brata Kumar Roaja Para	"	First Baishakh	1	"
5	Dudpui Colony	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1	" "
6	Fatikroy Bazar	Sept.-Oct. April Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Basanti Puja Kali Puja	4 4 1	" " "
7	Gaynama	April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	"
8	Kanchan Bari	Sept.-Oct. " Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Rash Jatra	4 1 1	" " "
9	Kumarghat	Sept.-Oct. " Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	" " "
10	Machli Colony	June-July Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Ker Puja Laxmi Puja Kali Puja	1 1 1	" " "
11	Madhab Chakma Bari	Jan.-Feb. April	Maghi Purnima Chaitra Sankranti	1 1	" "
12	Moja Roy Chowdhury Para	June-July Sept.-Oct.	Ker Puja Laxmi Puja	1 1	" "
13	Nalkata	Dec. Jan.	X-Mas Day New Year's Day	1 1	" "
14	Narbahadur Chaitrya Para	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	" "
15	Nedebi	March Oct.-Nov.	Dol Puja Rath Jatra	1 1	" "
16	Rata Bari	Sept.-Oct. " Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	" " "
17	Ultachera	Sept.-Oct. "	Laxmi Puja Ganga Puja	1 1	" "
			Name of Tehsil :—Kailasahar		
18	Bhadra Palli	" Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Laxmi Puja Kali Puja	4 1 1 1	350 350 250 250

TABLE 2—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—KAILASAHAR—concl.			Name of Tehsil :—Kailasahar—concl.		
20	Guldhar Pur	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Oct.-Nov. March	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja Rath Jatra Dol Puja	4 1 1 1	250 N.A. 275 N.A.
21	Hiracherra C. Para	Dec. Jan.	X-Mas Day New Year's Day	1 1	125 125
22	Hiracherra Rajbari	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	125
23	Mantrillim Galim Para	June-July Sept.-Oct. "	Ker Puja Laxmi Puja Ganga Puja	1 1 1	250 N.A. "
24	Rangauti	" Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	350 N.A.
25	Sultanpur	Date changeable " "	Id-Ul-Fetr Id-Ud-Zuha Id-Ul-Fetr Id-Ud-Zuha	1 1 1 1	250 250 450 450
26	Tilangao	"			
Name of Sub-division :—KAMALPUR			Name of Tehsil :—Kamarpur		
1	Baman Chara Basti	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. Dec.-Jan. August	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja Poush Sankranti Manasha, Bisahari Puja	4 1 1 1 1	100 1,000 200 100 100
2	Bara-Lutma	Sept.-Oct. April	Durga Puja Basanti Puja	4 4	800 800
3	Chaichangal Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
4	Chhoto Surma	" Sept.-Oct.	" Durga Puja	1 4	N.A. 500
5	Darang	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
6	Dasharath Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
7	Dori Chara	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
8	Durlav Choudhury Para	April	Basanti Puja	4	N.A.
9	Jamini Chowdhury Para	Dec.-Jan. August	Poush Sankranti Manasha Puja	1 1	50 N.A.
10	Kala Chari Colony	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
11	Kuchcinala	March June-July Oct.-Nov.	Dol Puja Rath Jatra Kali Puja	1 1 1	100 100 200
12	Kunja Mohan Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
13	Lal Chhari	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Dec.-Jan.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Poush Sankranti	4 1 1	800 200 100
14	Latiabil	Date changeable	Maharram	1	100
15	Mangal Chowdhury Para	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	100

TABLE 2—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—KAMALPUR—contd.			Name of Tehsil :—Kamalpur—concl.		
16	Mon Mohan Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	400
17	Mora Cherra	"	Rath Jatra	1	200
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	1,000
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	N.A.
18	Naba Krishna	June-July	Kharchi Puja	1	100
19	Nakful	Oct.-Nov.	Rash Jatra	1	500
20	Phool Chari	"	Kali Puja	1	100
21	Purba Abhanga	March	Dol Puja	1	100
22	Ramdurlavpur Tea Estate	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
23	Santir Bazar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	800
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
24	Singhnala Colony	"	"	1	N.A.
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	1,000
25	Urdhamani Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
			Name of Tehsil :—Kulaihour		
26	Balaram	"	"	1	100
27	Bidhya Sagar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	300
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
28	Bir Mohan Roaja Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
29	Bisharad Chowdhury Para	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
30	Chalema Colony	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	800
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
31	Dalu Bari Ghati	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	800
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
32	Damcherra Colony	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	75
33	Deb Bari	April	Charak Puja	1	200
34	Dhaniram Reang Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	75
35	Ganda Cherra	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
36	Gopal Sing Para	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	100
37	Harinmura	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
38	Kamalacharra	Dec.-Jan.	Good Friday	1	N.A.
39	Kanchanpur	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	800
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
40	Kanchu Chara	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	400
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	60
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	N.A.
41	Kiran Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
		Oct. Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150

TABLE 2—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—KAMALPUR—concl.			Name of Tehsil :—Kulaihour—concl.		
42	Kuki Para	Dec.-Jan.	Good Friday	1	100
		Dec.	X-Mas Day	1	N.A.
43	Kulai Bazar	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	1,000
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
44	Kulaihour	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	1,000
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
45	Kulu Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
46	Maharani	June-July	Ker Puja	1	80
47	Mahendrachandra Para	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	100
48	Misura	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	800
		March	Dol Puja	1	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		August	Bisahari Puja	1	50
49	Pata Bari	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
50	Pransing Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
51	Purba Dalu Cherra	April	Charak Puja	1	1,000
52	Raipasha	Oct. Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	600
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
53	Raising Para	"	"	1	60
54	Raj Kumar Chow Para	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	30
55	Salema Bazar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	2,000
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	300
56	Sambhuchak Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
57	Singinalla	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	1,000
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
58	Uttar Nali Chera	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	N.A.
59	Vaolia Basti	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
60	Vat Khaori	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	800
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	80
Name of Sub-division :—KHOWAI			Name of Tehsil :—Asharanbari		
1	Balaram Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	150
		"	Kharachi Puja	1	150
2	Bishamani Senapati	"	Ker Puja		175
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	150
3	Chamo Basti	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	360
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	86

TABLE 2—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>KHOWAI</i> —contd.			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Asharambari</i> —concl'd.		
4	Dhuanu Basti	Oct.-Nov. Feb.-March	Kali Puja Shib Puja	1 1	75 35
5	Gumsing Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	300
6	Hem Basti	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. March	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja Dol Puja	4 1 1 1	300 100 60 50
7	Jiten Akhra	June-July Sept.-Oct. Dec.-Jan.	Rath Jatra Laxmi Puja Poush Sankranti	1 1 1	250 100 50
8	Joy Ram Basti	Feb.-March	Shib Puja	1	500
9	Manai Bari	Sept.-Oct.	Kali Puja	1	300
10	Mukta Chandra Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	25
11	Narain Basti	March	Dol Puja	1	40
12	Pabsing Bari	June-July Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Ker Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1 1	150 100 120
13	Rabi Chowdhury Para	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Oct.-Nov.	Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Kali Puja	1 1 1	90 90 150
14	Ramgopal Bari	Sept.-Oct.	"	1	250
15	Rupsingh Bari	" Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Laxmi Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1 1	20 100 100
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Kalyanpur</i>		
16	Abhi Charan Master Para	June-July Oct.-Nov. Date changeable	Ker Puja Kali Puja Id-Ud-Zuha	1 1 1	70 75 200
17	Akhra Bari	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	50
18	Ampura Bajar	" June-July Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Ker Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	500 75 100
19	Arjun Kobra Para	Sept.-Oct. " April " May	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Good Friday Easterday New Year's day	4 1 1 1 1	300 100 N.A. " "
20	Baithamani Chow. Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	30
21	Buriakuta Bari	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	75
22	Debta Bari	June-July "	Ker Puja Kharchi Puja	1 1	50 N.A.
23	Dhanghar Bari	Sept.-Oct. June-July Jan.-Feb.	Laxmi Puja Ker Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1 1	200 50 60

TABLE 2—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>KHOWAI</i> —contd.			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Kalyanpur</i> —contd.		
24	Durga Pur	Jan.-Feb. Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Saraswati Puja Durga Puja Kali Puja	1 4 1	50 250 125
25	Ganakram Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
26	Halong Mataibari	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	45
27	Harikrishna Para	" Not known	" Ganesh Puja	1 1	40 60
28	Harikumar Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	45
29	Hari Rai Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	40
30	Kalikrishna Sardar Para	March Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Dol Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1 1	80 75 60
31	Kalyanjoy Sardar Para	March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	250
32	Kalyanpur	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	400 100
33	Kalyanpur Bazar	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. March	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja Dol Puja	4 1 1 1	500 300 200 150
34	Kamalanagar	Sept.-Oct. March	Durga Puja Dol Puja	4 1	200 150
35	Khash Kalyanpur	Dec.-Jan. May	Poush Sankranti Chaitra Sankranti	1 1	500 500
36	Kunja Kumar Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	30
37	Kumgchak Bari	"	"	1	50
38	Kushum Chandra Para	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
39	Labanya Chowdhury Para	" June-July	" Ker Puja	1 1	150 100
40	Mahanta Chowdhury Para	May	Chaitra Sankranti	1	N.A.
41	Mahim Chandra Chowdhury Para	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
42	Mangal Chandra Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	40
43	Mukta Jamadar Para	"	"	1	40
44	Mura Bari	"	Kharchi Puja	1	N.A.
45	Naba Kumar Para	Oct.-Nov. June-July	Kali Puja Ker Puja	1 1	150 60
46	One Day Long Bari	" Sept.-Oct.	" Laxmi Puja	1 1	40 60
47	Ram Dewan Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	70
48	Ramkrishna Para	" Sept.-Oct.	" Laxmi Puja	1 1	40 60
49	Rajmohan Sadhu Para	" June-July	" Ker Puja	1 1	75 40

TABLE 2—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division:— <i>KHOWAI (contd.)</i>			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Kalyanpur (concl'd.)</i>		
50	Sanjat Rambari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	25
		Not known	Ganesh Puja	1	30
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	35
51	Senaroy Bari	March	Dol Puja	1	50
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	50
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
52	Syamroy Bari	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	85
53	Tala Karai	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	N.A.
54	Tingharia Bari	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	75
55	Tuiha Singha Para	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	75
		March	Dol Puja	1	80
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	70
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	75
		March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	200
			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Khowai</i>		
56	Badan Chandra Para	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	N.A.
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
57	Baghai	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		March	Dol Puja	1	"
58	Bahu Chandra Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
59	Barabil	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
		July-Aug.	Manasa Puja	1	200
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	N.A.
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
60	Bidyamohan Laxmi Debi	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
61	Biswanath Chowdhury Para	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
		April-May	First Baishakh	1	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati puja	1	"
62	Chakber	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
63	Chandradas Baishnab Para	"	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
64	Cherma	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
65	Dagama Bari	"	"	1	50
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	100
		Feb.-March	Shib Puja	1	N.A.
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"

