



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XXVI

TRIPURA

PART I (i)

GENERAL REPORT

By

C. R. Paul, M. A. (Com)

Superintendent of Census Operations, Tripura.

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Part-I (i)

GENERAL REPORT

Address of Shri Gobind Ballabh Pant,
Home Minister of India to the Census
Superintendents in New Delhi
on 27th September, 1959

"I am glad to meet you here this afternoon. The Census Commissioner was good enough to ask me to find sometime to address you. On the first day when you assembled here the occasion did not quite suit me. All the same he and I both thought that it would be good if I could snatch a few moments some time before your departure just to meet you. You need not expect any speech from me. I don't intend to address you at any length. I find that you have this time met earlier than the Census Superintendents used to do in the past. That is but fair and proper because the problems have become much more complicated and you have fully to grasp the basis and also to study the details because you have not only to prepare yourself for the task but, directly and indirectly, to train about a million enumerators for this task. Ultimately the accuracy of the figures and information collected depends on the capacity and competence of the enumerator. There are many of them who have to be, I think, given lessons not only once or twice but perhaps ten times before they will be able to carry out the complicated and arduous task that they are required to perform. This, I think, is the tenth census ; the first we had was perhaps in 1872. Well, much water has flown since and the census operations like other things have become more and more complex. I must say that those who were engaged in this task in the olden days and those who worked as pioneers did a remarkable piece of work. When you go through their report you can see the enormous amount of labour that they have put in on the various problems which had not been touched by anybody previously. They had to do a lot of exploratory work and they produced very comprehensive reports on certain matters. So we have been gradually building on the foundations laid by them. In every census some new features have been introduced. In our country I think we have these census operations on a vast scale. I wonder if any other country carries on such operations in the same manner as elaborately, accurately, objectively and dispassionately as we do here. In some countries there is a tendency to distort even facts which are in themselves very indisputable. But in our country the censuses have always been conducted in a scientific spirit, in a rational manner, without any bias or prejudice. In fact I sometimes think that your job is a fascinating one. You are not to be actuated by any ulterior motives. You have only to conduct a scientific inquiry in a scientific spirit. So that is always worth doing because when you are only trying to collect material which is in every way inevitably and unassailably true and correct, then you cannot but feel greatly interested in the work. I do not know if the enumerator can feel the same zest for his job as you are likely to do because he has to do the spade work while you have to draw conclusions. You have also to lay down those fundamental bases on which our plans would for the most part rest in future. Even in the past, as I said, the census operations in our country have been conducted in a very excellent way and earned the appreciation of people from other countries. To conduct an enumeration of millions within a few hours all over the country in every nook and corner is a gigantic and formidable task, but that is small compared with what follows from the collection of this material. Much minor in importance, though, it lays the foundation of the structure that is built on the figures that are collected by those working under you. But in the olden days the conditions were static. You were concerned mostly with matters pertaining to caste, religion and so on, but now times have changed. We are on the move and our society has become in a way dynamic. So the attitude of the Census Officers too has to be adjusted to these changing conditions. You have to collect material not only with regard to population and the age groups and other things but also about other important matters concerning life itself. You have to deal with the social and economic man and you have to take man as such a unit. You have to collect all these units together with the figures of population and the changes that have taken place during the last ten years to indicate the trends for the future, but at the same time you have to study other problems of a sociological and economic character. Problems will call for much deeper study than the collection of the material or the placing before the public of the statistical data. The statistical information by itself has to be interpreted. In fact it has grown into a science now and it calls for an all-round study in all aspects that concern man as such. So you have, I think, to frame your questionnaire. It has to be as simple as possible and you have to see that the instructions that you issue are also cast in a very simple form. The issues you have to tackle are very complicated but unless the people from whom you collect the necessary material are in a position to understand what they are required to do, you are likely to be misled. So you have to adopt the code of simplicity throughout. Unless as I said everyone who is working with you is imbued with the same spirit and you all work together as a team I am afraid the results won't be as satisfactory as we would like them to be. As you know there is every year an increase in our population ; not only is there an increase but it is proportionately going up. Formerly we had I think an addition of about 1% to the population in a year ; now it is said to have gone upto 1.8 and I wonder if even this will be stationary or if this sort of progressive increase year by year will continue hereafter. The death rate is going down but in other countries if the death rate has gone down it has also been accompanied by urbanisation and industrialisation. These two factors have a bearing

on the growth of population and counteract the tendency towards excessive and undue increase in the number of hungry mouths in any country. I don't know how far we will be able to draw away people from the land and to provide other occupations, jobs for them. So you have also to see how our age groups are developing now. According to the old census I think the productive group between the ages of 15 and 60 was, relatively, smaller in our country than in other countries with the result that apart from unemployment and under-employment we had also to look after people who were not physically capable of maintaining themselves. Now longevity is going up and I hope you will be able to tell us how far there has been a change in the old patterns, how the groups are now related to each other, what proportion 15 to 60 age group bears to others and whether per capita efficiency and productivity are going up or they have on the whole gone down. You have I think now a more elaborate form of inquiry of the occupations, diversification of industry as well as of various occupations in the country. It is necessary to have a clear idea of the changes that have taken place for you must be able to read-just things if the lines that we are following today are not going straight and call for some sort of readjustment. So all these and other matters will have to be tackled by you. I had occasion to read some of these census reports in my earlier days and I really found them fascinating. They should be much more so now because we will be dealing with economic and social problems. Much less emphasis has to be laid on things which are static and which are there. I do not think we are having a detailed inquiry about caste and sub-caste now but in view of the changes that are taking place in our economic pattern and the objectives that we have laid before ourselves you have to give thought to other matters which have been ignored in the past and which now call for close study. We have decided to build our economy in a planned manner. Your last census of 1951 might be regarded as a landmark because the First Five-Year Plan started in 1951. Now we would have completed to Five-Year Plans by 1961. So the material that you will now collect may not be fully available by the time that we have to prepare the draft of our Third Five-Year Plan but I hope we will have such material as you may be able to collect by the end of 1961.

I do not think I need take more of your time. In fact I have spoken more than I intended. I am glad I have had this opportunity of seeing you here and it is possible that we may meet again before these operations are finalised. Even now we have a permanent Census act and we have also now a Registrar-General so that the subject of vital statistics receives continuous attention and the census figures are also not final in that way because the Registrar General is expected to draw attention to such features as may be noticed between the two censuses and to see that we have got a correct up-to-date record. But everything will depend on the accuracy of your figures and also of your other conclusions that are based on those figures. So I hope you will fully appreciate the importance of the task in which you are engaged. In fact in these days you cannot take up any serious administrative, economic or social work without referring to the census report which is an essential part of every inquiry, of every study. Even for the solution of minor problems you have often to consult the census reports. In future their importance will be still greater because I hope you will deal with the live man and tackle the various human problems in such a way that what you say now in your reports may be of help and may prove of great assistance to those who may have to carry on these tasks of administration, planning, reconstruction of the economic order and social order."

1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS, TRIPURA

(ALL THE CENSUS PUBLICATIONS WILL BEAR VOLUME NO. XXVI)

Part I (i)	: General Report
Part I (ii)	: Subsidiary Tables & Reprints from old census.
Part II (i)	: General Population Tables and Economic Tables.
Part II (ii)	: Cultural and Migration Tables
Part III	: Household Economic Tables
Part IV	: Report on Housing and Establishment with Tables.
Part V-A	: Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with reprints from old census report.
Part V-B	: Ethnographic note on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part VI	: Village Survey Monographs.
Part VII A & B	: Survey of Handicrafts and Report on Fairs and Festivals.
part VIII-A	: Administration Report on Enumeration.
Part VIII-B	: Administration Report on Tabulation. } *
Part IX	: Maps

* Not for sale.

PREFACE

The General Report is of great value in view of comprehensive studies and detailed discussions of various data collected and compiled in course of the census operation and is the first of its kind in the census history of Tripura. This forms Part I of the Census of India series, Volume XXVI—Tripura. An attempt has been made to make the report as complete as possible in all its different possible aspects. The statistics available from the tables have been analysed and studied for drawing valuable conclusion. The report has been presented in twelve chapters in conformity with all other States and Union Territories. The mechanism of 1961 Census operations and also the general background of the territory has also been included in the first chapter and the last chapter viz., economic trends and projections is rather an innovation in the Indian Census for assessing the impact of five year plans and indicating future trends and projections. The report analyses the vast statistical data collected, compiled and tabulated in various main tables, subsidiary tables and inset tables supplemented by official statistics wherever necessary. An attempt has been made to record comments on the results of the operation with the help of data displayed in the various tables of the pre-ent series and also to describe the inter-relationship of population changes and economic developments and their impact on the general population.

The detailed synopsis of all the chapters and subject headings along with the proforma of inset tables was provided in the Registrar General, India's Draft Reporting Programme, which was adopted to ensure uniformity of treatment of subjects by all States and Union Territories. Due to adoption of the drafting outline suggested by the Registrar General, India on all India pattern, the report of a small territory like Tripura has no doubt become very comprehensive and voluminous and care has been taken to make the report as comprehensive and elaborate as possible to understand more of Tripura for the benefit of Administrators, Planners, scholars etc.

An extensive publication like this would not have been materialised without the co-operation of

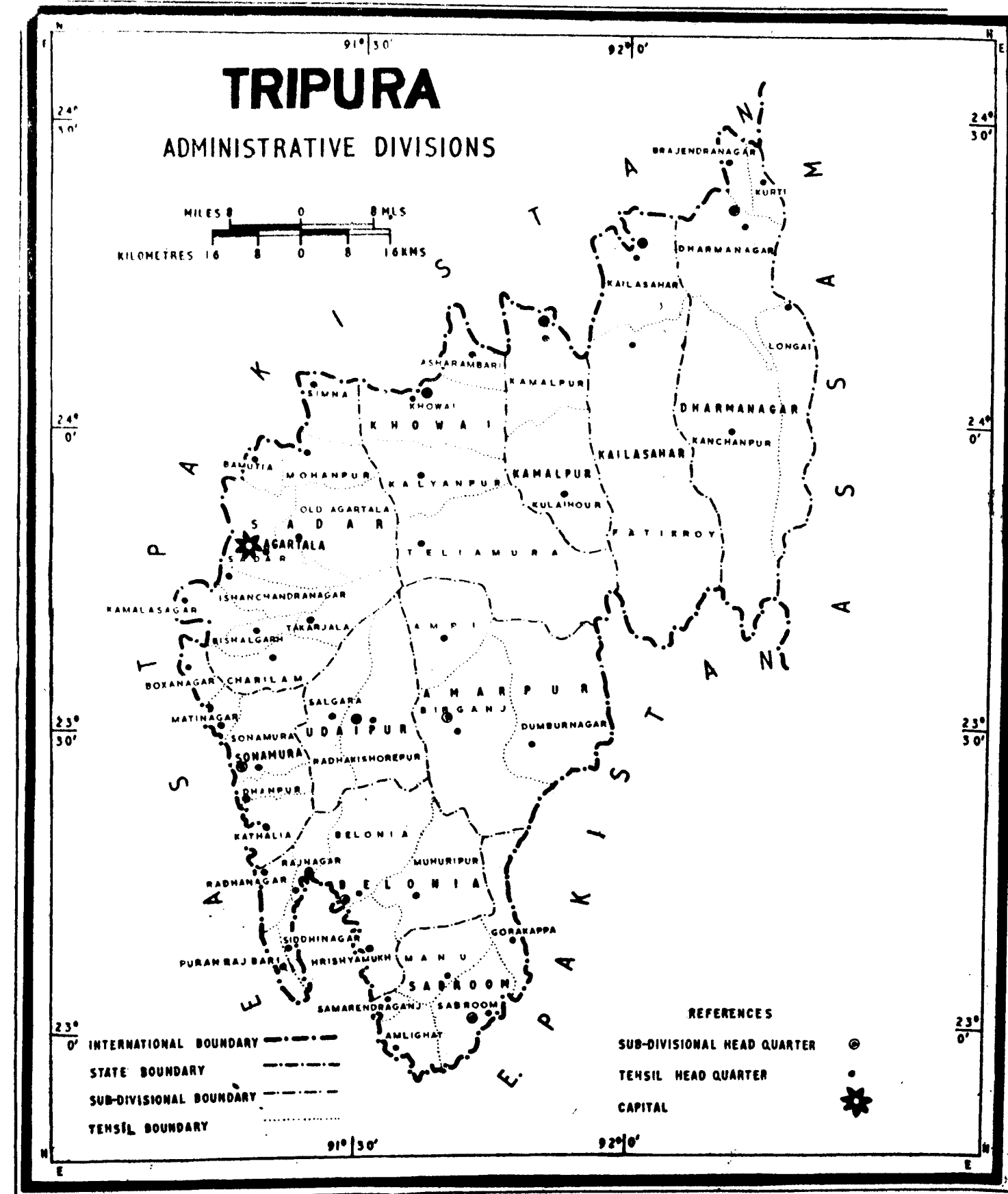
Dated, Agartala
The 24th March, 1967.