TABLE 2 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division:— <i>KHOWAI (contd.)</i>			Name of Tehsil:— <i>Khowai (contd.)</i>		
66	Dakshin Chebri	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	N.A.
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		Feb.-March	Shib Puja	1	"
		Aug.-Sept.	Biswakarma Puja	1	"
67	Gagan Chowdhury Para	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
68	Gakul Bari	"	"	1	"
69	Ganki Colony	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		July-Aug.	Manasha Puja	1	"
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
70	Gournagar	Oct.-Nov.	Rash Lila	1	150
		March	Dol Puja	1	100
71	Gournagar Colony	Oct.-Nov.	Rash Lila	1	100
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	N.A.
72	Gutia Tall	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
73	Induria Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	400
74	Iswar Sardar Para	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	50
75	Jambura	Oct.-Nov.	Rash Lila	1	200
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	500
76	Joy Chandra Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
		March	Dol Puja	1	"
77	Kalaram Sardar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
78	Khowai Tea Estate	"	"	1	"
		March	Dol Puja	1	300
		March-April	Charak Puja	1	N.A.
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	500
79	Lata Bari	"	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
		"	Durga Puja	4	"
		March	Dol Puja	1	"
		June-July	Rath Jatra	1	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
80	Madhuguja Bari	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		Feb.-March	Shib Puja	1	"
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
81	Mahanta Hawaldar	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>KHOWAI</i> (<i>contd.</i>)			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Khowai</i> (<i>contd.</i>)		
82	Manai Cherra	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Dec.-Jan. June-July	Durga Puja Kali Puja Poush Sankranti Ker Puja	4 1 1 1	200 N.A. " "
83	Mangal Chowdhury Para	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. March	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja Dol Puja	4 1 1 1	" " " "
84	Nabin Thakur Para	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	400
85	Nilmani Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	N.A.
86	Phakus	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	" "
87	Puratan Meltha Bari	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. Feb.-March Jan.-Feb.	Laxmi Puja Kali Puja Durga Puja Shib Puja Poush Sankranti	1 1 4 1 1	N.A. " 100 N.A. "
88	Purba Sonatala	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. July-Aug. Oct.-Nov. March-April Dec.-Jan.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja Manasha Puja Kali Puja Chaitra Sankranti Poush Sankranti	4 1 1 1 1 1	2,000 1,000 N.A. 200 N.A. "
89	Ram Barna Chowdhury Para	June-July	Kharchi Puja	1	"
90	Ram Jadu Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
91	Ramkumar Chowdhury Para	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	" " "
92	Samatal Padma Bill	" March April-May Oct.-Nov. June-July Sept.-Oct. July-Aug. Sept.-Oct. June-July July-Aug.	" Dol Puja Basanti Puja Kali Puja Manasha Puja Durga Puja Jhulan Jatra Laxmi Puja Ker Puja Janmastami	1 1 4 1 1 4 5 1 1 1	200 100 N.A. 50 N.A. 400 N.A. " " "
93	Sencha Chowdhury Para	Sept.-Oct. June-July Jan.-Feb.	Laxmi Puja Kharchi Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1 1	" " "
94	Shepoy Hower	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
95	Shib Joy Chowdhury Para	March	Dol Puja	1	"
96	Singi Cherra	Sept.-Oct. " Jan.-Feb. Feb.-March	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Shib Puja	4 1 1 1	1,000 N.A. 500 100

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>KHOWAI</i> (<i>contd.</i>)			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Khowai</i> (<i>concl.</i>)		
97	Singi Cherra Colony	March Sept.-Oct. "	Dol Puja Durga Puja Laxmi Puja	1 4 1	N.A. " "
98	Sita Ram Chowdhury Para	" " Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Kali Puja	4 1 1	" " "
99	Tabla Bari	March-April	Charak Puja	1	"
100	Udhabdas Para	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Laxmi Puja Kali Puja	1 1	" "
101	Uttar Chebri	Sept.-Oct. " Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1 1	1,200 N.A. 100 "
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Teliamura</i>		
102	Arjun Sardar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	150
103	Babumani Rankhal Para	Sept.-Oct. June-July	Laxmi Puja Ker Puja	1 1	70 150
104	Balaram Bari	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	200 100
105	Bir Chandra Sardar Para	June-July March Sept.-Oct.	Ker Puja Dol Puja Durga Puja	1 1 4	300 150 350
106	Bir Joy Reang Para	"	Laxmi Puja	1	200
107	Bisha Chandra Chowdhury Para	April-May Sept.-Oct.	First Baishakh Durga Puja	1 4	300 150
108	Braja Manik Para	June-July Oct.-Nov.	Ker Puja Kali Puja	1 1	150 60
109	Budhai Sardar Para	June-July Jan.-Feb.	Ker Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	70 90
110	Budhray Kalai Para	June-July Jan.-Feb.	Ker Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	250 170
111	Debendrajong Para	"	"	1	200
112	Dewangi Chowdhury Para	Sept.-Oct. June-July	Laxmi Puja Ker Puja	1 1	150 200
113	Dhananjoy Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	300
114	D. M. Refugee Colony	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	300
115	Ganga Nagar	"	"	1	300
116	Gola Bari	June-July Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct.	Kharchi Puja Kali Puja Durga Puja	1 1 4	160 150 300
117	Gunamani Para	" March	" Dol Puja	1 1	300 500

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>KHOWAI</i> (<i>contd.</i>)			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Teliamura</i> (<i>contd.</i>)		
118	Hadarai Kumar Bari . . .	Sept.-Oct. June-July Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Laxmi Puja Ker Puja Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1 4 1	250 150 300 150
119	Hawai Bari	Dec. Sept.-Oct. Date changeable	Christmas Day Laxmi Puja Id-Ud-Zuha	1 1 1	250 100 N.A.
120	Indra Kalai Para	Jan.-Feb. June-July	Saraswati Puja Ker Puja	1 1	150 200
121	Kachku Chow. Para	Sept.-Oct. N.A.	Laxmi Puja Buradebta	1 1	250 300
122	Kali Charan Rupini Para . .	Sept.-Oct. June-July Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Laxmi Puja Ker Puja Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1 4 1	300 200 400 150
123	Kali Tilla Colony	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja Laxmi Puja	4 1 1 1	700 400 400 250
124	Karbong Para	" Jan.-Feb. June-July	" Saraswati Puja Ker Puja	1 1 1	50 40 45
125	Khelefa Chowdhury Para . .	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	150
126	Krishnapur Colony	" Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	800 600 700
127	Krishna Sardar Para	June-July	Kharchi Puja	1	100
128	Kunja Kumar J. Para	"	"	1	60
129	Maharani Para	Sept.Oct. Jan.-Feb. Sept.-Oct. March	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja Laxmi Puja Dol Puja	4 1 1 1	500 300 200 350
130	Mahendra Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	150
131	Melarai Pathar	Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. "	Kali Puja Durga Puja Laxmi Puja	1 4 1	300 150 N.A.
132	Miganga Colony	" " Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Kali Puja	4 1 1	500 200 500
133	Mohar Cherra	" Sept.-Oct.	" Durga Puja	1 4	600 750
134	Nabajoy Chowdhury Para . .	"	Laxmi Puja	1	200
135	Nanda Kumar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	150
136	Oakhi Malum Tripura Bari . .	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	200

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>KHOWAI</i> (<i>concl.</i>)			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Teliamura</i> (<i>concl.</i>)		
137	Panchamani Rupini Para . .	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Laxmi Puja Kali Puja	1 1	50 60
138	Pura Kalak Para	June-July Jan.-Feb.	Ker Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	100 90
139	Pusaroy Chowdhury Para . .	June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
140	Pusta Roy Chowdhury Para . .	Sept.-Oct. June-July	Laxmi Puja Ker Puja	1 1	150 200
141	Rabi Chandra Para	" March	" Dol Puja	1 1	50 60
142	Rambabu Para	June-July Jan.-Feb.	Ker Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	400 N.A.
143	Ramchandra Sardar Para . .	Sept.-Oct. " Oct.-Nov. June-July	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Kali Puja Ker Puja	4 1 1 1	250 150 200 150
144	Rammohan Sadhu Para . . .	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	300 150
145	Sanchia Para	Sept.-Oct. June-July Jan.-Feb.	Laxmi Puja Ker Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1 1	60 70 60
146	Sarat Chandra Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	70
147	Sonarai Para	" Jan.-Feb.	" Saraswati Puja	1 1	65 200
148	Tabla Tripura Para	Sept.-Oct. June-July Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Laxmi Puja Ker Puja Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1 4 1	150 200 300 150
149	Teliamura	Date changeable June-July August January	Id-Ud-Zuha Rath Jatra Independence day Republic day	1 1 1 1	3,000 1,000 200 2,500
150	Tingharia	Jan.-Feb. June-July Sept.-Oct.	Saraswati Puja Ker Puja Laxmi Puja	1 1 1	150 200 60
151	Tripura Para	Date changeable June-July	Id-Ud-Zuha Ker Puja	1 1	N.A. "
152	Upendra Chowhury Bari . .	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	"
153	Vidya Hajari Para	June-July Jan.-Feb.	Ker Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	" "
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SABROOM</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Amlighat</i>		
1	Amlighat	Oct.-Nov. March-April Sept.-Oct.	Kali Puja Basanti Puja Durga Puja	1 4 4	N.A. " "
2	Bachamia	Date changeable	Maharram	1	"

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SABROOM (contd.)</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Amlighat (concl'd.)</i>		
3	Badurzaman Para . . .	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	N.A.
4	Banapalli Para . . .	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
5	Bashi Sardar Para . . .	"	Kharchi Puja	1	"
6	Chandipur . . .	"	Ker Puja	1	"
7	Chan Sing Para . . .	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
8	Daghai Chandra Para . . .	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
9	Gaya Chandra Para . . .	"	"	1	"
10	Hari Kumar Dewan Para . . .	"	"	1	"
11	Karai Chandra Para . . .	Sept.-Oct. Aug.-Sept. Feb.-March Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Janmastami Shib Puja Kali Puja	4 1 1 1	" " " "
12	Karima Tila . . .	Date changeable	Maharram	1	"
13	Lab Para . . .	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
14	Mangal Chandra Para . . .	" Oct.-Nov.	" Kali Puja	1 1	" "
15	Muslim Colony . . .	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha Maharram	1 1	" "
16	Nabachandra Para . . .	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
17	Naba Kumar Para . . .	"	"	1	"
18	Nutania Para . . .	"	" Kharchi Puja	1 1	" "
19	Phool Chandra Para . . .	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
20	Prabir Kumar Chowdhury Para . . .	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
21	Puranbari . . .	"	"	1	"
22	Rabi Palwan Para . . .	" Oct.-Nov.	" Kali Puja	1 1	" "
23	Shreenagar . . .	"	" Rath Jatra	1 1	275 "
24	Surendra Suduram Para . . .	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
25	Surjya Narayan Para . . .	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
26	Syam Sing Roaja Para . . .	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
27	Takia Bari . . .	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha Maharram	1 1	N.A. "
28	Thakurchar Mangalia . . .	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
29	Upendranagar . . .	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	" "
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Gorakappa</i>		
30	Ananda Bandhu Chakma Para . . .	April-May	Bishub Parab	4	100

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SABROOM (contd.)</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Gorakappa (concl'd.)</i>		
31	Bhagia Chowdhury Para . . .	March Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. June-July N.A. July-Aug.	Dol Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja Rath Jatra Ganga Puja Manasha Puja	1 1 1 1 1 1	200 150 250 N.A. " 40
32	Belchari . . .	N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	40
33	Bimal K. Karbari . . .	April-May	Bishub Parab	4	150
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Manu</i>		
34	Aswini Chowdhury Para . . .	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
35	Bag Mara . . .	"	"	1	"
36	Betaga . . .	March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	"
37	Bharat Chandra Roaja Para . . .	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
38	Chalita Colony . . .	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	" "
39	Chattang Addadar Para . . .	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
40	Dakshin Bhuratali . . .	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
41	Doang Mog Para . . .	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
42	Durga Roaja Para . . .	Sept.-Oct. " March-April	Laxmi Puja Durga Puja Chaitra Sankranti	1 4 1	" " "
43	Fulchari Kabya Kr. Para . . .	Sept.-Oct. June-July	Laxmi Puja Ker Puja	1 1	" "
44	Gardhang Satchang . . .	March-April Sept.-Oct. July-Aug.	Chaitra Sankranti Durga Puja Manasha Puja	1 4 1	" " "
45	Goachand . . .	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
46	Gobardhan Para . . .	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
47	Harina Bazar . . .	Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. March	Kali Puja Durga Puja Dol Puja	1 4 1	" " "
48	Joy Kumar Roaja Para . . .	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
49	Kaladhepa . . .	March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	"
50	Magur Chara . . .	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	" "
51	Mahim Sarder Para . . .	July-Aug.	Manasha Puja	1	"
52	Manu . . .	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1	" "
53	Maphru Mog Para . . .	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
54	Suharam Hartan Para . . .	June-July N.A.	Ker Puja Ganga Puja	1 1	" "

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SABROOM (contd.)</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Manu (concl.)</i>		
55	Tai Chama	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
56	Tenu Chandra Para (Kthalchhari)	"	"	1	"
57	Uttar Bhuratali	July-Aug.	Manasha Puja	1	"
58	Uttar Kalapania	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Sabroom</i>		
59	Anjima Roaja	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	N.A.
60	Asharam Roaja	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
61	Babugram	March	Dol Puja	1	"
62	Bivekananda Palli	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
63	Brajendranagar	March	Dol Puja	1	"
		June-July	Rath Jatra	1	"
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
64	Charandas Roaja Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
65	Chatakehari	March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
66	Chastteswari Palli	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
67	Dhani Krishna Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
68	Doad Bari	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
69	Gobindram Para	March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	"
70	Gangfirah	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
71	Harinarayan Para	March	Dol Puja	1	"
72	Kala Mog	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
73	Kalyan Nagar	March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	"
74	Kathalcherra	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		March	Dol Puja	1	"
75	Khiptai Roaja	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
76	Kongshi Mog	"	"	1	"
77	Lal Chandra Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
78	Mainka Mog	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
79	Mayaram Roaja	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
80	Manchandra Para	"	"	1	"
81	Mongshi Mog	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
82	Nayaram Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
83	Pal Palli	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
84	Puran Jalefa	April-May	Chaitra Sankranti	1	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SABROOM (concl.)</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Sabroom (concl.)</i>		
85	Ramendranagar	March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	N.A.
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
86	Ramkanta Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
87	Rupai Colony	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
88	Rupai Roaja	Feb.-March	Shib Puja	1	"
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
89	Sabroom	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
90	Sonacharan Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
91	Sonaram Para	"	"	1	"
92	Shyamprasad Palli	March	Dol Puja	1	"
93	Takram Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
94	Tajaram Para	"	"	1	"
95	Thaibong	March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	"
96	Thailav Mog	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	"
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SADAR</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Bamutia</i>		
1	Barjush	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	10
		August	Manasha Puja	1	N.A.
2	Binadini Tea Estate	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
3	Bhati Phatikcharra	"	"	4	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Rash Jatra	1	"
4	Bhugjur	"	"	1	"
5	Gajaria	"	"	1	"
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
6	Jadavnagar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
7	Jalil Pur	January.	Netaji's birth day	1	200
		October.	Gandhiji's birth day	1	N.A.
		January.	Republic day	1	"
7(a)	Kalikamura	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		March	Dol Puja	1	"
8	Kalkalia	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	500
8(a)	Kalkalia (Uttar & Dakshin) Tea Estate	"	"	4	N.A.
		March	Dol Puja	1	"
9	Kamalghat	Oct.-Nov.	Rash Jatra	1	500
10	Noagaon	March-April	Charak Puja	1	600

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SADAR (contd.)</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Banmutia (concl.)</i>		
11	Rangutia	January	Republic day	1	N.A.
		August	Independence day	1	"
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Rash Jatra	1	"
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Bishalgarh</i>		
12	Bhati Lorma	Jan.Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
		Oct.Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	300
13	Durganagar	June-July	Rath Jatra	1	400
14	Ghaniamura	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	300
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
		March	Dol Puja	1	275
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	275
		June-July	Manasha Puja	1	250
		Date changeable	Maharram	1	300
15	Gopinagar	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		"	Rash Lila	1	100
		June-July	Jhulan Jatra	1	200
16	Harimangal Para	"	Ker Puja	1	75
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
17	Harinath Garo Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
		Feb.-March	Shib Puja	1	100
18	Ishan Gani Bazar	Date changeable	Maharram	1	100
19	Ishan Thakur Para	"	Id-UI-Fetr	1	100
		"	Maharram	1	100
20	Kalkalia	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	100
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
21	Krishna Kishore Nagar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	200
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	200
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
22	Manik Garo Para	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	175
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	175
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	175
		June-July	Manasha Puja	1	175
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	175
23	Nabinnagar	"	"	1	100
		Date changeable	Maharram	1	100
24	Nadilag	"	"	1	300
		"	Sabebarat	1	100
25	Pathalia Bari	"	Id-UI-Fetr	1	75
		"	Maharram	1	75
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	75
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	200
26	Purab Laxmi Bill	June-July	Rath Jatra	1	300

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SADAR (contd.)</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Bishalgarh (concl.)</i>		
27	Raghunathpur	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	200
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
		Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	175
28	Tebaria	"	"	1	175
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Charilam</i>		
29	Amarendranagar	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
		"	Kharchi Puja	1	125
30	Brajapur	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	200
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	200
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		August	Manasha Puja	1	75
31	Brindaban Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
		"	Rath Jatra	1	250
32	Charilam Bazar	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	200
		March	Dol Puja	1	200
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	400
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	400
33	Gagan Sardar	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
34	Golak Sardar Para	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
		March	Dol Puja	1	75
35	Gopal Krishna Para	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	150
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150
36	Jagai Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
37	Jango Thakur Para	Jan.Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		March	Dol Puja	1	100
		June-July	Rath Jatra	1	200
38	Joymangal Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
39	Khagen Roy	Date changeable	Maharam	1	100
		"	Sabebarat	1	100
40	Kharo Thakur Para	March	Dol Puja	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		June-July	Kharchi Puja	1	100
41	Khowria	"	Ratha Jatra	1	200
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
42	Kirti Thakur Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
43	Krishnachandra	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	100
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	100

TABLE 2 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—SADAR (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Charilam—(concltd.)		
44	Lal Sing Mura Bazar	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. March	Durga Puja Kali Puja Dol Puja	4 1 1	300 150 150
45	Mana Thakur Para	Oct.-Nov. June-July March	Kali Puja Ker Puja Dol Puja	1 1 1	100 100 100
46	Manik Thakur Para	Oct.-Nov. June-July	Kali Puja Ker Puja	1 1	100 100
47	Naisha Thakur	" N.A. April Jan.-Feb.	" Garia Puja First Baishakh Saraswati Puja	1 1 1 1	75 75 75 75
48	Nidan Chowdhury Para	March Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct.	Dol Puja Rash Lila Laxmi Puja	1 1 1	100 100 100
49	Oagang Bari	Oct.-Nov. N.A. Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. June-July	Rash Lila Ganga Puja Kali Puja Laxmi Puja Ker Puja	1 1 1 1 1	75 75 75 75 75
50	Padma Nagar	Date changeable "	Maharram Sababarar	1 1	100 100
51	Pralhand Chowdhury	June-July N.A.	Ker Puja Ganga Puja	1 1	100 100
52	Pramod Nagar	Oct.-Nov. June-July	Kali Puja Ker Puja	1 1	100 100
53	Purna Sadhu Para	Oct.-Nov. March	Kali Puja Dol Puja	1 1	150 150
54	Rahim Para	Date changeable	Id-UI-Fetr	1	50
55	Sarbajoy Kobra	Oct.-Nov. June-July Dec.-Jan.	Rash Lila Ker Puja Poush Sankranti	1 1 1	100 100 100
56	Shikharia Para	Date changeable	Maharram	1	100
57	Sipai Jala Hari Charan Para	June-July Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Ker Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1 1	100 100 100
58	Uttar Charilam Colony	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	200 150
			Name of Tehsil :—Ishanchandranagar		
59	Ballav Pur	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	300 200
60	Banku Sardar Para	June-July Feb.-March	Ker Puja Shib Puja	1 1	100 100
61	Bir chandra Sardar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	90