C. R. Paul

a team of workers whose energy, devotion to duty and ungrudging labour cannot be too fully acknowledged. My thanks and acknowledgements are due to the large body of officials and non-officials, who had done strenuous work as Census Officers, Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators during the Census Operations. I also wish to place on record my appreciation to the assistance rendered to me in drafting stage of the present report and other allied activities, such as, preparation of inset tables, drawing of charts etc. by Shri H. G. Roy, Assistant Superintendent of Census Operations, Shri D. K. Choudhury, Tabulation Officer, Shri T. P. Mukherjee, Statistical Assistant, Miss S. Chakraborty, Statistical Assistant and Shri K. R. Chakraborty, Draughtsman. My thanks are also due to my Stenographer and all the Typists of my Office who have cleared out the Press copy of the report very promptly. I am very grateful to all the Departments and Heads of Departments of Government of Tripura and also to the Director, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta for helping me in furnishing requisite information regarding the official statistics incorporated in the report.

Before laying down my pen finally on the conclusion of a gigantic operation like this, I must record my deep sense of gratitude to Shri A. Mitra, I. C. S., Registrar General and Ex-Officio Census Commissioner, India for the valuable guidance received from him from time to time and also for the confidence and honour placed on me by entrusting me with a responsible task like this. I am also to appreciate the courtesy extended to me by Shri D. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General, India and Shri K. D. Ballal, Central Tabulation Officer, who have extended full co-operation always to me to complete this report. I was really very much handicapped in completing this report as I had to do this difficult task in addition to my normal duties as Under Secretary to the Government of Tripura.

The views expressed and conclusions reached are the responsibility of the author and do not reflect the views of Government in any way.



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Section I

The Census Operations of 1961

Introduction :

The tenth decennial Census of India, which was the first independent Census of the territory of Tripura as a separate unit was conducted between the 10th of February and 4th of March, 1961, the reference date being the sun rise of 1st March, 1961 for the purpose of enumeration. This Census like all other previous censuses was held simultaneously throughout the territory to cover every human being. The procedure adopted for 1961 Census may be called *de jure* count, which means counting of all persons who usually reside in the area, irrespective of whether they happened to be at the time of enumeration. The 1961 census enumeration was done according to this *de jure* principle subject to certain modification with regard to persons not treated as 'normal residents' of the locality concerned.

2. On 14th October, 1949 the princely State of Tripura merged with the Union of India and remained as Part 'C' State till 1st November, 1956, when it became a Union Territory, as a result of the re-organisation of the States, without any change in its territorial units. Before independence the Census of Tripura used to be conducted under the supervision and guidance of the Superintendent of Census Operations of Bengal with the co-operation of the Government of the then princely State. During 1951 Census which was the first Census of India after independence, the census of Tripura was conducted under the supervision of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Assam, and Tripura was treated as a district for the purpose of Census and no separate report except a District Census Handbook for Tripura was compiled after that Census. This is the first time in the census history of Tripura that the census was conducted here independently under the supervision and guidance of the Superintendent of Census Operations appointed by the Central Government for the territory itself like other States and a separate full-fledged set-up was sanctioned by the Central Government for the Superintendent of Census Operations, with a view to conducting the Census

independently and to do other jobs such as processing, sorting, tabulation and preparation of requisite reports independently like other State Superintendents of Census Operations.

3. The Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948) has been extended to Tripura by the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950 (Act No. XXX of 1950) and the Chief Commissioner, Tripura has been vested with the power of State Government by the Government of India under the Census Act.

4. The burden of organising and conducting a census is very tremendous ; it requires detailed planning in advance, elaborate arrangement for training and observance of strict schedule of time on the part of hundreds of personnel engaged in the work. This tremendous task from the beginning to the end is completed not only by harnessing the vast administrative machinery of the Government, but also by seeking whole hearted co-operation of large number of voluntary and honorary workers. As the work is substantially of an administrative nature of large magnitude its success depends on the amount of care and supervision exercised during training period as well as during actual enumeration. In the present context of the multifarious administrative activities the burden of responsibility of the census organisation at the headquarters is more at present as compared to the previous census periods, because the Sub-divisional Officers could no longer bear the strain of Census Operations at the sub-divisional level to the extent it was possible during the previous censuses.

Census Calendar :

5. The most important aspect of the census operations is enumeration of individuals and this has two stages namely, (i) House numbering and preparation of houselists and (ii) enumeration of individuals and preparation of enumeration slips and household schedules. The first stage, that is, house numbering and house listing was

conducted during the period from 15th September, 1960 to 30th October, 1960, whereas enumeration work was completed during the period from 10th February to the sun rise of first March, 1961 as already mentioned followed by a revisional period upto 5th March, 1961.

6. The Census calendar which is a valuable aid in the planning of a census indicating the sequence and estimated duration of each of the component operations of the Census was prepared in three showing detailed programme of the Census operations. Such calendars are useful, because they indicate the days on which each of the numerous operations should be completed and such calendars also serve as a guide to measure the progress of each stage of census operations. Such calendars sometimes take the form of a chart in addition to the detailed check list of operations.

7. According to the census calendar, a tentative delimitation of Census blocks, Circles and Charges and preparation of disposition list of enumeration staff and preparation of Tehsil maps showing the delimitation were done from 1st December, 1959 to 29th February, 1960. Conference of Sub-divisional Census Officers and organisation of instructional classes, completion of issue of appointment letters to Block Enumerators, Circle Supervisors and Charge Officers were completed from 1st April, 1960 to 30th May, 1960. Then, distribution of forms, circulars and booklets containing instructions for house listing, completion of re-distribution of same to Charges, Circles and Blocks and organisation of instructional classes for Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Officers in regard to house numbering and house listing were followed from 1st June, 1960 to 31st July, 1960. Thereafter a refresher training to house listing staff and distribution of house list forms etc. to Enumerators were done from 1st August, 1960 to 1st September, 1960. House numbering and house listing including preparation of house list Abstracts, Village Maps and abstracts from house lists were done from 15th September, 1960 to 30th October, 1960. Collection of houselist form etc. revision of census delimitation including village list and correction of disposition list of enumeration staff after house-listing operation and completion of preparation of abstract from houselist for the use of enumerators at the time of enumeration and arrangement for holding instructional classes for enumeration staff for the final count were completed from 1st November, 1960 to 31st December, 1960. Distribution of pads, forms etc. to Enumeration staff through Sub-divisional Officers and holding of further instructional classes and training sample census were completed from 1st January, 1961 to 7th February, 1961. Thereafter the actual count was done from 10th February, 1961 to 28th February, 1961 and revisional round

from 1st March, 1961 to 5th March, 1961. Collection of census papers and consolidation of provisional totals at sub-divisional level and communication of provisional population figures by Sub-divisional Census Officers to the Superintendent of Census Operations, were done during the period from 6th March, 1961 to 8th March, 1961. Finally the collection of enumeration pads and other census papers from the Sub-Divisional Census Officers was completed from 8th March to 15th March, 1961. In drawing up the programme it was borne in mind that the house numbering and house listing operations should be completed after the monsoon period, as it was not possible to plan and organise the work before monsoon, because the Census Organisation here had to start work from scratches very late without any background of previous work. The programme for subsequent stages was also drawn up having regard to the practicability of execution and taking into consideration the date fixed by the Registrar General, India for the important events in the general calendar of Census Operations, and the programme. The census calendar was followed in toto in Tripura.

8. Tripura was treated as one district territory divided into ten Sub-divisions and 45 Tehsils, each of which formed a separate charge. The Sub-divisional/Addl. Sub-divisional Officers worked as Sub-Divisional Census Officers in the respective Sub-divisions. Six towns of Tripura were also treated as separate charge and the tea estates numbering 52 and the Assam Rifle Cantonments numbering two were also treated as separate charge. Each charge was divided into number of circles and each circle again into a number of blocks. The basis of delimitation was that each rural block should have population not more than 1500 and each urban block should have 150 Census houses on average and each circle should consist of five to six blocks. Each special charge formed one block and one circle.

9. After houselisting operation it became necessary to redelimitate the blocks, as houselisting operation showed an unprecedented increase of population over the estimated population as envisaged earlier. The urban blocks were also re-delimited on the basis of 600 persons on average and the rural blocks on the basis of 750 persons on average. It was however not possible to follow the above pattern in the hilly and remote blocks in which case generally 350 to 600 persons on average was taken for each block, keeping into consideration the distance to be covered by the Enumerators.

10. Before houselisting operation, the number of charges, circles and blocks was 104, 227 and 886 respectively, but after houselisting operation the number of charges remained same, but the number of circles and blocks had to be increased to 232 and 1654 respectively.

House-numbering and houselisting :

11. After delimitation of blocks and appointment of Census staff the question of imparting necessary training to enumerators/Supervisors/charge officers became inevitable. Although Census is mostly an administrative job, there were some technical points which had to be cleared up before house numbering and houselisting operations. According to Census Calendar which was prepared to facilitate completion of each phase of census work in time according to the All India schedule, two instructional classes — one theoretical and the other practical were required to be taken in each charge in regard to house-numbering and houselisting and the said training classes were held in every charge during August, 1960 in order to prepare the Census machinery for undertaking the work of house-numbering and houselisting. During June and July, 1960 one training class in each Sub-divisional headquarters where all the Sub-divisional Officers/Charge Officers/Supervisors and as many enumerators as possible were present, had to be taken by the Superintendent of Census Operations and the Sub-divisional/Addl. Sub-divisional Officers/Charge Officers and supervisors took the subsequent training classes — both theoretical and practical in their respective Charges/Circles and every theoretical class was followed by another practical class and the Charge Officers were required to undertake cent percent scrutiny of the houselists prepared at the time of practical training. It was also necessary for the Sub-divisional Officers/Charge Officers to send reports of their scrutiny regarding the training forms filled up during training class along with the five percent of the forms filled up at the time of practical training to the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations by the 25th August, 1960. The scrutiny notes pointing out the defects for guarding against recurrence of the same at the time of actual operation were circulated by the Census Office immediately after receipt of the reports of all concerned so that the work regarding house-numbering and houselisting operations could be started on the schedule date according to the census calendar simultaneously throughout the territory.

12. According to the programme, the house-numbering and houselisting operation were spread over a period of 1½ months beginning from 15th September, 1960 to 30th October, 1960 and both houselisting and housenumbering were carried on simultaneously. Prior to that, the required number of forms of houselist and houselist abstracts had to be supplied to the Enumerators, who were expected to complete the preliminary numbering of houses with coal-tar between the period from 15th September, 1960 to 30th October, 1960. The house-numbering work was completed throughout the territory according to the schedule with the exception of only some areas, where the operation was delayed by a few days.

13. The number allotted to a census house was composite. Its first element indicated the Sub-division, the second element indicated the serial number of Tehsil/Charge within that Sub-division and the third element indicated the serial number of village Block within the tehsil/charge and the last for household number.

14. At the time of preparation of houselists, the enumerators had to prepare two sets of houselists and houselist abstracts along with the notional map of each village showing boundary, roads, streets, lanes, tracts, tanks, ponds and other important landmarks such as temple, mosque, river, drains etc. and also sequence of census houses.

15. A very important question as to whether the building number only or the census house number or the household number should be painted on the wall of each house was raised. The All India instructions in this respect were not very clear and as such the decision of the Registrar General, India was sought for and according to his decision it was decided to paint only the census house number on the wall of each house instead of painting the household number or the building number and accordingly instructions were issued to all concerned to paint census house number on the walls of the houses and to record the building number, the census house number and census household number separately in columns 2, 3, and 11 of the houselist form respectively.

Recruitment of Census Agency :

16. Due to the new and additional complexities of the procedure and the questionnaire and also the extensive use of symbols and abbreviations, an enumerator was required to be of better type than in the past. At the time of appointment of enumerator it was necessary to see that a suitable enumerator was available from within the block area and to ensure that the enumerators who are appointed in the tribal areas had the workable knowledge of the tribal dialects.

17. In the first stage, list of employees who might be engaged in census work was collected by the Sub-divisional/Addl. Sub-divisional officers from the respective Heads of Offices/Departments as far as possible and on this basis the appointment letters were issued by the Sub-divisional/Addl. Sub-divisional Officers direct to the employees concerned with copies to the respective Heads of offices/departments as well as to the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations. The Sub-divisional/Addl. Sub-divisional census officers were authorised under the Census Act to issue such appointment letters to the census personnel.

18. The Sub-divisional/Addl. Sub-divisional officers were placed in charge of each sub-division and each charge was placed under a charge officer and circle under a Supervisor and block under an enumerator. The Charge Officers were drawn mostly from Block Development Officers/Taha-

sildars/Headmasters of schools and other teachers and Supervisors and enumerators were mostly recruited from school teachers/Village Level Workers etc. The selection was mostly confined to the main considerations of the enumerators' capability and understanding of the men and the places where they were posted to work. Nine Paid enumerators had to be recruited for the inaccessible areas of Khawai Sub-division with the concurrence of the Registrar General, India on a consolidated pay of Rs. 100/- p.m.

19. At the houselisting stage there were 104 charge officers for 104 charges (including special charges), 178 supervisors for 227 circles and 993 enumerators for 886 blocks in all, but as a result of re-delimitation the number of blocks rose to 1649 and as such the total strength of enumeration staff after re-delimitation stood at 109 for charges, 181 for circles and 1676 for blocks including 10 per cent kept as reserve.