TABLE 2 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—SADAR (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Ishanchandranagar (contd.)		
62	Champamura	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
63	Chandipur	"	Rash Lila	1	200
64	Ganja Moha Para	June Jan.-Feb.	Ker Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	100 100
65	Haripur	" March	" Dol Puja	1 1	200 200
66	Hatileta	Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Kali Puja Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	1 4 1	200 300 100
67	Jagat Sardar Para	December June-July	X-Mas Day Ker Puja	1 1	90 90
68	Jagat Kishorenagar	Dec. June-July	X-Mas Day Ker Puja	1 1	90 90
69	Jhariharia Bagachatal (Nutan Palli)	Oct.-Nov. March	Kali Puja Dol Puja	1 1	100 100
70	Kanchanmala	June-July	Ker Puja	1	90
71	Kashipur	Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	200 200
72	Kismat Kuri	Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	300 200
73	Krishnakanta Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
74	Lakshman Para	" Feb.-March	" Shib Puja	1 1	100 100
75	Mantali	Jan.-Feb. Oct.-Nov.	Saraswati Puja Kali Puja	1 1	200 200
76	Mouja Kuri	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
77	Muchitala	Oct.-Nov. N.A.	Kali Puja Sitala Puja	1 1	100 50
78	Noagram	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1	200 100
79	Paschim Durgapur	" March	" Dol Puja	1 1	200 200
80	Purangram	Oct.-Nov. Date changeable " "	Kali Puja Maharram Sababarar Id-Ud-Zuha	1 1 1 1	200 200 200 200
81	Purba Durgapur	Jan.-Feb. June-July Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct.	Saraswati Puja Rath Jatra Rash Lila Durg Puja	1 1 1 4	200 500 300 300
82	Rajeswaripur	June-July Oct.-Nov. "	Ratha Jatra Kali Puja Rash Lila	1 1 1	300 100 100

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division : <i>SADAR</i> (<i>contd.</i>)		Name of Tehsil :— <i>Ishanchandranagar</i> (<i>concltd.</i>)			
83	Rajmangal Sardar Para	June-July	Rath Jatra	1	200
		Oct.-Nov.	Rash Lila	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	200
84	Sekerkote	"	"	4	400
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	200
		March	Dol Puja	1	200
85	Sudharai Thakur Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	90
86	Tuiging Sardar Para	"	"	1	90
		Name of Tehsil :— <i>Kamalasagar</i>			
87	Barchatal	Date changeable	Id-Ul-Fetr	1	175
88	Dakshin Gokulnagar	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	200
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	200
		April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	200
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	200
		Date changeable	Id-Ul-Fetr	1	175
89	Debipur	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	300
90	Gabtali	"	"	1	100
91	Hari Har Dola	March	Dol Puja	1	200
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	200
92	Jagamohan Choudhuri Para	Dec. Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	200
		April	First Baishakh	1	200
93	Matinagar	Date changeable	Maharram	1	175
		"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	175
		"	Id-Ul-Fetr	1	175
94	Nehal Chandranagar	Oct.-Nov.	Rash Lila	1	200
		March	Dol Puja	1	200
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	200
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	200
95	Paschim Gokulnagar	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
96	Rajeswarinagar	Date changeable	Id-Ul-Fetr	1	100
		"	Maharram	1	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
97	Royermura	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		Name of Tehsil :— <i>Mohanpur</i>			
98	Ananda Mohan Choudhury	June-July	Ker Puja	1	5
99	Chachiram Para	"	"	1	5

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SADAR</i> (<i>contd.</i>)		Name of Tehsil :— <i>Mohanpur</i> (<i>concltd.</i>)			
100	Chandpur Sambu Para	N.A.	Garia Puja	1	12
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
101	Chinta Ram Chowdhury Para	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	17
102	Fatik Charra Tea Estate	"	Durga Puja	4	125
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
103	Gobinda Sardar Para	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	12
104	Mohanta Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	7
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
105	Mohisergatha	"	Durga Puja	4	50
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
		Date changeable	Id-Ul-Fetr	1	"
106	Rejendra Deb-Varma	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	16
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
		Name of Tehsil :— <i>Old Agartala</i>			
107	Ananda Chowdhury Para	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	69
108	Ashighar Para	March	Dol Puja	1	97
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
109	Badrai Senapati Para	"	"	1	57
110	Baidya Kobra Para	"	"	1	65
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
111	Basanta Sardar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	66
112	Bhagaban Thakur Para	"	"	1	49
113	Bidyadhan Sardar Para	March	Dol Puja	1	N.A.
		June-July	Rath Jatra	1	109
114	Bidya Ram Pata	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	N.A.
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	173
115	Bihar Senapati Para	"	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
		March	Dol Puja	1	122
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	N.A.
116	Bir Mohan Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	83
117	Chaitradhan Kobra Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
		N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	99
		June-July	Rath Jatra	1	N.A.
118	Chakma Para	"	Ker Puja	1	"
		"	Kharchi Puja	1	252
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
119	Champa Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	32

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—SADAR (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Old Agartala (contd.)		
120	Champaknagar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	733
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
121	Chandrasadhu Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
		July-Aug.	Biswakarma Puja	1	179
		"	Rath Jatra	1	N.A.
122	Debandra Sardar Para	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	95
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
123	Deep Chandra Thakur Para	"	"	1	73
124	Dinabandhu Kobra Para	"	"	1	32
125	Gopinath Para	"	"	1	48
126	Hari Joy Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	N.A.
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	N.A.
127	Hari Krishna Chowdhury Para	March	Dol Puja	1	64
128	Jagatram Thakur Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
129	Jirania Colony	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	N.A.
		July-Aug.	Jhulan Jatra	1	"
		March	Dol Puja	1	1,010
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	N.A.
		March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	"
130	Joy Chandra Para	March	Dol Puja	1	57
131	Joy Krishna Kobra Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	58
132	Joy Krishna Para	"	"	1	65
133	Kamar Mura	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
		"	Durga Puja	4	535
		March	Dol Puja	1	N.A.
134	Kantamani Thakur Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	87
135	Kaya Chandra Bari	"	"	1	N.A.
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	102
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	N.A.
136	Kobra Khamar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	325
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
137	Kshirode Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	53
138	Kumari Bill	"	"	1	95
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	N.A.
		March	Dol Puja	1	"
139	Kunja Bihari Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	78
140	Lake Para	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	673
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	N.A.
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
141	Laxmi Charan Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	63

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—SADAR (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Old Agartala (contd.)		
142	Madav Sardar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	130
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	N.A.
143	Mahim Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	89
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	N.A.
144	Mandai Bazar	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	"
		March	Dol Puja	1	162
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
145	Meghli Para	March	Dol Puja	1	200
146	Nalgaria	Aug.	Manasha Puja	1	N.A.
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	293
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	N.A.
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
147	Nanda Sadhu Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	60
148	Old Agartala	"	Kharchi Puja	7	26,000
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	N.A.
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		August	Jhulan Jatra	1	"
		June-July	Rath Jatra	1	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
149	Radha Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
		N.A.	Garia Puja	1	73
150	Radhanagar	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	300
		"	Maharram	1	150
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		March	Dol Puja	1	200
151	Raj Kumar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	63
152	Raju Kobra Para	Date changeable	Sabarbarat	1	N.A.
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	97
153	Rambhusan S. Para	"	"	1	65
154	Ramkrishna Kobra Para	"	"	1	69
155	Ram Mohan Thakur Para	"	"	1	75
156	Randurga Thakur Para	"	"	1	N.A.
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	191
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	N.A.
157	Reshambagan	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	1,005
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	N.A.
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		March	Dol Puja	1	"
158	Sanjoy Senapati Para	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	"
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	155
159	Shibdurga Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	55

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SADAR</i> (<i>contd.</i>)			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Old Agartala</i> (<i>concltd.</i>)		
160	Sirodas Para	June-July	Ker-Puja	1	39
161	Sonacharan Thakur Para	"	"	1	72
162	Tolakona Colony	March	Dol Puja	1	100
163	Upendra Sardar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	45
164	Uttar Debandra Nagar	January Sept.-Oct.	Poush Sankranti Laxmi Puja	1 1	N.A. "
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Sadar</i>		
165	Amtali	"	Durga Puja	4	150
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	50
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	150
		March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	100
166	Ananga Nagar	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Laxmi Puja Kali Puja	1 1	200 400
167	Bagadi	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	400
168	Barajala	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1	300 100
169	Belabar	"	"	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	50
		March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	125
		Date changeable	Ramjan and Id-Ud-Zuha	1	250
170	Bhagalpur	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja Kali Puja	4 1 1	50 50 50
171	Bharat Chandra Dalapati Para	N.A.	Nabanna	1	100
172	Bhatta Pukur	Sept.-Oct. March Jan.-Feb. Date changeable	Durga Puja Dol Puja Saraswati Puja Id-Ul-Fetr	4 1 1 1	700 125 200 25
		"	Sabebarat	1	25
173	Brajendra Mohan Para	N.A.	Nabanna	1	125
174	Chandranath Sardar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	150
175	Chari Para	Sept.-Oct. " Jan.-Feb. Oct.-Nov. March-April	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Kali Puja Chaitra Sankranti	4 1 1 1 1	250 50 150 100 200
176	Chinai Hani	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	100 150 80
177	Dakshin Bardowali	Sept.-Oct. " Jan.-Feb. March	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Dol Puja	4 1 1 1	3,000 200 400 200

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SADAR</i> (<i>contd.</i>)			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Sadar</i> (<i>contd.</i>)		
178	Dakshin Mahiskhala	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Dec.-Jan.	Laxmi Puja Kali Puja Poush Sankranti	1 1 1	100 200 250
179	Dakshin Malaynagar	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	100
180	Dam Damia Colony	Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. Dec.-Jan. " March-April	Kali Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Poush Sankranti Chaitra Sankranti	1 1 1 1 1	200 100 200 250 200
181	Debendra Nagar	June-July Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Ker Puja Laxmi Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1 1 1	400 100 200 150
182	Dighalia	March-April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	125
183	Dhani Chandra Sardar Para	June-July N.A.	Ker Puja Nabanna	1 1	150 100
184	Gabordi Para	March June-July Dec.-Jan.	Dol Puja Ker Puja Poush Sankranti	1 1 1	300 500 100
185	Joypur and Joynagar	Date changeable	Maharram	1	100
186	Jarul Bachai Ram Thakur Colony	Sept.-Oct. " Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	200 100 200
		"	"	1	200
187	Kushumtali	"	"	1	200
188	Lanka Mura	Dec.-Jan. Date changeable	Poush Sankranti Maharram	1 1	200 50
189	Lembu Cherra	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. "	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja Laxmi Puja Kali Puja Biswakarama Puja	4 1 1 1 1	300 100 50 100 150
190	Madhya Bhubanban	Sept.-Oct. Dec.-Jan.	Durga Puja Poush Sankranti	4 1	200 100
191	Mani Chandra Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
192	Nandan Pur	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	200 100
193	Narayanpur (Purba and Paschim)	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	500 50
194	Narsingarh Bazar	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1	500 100
195	Paha Chandra Chowdhury Para	March June-July Dec.-Jan.	Dol Puja Ker Puja Poush Sankranti	1 1 1	100 200 100
196	Paschim Bhubanban	"	"	1	150

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SADAR</i> (<i>contd.</i>)			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Sadar</i> (<i>contd.</i>)		
197	Paschim Dukli	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Laxmi Puja	4 1 1	500 150 100
198	Paschim Pratapgar	" Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. March Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Laxmi Puja Dol Puja Rash Puja	4 1 1 1 1	800 200 100 200 400
199	Purba Dukli	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Laxmi Puja	4 1 1	100 250 100
200	Purba Pratapgar	"	"	1	400 200 50
201	Rabi Sadhu Para	N.A.	Nabanna	1	200
202	Radhu Sardar Para	March June-July Oct.-Nov.	Dol Puja Ker Puja Kali Puja	1 1 1	150 200 100
203	Rambabu Thakur Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	30
204	Ramchandra Sardar Para	"	"	1	150
205	Ram Durlav Senapati Para	"	"	1	200
206	Samdhu Chandra Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	200
207	Saranjoy Sardar Para	"	"	1	40
208	Shib Chandra Thakur Para	"	"	1	100
209	Srinagar Kachari Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	400
210	Sonaram Thakur Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	200
211	Tebaria	Sept.-Oct. " August Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Manasha Puja Kali Puja	4 1 1 1	500 500 200 200
212	Tilak Chandra Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	125
213	Tufania Lunga	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150
214	Uttar Anandanagar	Sept.-Oct. " Jan.-Feb. "	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Birth day of Swami Vivekananda	4 1 1 1	550 100 250 4,000
215	Uttar Badharghat	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. March Dec.-Jan.	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja Laxmi Puja Kali Puja Dol Puja Poush Sankranti	4 1 1 1 1 1	800 300 50 400 250 350
216	Uttar Malaynagar	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	150
217	Uttar Rajnagar	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SADAR</i> (<i>contd.</i>)			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Sadar</i> (<i>concl.</i>)		
218	Uttar Ramnagar	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Dec.-Jan. March-April -	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja Poush Sankranti Chaitra Sankranti	4 1 1 1	400 150 100 100
219	Uttar Rampur	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	100 200
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Simna</i>		
220	Brahma Kundu	Oct.-Nov. June-July "	Kali Puja Ker Puja Rath Jatra	1 1 1	4,000 N.A. "
221	Brahma Kundu Tea Estate	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
222	Choto Sakaram Para	Feb.-March Oct.-Nov. August	Mahadev Puja Kali Puja Bishahari Puja	1 1 1	" " "
223	Dasgharia Para	"	"	1	"
224	Gogan Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov. June-July March	Kali Puja Ker Puja Dol Puja	1 1 1	" " "
225	Gunamanta Kobra	Oct.-Nov. June-July	Kali Puja Ker Puja	1 1	" "
226	Guru Charan Muttia	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
227	Hanumaner Khamar	June-July "	Rath Jatra Ker Puja	1 1	" "
228	Harijoy Dofadar	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Kali Puja	4 1	" "
229	Hari Ram Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	"
230	Joy Chandra Chow. Para	Sept.-Oct. March	Laxmi Puja Dol Puja	1 1	" "
231	Kunarghat	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
232	Latamia	" Sept.-Oct. "	" Laxmi Puja Durga Puja	1 1 4	" " "
233	Lunga Bari	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
234	Maitya Bari	Feb.-March August	Mahadev Puja Bishahari Puja	1 1	" "
235	Mantala	Sept.-Oct. June-July	Laxmi Puja Ker Puja	1 1	" "
236	Megliban Tea Estate	Sept.-Oct. " Oct.-Nov.	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Kali Puja	4 1 1	" " "
237	Rajaram Kobra	"	"	1	"
238	Rirong Bari	Feb.-March August	Mahadev Puja Bishahari Puja	1 1	" "

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SADAR</i> (concl.)			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Simna</i> (concl.)		
239	Samparoy Chowdhury Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	N.A.
240	Sidhai	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	"
		March	Dol Purnima	1	"
241	Simna Charra Colony	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	"
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	"
242	Simna Charra Tea Estate	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
243	Sonaram Master Palli	"	"	1	2,000
		March	Dol Puja	1	N.A.
244	Vatia Cerang Bari	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	"
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	"
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Takarjala</i>		
245	Bardhaman Thakur	"	"	1	100
246	Chandra Kumar Bari	"	"	1	100
247	Ganga Hari Para	"	"	1	100
248	Gobind Thakur Para	"	"	1	100
249	Haria Kobra	"	"	1	100
250	Harish Chandra Para	"	"	1	100
251	Indra Mohan Para	"	"	1	150
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150
		Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	50
		"	Id-Ul-Fetr	1	50
252	Laxmandhan Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
253	Mahendrachandra Para	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
		April-May	Chaitra Sankranti	1	100
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	100
254	Mahendrachandra Para	"	"	1	100
255	Mangal Chandra	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
256	Nimai Bari	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
257	Padma Mohan Para	"	"	1	200
258	Ramjuddha Para	"	"	1	100
259	Sonatan Thakur	"	"	1	150
260	Udyā Jamadar	"	"	1	200
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SONAMURA</i>			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Bozanagar</i>		
1	Adhampur	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	25
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
		Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	100
		"	Maharram	1	100

TABLE 2 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :— <i>SONAMURA</i> (concl.)			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Bozanagar</i> (concl.)		
2	Bhaishkhala	March	Dol Puja	1	250
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	50
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	75
		Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	100
3	Bhaluarchar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	150
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	100
4	Bugber	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		Date changeable	Maharram	1	150
		"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	150
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	75
5	Dayal Chowdhary Para	March	Dol Puja	1	100
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	25
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	25
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
6	Gourangala	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	150
		"	Maharram	1	150
7	Jharajala	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	75
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	25
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
		Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	200
8	Kalam Chora	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	150
		March	Dol Puja	1	100
9	Muradaban	Date changeable	Maharram	1	150
10	Nij Boxanagar	"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	400
11	Rahimpur	"	Maharram	1	150
12	Shawra Tali	"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	400
			Name of Tehsil :— <i>Dhanpur</i>		
13	Barnarayan	"	Maharram	1	150
14	Dakshin Manarchak	"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	400
		"	Maharram	1	600
		"	"	1	150
15	Dakshin Paharpur	"	"	1	40
16	Damdama Shyambasi Chowdhury Para	"	"	"	50
17	Dhanmura Purnabasi Para	"	Id-Ul-Fetr	"	50
18	Induria	Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	"	50
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
		Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	100
		"	Maharram	1	100
		"	Ker Puja	1	100
19	Korcha Khala Sing Kumar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	"	75
20	Tarapukur	Date changeable	Maharram	"	"

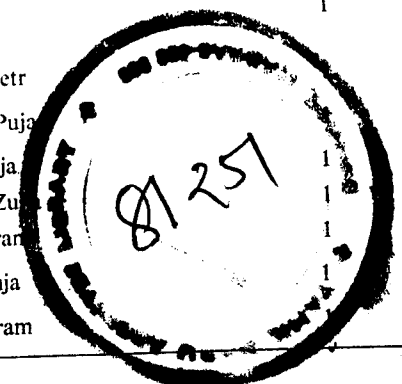


TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—SONAMURA (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Dhanpur (concl.)		
21	Ulumura Jaladhar Para	June-July Date changeable	Ker Puja Id-UI-Fetr	1 1	50 100
22	Uttar Manackeck	"	Sabebarat	1	100
23	Uttar Paharpur	"	Id-UI-Fetr	1	150
		"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	150
		"	Sabebarat	1	100
			Name of Tehsil :—Kathalia		
24	Bhowanipur	"	Id-UI-Fetr	1	100
		"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	80
		"	Moharram	1	100
25	Biraja Kumar Chowdhury Para	June-July March	Kharchi Puja Dol Puja	1 1	150 150
26	Bira Chandra Para	June-July March Oct.-Nov.	Kharchi Puja Dol Puja Kali Puja	1 1 1	200 100 75
27	Birendra Nagar	June-July March Oct.-Nov.	Kharchi Puja Dol Puja Kali Puja	1 1 1	300 300 150
28	Durlavpur	Date changeable " "	Id-Ud-Zuha Id-UI-Fetr Moharram	1 1 1	150 200 150
29	Gnan Chandra Chowdhury Para	June-July March	Kharchi Puja Dol Puja	1 1	200 100
30	Hal Kumar Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov. March	Kali Puja Dol Puja	1 1	50 50
31	Himmat Pur	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Date changeable	Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Id-Ud-Zuha	1 1 1	75 100 200
32	Kali Krishna Nagar	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Date changeable	Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Id-Ud-Zuha	1 1 1	75 100 50
33	Krishna Pada Chowdhury Para	" Oct.-Nov.	" Kali Puja	1 1	100 50
34	Maheshpur	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Dec.-Jan. August June-July	Durga Puja Saraswati Puja Poush Sankranti Nag Puja Rath Jatra	4 1 1 1 1	500 300 100 50 400
35	Manai Pathar	" March Oct.-Nov.	Kharchi Puja Dol Puja Kali Puja	1 1 1	150 50 50
36	Maicrosa Para	Dec.-Jan. March Sept.-Oct.	Poush Sankranti Dol Puja Laxmi Puja	1 1 1	150 150 150

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—SONAMURA (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Kathalia (concl.)		
37	Nabakumar Chowdhury Para	June-July March Oct.-Nov.	Kharchi Puja Dol Puja Kali Puja	1 1 1	150 50 50
38	Nidya Janglepur	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Date changeable	Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Id-Ud-Zuha	1 1 1	75 100 50
39	Pratham Roy Choudhury Para	June-July March Oct.-Nov.	Kharchi Puja Dol Puja Kali Puja	1 1 1	150 50 50
40	Sambhu Chowdhury Para	" March	" Dol Puja	1 1	50 50
41	Sita Kumar Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov. March	Kali Puja Dol Puja	1 1	50 50
			Name of Tehsil :—Matinagar		
42	Bata Dhal	Dec.-Jan.	Poush Sankranti	1	400
43	Gajaria Bari	Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct.	Kali Puja Laxmi Puja	1 1	75 50
44	Kala Bari	Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. Sept.-Oct. August April March Dec.-Jan.	Kali Puja Saraswati Puja Laxmi Puja Manasha Puja Chaitra Sankranti Dol Puja Poush Sankranti	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	75 75 75 75 75 75 75
45	Kamalnagar (Hatimara)	Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. Sept.-Oct. August April March Dec.-Jan.	Kali Puja Saraswati Puja Laxmi Puja Manasha Puja Chaitra Sankranti Dol Puja Poush Sankranti	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200 300 75 50 200 300 200
46	Kulu Bari	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Date changeable "	Durga Puja Kali Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Sabebarat Id-UI-Fetr	4 1 1 1 1 1	200 75 50 100 300 800
47	Manamura	Jan.-Feb. Sept.-Oct.	Saraswati Puja Laxmi Puja	1 1	50 50
48	Matinagar	" Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. August Dec.-Jan. April March	Durga Puja Kali Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Manasha Puja Poush Sankranti Chaitra Sankranti Dol Puja	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	500 450 50 200 50 300 300 500