Training for enumeration :

20. Great importance was attached to the organisation of training of census staff for the enumeration work and it was realised that a good deal of accuracy in enumeration depends on the training. The centres of training were selected with the advice of the local officers in such a manner so that no locality attached to a training centre was more than 3-4 miles. One training class was held in each sub-divisional headquarters by the Superintendent of Census Operations in which all the Sub-divisional Census Officers/Charge Officers/Supervisors and as many Enumerators as possible were present. The training was imparted by the Superintendent of Census Operations with the help of a folding black board in which both the Individual Slip and the Household Schedule to be filled up during enumeration were depicted. The Sub-divisional/Addl. Sub-divisional Census Officers/Charge Officers in turn held one class in each charge which was followed by four classes by each Supervisor in each circle.

21. The quality of training was high and attendance was quite satisfactory and besides the regular census personnel, the persons who were kept as reserve were also trained simultaneously and there was no reluctance on the part of any of the workers to attend the training classes.

22. A sample Census was conducted throughout the territory on the 20th January, 1961. The actual count was spread over a period of 19 days starting from 10th February, 1961 to 28th February, 1961 with a revisional round from 1st March to 5th March, 1961. House to house visit by enumerators in the respective block began everywhere on the first day of this period. The night of 28th February was earmarked for enumerating the houseless population.

23. The whole territory was geared up by continuous propaganda for the previous few months through loud speakers, Cinema slides and news

items published in the local papers so that the people might receive the enumerators when he came for enumeration and to co-operate with him.

24. The training lecture delivered by the Superintendent of Census Operations in one of the training classes held in the office of the Sub-divisional Census Officer, Sadar was tape-recorded and the said tape-recorder was used even in the remotest part of the territory for educating the people and the census staff. The work of enumeration was carried on smoothly everywhere.

25. Along with the Census count, one special enquiry regarding technically qualified persons was undertaken at the instance of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the persons holding technical diplomas or degrees were included in this survey. Special cards were designed for the purpose and the enumerators were instructed to give one card with each person possessing technical qualifications and to collect the same duly filled up by the persons concerned in the revisional round. If anybody wanted to send the card by post directly to the Registrar General, India, he could do so without payment of postage.

26. In addition, a form called 'Village Note' was prepared by the enumerators in respect of each village on the lines of 1951 Census and this note consisted of two parts—Part A dealing with items of general interest concerning the existence of certain amenities in the village and Part B dealt with collection of some historical, cultural and economic details regarding the village.

The Questionnaire :

27. There were 13 main questions in the Individual Slip, a few of which were divided into sections, as a result of which the total number of questions and subsidiary questions came to 24. The questions regarding name, age, nationality and religion were the basic questions and were being included in the Individual Slip since the first Census of India in 1872. Out of 13 main questions appearing in the Individual Slip of 1961, 5 are demographic, 3 are social and cultural and the remaining five are economic. The following constitute the demographic question :—

Question No.1 (a) Name,

(b) Relation to Head of household,

No. 2. Age last birth day,

No. 3. Marital status,

No. 4. (a) Birth-place,

No. 4. (b) Born Rural/Urban

No. 4. (c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere and

No. 13. Sex.

28. There were three questions for collection of social and cultural data as mentioned below :—

Question No. 5(a) Nationality, (b) Religion, (c) Whether the enumerated person is a member of Scheduled caste or Scheduled tribe.

No. 6 Literacy and Education,

No. 7 (a) Mother tongue, (b) Any other language,

29. There were five questions for collection of economic data and four of them were in respect of persons who worked and the fifth regarding persons who were not working. In case of a worker, four questions were put in a series and answers recorded separately to find out whether he or she was working as in the following question :—

Question No. 8 As Cultivator,

No. 9 As Agricultural Labourer,

No. 10 As Household Industry,

No. 11 In activities other than mentioned in Questions 8, 9 or 10.

30. Instructions were issued to the effect that if a person was engaged in more than one work, this should be indicated against the appropriate column. The principal work was required to be indicated by drawing a 'ring' round the serial number of the question which relates to that. The secondary work was required to be indicated by a tick mark against the appropriate question number. In the case of persons engaged in work other than cultivation, full details as to the actual work he was doing and the nature of industry, profession, trade or service in which he was engaged had to be recorded. It was emphasized that information on the economic activity should be noted fully so as to enable classification of the activity under the Standard Industrial Classification Scheme. Instructions were also issued for recording if a working person was an employer, employee, single worker or family worker and in case of a person who was not doing any work, it was necessary to record whether he was engaged in household duties only or as a full-time student or a pensioner, rentier, beggar, convict, unemployed or infant and so on.

31. The questions and the concepts used in the census were of most vital importance and it was hoped that the records would correctly depict the economic condition of the population.

Quality of enumeration :

32. Enumeration on the whole was complete and thorough and no case of indifference or insincerity on the part of any person was reported. Difficult areas which were either inaccessible or presented problem due to fluctuating population were satisfactorily tackled with persistent efforts. The response from the people as well as the officials of the Government, in course of enumeration work, were satisfactory. The Chief Commissioner was always very sympathetic to issue circulars and orders for releasing officers required for census work. On the eve of census operations he was kind enough to appeal

to the people of Tripura for whole-hearted co-operation in the census work through the medium of All India Radio. The Superintendent, Census operations also had to broadcast a speech to the people through the medium of All India Radio, Calcutta, seeking their co-operation & explaining the various technique of the census operations. The coverage seem to be cent percent in all the areas.

Provisional total :

33. A very careful and well-planned system was built in time for the collection and transmission of the provisional population total. Instructions were issued to the effect that the Sub-divisional/Addl. Sub-divisional officers will prepare the sub-divisional abstract of provisional total on the basis of the abstracts to be received from the charge officers by the 7th March, 1961 so that they could communicate to the Superintendent of Census Operations the provisional total of population showing male and female population separately as well as the number of literates by sex of the Sub-division by telegram on 8th March, 1961. It was also instructed that the telegram communicating the provisional total should be followed by an express letter which should contain a confirmation copy of the telegram accompanied by a copy of the sub-divisional abstract of both population and literacy by sex separately. The provisional total of population of nine sub-divisions were in the hands of the Superintendent of Census Operations by the 8th except that of Kamalpur Sub-division, received in the next morning. For timely collection of provisional total, the administration was kind enough to authorise all Census Officers upto the rank of Charge Officers to send messages relating to census through the police wireless from the places where there was no telegraph facilities. The Superintendent of Census Operations sent the provisional totals by telegram to the Registrar General, India on the 9th March, 1961. The vast relay of messages of provisional total from hundreds of personnel dispersed throughout the territory worked like an automatic machine till the responsibility of communicating the provisional total of Tripura to the Registrar General, India was completed by the Superintendent of Census Operations on 9th March, 1961.

Post-enumeration check :

34. It was decided by the Registrar General, India that the degree of error, if any, which the enumerated figures might contain, should be ascertained by conducting a special check soon after the enumeration was over, but this post-enumeration check or the sample verification was not required to be conducted in this territory according to the decision taken in the second conference of the Superintendents of Census Operations.

Accuracy and comprehensiveness of Block Division :

35. As already mentioned, Census is an administrative operation of great dimension and for successful working of the operation phase by phase it is necessary to break up the entire territory into a number of census units. The census divisions in Tripura followed in general, the administrative divisions of the territory. For instance, each Tehsil in the rural area was treated as Charge under the respective Sub-division and each town was treated as charge in the urban areas. A Charge was divided into circles and circles into blocks with the help of a map and village list prepared earlier. As far as possible the entire village was kept under one enumeration block or a whole block in one census village, depending on the size of the village in rural area. Difficulty was, however, encountered in the case of large village which had to be divided into two or more blocks and every effort was made to make the division as accurate as possible with the help of a map. In urban area of Agartala town the enumeration block was in correspondence with the area of the block defined by the national sample survey as far as possible and in case of other towns, blocks were demarcated by well-defined boundary like roads, lanes etc.

Discovery of uncovered area :

36. After the completion of house-numbering and houselisting operations some complaints were received to the effect that certain houses were not numbered and on receipt of the said complaints enquiries were held and it was found that there were no basis of such complaints and as a matter of fact the information containing the houselist was collected from the neighbours in the absence of the complainants at the relevant time. After the house-numbering and houselisting were over the people were invited by beat of drum and issue of pamphlets with the request to report to the Charge Officers/Supervisors concerned of the respective area immediately, if there was any case of omission.

These had a good result and the response from the public was better than anticipated. A few cases of omission which were brought to the notice were attended to by the supervising staff very promptly.

Uninhabited area :

37. Before the work of delimitation of blocks, a village list was prepared and the said list had undergone some changes due to presence of some uninhabited villages after delimitation of blocks. After the houselisting operation, it came to notice that some villages had gone out of existence and some new villages had sprung up in between the houselisting operation and actual enumeration. The total number of villages in Tripura stood at 5286 of which 354 were found uninhabited.

Change of jurisdiction :

38. There was no change in the boundary of the territory since 1901. The administrative divisions had however undergone some changes during the census period from 1901 to 1951 and there was no change in administrative divisions during 1961 census. During 1951 the area of Kailasahar Sub-division was 852 sq. miles after which Kanchanpur tehsil with an area of 408 sq. miles was transferred under Dharma-nagar Sub-division and as a result of this the area of Kailasahar was 452 sq. miles and that of Dharma-nagar was 682 during 1961 Census. In 1901 there were only six divisions in the princely state of Tripura namely, Sadar, Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Belonia, whereas the number of divisions was 8, 12, 9 and 10 in 1911, 1921, 1931 to 1941 and 1951-61 respectively. The ten administrative divisions as existed during 1951 census were termed as 'Sub-divisions' in charge of Sub-divisional Officers with 45 tehsils in all.

The following statement shows the jurisdiction of Census Superintendent from 1901 to 1961.

STATEMENT I.1

Changes in the Jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations—1901—1961.

Census Year.	Princely State.	Number of Administrative Divisions/Sub-Divisions.	Area in Sq. miles.	No. of towns and villages.	Persons.	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1901	Tripura	6 Divisions.	4086	1,464	173,325	92,495	80,830
1911	Tripura	8 Divisions.	4086	2,317	229,613	121,820	107,793
1921	Tripura	12 Divisions.	4116	3,374	304,437	161,515	142,922
1931	Tripura	9 Divisions.	4116	3,383	382,450	202,932	179,518
1941	Tripura	9 Divisions.	4116	4,388	513,010	272,025	240,985
1951	Tripura	10 Sub-Divisions.	4116	3,324	639,029	335,589	303,440
1961	Tripura	10 Sub-Divisions.	4116	4,938	1,142,005	591,237	550,768

39. The external boundary of the territory remained unchanged and as such the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations also remained unchanged from 1901 to 1961. The total area of Tripura was shown as 4086 sq. miles upto 1911 and 4116 sq. miles from 1921 to 1961; the slight difference in area figures may however be attributable to computational mistakes. The number of administrative divisions was increased from 6 to 12 in 1901 to 1921 and again decreased to 9 in 1931 and the same position continued upto 1941 and it was again increased to 10 in 1951 with the nomenclature of Sub-divisions upto 1961.

40. The changes in the jurisdiction of the divisions/Sub-divisions of the territory as discussed

above had to be effected for administrative convenience, taking into account the growth of population, communication facilities etc. The Territory of Tripura was full of hills and jungles during 1901 Census, but gradually when the area developed due to large scale immigration from the adjoining districts of Bengal and Assam together with development of communication facilities, the aforesaid changes in the Sub-divisions had to be effected in the jurisdiction of the respective Divisions/Sub-divisions for administrative convenience.

41. The following statement shows the area figures from 1901 to 1961 by Sub-divisions :—

STATEMENT 1. 2
Area of Sub-Divisions, 1901—1961.

Union Territory/ Sub-Division.	(in sq. mile)						
	A	R	E	A			
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	S. G. of India.	According to Supdt. of Surveys.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9							
Tripura	4,036	4,116	4,116	4,116	4,116	4,086	4,086
Sadar.	.. }	602 }	602 }	499 }	365 }	594 }	594
Bishalgarh.	.. }	.. }	.. }	.. }	134 }	.. }	..
Khowai.	.. }	538 }	538 }	388 }	185 }	391 }	391
Kalyanpur.	.. }	.. }	.. }	.. }	203 }	.. }	..
Kailasahar.	..	452 }	852 }	1,092 }	1,270 }	1,267 }	1,267
Kamalpur.	..	232 }	240 }	.. }	320 }	.. }	..
Dharmanagar.	..	682 }	274 }	277 }	277 }	292 }	292
Sonamura.	..	205 }	205 }	205 }	209 }	192 }	945
Udaipur.	..	246 }	246 }	246 }	292 }	753 }	..
Amarpur.	..	527 }	527 }	527 }	561 }	561 }	..
Belonia.	..	394 }	394 }	394 }	349 }	402 }	597
Sabroom.	..	238 }	233 }	238 }	271 }	195 }	..

42. It appears from the above statement that there is difference of 80 sq. miles between the figure supplied by the Surveyor General of India and the State Survey Office. The area according to the Surveyor General of India is determined on the basis of the State as a whole, whereas the area according to the State Survey Department is calculated by totalling up the smaller units and the minor discrepancy occurred during computation in the smaller units are sure to mount up when all such figures are added. This is therefore the reason as to why the two sets of figure differ to some extent.