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—SONAMURA (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Matinagar (concltd.)		
49	Panchnalia	Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb.	Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	50 25
50	Uttar Nabádwp Chandra Nagar	Date changeable ..	Sabebarat Id-UI-Fetr	1 1	100 200
			Name of Tehsil :—Sonamura		
51	Aralia	..	Id-UI-Fetr Id-Ud-Zuha	1 1	400 200
52	Baga Basha	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Date changeable	Durga Puja Kali Puja Id-Ud-Zuha	4 1 1	100 50 100
53	Bardual	Sept.-Oct. .. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	300 50 200
54	Bejimara	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	75
55	Bhaiguram Para	Oct.-Nov. June-July	Kali Puja Ker Puja	1 1	50 100
56	Bhatinalchar	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. Jan.-Feb. Date changeable ..	Durga Puja Kali Puja Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja Id-Ud-Zuha Moharram	4 1 1 1 1 1	300 100 50 150 400 300
57	Binanda Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
58	Chandi Ghar	N.A.	Buradebta	1	80
59	Chowmuhan	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	400
60	Der Pahari Para	N.A.	Buradebta	1	75
61	Dhaniram Para	June-July Oct.-Nov.	Ker Puja Kali Puja	1 1	75 50
62	Durgapur	Date changeable	Id-UI-Fetr Id-Ud-Zuha Sabebarat	1 1 1	200 150 100
63	Garur Band	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. Sept.-Oct. Date changeable	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja Laxmi Puja Id-UI-Fetr Id-Ud-Zuha Moharram	4 1 1 1 1 1 1	150 75 50 25 100 75 100
64	Goshai Mohan Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
65	Harish Chandra Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	150
66	Ishan Chandra Para	N.A.	Buradebta	1	100

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—SONAMURA (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Sonamura (contd.)		
67	Jhumer Defa	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. June-July Date changeable	Durga Puja Kali Puja Laxmi Puja Ker Puja Id-Ud-Zuha	4 1 1 1 1	100 50 25 150 150
68	Kali Kumar Chowdhury Para	June-July Oct.-Nov.	Ker Puja Kali Puja	1 1	100 100
69	Khas Chowmuhan	Date changeable ..	Id-Ud-Zuha Moharram	1 1	150 100
70	Kheda Bari	Jan.-Feb. Date changeable ..	Saraswati Puja Milad Sarif Id-UI-Fetr	1 1 1	200 400 600
71	Maya Charan Para	June-July Oct.-Nov.	Kharchi Puja Kali Puja	1 1	150 75
72	Melaghar	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. August Jan.Feb. Sept.-Oct. Date changeable	Durga Puja Kali Puja Manasha Puja Saraswati Puja Laxmi Puja Id-Ud-Zuha Sabebarat Fatehazuajdaham Milad Sarif	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	600 300 100 400 75 300 450 200 200
73	Nabadwip Chandra Nagar	.. ..	Id-Ud-Zuha Id-UI-Fetr	1 1	500 450
74	Nalchar	 Sept.-Oct. .. Oct.-Nov.	Id-Ud-Zuha Moharram Durga Puja Laxmi Puja Kali Puja	1 1 4 1 1	400 350 250 75 200
75	Padma Lochan Para	.. June-July	.. Ker Puja	1 1	75 100
76	Paota Chandra Para	..	..	1	50
77	Rabindranagar	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. Date changeable ..	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja Moharram Id-Ud-Zuha	4 1 1 1 1	500 450 150 200 200
78	Ram Kalyan Pur	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. June-July Date changeable ..	Durga Puja Kali Puja Ker Puja Id-Ud-Zuha Moharram	4 1 1 1 1	100 50 75 75 75
79	Ramnagar	Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct. Date changeable ..	Kali Puja Laxmi Puja Id-Ud-Zuha Moharram	1 1 1 1	75 25 75 75

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—SONAMURA (concl'd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Sonamura (concl'd.)		
80	Santadas Para	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	50
		"	Moharram	1	50
81	Sonamura Town	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	1,000
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	800
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	700
82	Sonamura Village	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	150
		"	Moharram	1	100
83	Sonapur (Chakbasta)	"	"	1	100
		"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	100
84	Srimantapur	"	Id-Ul-Fetr	1	100
		"	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	75
		Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
		Sept.-Oct.	Laxmi Puja	1	25
85	Subhapur	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	200
86	Sukhi Chandra Para	N.A.	Buradebta	1	150
87	Taksha Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	150
88	Taksha Para Refugee Colony	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	300
		"	Laxmi Puja	1	50
		Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	75
		Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	100
		"	Moharram	1	100
89	Titalal Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
Name of Sub-division :—UDAIPUR			Name of Tehsil :—Radhakishorepur		
1	Abani Rieng Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	67
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	25
2	Anglak Bari	N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	100
		"	Bana Puja	1	45
3	Azula No. 1	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	40
4	Azula No. 2	"	"	1	20
5	Baishnabir Char	Date changeable	Moharram	1	300
6	Budhi Chara Murasing Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	25
7	Chandrapur Colony	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	395
8	Dak Bari	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	30
9	Dakshin Brajendranagar	June-July	Ker Puja	1	300
10	Darjeeling Bari	N.A.	Ganga Puja	1	80
		"	Bana Puja	1	35
11	Debtamura No. 2	"	"	1	40
12	Dhala Mura Dham	June-July	Ker Puja	1	200

TABLE 2 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division :—UDAIPUR (contd.)			Name of Tehsil :—Radhakishorepur (contd.)		
13	Fulkumari Taluk	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	1,800
14	Gandhari Bari (1)	June-July	Ker Puja	1	44
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	25
15	Gandhari Bari (2)	"	"	1	20
16	Gang Fira Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	45
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	22
		N. A.	Bana Puja	1	15
17	Garji Bazar	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	300
18	Garjichara	"	"	1	90
		June-July	Ker Puja	1	120
19	Griha Chandra Bari	N.A.	Bana Puja	1	8
20	Gurudas Rieng Bari	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	25
21	Hatichara	June-July	Ker Puja	1	225
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150
22	Jaina Charan Para	N.A.	Bana Puja	1	8
23	Jamjuri	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	440
24	Kalaban	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	195
25	Kalangai Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	225
26	Khailpara	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	500
27	Khaklia Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	100
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
28	Lailakh Bari	N.A.	Bana Puja	1	18
29	Lakhi Pati	Date changeable	Moharram	1	530
30	Maharani Chakma Choygharia	April-May	Buddha Purnima	1	150
31	Maharani Lutaham Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
32	Maharani Malum Roy Bari	"	"	1	15
33	Maharani Sub-Colony	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	65
34	Maithya Long	June-July	Ker Puja	1	150
35	Mangalhari Bari	N.A.	Bana Puja	1	50
36	Nabakumar Para	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
37	Nagarbasi Murasing Para	"	"	1	65
		Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	25
38	Naya Bari	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	50
		"	Moharram	1	30
39	Naya Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	315
40	Pada Ram Bari	"	"	1	70
41	Parandha Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	10
42	Photomati	Date changeable	Id-Ud-Zuha	1	650
		"	Moharram	1	580

TABLE 2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division:—UDAIPUR—concl.			Name of Tehsil:—Radhakishorepur—concl.		
43	Raiya S. Bari	June-July N.A.	Ker Puja Bana Puja	1 1	100 40
44	Raja Bak	Date changeable "	Id-Ud-Zuha Maharram	1 1	125 375
45	Rajdhar Nagar	" "	Id-Ud-Zuha Maharram	1 1	450 550
46	Rajnagar Colony	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. June-July	Durga Puja Kali Puja Ker Puja	4 1 1	350 225 N.A.
47	Ranga Chandra Para	" Oct.-Nov.	" Kali Puja	1 1	100 50
48	Simsima	Date changeable "	Id-Ud-Zuha Maharram	1 1	600 570
49	Sonachari	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	300
50	Sonamura	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Durga Puja Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	4 1 1	150 125 135
51	Sonatala Harinath Sikari Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	270
52	Surang Bari (1)	N.A.	Bana Puja	1	30
53	Tainani Bari No. 2	Oct.-Nov. June-July	Kali Puja Ker Puja	1 1	100 50
54	Taintai Bari	N.A.	Bana Puja	1	12
55	Thali Bari	"	"	1	30
56	Thelakong Bari	"	"	1	55
57	Uttar Brajendranagar	June-July	Ker Puja	1	315
58	Uttar Chandrapur	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	250
59	Uttar Maharani	Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb.	Kali Puja Saraswati Puja	1 1	420 360
			Name of Tehsil:—Salgarah		
60	Amtali	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	125
61	Bagabasa	Date changeable	Maharram	1	550
62	Bagma Chowdhury Para	"	"	1	70
63	Bagma Puitain Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	70
64	Bagma Samatal	Date changeable	Maharram	1	250
65	Bara Bhaia	"	"		200
66	Basanti Nagar	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	500
67	Bashiram Chowdhury Para	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	150
68	Bipinnagar Colony	"	"	1	150
69	Darkathang Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	75

TABLE 2 (concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Sub-division:—UDAIPUR—concl.			Name of Tehsil:—Salgarah—concl.		
70	Girkanta Bari	June-July	Ker Puja	1	75
71	Hadra and Khash Hadra	"	"	1	70
72	Karai Mura	Date changeable	Maharram	1	90
73	Karaiya Mura	June-July	Ker Puja	1	40
74	Khupilong	N.A. June-July	Bana Puja Ker Puja	1 1	55 75
75	Manithang Bari	"	"	1	80
76	Palatananh Taluk	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	125
77	Purendu Nagar Colony	June-July	Ker Puja	1	30
78	Raikhalong Bari	"	"	1	45
79	Rani & Rani Cherra	N.A. June-July Jan.-Feb. Oct.-Nov.	Bana Puja Ker Puja Saraswati Puja Kali Puja	1 1 1 1	25 50 100 200
80	Sadhuram Reang Para	N.A.	Bana Puja	1	30
81	Salgarah	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	1	250
82	Salgarah Bazar	Oct.-Nov. Sept.-Oct.	Kali Puja Durga Puja	1 4	100 500
83	Sataria	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	50
84	Shamukh Cherra	June-July	Ker Puja	1	50
85	Shila Ghati	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	100
86	Tapania Colony	Sept.-Oct.	Durga Puja	4	230
87	Tarpedhum Taidhum	June-July	Ker Puja	1	66
88	Thanda Chara Bari	"	"	1	80
89	Tulamurah	Oct.-Nov.	Kali Puja	1	70
N. A.: Not Available					