43. The area figure as furnished by the Surveyor General of India in respect of entire territory, cor-

rected upto date, is 4036 sq. miles (10453.24 sq. km.), but the area figure supplied by the Survey Office of Tripura is 4116 sq. miles (10660.44 sq. km.). The following are the figure in a tabular form supplied by the Surveyor General, India and also by the Survey Office of Tripura Administration :—

Year	Surveyor General	Survey Office of Tripura
1931	4122	4116
1941	N.A.	4116
1951	4032	4116
1961	4036	4116

Information in respect of changes in the area of Sub-division has been discussed in Appendix I to Table A. 1 Which is reproduced below :—

“Teliamura tehsil with an area of 323 sq. miles was carved out of Kalyanpur Tehsil in 1954. So in 1951 the area of Kalyanpur tehsil was 388 sq. miles including the newly created Teliamura tehsil. Similarly, Kanchanpur Tehsil with an area of 408 sq. miles was transferred from Kailasahar Sub-division to Dharmanagar Sub-division in 1956.”

Location Code :

44. The object of the location code was to identify every household and to save time which is required for writing the full description again and again in the census papers. The system of location code was first introduced in 1941 in Indian Census. The system of location code remained same during 1951 and 1961 Census with a slight departure during 1961 in regard to the allotment of code numbers to the Sub-divisions. In the Census of 1941 and 1951, the Sub-divisions were numbered serially, but during 1961 census the Sub-divisions were arranged from north-west to south-east of Tripura and a code number in Arabic numerical was allotted to each Sub-division by the Census Office. Thus Sadar Sub-division was given the code number 1 ending with code number 10 for Sabroom Sub-division. The urban areas within the Sub-division were allotted Roman numerals from north-west to south-east by the Census Office beginning from code number I for Agartala town to VI for Belonia town. The Sub-divisional/Addl. Sub-divisional Census Officers allotted code number of charges including the special charges and villages according to the instructions issued by the Superintendent of Census Operations.

45. The four elements of location code was adopted for all areas—rural or urban. As already mentioned, for the rural areas, the first number stood for the Sub-division, the second for the Tehsil/Charge, the third for the village and the fourth for the household number. The location code for the urban areas also had four elements, e.g. Sub-division/Town Charge/Ward or Circle/Household. The third element of the location code, that is, the Ward number of Agartala town was done as per demarcation made by the National Sample Survey.

46. The following instructions were issued to enumerators regarding Location code :—

“The Census divisions should correspond closely to the Administrative divisions from the Sub-Division down-wards, namely, the Sub-Division, the Tehsil (or town with a separate code number), and the village (or Ward of a town).

2. The location code will be simple for rural areas, the first number standing for the Sub-Division, the second number for Tehsil, the third number will stand for the village (including a sub-number for the block, if the village is large and is to be divided into blocks), & the fourth number will consist of the household number. These numbers should be represented by Arabic numerals.

3. For municipal and non-municipal towns in Tripura, a separate code numbers will be allotted in due course.

4. In view of the fact, therefore, that certain code numbers are required to be assigned to the Sub-Divisions for the facility of conducting Census enumeration in Tripura, the following Census code numbers are assigned to the Sub-Divisions mentioned below. These numbers should be written in Tripura in place of the District code numbers printed in the Census Forms.

Names of Sub-Divisions.	Location code allocated.
Sadar.	1
Khowai	2
Kamalpur	3
Kailasahar	4
Dharmanagar	5
Sonamura	6
Udaipur	7
Amarpur	8
Belonia	9
Sabroom	10

5. The second number will be for Tehsils. For the Tehsils within a Sub-Division, the serial should run continuously, beginning with the North-Western-most Tehsil and ending with the South-Eastern-most. The Sub-Divisional Officer/Additional Sub-Divisional Officer concerned will accordingly allocate location code to the Tehsils included in the list of Charges already prepared by him and a copy of the same may kindly be endorsed to me at an early date.

6. Supposing that there is a house bearing Census No. 120 in a village named ‘Takaibari’ numbered 11 (as per village list) within Amlighat Tehsil which has code number say, 4, under Sabroom Sub-Division whose number is 10, the location code for the household will be as follows :—

Location Code :—10/4/11/120. The four divisions of the location code should be shown by three oblique strokes in between them.

7. All Sub-Divisional Officers/Additional Sub-Divisional Officers are therefore requested to allot location code to all Census Divisions in their respective areas accordingly beginning from the Sub-Divisional code number allotted by this office down to the housenumber.”

47. The location code was rightly understood by the enumerators with the exception of some, the mistakes in which case were corrected by the Tabulation Office before starting actual sorting of slips.

48. A complete list of location code upto Tehsil is given in Appendix I.

Difficulties in determination of urban area :

49. Before the census operation started it became necessary to determine the urban areas. Upto 1951 no uniform definition of urban area was adopted for the country as a whole, but at the time of 1961 census the criteria for determining the area as urban was an area having a population of five thousand or over of which three-fourths should have non-agricultural livelihood. The Sub-Divisional headquarters which satisfied the above criteria were treated as urban areas for the purpose of 1961 census and altogether six Sub-Divisional headquarters namely, the headquarters of Sadar, Udaipur, Belonia, Khowai, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar Sub-divisions were treated as towns. Upto 1951, only Agartala town, which has a Municipality, was treated as town and the five Sub-divisional Headquarters were treated for the first time in 1961 as towns with the approval of the Registrar General, India and the Chief Commissioner, Tripura.

Computation of area and boundary of towns :

50. The area figure of Agartala town was supplied by the Agartala Municipality in consultation with the survey office of the Government of Tripura and there was no difficulty in computation of the area figure of Agartala town, but in respect of computation of area figure as well as the boundary of the five Sub-Divisional towns, difficulties had to be encountered for demarcating the actual boundary of the towns in the absence of any notification regarding the area comprised in each town. The area figures of these towns were however computed by the Sub-divisional Officers with the help of the local survey staff after demarcating the areas to be included in the respective town areas.

Training Sample Census :

51. After the houselisting operation, necessary steps for distribution of training pads, instruction booklets, census manuals various census forms, registers and abstracts were taken up and after completion of this, adequate steps were taken to train up the enumeration staff. As already mentioned, one training class in each Sub-Divisional headquarters was taken by the Superintendent of Census Operations. The responsibility of training of field staff including those kept as reserve was entrusted to the Sub-Divisional/Additional Sub-Divisional Officers/Charge Officers and four training classes were conducted in each circle by the

respective Supervisors. Special arrangements were made to impart training to absentees, if there were any, on subsequent dates at a convenient place.

52. In order to test the knowledge and training given to Enumerators/Supervisors a sample census was conducted on the 20th January, 1961 throughout the territory and during this sample census the household schedule books and the Individual slip pads meant for training sample census, all printed in red ink, were used. Each enumerator had to fill in 10 household schedules and 50 Individual slips.

53. Supervisors/Charge Officers/Sub-divisional Officers checked the slips and schedules filled in during training sample census and these filled up schedules were sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations for scrutiny and advice, if any. These schedules and slips were duly checked and scrutiny note pointing out the mistakes, if any, were circulated by the Superintendent of Census Operations to all concerned. The following circular was issued in this respect :—

“Discrepancies in Individual Slips :

1. A good number of slips of some of the pads have not been filled up at all.

2. In Kamalpur Sub-Division, an Individual slip has been filled up for a Kali Temple. Individual slips are to be filled up in respect of persons only and not in respect of institutions.

3. In the second line of the Abstract, the household numbers should only be shown and not the full location code of the village, which should only be shown in the first line.

4. In some cases, the code numbers used were found to be wrong. The enumerators should be very careful in recording the code numbers.

5. In some cases, the relationship of members to the head of the households has been recorded very briefly and not specifically as per instructions.

6. Only the district of the place of birth has been shown. The name of the state should also be given along with the name of the district.

7. In some cases the name of the place of birth has been shown against Q. 4(a).

8. The duration of residence in terms of number of completed years has been recorded against Q. 4 (c) though the persons concerned were born in their respective places of enumeration.

9. The nationality as recorded in some cases are very vague.

10. In many cases, the full name of castes regarding the ‘S. C.’ or ‘S. T.’ have not been recorded. Instead, the abbreviation ‘S. C.’ or ‘S. T.’ has been used.

11. The abbreviation for illiteracy is 'O', but in many cases this has been recorded as 'X'.

12. Abbreviations have been used in recording Mother Tongues. The Mother Tongues should be written in full, in all cases.

13. Against Q. No. 9, in some of the slips an abbreviation "८" has been used. This should be "८५"

14. In most of the cases, the nature of work done by a person as recorded in Q. No. 11 (a) is not clear at all. The nature of work of a person should be described as clearly as possible. Otherwise, the Enumerator will have to revisit the household for correcting vague entries made during the actual enumeration.

15. In one case, the answer to Q. No. 11(b) has been recorded as 'Radio Office'. This should be 'Police Wireless Office.'

16. The marking of principal and secondary occupations have not been done in most of the cases.

17. The occupation in which a person is not engaged at all has been shown as his principal occupation.

18. In the case of workers, the entry against Q. No. 12 should be 'X'.

19. In the case of nil entries cross mark should invariably be put instead of leaving the space for recording the answer, blank.

20. Besides the above discrepancies, in some pads the answers to some of the questions appear to have not been recorded at all.

Discrepancies in Household Schedules and Census Population Records.

1. Household Schedules of establishments have been filled up, though no persons reside therein. Such type of establishments should be treated as vacant households and no Household Schedule should be filled in such cases.

2. In many cases the lands under different rights have not been shown separately against Q. 1 & 2 of the sub-part A—Cultivation.

3. In some cases the right on land has not been recorded at all both in Q. 1 & 2, though the area of land has been recorded.

4. In some cases, the right on land against Q. 1 (b) under A—Cultivation has been recorded as 'in exchange of crop' etc. This is not correct. The local name of the actual right on land should be recorded. If it is in exchange of crop, the entry should be "Barga".

5. The area of land under cultivation has been recorded in local measures in many cases. This should be in acres and upto one place of decimal.

6. The total of item 1(i) and 1(ii) under A—Cultivation has not been shown in many cases against item 1 (iii).

7. The right on land against items 1 (i) under A—Cultivation has been recorded as "Held from Government." This is not correct. The actual right on the land held by the household from the Government is to be recorded here.

8. In some cases, instead of showing the total of items 1 (i) and 1 (ii) only against item 1 (iii) under A—Cultivation, it has been shown twice. Once against item 1 (iii) and then again against item 2, which is not correct.

9. Lands given to labourers of a Tea Garden for temporary cultivation should not be shown against item 2 under A—Cultivation. It should be entered against item No. 1 (ii) under the same sub-part and specifying the local name of the right which the labourers had on the land in the appropriate column.

10. The nature of work done as also the nature of household industry have been shown in the column for "Nature of Industry" under B—Household Industry. Only the nature of Household Industry is to be recorded there.

11. Part C of the Schedule has not been filled up in many cases though item No. 1 under Part A has been filled up.

12. In some of the Schedules, the Part C has been filled up though there is neither any family cultivation nor any household industry.

13. In some cases, the column for "Total" has not been filled up.

14. In the case of non-workers, a cross mark should be put in the last column for the Census Population Record i. e., the activity of a number of a household, if not working should be nil i. e., a cross mark should be put in.

15. In most of the pads in Bengali, the total number of persons in households have not been shown at the bottom of Population Records. The figures for males and females have only been shown."

Quality of Houselist and Block Maps :

54. Two copies of houselists had to be filled in during houselisting operation together with houselist abstracts and notional maps for each village/block. The quality of the work of houselisting operation was no doubt satisfactory in general except for some minor mistakes as noted below.

55. In Column 14 of houselist the word 'rent free' was written in some cases, but as there was no provision to return the same, the word 'R' (Rented) was substituted for such entries.

56. In the case of some registered factories the average number of persons employed daily during the week prior to the date of houselisting were not filled in, but these were subsequently filled in by obtaining the particulars from the respective sources. Except these there were no other mistakes or omission in the houselists prepared during census operations.

57. Maps of each village/block drawn on notional basis were prepared and compiled in manuscript form. These maps showed the sequence of house numbering indicating where it began and where it ended, location of important features of the village such as roads, tanks, educational institutions, places of worship, cultivated area, forests and hills etc. These maps have been kept in the map library of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

58. The quality of houselists and block maps was upto the standard throughout the Territory.

59. It is for the first time in 1961, a family or a household has been taken as one unit of enumeration in addition to an individual also being treated as a separate unit. In the past, census enquiry was confined only to the individual. It was considered during 1961 census that collection of information purely on the basis of individual tended to be slightly misleading unless such information was supplemented by some more information concerning the economic activities of the household as a separate unit. For example, the information regarding cultivation will be more accurate if an enquiry is made about the family as one economic unit rather than enquiring separately about each members of that family only. Under local conditions the cultivation is generally attended to by many members of a family and such members help in cultivation in various ways beginning from preliminary ploughing to harvesting and disposal of crop. Similarly with regard to household industries, it is seen that several members of the family from an old woman to the young boy give assistance to the principal workers and as a matter of fact the product of such household industry is really the outcome of the labour of all the members of the family who took part in it. Thus a correct picture of the family economy can be had more accurately by treating the family as one unit. Cultivation and household industry being the chief economic activities of households in the country, the household schedule was designed to collect data on these two aspects in particular.

60. Household cultivation relates to extent of land under cultivation either owned or held from Government or held from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share or both. The land was classified according to the local name of right of ownership or of cultivation. Household cultivation also included land not actually cultivated by a household, but given to a private person for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share.

61. Under household industry the nature of the industry and the number of months in the year during which it was conducted was given. Special emphasis was laid on participation of the head of the household or of one or more members of the household in conducting the industry.

62. At the back of the household schedule there is the 'Census Population Record'. It is a list of the persons as counted at the census in each household giving essential information for each individual enumerated namely, name, relationship to the head of the household, age, marital status and description of work, if working. These will serve as valuable documents as the sampling frame after the 1961 census in any enquiry to be conducted by any agency in respect of households. This population record serves as a substitute to some extent to the 'National Register of Citizens' prepared during 1951 Census.

63. The rights in land and the area figures were not filled in properly in the schedule in some cases. These were mostly due to the fact that the people sometimes were not in the know of the actual area of their cultivation specially in the case of 'Jhum' cultivation and partly to the fact that some people did not know the title of their land. The instructions for filling up the name of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe in the rectangle were not followed in all cases. Some Enumerators just mentioned SC/ST instead of mentioning the name of the caste/tribe, as the case may be. In a very few cases the entries and number of persons in the household did not tally with the particulars noted on the Census Population Record. These were however, corrected in the Tabulation Office during scrutiny with reference to individual slips and houselist forms.

64. In order to get a clear idea of different tenures of land prevalent in Tripura, a list of such tenures was prepared on the basis of information collected from the Revenue Department of the Government of Tripura, for circulation to all census staff. But for this list the enumerators who had no background of land records of Tripura had to feel handicapped in understanding the different land tenures and this circular actually helped them a lot in categorizing the particular land.

CONVERSION TABLE:

65. The local unit of measurement of land in Tripura is known as 'Kani'; so a list of local measurements with equivalent in acres was prepared and passed on to the enumerators and Supervisors during the first round of training class for their advance information and guidance. The enumerators were instructed to record the area under cultivation in the household schedule in acre with the help of the conversion table supplied to them.

Household Industry :

66. Household Industry was defined as 'Production, fabrication, processing, repairs or servicing of machine (not on the scale of registered factory), conducted by one or more members of the household, with or without hired labour at home in the urban area and anywhere in the village in the rural area

Certain activities like raising of livestock did not come under the purview of this definition which created some complications ; again the activities like washing of clothes, hair cutting, cart plying, Dhcnki for husking paddy etc. created some confusions in the mind of the enumerators at the first stage. The matter was, however, clarified in details by issue of circulars and instructions during training classes.

Individual Schedule (Slip)

67. The questionnaire in the individual slip adopted in 1961 Census has already been discussed fully. The Individual slip was no doubt very comprehensive and consecutiveness was also maintained in arranging the question. The Geometric design adopted was definitely of greater advantage during scrutiny, coding and sorting stages and specially that helped the sorters to acquire greater speed.

68. Some difficulties were encountered in filling up the individual slip so far as the economic questions were concerned and that was mainly due to some confusions arising due to concepts and definitions. The sub-question (a) and (b)-nature of work and nature of household industry under question 10 presented some difficulties in so far as the two questions carried identical meaning to the enumerators. The classification of workers, particularly single worker and family worker in question—11(c), specially where one or more members casually helped in the work also presented some difficulties at the initial stage. In filling up question 4(a)-birth place, some time the name of place was written without indicating the State in which this place belonged. This was, however, corrected during scrutiny stage with reference to the Year-Book, Railway Guide, All India Census Tables 1951, Postal and Telegraph Guide etc. The economic question in the Indian censuses had undergone many changes from census to census and the questionnaire adopted in 1961 census on this subject was more scientific and more suitable to the economic conditions of India as obtaining at present. The definition of principal and secondary means of livelihood created some confusions to the enumerators particularly in the case of persons who had more than one secondary occupation. In the earlier census the criteria for determining principal and secondary occupation was of income, but in 1961 Census it was to be determined in reference to the time devoted for such work. The work for which the person devoted larger part of his time was supposed to be his main occupation. It would be better if the principal and secondary means of livelihood are determined with reference to income derived from such work.

Translation of Houselists, Household schedules and Individual Slips into Bengali :

69. The only regional language used for enumeration purpose was Bengali. The houselist form, the household schedule and the individual slips were used in both Bengali and English. The English

forms were used mostly in the towns and in the Jangui hill area where the inhabitants were mostly Christians. The English forms were also used in some neighbouring areas of the sub-divisional headquarters and towns. One copy of each of the houselist form, household schedule and individual slip are given in both English and Bengali in Appendix-II. Necessary instructions for filling up these schedules were also issued to the enumerators both in English and Bengali.

70. Translation of schedules, abstracts and instructions into Bengali was an important matter requiring care and great deal of diligence. It was not considered desirable to entrust the work to any professional translator as in that case the language used by him during translation might not have been understandable to average enumerator. The Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal and Sikkim was entrusted with the work of translating the instructions into Bengali for the State of West Bengal and Sikkim and the instruction booklet used by him was adopted by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Tripura with suitable modifications to suit the need of Tripura and nothing wrong, misapplication or confusion was noticed due to the Bengali translation. Individual slip was translated into Bengali centrally by the Registrar General, India.

Advantage of central printing and distribution :—

71. The printing of all schedules including training sample census pads required for the 1961 census were done centrally at the three Govt. of India press at Aligarh, Calcutta and Nasik and as this territory used census forms only in English and Bengali, the entire requirements were met from the Calcutta Press. The centralised printing and distribution made it possible to give a uniform shape in print and prompt supply of the territory. This procedure of centralised printing was first introduced in 1941 census. The Registrar General, India placed orders for the papers for Tripura to the Paper Mills at Calcutta and this resulted in the reduction of transport charge and made it possible for the press to start printing work of the required census forms without any loss of time.

72. The local presses including the Government press were not equipped for undertaking printing of such forms and as a result the census office, Tripura had to depend mainly on the Government of India Press, Calcutta for various forms to be printed in connection with the Census Operations. The pamphlets and booklets in different colours received from the Registrar General, India's office for publicity were of very good quality and it was practically impossible to get such things printed locally.

Gradation of Area :—

73. No area in Tripura remained unenumerated, because every complaint received was enquired into and it was revealed that the complaint was baseless as

necessary enumeration was done in the area during the absence of the complainants from his house and their particulars had been recorded on the basis of the information given by some other members of the household. Gradation of area in respect of enumeration was not possible, because the overall quality throughout the territory was uniform in the strict sense of the term. The work was, however of superior quality in the following charges :

1. Agartala Town,
2. Sadar Tehsil,
3. Sonamura Tehsil,
4. Radhakishorepur Town,
5. Dumburnagar Tehsil,
6. Belonia Town,
7. Sabroom Tehsil,
8. Khowai Town,
9. Teliamura Tehsil,
10. Kamalpur Tehsil,
11. Kailasahar Tehsil,
12. Dharmanagar Town,
13. Kurti Tehsil,

Non-synchronise area :—

74. The enumeration was conducted from 10th February to 28th February, 1961 for a period of 19 days taking the sun-rise of 1st March, 1961 as the reference date through out the territory. This synchronises with the All India calendar. There was no agency area, snowbound and inaccessible area necessitating the census to be conducted in a period other than mentioned above.

Houseless person :—

75. The houseless persons were enumerated in the night of 28th February, 1961 throughout the territory by the respective enumerators. Some areas under Asharambari Tehsil of Khowai Sub-division were enumerated in the afternoon of the same day as man-eaters were reported to be roaming in that area during the census period. The counting of houseless population on the same night throughout the territory rendered the chance of counting one person more than once practically remote. There was little scope of omission since the enumerators entrusted with the work were familiar with the block in which they were deputed for enumeration and also due to the fact that a rough list of houseless persons, as existed in Tripura, was already prepared by the respective Enumerators.

Precautions taken against omission and double counting :—

76. During revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1961, the enumerators visited every house again to enquire about the omission and double counting and also about the new-comers. According to the instructions issued there was little scope for any omission or double counting and as a

matter of fact special precautions were always taken by the enumerators to ensure that nobody is counted twice. Extracts of the instructions issued to enumerators in this respect are reproduced below :

“...Repeated enquiries about new born babies and every young children should be made, as they are liable to be missed because they neither talk nor walk nor any meals are usually cooked for them. Before leaving one household for the next, it should be doubly ensured that all persons that are to be enumerated in the household have been enumerated.”

“During the period of final check, every household should be revisited. For any death that might have taken place between the last visit and the sunrise of 1st March, 1961, the relative slip should be cancelled by drawing a *bold line* diagonally across the slip and writing the word ‘DEATH’ along the diagonal line. Any unenumerated visitor found to stay in the household during the visit should be enumerated. After the re-visit, corresponding changes i. e., additions and subtractions if any, should be carried out in the Enumerator's Abstract as also in the Block Abstract and Census Population Record. New Slips will have to be filled in case of additions.”

Quality of sorting :—

77. After the completion of enumeration work extensive arrangements were made for sorting and tabulation of information collected through various census schedules. This work was carried on in the Tabulation Office, specially established for the purpose. According to the total number of population of the slips to be sorted, only one Tabulation Office was set-up at Agartala in the first quarter of 1961. The Tabulation Office was in-charge of one Assistant Superintendent who was assisted by the Tabulation Officer and other compiling and sorting staff. An elaborate system of check was introduced to see if the complete set of census records has been received from each of the several thousands enumerator's blocks and the records received in the Tabulation Office were arranged in several bundles for each census unit viz., the blocks, the circles, the charges, the sub-divisions and district, as it was considered very important to make sure at this stage that no record has been omitted in course of despatch and none has been lost in course of transit.

78. The first operation in the Tabulation Office was the scrutiny of individual slips to achieve certain obvious internal consistencies and correctness of the answers of different questions and for omissions, if any. In the 1961 census such incorrect answers or omissions were few, because of the fact that the census population record had to be prepared by the enumerators themselves which helped the enumerators to counter-check the census slips and to see that the population record for each household as well as the individual slips for that household completely tally.

79. Thereafter sorting, compilation and tabulation of the data were successively undertaken and detailed instructions issued by the Registrar General, India for the guidance of the officers and staff entrusted with the work were followed in toto for each of these operations. These instructions covered all stages of work from breaking of the pads, distribution of the slips and coding of the answers which were necessary for construction of final tables. In course of sorting operation the enumeration slips were sorted out in the pigeon holes specially designed and prepared locally with reference to the answers recorded in the slips. The results of sorting were first entered in the prescribed Sorters' ticket and later posted in the Compilers' Posting Statement from which different tables were prepared. The instruction book contained all the procedure of work and the proforma of various tickets and statements and also the forms of all the statistical tables. Each sorter was given the slips and schedules relating to block and they were divided into two groups—one to code industry and the other to code occupations. Green colour was used for coding industry and red colour for coding of occupation. The slips were first coded for occupations and then the pads were passed on to the coder to give code for industry. After coding was completed, pads were broken for sorting.

80. The first stage was sorting and preparation of tickets one to three for rural areas and one to four for urban areas. The Primary Census Abstract was prepared first with the help of these tickets.

81. The next stage was to keep all the slips in boxes prepared specially for this purpose and this was called 'box making' operation. The slips were kept by Tehsil and by sex and industrial categories in each box which were then numbered serially. After that, the sorting for other tickets and compilation of figures for the various tables were taken up. The norm which was fixed for each ticket could not generally be achieved mainly due to the fact that there was frequent desertion in the Tabulation Office, as a result of which, new hands had to be appointed. The method adopted in the Tabulation Office was that the sorter after sorting the slips handed over them to the Compiler Checkers for counting and checking and then to pass it on to the Supervisors for scrutiny, who used to check the bundle again and rectify the mistakes, if any. After that the bundles were handed over to the Compiler Checker for posting entries in the Compilers' Posting Statement. As the 1961 Census aimed at collection of extensive and comprehensive data in various aspects, the tabulation work involved extensive labour and supervision. Great emphasis was laid on accuracy of the work of Sorters and Compiler-Checkers, which was ensured by check at various levels until the officer-in-charge was satisfied with the result. Certain percentage of the work was also directly scrutinised by the Superintendent of Census Operations visiting the Tabulation Office at short intervals. He was also keeping watch through weekly and monthly

progress reports for consolidating monthly reports for information of the Registrar General, India.

82. After the coding of both industry and occupation, the pad was checked by the Compiler Checker and then by the Supervisor for ascertaining the accuracy in coding. Any confusion or problem relating to proper assignment of codes was brought to the notice of the Statistical Assistant/Tabulation Officer/Assistant Superintendent and lot of discussions used to be held in assigning a correct code. In some cases the matter was settled by the Superintendent of Census Operations himself. The 'National Classification of Occupations' and the 'Standard Industrial Classification' were used for coding slips. The alphabetical list of occupation with their codes circulated by the Registrar General, India was proved to be very useful in finding out the correct code.

83. In the quality of checks carried out with codes for industry and occupation regarding appropriateness, a few anomalies were found under some occupational families and the mistakes in coding, if any, were clearly explained in the Fly-leaf to Table B-V appeared in Part II(i) Report of Tripura. The extent of error in coding industrial categories (other than cultivation) was 0.14 per cent for Tripura as a whole and 0.27% for urban areas only.