TABLE 3

Abstract of Fairs in Tripura

By Sub-divisions 1961

Name of Sub-division/Union Territory	Number of Fairs	Estimated congregation in ('000)	Population of Sub-divisions in ('000) (1961 Census)
1	2	3	4
Amarpur Sub-division	9	20	56
Belonia Sub-division	12	10	85
Dharmanagar Sub-division	32	27	128
Kailasahar Sub-division	4	2	104
Kamalpur Sub-division	18	15	62
Khowai Sub-division	10	16	130
Sabroom Sub-division	10	4	43
Sadar Sub-division	45	137	366
Sonamura Sub-division	17	18	78
Udaipur Sub-division	10	16	90
Tripura	167	265	1,142

TABLE 4

Abstract of Festivals in Tripura

By Sub-divisions, 1961

Name of Sub-division/Union Territory	Number of Festivals	Estimated congregation in ('000)	Population of Sub-divisions in ('000) (1961 Census)
1	2	3	4
Amarpur Sub-division	133	16	56
Belonia Sub-division	226	20	85
Dharmanagar Sub-division	158	15	128
Kailasahar Sub-division	56	4	104
Kamalpur Sub-division	101	24	62
Khowai Sub-division	349	53	130
Sabroom Sub-division	135	1	43
Sadar Sub-division	575	109	366
Sonamura Sub-division	247	39	78
Udaipur Sub-division	118	20	90
Tripura	2,098	301	1,142

TABLE

Sub-division-wise List of Important Fairs by Number

Name of Sub-division/ Union Territory	Chaitra Sankranti or Charak Mela		Rath Jatra		Sibachaturdasi Mela		Buddha Purnima Mela		Baisakhi or Nababarsa Mela	
	Total attend- ance	No. of villages where held	Total attend- ance	No. of villages where held	Total attend- ance	No. of villages where held	Total attend- ance	No. of villages where held	Total attend- ance	No. of villages where held
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Amarpur Sub-division	5,000	1	..	..	..	..	600	1	..	..
Belonia Sub-division	3,800	3	2,000	1	500	1	2,900	4	275	2
Dharmanagar Sub-division	3,150	4	5,700	6	2,500	1	2,150	4	..	..
Kailasahar Sub-division	500	1	..	..	600	1	..	..	..	..
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,775	5	300	1	1,500	2	200	1	..	..
Khowai Sub-division	3,200	3	300	1	900	2	..	..	..	..
Sabroom Sub-division	3,300	7	..	..	..	..	200	1	700	2
Sader Sub-division	6,000	3	..	..	5,650	7	6,000	1	12,625	9
Sonamura Sub-division	700	2	200	1	..	..	..	..	1,100	4
Udaipur Sub-division	3,000	1	600	1	5,500	2	..	..	300	1
Tripura	30,425	30	9,100	11	17,150	16	12,050	12	15,000	18

of Village with Estimated Congregation

FAIRS											
Barunisnaneer Mela		Kharchi Mela		Rash Purnima Mela		Exhibitional Fair		Dewali Mela		Poush Sankranti Mela	
Total attend- ance	No. of villages where held	Total attend- ance	No. of villages where held	Total attend- ance	No. of villages where held	Total attend- ance	No. of villages where held	Total attend- ance	No. of villages where held	Total attend- ance	No. of villages where held
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	1
300	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,450	4	..	..	..	..	7,000	3	..	..	3,750	4
500	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
300	1	..	..	425	3	11,000	3	..	..	..	..
10,000	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,000	1	50,000	1	700	2	..	..	12,200	2	3,400	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	8	..	..	1,000	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	1	1,600	3
22,550	10	50,000	1	1,125	5	33,000	14	14,200	3	11,750	13

TABLE

Sub-division-wise List of Important Festivals by Number

Name of Sub-division/ Union Territory	NAME OF							
	Durga Puja		Saraswati Puja		Poush Sankranti		Chaitra Sankranti or Charak Puja	
	Total attendance	No. of village	Total attendance	No. of village	Total attendance	No. of village	Total attendance	No. of village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amarpur Sub-division	8,200 N.A.	7 3	2,700 N.A.	4 13	.. ..	.. ..	1,000 N.A.	1 ..
Belonia Sub-division	4,670 N.A.	24 ..	2,710 N.A.	19 1	.. ..	.. ..	950 N.A.	9 ..
Dharmanagar Sub-division	3,900 N.A.	6 25	200 N.A.	2 11	.. N.A.	.. 7	500 N.A.	1 4
Kailasahar Sub-division	950 N.A.	3 6	.. N.A.	.. 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. N.A.	.. 3
Kamalpur Sub-division	15,000 N.A.	18 1	380 N.A.	3 ..	880 N.A.	8 5	1,200 N.A.	2 ..
Khowai Sub-division	15,210 N.A.	34 11	6,636 N.A.	35 14	550 N.A.	2 13	950 N.A.	3 4
Sabroom Sub-division	.. N.A.	.. 13	250 N.A.	1 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. N.A.	.. 10
Sadar Sub-division	19,271 N.A.	50 14	6,743 N.A.	44 10	3,410 N.A.	21 10	1,850 N.A.	10 1
Sonamura Sub-division	5,700 N.A.	18 ..	3,550 N.A.	22 ..	1,325 N.A.	7 ..	575 N.A.	3 ..
Udaipur Sub-division	2,295 N.A.	7 ..	1,615 N.A.	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Tripura	75,196 N.A.	167 73	24,784 N.A.	137 57	6,165 N.A.	38 35	7,025 N.A.	29 22

of Villages with Estimated Congregation

FESTIVALS							
Chaturdas Devata or Kharchi Puja		Ker Puja		Dol Purnima		Id-Ul-Fetre	
Total attendance	No. of village	Total attendance	No. of village	Total attendance	No. of village	Total attendance	No. of village
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	71	1
..	..	N.A.	36	..	..	N.A.	1
833	14	488	20	995	8	125	2
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.A.	3	N.A.	2	N.A.	3	..	..
..	..	250	1	..	..	700	2
..	..	N.A.	4	N.A.	2	N.A.	..
100	1	1,040	10	300	3	..	..
N.A.	..	N.A.	5	N.A.	..	..	..
470	4	5,265	52	2,160	14	..	..
N.A.	4	N.A.	8	N.A.	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	200	1	..	..
N.A.	2	N.A.	33	N.A.	6	..	..
26,477	4	9,283	91	5,737	31	925	9
N.A.	..	N.A.	21	N.A.	10	N.A.	1
1,550	8	1,150	12	2,425	17	3,450	13
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
..	..	3,692	35	..	..	..	..
..	..	N.A.	1	..	..	..	..
29,430	31	21,168	221	11,817	74	5,271	27
N.A.	9	N.A.	110	N.A.	27	N.A.	2

Sub-division-wise List of Important Festivals by Number

Name of Sub-division/Union Territory	NAME OF							
	Id-Ud-Zuha		Maharram		Rath Jatra		Buddha Purnima	
	Total attendance	No. of village	Total attendance	No. of village	Total attendance	No. of village	Total attendance	No. of village
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Amarpur Sub-division	31 N.A.	1 2	.. N.A.	.. 2	.. ..	.. ..	1,500 N.A.	1 18
Belonia Sub-division	390 N.A.	7 ..	360 N.A.	8 1	300 N.A.	2 ..	650 N.A.	9 ..
Dharmanagar Sub-division	.. N.A.	.. 8	.. N.A.	.. 6	2,500 N.A.	3 3	1,075 N.A.	5 4
Kailasahar Sub-division	700 N.A.	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kamalpur Sub-division	.. ..	.. ..	100 N.A.	1 ..	300 N.A.	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Khowai Sub-division	3,200 N.A.	2 3	.. ..	.. ..	1,250 N.A.	2 1	.. ..	.. ..
Sabroom Sub-division	.. N.A.	.. 3	.. N.A.	.. 4	.. N.A.	.. 2	.. N.A.	.. 8
Sadar Sub-division	1,725 N.A.	8 ..	2,050 N.A.	15 ..	2,459 N.A.	9 5	6,000 N.A.	1 ..
Sonamura Sub-division	6,105 N.A.	36 ..	3,615 N.A.	24 ..	400 N.A.	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Udaipur Sub-division	2,000 N.A.	5 ..	4,095 N.A.	12 ..	.. ..	.. ..	150 N.A.	1 ..
Tripura	14,151 N.A.	61 16	10,220 N.A.	60 13	7,209 N.A.	19 11	9,375 N.A.	17 30

6—contd.

of Villages with Estimated Congregation—concl'd.

FESTIVALS

X- Mas Day		Rash Purnima		Kali Puja	
Total attendance	No. of village	Total attendance	No. of village	Total attendance	No. of village
26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	..	..	2,870	5
N.A.	1	..	..	N.A.	22
..	..	70	1	4,660	59
..	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
100	1	..	..	665	6
N.A.	1	..	..	N.A.	10
125	1	275	1	700	2
N.A.	1	N.A.	2	N.A.	4
100	1	500	1	3,660	21
N.A.	1	N.A.	..	N.A.	11
250	1	450	3	5,620	30
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	17
..	..	275	1	425	2
..	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	24
180	4	2,175	11	16,125	65
N.A.	..	N.A.	4	N.A.	24
..	..	..	..	5,125	40
..	..	..	..	N.A.	..
..	..	..	..	5,497	32
..	..	..	..	N.A.	..
755	8	3,745	18	45,337	262
N.A.	4	N.A.	6	N.A.	112