Post-enumeration check :—

84. The object of the post-enumeration check was to obtain and estimate the extent of error in actual counting, the error being in the form of over enumeration or under enumeration. As already mentioned, this work was not required to be done in Tripura during 1961 census. In 1951 Census, however, post enumeration check was conducted in Tripura, which showed an under-enumeration of 0.189% for household population and this under enumeration was confined only to rural areas. This is a very important work to assess the quality of enumerator's work and should have been done in Tripura also, because in the absence of such check, it is very difficult to say how far counting was accurate.

Advantage & disadvantage of spreading over of enumeration period :

85. Upto 1931 Census, the census count was taken on a particular night, as a result of which a lot of inconvenience and possibilities of errors especially under-enumeration had to occur and the number of enumerators had also to be large and proper supervision was not possible, but this probably had one merit; the census if taken without error in a particular day would reflect the demographic picture at a particular point of time, but it was really impossible task to conduct such a gigantic operation in one night without possible error. Hence in order to ensure proper coverage and to make the operation manageable, the census operations were spread over a period of time in the subsequent decades; the period of enumeration

was 10 days in 1941, 20 days in 1951 and 19 days in 1961. In 1961, however, another five days were kept for revisional round and the aim of having the demographic picture on a particular point of time continued to be remained there. One distinct advantage of spreading the enumeration over a period of time was that considerable reduction in the number of enumerators and other census staff was possible and it was also

possible to exercise effective supervision by a net work of officials. Moreover, the operation causes less inconvenience to the people who are enumerated and it is very important for coding the occupation of the people for effecting greater accuracy of the data to be collected from them. The field staff also can get time to complete their assignments in a leisurely way, giving proper attention to the quality of work.

CHAPTER I

Section II

A Brief Description Of The Territory :**Introductory :**

1. Tripura, a state of great antiquity, lies to the south-west of Assam and is surrounded by East Pakistan almost on all sides except an outlet by the north-eastern side through Cachar District of Assam, for keeping a link with rest of India. The princely State, until 14th October, 1949, Tripura was integrated with the Indian Union as a Part C State, when it came under the direct administrative control of Government of India with its full heritage and culture and with the passing of the re-organisation of States Act, 1956, it became a Union Territory.

Boundary :

2. This territory is almost bottled up between Sylhet of East Pakistan and Cachar District of Assam to the north. It is bounded on the east by the Lushai Hill Tracts of Assam and Chittagong Hill Tracts of East Pakistan and on the south and west by East Pakistan.

Location and area :

3. Situated between 20°-56' N and 24°-32' N and 91°-10' E and 92°-21' E, Tripura has an area of 4116 sq. miles according to the Survey office of Tripura and 4036 sq. miles according to the Surveyor General of India. Its maximum length from north to south is 114 miles and maximum breadth from East to West is 70 miles. It has a border of about 520 miles with Pakistan on the north-west, west and south-east. Its opening with India which is the only surface link with the Indian union extends to about 18 miles.

Physical features :

4. Topographically, the entire territory can be classified into (a) Hill Range, (b) Plain lands (including valleys) and (c) River Basins.

(a) Hill Ranges :

5. A series of hill ranges running north and south divide the territory into broad parallel valleys and these ranges are far apart and the area between them consisting of undulating tillas covered with jungles is set with tortuous streams. There are six principal hill ranges in Tripura viz.; (1) the Jampui, (2) the Sakhan, (3) the Longtarai, (4) the

Atharomura, (5) the Sardeng and (6) the Baramura—Deotamura.

(1) **Jampui Range :** Jampui is situated in Dharma-nagar Sub-Division and is 74 Km. in length. Its peaks are Khantlang (2236'), Betling Sib (3080') (highest altitude in Tripura), Behliang Sib (2216'), Banghurun (2342'), Manpui (2064') and Bangsul (902').

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

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

(4) **Atharamura range :** This range starts from Amarapur Sub-Division and then enters into the southern part of Khowai Sub-Division and thereafter runs along the boundary of Khowai and Kamalpur Sub-Divisions. Its peaks are Atharamura (1173'), Niung-mamura (1578') and Atharamura (Pitramura) (1467'). An offshoot near Atharamura (Pitramura) peak runs towards south-east and meets the Longtharai range near Longtharai peak (1580'). This branch of the range forms the southern boundary of Kamalpur Sub-Division. Another offshoot of the Atharamura range runs west ward and meets the Baramura range. The southern part of the Atharamura range is known as Jarimura where there is one small hill range, which embraces the Jarimura and the Sardeng hill ranges. This is the common boundary of Khowai

and Amarapur Sub-Divisions. The length of Atharamura is about 106 Km.

(5) **Sardeng range :** The ridge of this range is situated on the eastern part of Amarapur Sub-Division and it is about 16 Km. in length. The peaks are Bhagaban Tilla (940'), Sardeng (1324'), Potacherra (471').

(6) **Baramura—Deotamura range :** The western hill ranges are Baramura-Deotamura; the length of the Baramura (upper portion) is about 47 Km. and that of Deotamura (lower portion) is about 85 Km. The Baramura runs along the boundary of Sadar and Khowai Sub-Divisions and Deotamura runs between Amarapur and Udaipur Sub-Divisions. The peaks of Baramura are Saisum (806'), Saisum Sib (884'), Baramura (568'), Champamura (501') and the peaks of Deotamura are Deotamura (720') Champamura (615'), Sahebamura (486'), Tolamura (752') etc. From the Baramura range (near Saisum Sib), a branch turns towards south-west direction, forming southern boundary of Sadar Sub-Division and then meets near the tri-junction of Sadar Sub-Division, Sonamura Sub-Division and East Pakistan. Its peaks are Jamu (329'), Neng (202') and Rukhia (278'). Another small range comes out from Deotamura near Champamura peak (615') and runs almost westward along the northern boundary of Belonia Sub-Division. Some images are also engraved on rocks on the side of Deotamura on the bank of the river Gumti and it is accordingly known as Deotamura. The valleys lying between hill ranges have slopes towards the north and the plain region to the west of Baramura-Deotamura ranges generally spread on slopes towards the west.

(b) Plains :

6. The plain surface of the territory is often broken by intermittent hills. The low-lying lands in the north-western and southern boundaries of the territory are comparatively fertile and densely populated. Certain part of the western boundary towards north and south from Agartala town are criss-crossed with hillocks and marshy valleys.

(c) River Basins :

7. The principal rivers are the Longai, the Juri, the Deo, the Manu, the Dhalai, the Khowai, the Howra, the Gumti, the Muhuri and the Fenny and all their tributaries rise in the ranges and considerable portions of their courses are torrential.

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

(2) **Juri :** The source of this river is also the Jampui range and it is 79 Km. in length. Its main

tributaries are Deochhara, Telphilchhara, Kakrich-hara, Lalchhara, Balichhara, Pratyekraichhara, Ichhaichhari and Hakai Nadi. This river meets Ragna of Dharmanagar and then flows towards north along the western boundary of Dharmanagar Sub-Division and thence towards Pakistan.

(3) **Deo :** The source of Deo river is also the Jampui range and it is 132 Km. in length. The main tributaries on the right bank are Darachhara, Barolichhara, Deptachhara, Laljurichhara, Bagaichhara and Marachhara and on the left bank are Kalapani, Kamarmarachhara, Patichhara, Kanchanchhara, Machhmarachhara, Dhanichhara and Sidangchhara. It runs northward and meets Manu river at a point south of Kumarghat forming an arc in the rear.

(4) **Manu :** The source of Manu river is the Sak-kang range and in the upper portion, it is known as Chhamanugang. Its main tributaries on the right bank are Maldharchhara, Chhailengtachhara, Matthirchhara, Kanchanchhara and Lakshmichhara and on the left bank are Natimanuchhara, Longtharichhara, Sonaraichhara, Chalitachhara, Jamirchhara, Dharmachhara, Kathalchhara, Raypachhara, Saidachhara, Fatikchhara and Dhanbilashchhara. The length of this river is 167 Km. and it runs through Kailasahar town and flows towards Pakistan.

(5) **Dhalai :** The source of Dhalai river is the Longtharai range and it is 117 Km. in length. Its main tributaries are Bahurichhara, Chandraichhara, Balaramchhara, Salemachhara, Jamthumchhara and Surmachhara on the right bank and Taphlangmachhara, Kulaichhara, Daluchhara, Nalichhara, Maharainichhara and Katalutmachhara on the left bank.

(6) **Khowai :** The source of this river is also the Longtharai range and its upper portion is known as Narichhara. It is 166 Km. in length and it takes its way almost towards north-western direction upto Teliamura and then towards north till it enters into Pakistan. Its tributaries on the right bank are Baluchhara, Jeulchhara, Chamalchhara, Alladiachhara, Baskarachhara, Maharinichhara, Tuirupachhara, Samruchhara and Lalchhara and on the left bank are Gulechhara, Nunachhara, Kakrachhara, Brahmachhara, Sarduchhara, Trishnachhara, Gangraichhara and Solaichhara.

(7) **Howra :** The Howra river rises from the Baramura range and its tributaries are Donaigang, Ghoramara and Debda on the right bank and Chhapanadi, Dhobatilachhara, Chhichumachhara and Bangeswargang on the left bank. The length of this river is 53 Km. and it flows towards west and enters into Pakistan by the side of Agartala town. On its bank is situated Puran Agartala where the famous temple of fourteen deities stands.

(8) **Gumti :** This river rises from the range which connects Longtharai and Atharamura ranges situated

on the northern boundary of Amarpur Sub-Division. Kalyansingh and Malyansing chharas meet together near Kanticharanpara in the eastern part of Amarpur Sub-Division. The stream takes its name as Raimachhara from the confluence of the aforesaid chharas till it meets Sarma Nadi near Dhuchaibari (hight 285'). Sarmanadi flows from north to south and after some distance it assumes the name of Gumti Nandi and runs through gorges upto the Dumbur falls in Amarpur Sub-Division. The length of the Gumti is about 133 Km. It then rushed down the hills after finding its way from the deep gorges. It is a big river and runs across Amarpur, Udaipur and Sonamura Sub-Divisions and then flows towards Pakistan by the side of Sonamura town. The tributaries of the Gumti river on the right bank are Lebachhara, Dalakchhara, Sarbongchhara, Sangang, Pitragang and Noachhara and on the left bank are Rambhadrachhara, Ekchhari, Chellagang, Kurmachhara, Maharanchhara and Ranigang.

(9) **Muhuri** : The source of the Muhuri river is Deotamura and it is 64 Km. in length and its tributaries on the right bank are Charakbaichhara, Bikorachhara, Laugang and Belonia nadi and on the left bank are Pilakchhara, Abangachhara, Tuigmari-chhara and Sonaichhari. It enters into Pakistan through Belonia town.

(10) **Fenny** : In the upper reaches of the Fenny river there are number of streams. The main ones are Asalong, Ranga Fenny and Taindung. Asalong is the main channel of the Fenny river. The important tributaries on the right bank are Bagachatalchhara, Subrum Chhara, Magrum Chhara, Ludhua Chhara, Betaga Chhara and Manugang and on the left bank of the tributaries are Tailafang Chhara, Chhetaram Chhara, Gumti Chhara, Ajodhya Chhara, Dholya Chhara and Pilak Chhara.

8. The following statement shows the names of principal rivers and tributaries with their catchment area :—

Sl. No.	Name of river	Catchment area in sq. miles.
1.	Juri	187
2.	Manu	883
3.	Dhalai	244
4.	Khowai	515
5.	Sonaigang	88
6.	Loharnala	68
7.	Howra River	189
8.	Sonai Nadi	92
9.	Burigang	75
10.	Gumti	966
11.	Muhuri	393
12.	Manugang	232
13.	Langrai	99

Flood :

9. The topography of Tripura is typical completely strewn with innumerable charras with friable sandy bank and beds. The catchments are very small and after a very short course from the corresponding water-shed's, these charras immediately debouch into the low lying plains. Almost all the villages and towns of Tripura are practically surrounded by one or other of these chharas which appear small with dwindled flows in the non-monsoon period, cause woe and sorrow in the hearts of the populace during floods. The most aggravating factor for this recurrence of this invariable floods, without substantial remedy lies in the topography. The banks are extremely low and sometimes these are so low that it can be overtopped during floods. The flood duration and traverse from the upper catchment are very short. So, no sooner the rain intercepts, the flows with bed-loads roll down through these chharas overtopping these low banks consequently submerging valuable rich graneries of the State.

10. The floods are due to inadequate water channels, non-availability of well defined banks to carry the voluminous discharge of the monsoon water and as such flood occurs in almost every year. The swollen rivers subside as soon as the rains stop and hence the floods when occurred, last for not more than two to three days at a time. Area inundated by flood during 1951 to 1961 are given below year-wise :

Year	Area	Places
1951	800 acres	Kailasahar Sub-Division.
1952	3496 acres	Sonamura, Kailasahar, Khowai, Kamalpur Sub-Divisions.
1953	10.20 sq. miles	Amarpur, Sabroom, Udaipur Sub-Divisions.
1954	28.27 sq. miles	Belonia, Sonamura and Udaipur Sub-Divisions.
1955	11.25 sq. miles	Kamalpur, Belonia and Sadar Sub-Divisions.
1956	82.00 sq. miles	Khowai, Amarpur, Kailasahar, Sonamura and Udaipur Sub-Divisions.
1957	—	—
1958	10.60 acres	Kailasahar Sub-Division.
1959	3.87 sq. miles	Sabroom and Kamalpur Sub-Divisions
1960	—	—
1961	65 sq. miles	Sonamura and Udaipur Sub-Divisions.