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS
(as on 17 February, 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (Rest.)	5 Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet . . . (Reg.)
AGRA—	6 Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar (Reg.)
1 National Book House, Jeoni Mandi . . . (Reg.)	7 Maruti Book Depot, Avenue Road . . . (Rest.)
2 Wadhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines . . . (Reg.)	8 International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.)
3 Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra . . (Rest.)	9 Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle (Reg.)
4 English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. (Rest.)	BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar . . (Reg.)
AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Peth (Rest.)	BARODA—
AHMADABAD—	1 Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura . . (Rest.)
1 Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road . (Reg.)	2 Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent (Rest.)
2 Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road . (Reg.)	3 New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road (Rest.)
3 New Order Books Co., Ellis Bridge . . . (Reg.)	BEAWAR—The Secretary, S.D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Rest.)
4 Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate . . (Rest.)	BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1, Amluca Mukherjee Road (Reg.)
5 Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road (Reg.)	BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road (Reg.)
AJMER—	BHOPAL—
1 Book-Land, 663, Madas Gate (Reg.)	1 Superintendent, State Government Press
2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road . . . (Reg.)	2 Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Building, Sultania Road (Reg.)
3 Law Book House, 271, Hathhi Bhata . . . (Reg.)	3 Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies . . . (Rest.)
4 Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road (Rest.)	BHUBANESHWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 (Rest.)
5 Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road (Rest.)	BIJAPUR—Shri D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest.)
ALIGARH—Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market (Reg.)	BIKANER—Bhandani Bors. (Rest.)
ALLAHABAD—	BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar . . (Rest.)
1 Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U.P.	BOMBAY—
2 Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road . . . (Reg.)	1 Director Govt. Printing and Stationery, Netaji Subash Road, Bombay 4.
3 Law Book Co., Sardai Patel Marg, P. Box 4 . (Reg.)	2 Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.)
4 Ram Narian Lal Beni Modho, 2A, Katra Road . (Reg.)	3 Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg, Dadar (Reg.)
5 Universal Book Co. 20, M.G. Road (Reg.)	4 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, RaghunathDadaji St. (Reg.)
6 University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road (Reg.)	5 Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, First Floor (Reg.)
7 Wadhwa & Co., 23, M.G. Marg (Rest.)	6 International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road (Reg.)
8 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg (Rest.)	7 Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum (Reg.)
9 Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A, Katra Raod . (Rest.)	8 Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi Kalbadevi . (Reg.)
AMBALA—	9 P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Naoroji Road (Reg.)
1 English Book Depot, Amhala Cantt. (Reg.)	10 New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Main Road (Reg.)
2 Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. Majith (Rest.)	11 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road . . (Reg.)
AMRITSAR—	12 Sunder Das Gian Chand, 631, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street (Reg.)
1 The Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh . (Reg.)	13 D.B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Reg.)
2 S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi (Reg.)	14 Thacker and Co., Ramapart Row (Reg.)
3 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi . (Reg.)	15 N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street . (Reg.)
ANAND—	16 The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road . (Reg.)
1 Vijaya Stores, Station Road (Rest.)	
2 Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road . (Rest.)	
ASANSOL—D.N. Roy & R.K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building (Rest.)	
BANGALORE—	
1 The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building . . . (Reg.)	
2 S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Jow Road . (Reg.)	
3 The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507 (Reg.)	
4 The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road . . (Reg.)	

- 17 P.H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 (Rest.)
 18 C. Jannadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street (Reg.)
 19 Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar, Borivli (Reg.)
 20 Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhash Road (Reg.)
 21 Academi Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road (Reg.)
 22 Dominon Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir, P. M. Road (Rest.)
 23 Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road (Rest.)
 24 Dowamadeo and Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (Rest.)
 25 Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505 (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—

- 1 Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane (Reg.)
 2 Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street (Reg.)
 3 Hindu Library, 69A, Bolaram Street (Reg.)
 4 S.K. Ladri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street (Reg.)
 5 M. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street (Reg.)
 6 W. Newman and Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street (Reg.)
 7 Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street (Reg.)
 8 R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension (Reg.)
 9 S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., I. C. College Square (Reg.)
 10 Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East (Reg.)
 11 Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akar Lane (Reg.)
 12 K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta 19 (Rest.)
 13 Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Mukhtaram Babu Street (Rest.)
 14 Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street (Rest.)
 15 Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringee Centre (Rest.)
 16 Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street (Reg.)
 17 S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street (Rest.)
 18 Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road (Reg.)
 19 Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.)
 20 The Book Depository 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (Rest.)
 21 Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road (Rest.)
 22 Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Land, District (Rest.)
 23 Indian Book-Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

- 1 Supt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab (Rest.)
 2 Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 (Rest.)
 3 Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 (Reg.)
 4 Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22 D (Reg.)
 5 English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22D (Rest.)
 6 Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22 B (Rest.)
 7 Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 (Rest.)
 8 Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22B (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot (Reg.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarkav Road (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

- 1 Press Officer Orissa Sectt. (Reg.)
 2 Cuttack Law Times (Reg.)
 3 Prabhat K. Mahaparra, Mangalbag, P.B. 35 (Reg.)
 4 D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag (Rest.)
 5 Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—

- 1 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road (Reg.)
 2 National News Agency, Paltan Bazar (Reg.)
 3 Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala (Reg.)
 4 Utam Pustak Bhstak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (Rest.)

DELHI

- 1 J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate (Reg.)
 2 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
 3 Eederal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
 4 Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.)
 5 Bawa Harikrishna Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies), P.B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road (Reg.)
 6 Book-well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565 (Reg.)
 7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj (Reg.)
 8 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Fair Bazar (Reg.)
 9 Publication Centre, Subzimandi (Reg.)
 10 Youngman & Co. Nai Sarak (Reg.)
 11 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj (Reg.)
 12 All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
 13 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market (Rest.)
 14 Unirersity Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar (Rest.)
 15 Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (Rest.)
 16 Summar Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines (Rest.)
 17 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg (Reg.)
 18 B. Nath & Bros, 3801, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (Rest.)
 19 Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
 20 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
 21 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market (Reg.)
 22 Tech. & Commercial Book Coy, 75, Gokhale Market (Rest.)
 23 Sani Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate (Rest.)
 24 G. M. Ahuja Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar (Rest.)
 25 Sat Narain & Sons 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar Mori Gate (Reg.)
 26 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.), P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
 27 Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
 28 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Book sellers & Publishers, P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
 29 K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Book Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (Rest.)
 30 Adarsh Publishing Service, 5-A/10, Ansari Road (Rest.)

DHANBAD—

- 1 Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines (Reg.)
 2 New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (Rest.)

DHARWAR—

- 1 The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society (Rest.)
 2 Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (Rest.)
 3 Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publisoeer and Book-serllers

ERNAKULAM—

- 1 Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road (Rest.)
 2 South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mukshada Pustakalay (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta (Reg.)

GWALIOR—

- 1 Suppdt., Printing & Stationery, M. B. (Reg.)
 2 Loyal Book Depot, Patnakar Bazar, Lashkar (Reg.)
 3 M. C. Daftari Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros. Book-sellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—

- 1 Director, Govt. press (Reg.)
 2 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul (Reg.)
 3 Book Lovers Private Ltd. (Rest.)
 4 Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Bookseller (Rest.)

INDORE—

- 1 Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road (Reg.)
 2 Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar (Rest.)
 3 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (Rest.)
 4 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Rest.)
 5 Navyug Sahitya Sadam, Publishers & Booksellers, 11, Khajuri Bazar (Rest.)

JABALPUR—

- 1 Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj (Reg.)
 2 National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg (Reg.)

JAIPUR—

- 1 Government Printing and Stationery Department, Raasthan (Reg.)
 2 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.)
 3 Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar (Reg.)
 4 Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway (Reg.)
 5 Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (Rest.)
 6 Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Reg.)
 7 Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Rest.)
 8 Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR—

- 1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78 (Reg.)
 2 Gupta Stores, Dhakidih (Reg.)
 3 Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & New Agent, Bistapur Market (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—

- 1 Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (Rest.)
 2 Kapram Prakashan, 1/90, Nandha Niwas, Azad Marg (R.)

JODHPUR—

- 1 Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents (Reg.)
 2 Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate Bazar (Reg.)
 3 Choppra Brothers, Tripolia (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—

- 1 Hazooria Bros. Mai Hiran Gate (Rest.)
 2 Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.)
 3 University Publishers, Railway Road (Rest.)

KANPUR—

- 1 Advani Co., P. Box 100, The Mall (Reg.)
 2 Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park (Reg.)
 3 The Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.)
 4 Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk (Reg.)

18—3 RGI/ND/66

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagawati Prees, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Distt. Hazaribagh (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar Mahadwar Road (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat Booksellers Stationers (N Kanara) (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—

- 1 Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot) (Reg.)
 2 Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd, Hazratganj (Reg.)
 3 British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj (Reg.)
 4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 (Reg.)
 5 Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj (Reg.)
 6 Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road (Reg.)
 7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar (Rest.)
 8 Aquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (Rest.)
 9 Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—

- 1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar (Reg.)
 2 Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (Rest.)
 3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Rest.)
 4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (Rest.)

MADRAS—

- 1 Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road (Reg.)
 2 Account est Institute, P.O. 760, Emgore (Reg.)
 3 C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane (Reg.)
 4 K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384 (Reg.)
 5 Presidency Book Supplies 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane (Reg.)
 6 P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street (Reg.)
 7 Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane (Reg.)
 8 NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (Rest.)
 9 V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road (Rest.)

MADURAI—

- 1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street (Reg.)
 2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimha Gowda & Sons (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghal (Rest.)

MEERUT—

- 1 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar (Reg.)
 2 Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road (Reg.)
 3 Loyal Book Depot, Csthippi Tank (Reg.)
 4 Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (Rest.)
 5 Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—

- 1 Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal (Rest.)
 2 Hind Traders (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

- 1 Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi (Rest.)
 2 B. S. Jain & Co., 71 Abupura (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—

- 1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate . (Reg.)
- 2 Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road . (Rest.)
- 3 Tirhut Book Depot . (Rest.)

MYSORE—

- 1 H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle (Reg.)
- 2 Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace . (Reg.)
- 3 Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram . (Rest.)
- 4 News Paper House, Lansdowne Building . (Rest.)
- 5 Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas . (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Desay, Station Road . (Rest.)

NAGPUR—

- 1 Manager, Govt. Press & Book Depot . (Reg.)
- 2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road . (Reg.)
- 3 The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House . (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coulal Book Depot, Bara Bazar . (Rest.)

NANDED—

- 1 Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road . (Rest.)
- 2 Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P. B. No. 51 . (Rest.)
- 3 Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad . (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—

- 1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus . (Reg.)
- 2 Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
- 3 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus . (Reg.)
- 4 Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj . (Reg.)
- 5 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. O. B. 328 . (Reg.)
- 6 Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market . (Reg.)
- 7 Jain Book Agency, Co., Prem House, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
- 8 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House . (Reg.)
- 9 Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
- 10 Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
- 11 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus . (Reg.)
- 12 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus . (Reg.)
- 13 Jayana Book Deyot, Chhaparwala Kaun, Karol Bagh . (Reg.)
- 14 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar . (Reg.)
- 15 Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road . (Reg.)
- 16 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road . (Reg.)
- 17 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
- 18 Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji . (Reg.)
- 19 Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath . (Rest.)
- 20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath . (Rest.)
- 21 People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road . (Reg.)
- 22 R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh . (Rest.)
- 23 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar . (Reg.)
- 24 Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar . (Rest.)
- 25 Sarvodaya Service, 66/A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 . (Rest.)
- 26 H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 . (Rest.)
- 27 The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road . (Rest.)
- 28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave . (Rest.)
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- 30 Sent Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony . (Rest.)

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- 2 Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungal, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2, Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden).
- 3 Reist-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgartden (Germany West).
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
1969

PRG. 288 (N)
750

Price: (Inland) Rs. 3.00 p. (Foreign) 7 sh. 00 d. or \$ 1.08 Cents.

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER GOVT OF INDIA PRESS COIMBATORE
AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS DELHI-6
1969