11. After incessant heavy rainfall in the origin and swelling of the river the water flows down the slopes of the hills and falls direct on the plains and submerges the low lying areas of the territory. Flood occurs twice or thrice in a year and continues for 2-3 days at a time and the depth of inundation is generally 4-6". Some measures have been adopted for prevention of flood by constructing, raising and widening

the embankments and bunds. Necessary spurs are constructed on both sides of the river to protect the embankments and bunds from erosion where the river is eroding its banks. Flood protection schemes have also been prepared by the local P. W. Department who also look after the day to day maintenance of the embankments.

12. During floods the marooned people are taken to safety zones where relief centres are opened. Dry ration in the form of—'Chira,' 'Gur' and milk powder are given to the camp inmates and seeds are also distributed to the deserving persons. Sometimes cash doles are also given to the flood victims and inoculation, vaccination and other preventive measures are taken to prevent epidemic in flood affected areas.

13. The names of places (Sub.-Divisionwise) where flood occurred during 1951 to 1961 is mentioned below :—

Udaipur : Kakraban, Kishorganj, Shillaghati, Amtali, Kushamara, Surendranagar, Bapinanagar, Basantanagar, Dhusikhola, Ichacherra, North and South Maharani, Hirapur, Lakshmipati, Photamati, Gamaria, Matarbari, North and South Chandrapur, Murapara, Sonaichari, Holakhut, Baishnabirchar, Salgarha Bari, Palatana, Noaghat, Lulunga, Jam-juri, H dra, Salgarah, Tapania, Dhupuskarini, Rajdharnagar, Tulamura, Garjania, Rani, Dhuptali, Tarpadhum, Kalacherra, Gangacherra, Magpuskarini, Puramura, Garzi, Pitra, Brajendranagar, Kh.lpara, Gakulpur, Fulkumari, Rayabari.

Sonamura : Battali, Melaghar, Khas Choumohani, Nalchar, Gramtali, Garurbau.dh, Urmal, Kalamkhat, Bejimara, Khedabari, Kulubari, North Nabadwip Chandranagar, Aralia, North Rangamati, Sreemantpur, Dhaliai, South Nabadwip Chandranagar.

Amarpur : Rangamati, Rongkong, Deberbari, Sarbaong, Amarpur, Bampur.

Sadar : Chelikhola, Jarjharia, Ramcherra, Ranganipania, Brajapur, Durganagar, Shibnagar, Bishalgargh, Gochamura, Bazalghati, Basalia, Ranjitnagar, Indranagar, Rampur, Abhoynagar, Nabinnagar, Gazaria, Krishna Kishorenagar and Agartala.

Khowai : Kalyanpur, Santinagar, Ratia, Sarbang, Ghilatali, Rajnagar, South Ramchandra Ghat and Ban Bazar.

Kailasahar : Damcherra Bazar, Sonaimuri, Tarapur, Krishnanagar, Rajnagar, Khilerbad, Khowrabil, Debipur, Latiapur, Barabad, Kalerkandi, Safrikandi, Dhaliarkandi, Kalipur, Gopinathpur, Durgapur, Bariatali and Dalugaon.

Belonia : Cheragbari, Betagah, Jiratali, Lowgong, Radhakishoregonj, Kalabari, Piparikhola.

Kamalpur : Kamalnagar, Rupushpur, Mohanpur, Malaya, Ganganagar, Muktabil, Fulchari, Harerkhola, Kalacheri, Methirmia, Pancharlu, Lalchari, Barasurma, Singarbil, Halahali.

14. The extent of damage caused during flood is as follows :

Year	Crop	Value
1951	500 acres	Rs. 20,000/-
1952	1659 acres	Rs. 45,350/-
1953	Property	Rs. 6,15,000/-
1954	Property	Rs. 2,48,700/-
1955	Crops—10936 mds. Jute—160 Houses—33 Nos. Property	Rs. 1,01,426/-
1956	Crops—5634.61 acres. House & Property	Rs. 8,23,730/- Rs. 35,745/-
1957	—	—
1958	—	—
1959	Crops—867 acres.	Rs. 1,49,576/-
1960	—	—
1961	—	—

15. Most of the rivers in Tripura remain navigable during the rainy season and these become almost dry during winter except the Gumti, Manu, Muhuri and Fenny. The types of country boats which generally ply in the rivers of Tripura are Dingi, Kunda, Akhaundi and big Dingi.

Climate :

16. The climate of Tripura is generally dry and humid with plenty of rains. The cold season normally starts from the early part of November when both the day and night temperature begins to fall and generally the month of January is the coldest month of the year. The mean lowest temperature during the month comes down to 11.1° C. During the last seven years (1954-1960) the lowest temperature ever recorded at Agartala was 8.9° C on 2nd January, 1956. From the middle of February the mercury level gradually starts rising and in the month of May the temperature sometimes reaches the maximum of 36.3° C. During the month of April to September the maximum temperature generally does not come below 27.8° C. The highest temperature ever recorded at Agartala during the last seven years (1954-60) was 42° C on the 6th and 7th April, 1957. Sometimes the weather becomes sultry due to the high percentage of moisture and in the month of October the temperature gradually comes down and the night becomes quite pleasant.

Rainfall :

17. Tripura is situated within the south west monsoon belt. There are 12 rain recording stations in different parts of the territory under the control of the Directorate of Agriculture. The rainy season in the territory starts from the month of

May and continues upto October and about 93% of the annual rainfall is received during these months (May to October). In the month of June the rainfall is maximum and the maximum average rainfall recorded in the territory during the last decade (1951 to 1960) was 767.1 mm. in the month of June, 1954. During this period the highest monthly rainfall of 1286.5 mm. was recorded in Sonamura in the month of June, 1954 and the heaviest rainfall in 24 hours ever recorded in Tripura during 1951-1960 was 309.9 mm. in Sonamura on 2nd June, 1956.

18. The following statement shows the average rainfall during the last ten years :

Sl. No.	Name of Stations.	The average annual rainfall during 1951-60 (in mms.)	The average rainfall of the territory during 1951-60 (in mms)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sadar (Agartala)	2167.9	
2.	Kailasahar	2471.9	
3.	Sonamura	2919.7	
4.	Belonia	2628.1	
5.	Khowai	1912.6	
6.	Dharmanagar	2681.5	
7.	Udaipur	1962.9	
8.	Sabroom	2378.5	2346.3
9.	Amarpur	2064.4	
10.	Kamalpur (4 year's average)	2079.0	
11.	Gunamani Sardar para (Teliamura) (3 year's average)	2041.3	
12.	Palongfabari (Amarpur) (3 year's average)	2848.0	

Soils :

19. The soils of Tripura are unpromising. They are light and virtually devoid of humus except where silt has accumulated in the river valleys. On the exposed uplands the combinations of tropical sun and torrential rain has leached minerals from the soil. Moreover these soils which are grossly deficient in nitrates, phosphorus and potash as well as organic matter and trace minerals are acidic and therefore, cannot be treated with the usual acid fertiliser.

20. The flat lands in the valleys are generally alluvial in nature consisting of sand, silt and clay. The soils of high lands are generally formed with loamy sand being devoid of humus.

21. The following morphological types of soils have been found to occur throughout the territory :

A. Soils of the upland or tilla lands :

These soils have been developed due to the weathering of sedimentary rocks e, g., sand stone and shales. Soils developed from sandstones are coarse textured varying from loamy sand to sandy loam, reddish brown to brown in colour, generally very deep and susceptible to sharp erosion. These soils are well drained to rapidly drained having high infiltration capacity. Soils are acidic, PH range varying from 4.1 to 4.6, poor in humus and lime content, available P_2O_5 varies from 0.92 to 21.16 lbs per acre.

Soils developed from shales are medium to fine in texture, dark brown to dark grey brown in colour, medium and shallow in depth, susceptible to erosion. Natural drainage condition is rapid, while permeability is poor. The soils are medium in humus content but low in lime ; acid soils, PH varying from 4.2 to 4.8; available P_2O_5 content varies from 3.68 to 44.16 lbs. per acre.

B. Soils of the low land :

(i) Valley lands :

These soils occur over the wide valleys and flood plains of the streams and chheras ; these are transported soils, mostly alluvial. Surface texture is medium to fine, light grey in colour, very deep, moderately, fairly and in some cases, impededly drained. These soils are cultivated and bounded and hence the hazard of erosion is less. Organic matter content is medium, acid to almost neutral in reaction, available P_2O_5 varying from 11.40 to 21.16 lbs. per acre.

(ii) Lunga lands :

These soils occur over the narrow valleys in between the tillas. These soils are of alluvial nature with a wide range of drainage conditions varying from rapid to impeded. Colour of the soil varies from light greyish to dark grey depending upon humus content and drainage conditions. Soils are generally acidic, coarse to medium textured and very deep. Nitrogen and available P_2O_5 content is fair.

(iii) Peat Soils :

These soils occurring over the areas of sub normal relief are characterized by the presence of horizon of raw humus in the sub soil. These soils are impededly drained, very dark in colour and acidic in nature. Nitrogen content is high but available P_2O_5 content is very low.

Geology and Mineral Resources :

22. The Geological formations in the area consist of the following rocks, which have been grouped in order of increasing antiquity downwards.

Recent deposits : Loose unconsolidated sands, clay laterite and ferruginous concretion (includes

some high level alluvium).

MIOCENE PLIOCENCE

Upper Dupi Tilas : Coarse grained, ferruginous soft, false bedded sandstones with occasional fossil wood blocks, mottled clays and some weathered shales.

Lower Dupi Tilas : Not present (mostly indistinguishable from the Tipam sandstone).

Tipam sandstone state : Bluish grey, coarse to medium grained massive sandstone with streaks of Lignite and fossilwood. The stage may be divided as follows :—

- Upper massive sandstones with lignite and fossil woods.
- Middle alterations of thin sandy shale & thin sandstone (mostly feature forming).
- Lower massive medium grained sandstone with sandy shale. Occasional bedded sandstones and alterations. The stage is generally feature forming.

MIOCENE TO UPPER OLIGOCENE (SURMA SERIES)

Boka Bil stage : Essentially a shaly group with some Tipam type (massive) sandstones in the upper part and some hard bedded sandstones in the lower part. Forms generally low topographic valleys with some sandstone ridges, occasional thin, impersistent conglomerates and occasional fossil beds.

Upper Bhuban stage : Essentially arenaceous with hard medium grained bedded sandstones and hard sandy shales and shaly sandstones. Frequently the group is more shaly but normally forms high ground and is feature forming. Hard calcareous bands frequent in the group. Hard calcareous conglomerates present occasionally.

Middle Bhuban : Essentially an argillaceous group with upper Bhuban type, bedded hard sandstone, calcareous in part.

23. The oldest of formations like Middle Bhubans and Upper Bhubans are exposed near the axis of the anticline in every case, but formations like the Boka Bils and Tipams constitute the two flanks of every anticline.

24. It has been observed that the anticlines are less disturbed in the western part of the country where as the Sakhang Tlang and Langtarai (this ridge running parallel in between Atharamura and Sakhang Tlang anticlines) anticlines in the eastern portion are more disturbed sharing faults on the eastern flanks. On Sakhang Tlang still older rocks, namely, the Numulitic limestones, are exposed and these are not found in any of the anticlines to its west.

Structure :

25. In general the ridges and the hill ranges of

the Eastern Tripura Exhibit anticlinal structures with synclinal valley in between the trend of the axes of folds are mostly N 10° E-S 10° W. The Deo and Manu rivers are the two principal drainages of the area.

Minerals :

26. The mineral resources of Tripura are very meagre. Clay found near Agartala has been used locally, but beyond this, there has not been any recorded mineral production. Mineral occurrences of lignite, coal, limestone and ochre have been reported, but the quality and reserves are too low to be of commercial value. There is a good possibility of finding out petroleum in Tripura. The same formations in which oil is found in Assam occupy much of the territory here.

Clay :

27. Clay deposits have been reported in the vicinity of Agartala. Certain white and buff coloured clays occur on the hill side, near Paschim Champamura about 5 kms. to the east of Agartala near the base of a low hillock. It is mottled creamy or grey in colour. The seam was 1-2 metres thick under an over burden of 3 metres. The material appears to be a weathering product of shales, being further altered by ferruginous percolation, probably from sands and laterite on hill top. The reserves of white clay may not be much. The material appears to be suitable for the manufacture of pottery. A larger clay deposit occurs near Jogendranagar. The material is of poor quality and the reserves were estimated at 33,529 tonnes of white clay and 2,032 tonnes of highly plastic grey clay. Clay deposits have been noticed south west of Ranir Bazar, on the west bank of Howra river. A Kaolin bed about 1 metre thick is found under an over burden which is 2.4 to 3 metres thick. The top of the clay bed is sandy. The reserves were estimated at 1,300 tonnes of white clay and 2,032 tonnes of grey plastic clay.

Building Material Laterite :

28. Exposures of workable laterite have been found near Bakbasa, Silbari, Pabishara and Sindhu Kumarpara.

Sandstones :

29. Grey tough calcareous sandstones can be suitably employed as a road metal. Good exposures of these sandstones are found *in situ*, in the Gagra chara.

30. The hard ferruginous, gritty sandstone of the middle Tipams near Goradtila, are quite strong when fresh and are being locally used as a road metal. The conglomerate beds from Bahuri Chara quarry and near Atharamura range are also suitable for use as road metal.

Lignite :

31. A lignite deposit was traced at a place in Kuurware Chara branch of Pratyekray Chara in continuation of the lignite deposits of the Ujam Thangnang.

32. A number of other exposures of lignite have been recorded in the Tipams on the western flank of Unkoti-Kobangshi anticline. A few occurrences of Lignite 15 cms. to 6 metres thick have been noticed near Hirachara Tea Estate in Datiuchara and in Daulachara near Natting chhara Tea Estate. The Lignite exposure north of Kumar Ghat, varies from 15 cms. to 0.6 metres in thickness with high dips, while in Andhrachara, it is about 0.4 metres to 1.2 metres thick with very low dips. In the latter area partially petrified and carbonised logs of wood are also found embedded in the Tipams. The Lignite is pyriteous in general.

33. Lignite coal is found in the Hrishyamukh sana stone in the Feni valley near Sonarampara. It is exposed in the bed of the Tinochori stream in the sandstone strata. The lignite occurs in pockets, which are scattered haphazardly in sandstone. The quantity of Lignite fragments decreases with depth down to 0.9 metres and then disappears altogether.

34. Similar pockets of Lignite also occur in the Gojalia shales near Belehomi on the Fenni river about 6.4 kms. from Bogachatal.

Shaley Coal :

35. Some indications of shaley coal have been reported in the Gumati Valley of the Sonamura and Udaipur Sub-divisions but the extent and quality are not known.

Limestone :

36. **Udaipur and Sabroom Limestone**—The Tripura hill limestone deposits occur either as nodular concretions or as lenticular tabular masses. The tabular masses usually run parallel to the bedding of the host rocks.

37. **Hrishyamukh Limestone**—The Limestone deposits that occur in the Belonia Sub-division in the Hrishyamukh area are also in the form of nodular concretions and lenticular tabular masses.

Ochre :

38. Nodules of ochre, dark reddish brown to Chocolate in colour have been found in a dark grey clay seam in the valley below Bindapatilla hill in the Belonia Sub-division.

Petroleum :

39. The geologic formations and strata strongly suggests that the petroleum belt which includes the oil deposits of Burma and Assam passes through the Tripura hill. The Tripura rocks are similar to the

Burmese strata, where petroleum has been found.

Configuration :

40. Tripura is mostly a hilly terrain. The physical features present exceptional difficulties for the development of communications. Six principal hill ranges run north to south and each range is higher than the one on its West.

Geology Rock & Soil :

41. The Southern part of Assam including this territory was under the sea in the earlier parts of the tertiary times and the land is formed of sedimentary deposits and intensive repeated earth movements.

42. The rocks are related to the Barail, Surma and Tipam series of Assam belonging to the tertiary age and are found one above the other in the same order. The Barail series consist of fairly hard, fine grained and yellow to pink coloured sand stones. The Surma series consist of massive sand stones which are medium to coarse grained and bluish in colour. The Tipam series consist of soft and coarse sands of yellow colour.

43. The soil is the result of disintegration of the rocks indicated. It is sandy loam to loamy sand, or clayey to pure clay or lateritic only locally. Its colour is grey to brown. Except the sandy loam, all other varieties of soil become very sticky after a short shower but dry up very quickly. These are again very hard in dry conditions.

44. The flat lands in the valleys of the hills are composed of alluvium consisting of sand, silt and clay in different proportion. Impervious clay is found in the boggy areas existing in paddy fields.

45. The soil in the forest areas is generally loamy sand. Due to annual fires, it is practically without humus.

Forests :

46. The forests generally cover elevated flat lands, hillocks and high hills and is practically absent in valleys due to cultivation. These areas were once covered with luxuriant forests. Due to extensive practice of jhum cultivation by the tribals since time immemorial, unregulated and unrestricted fellings, grazing and repeated annual fires, much of the valuable forests have been destroyed and replaced with low vegetal cover like bamboos and savannah over extensive areas.

47. There are four main types of forests namely, Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Garjan (*Depterocarpus turbinatus*), miscellaneous and bamboos, Savannah. Sal forests are mostly confined to a narrow belt in the west adjoining East Pakistan in Sonamura and Belonia Sub-Divisions and in patches in Udaipur, Belonia

and Sadar Sub-Divisions. Garjan Forests occur only in small patches mostly confined to Belonia, Sabroom, Udaipur and Sadar Sub-Divisions. Such patches also occur in Khowai, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar Sub-Divisions, but the total area of such forests is relatively small.

Brief Description of different Types of Forests :

48. (a) Sal forests : Two Sub-types are distinguishable in such forests namely, Dry high land and paddy field Sal.

(i) **Dry high land type** : Such type exists mainly in Garjee and Chandrapur Reserved Forests in Udaipur Sub-Division and also occur in Radhakishorepur, Kashari and Pathalia Reserved Forests. It exists either in pure stands or mixed with miscellaneous species of dry deciduous type. Its principal associates are Kanak (*Schima wallichii*), Hargaza (*Dillenia pentagyna*), Kum (*Careya arborea*), Awal (*Vitex penduncularis*), Bahera (*Terminalia belerica*) etc. Garjan trees are sometimes found either scattered or in groups inside such forests. Muli bamboos are also sometimes found as an understock.

(ii) **Paddy field Sal** : This type is mainly found in Sonamura and Udaipur Sub-Divisions and occupies flat to undulating lands higher than the paddy fields.

49. (b) **Garjan Forests** : It exists gregariously in small patches. As it is not fire resistant when young, it has generally migrated and colonised in areas adjacent to villages. It presents a close canopy when occurring in groups.

50 (c) **Miscellaneous Forests** : These are mostly of dry or moist deciduous types. The principal species found are Konak, Hargaza, Kum, Awal, Bahera, Simul, Kaimala (*Odina wodier*), Kajikara (*Garuga pinnata*), Sidha jarul (*Lagerstroemia paniculata*), Korai (*Albizia procera*), Gamar (*Gmelina arborea*), Sonal (*Cassia fistula*) etc. in any areas and Chandul (*Tetrameles nudiflora*), Rata (*Amoora wallichii*), Khema (*Chukrasia tabularies*), Ramdala (*Duabanga sonneratioides*), Champa (*Michelia champaca*), Sundi (*Michelia montana*), Agar (*Aquilaria agallocha*), Nageswar (*Mesua ferrea*) in moist areas. Chamal (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*) is found very widely distributed throughout the territory.

51. (d) **Bamboo Forests** : This is the result of jhuming by the tribals in the hills since time immemorial. Vast areas are occupied by bamboos throughout the hills of the territory only interrupted by scattered trees and savannah, the predominant species being sun grass (*Imperata cylindrica*). The principal species of bamboos is muli (*Melocanna bambusoides*). Other species of bamboos found are mixing (*Bambusa tulda*), Pawa (*Bambusa teres*), Rupai (*Dendrocalamus longispathus*), Dolu (*Teinostachyum dulloa*), Pocha (*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*), Makal etc.

(*Bamboosa pallida*).

52. The predominant weeds existing in forest areas are Assamlota (*Eupatorium* sp.), *Mikania scandense*, *Spathalobus*.

Important Timbers :

53. The important timbers in the territory are Sal, Korai, Gamar, Chamal, Jarul, Rata, Khemta, Champa, Sundi, Sonal and Nageswar. Species like Sal, Korai, Jarul, Chamal, Rata, etc. are used for house building and various other construction purposes. Chamal, Champa, Sundi, Gamar, Korai etc. are mostly used for furniture etc. Bamboos are extensively used for construction of dwelling houses, fencing etc.

Wild Life :

54. Tripura was once very rich in wild life which have now become rare due to deforestation and extension of agriculture and habitations.

55. By far the most important wild life are the wild elephants which are still found in plenty. Other varieties of wild life found are Tigers, Leopards, Sambhar, Barking deer, wild pigs, monkeys of several varieties, scaly ant eater, porcupines, civet cats, mongoose etc. Wild buffaloes and bisons (Gaur) also exist but these are on the verge of extinction.

Irrigation :

56. In Tripura there are no appreciable possibilities for major and medium irrigation and as such, only minor irrigation is being done. There were no appreciable activities regarding minor irrigation during the 1st and 2nd five year plans. An original outlay of Rs. 35 laks has been envisaged for creating an irrigation potential of about 11,300 acres during the 3rd five year plan. This was proposed to be utilised in the construction of different types of minor irrigation schemes for providing irrigation waters. Artificial irrigation is also largely practised in Tripura. This includes irrigation from tank or by leading the water from natural cherra etc. The total area irrigated upto 1960-61 comes to 11,614.49 hectares.

Fish :

57. The potentiality of fisheries development in the territory comprises of rivers, cherras, swamps, tanks and ponds. A number of varieties of fishes are available in Tripura. The particulars of the principal varieties of fishes are noted below :-

- i) Major Carp-Rohu, Katla, Mrigal, Kalbausa, Ghania.
- ii) Common Carp-Cyprinus Carpio.
- iii) Minor Carp-Puti, Sarputi, Bhagna.
- iv) Catfish-Air, Boal, Pabda, Tengera, Singhi, Magur, Vacha, Pungas, Silon, Rita.
- v) Clupieds-Chapila.

- vi) Feather back-Kanla, Chital.
- vii) Murrels-Taki, Sol, Gajar.
- viii) Perch-Koi, Khoilsa.
- ix) Eel-Bam.
- x) Belone-Kaikhya.
- xi) Prawn-Galda Chingri, Kuchi Chingri.
- xii) Crabs-Kakra.
- xiii) Others-Mola, Chela, Chanda, Baicha, Bajari, Kajali, Auinna.

58. The yield of different varieties of fishes in Tripura is very low as compared to the estimated requirement. So long the deficiency was met by importing fishes from East Pakistan, but this is not possible now-a-days in view of export restrictions imposed by East Pakistan as well as other difficulties. As a result, fish problem has become very acute in Tripura of late. The Government of Tripura has, however, taken up some measures for development of fisheries viz., (i) Production of partial requirement of fish seed locally, (ii) Reclamation of Government owned derelict water areas and bringing them under fish culture in a phased manner, (iii) Reclamation and renovation of private water areas and bringing them under regular fish culture by way of advancing in a phased manner.

Crops :

59. Agriculture holds the key position of the economy of this territory. During pre partition days, the territory with its small population was self sufficient in food. But during post-partition years the food requirements outpaced the local production due to heavy influx of refugees from East Pakistan. As a result, the territory has been turned into a deficit area. To reconstruct the economy, the immediate need was, therefore, to increase the agricultural production in general and food-production in particular.

60. Before implementation of the First Five Year Plan agriculture was in an under developed condition in this territory. Improved agricultural practices were unknown to the cultivators. The Tribal cultivators in particular engaged themselves in a most uneconomic method of cultivation known as Jhum cultivation (Shifting cultivation). This primitive type of agriculture was on a bare subsistence level.

61. Shifting cultivation was practised more or less throughout the hilly areas of this Territory. It was more concentrated in the interior of Amarpur, Khowai and Kailasahar Sub-Divisions. Now under orders of the Tripura Administration Jhuming is prohibited by the sides of main roads, rivers and along telegraph lines.

62. To stop the wasteful Jhuming, a programme has been taken up by the Government to settle the Jhumias in Government established tribal colonies. This colonisation operation was started right from the Second Plan and has also been continuing during

Third Plan. About 13,230 families have been settled in these colonies upto 1960-61. To stop soil erosion, Terracing, Contour bunding and other soil conservation measures are being taken in these colonies and in other suitable areas.

63. In order to improve the agricultural practices in the territory various programmes have been drawn up and implemented since the First Plan. Over the level of development attained during the First Plan, a more elaborate programme was drawn up for intensification of activities in agriculture, minor irrigation and fisheries during the Second Plan.

Communication & Transport :

64. The importance of roads and the facilities of transports in a Territory like Tripura with its peculiar geographical position with the rest of the Indian Union, can hardly be over emphasised. Prior to its integration with the Indian Union, its communication was the rail connection with the various Districts of Bengal and Assam with a limited number of roads on the western border from North to South. The waterways of Eastern Bengal also provided communication links with Calcutta. But with partition, all the communication facilities enjoyed by Tripura fell within East Pakistan, leaving the Territory completely cut off from rest of India. It had only one connection with the Indian Union and that too by Air from Calcutta and Assam.

65. Though construction and development of road communication have been the focal point of the developing economy of the Territory, difficulties are experienced owing to existence of so many turbulent rivers, intersecting the Territory up and down and as such, they are required to be bridged properly with a view to keeping the continuity of the roads and smooth flow of vehicular traffic. On the Assam—Agartala Road which is an all weather road, three major bridges over the rivers, Khowai (at Teliamura), Manu and Deo (at Peacharta) have been constructed. A bridge on the river Howrah, has been in existence and a new bridge is under construction with heavy loading capacity. Moreover road construction becomes costly and difficult owing to presence of so many hilly tracts through which main roads pass.

66. Notwithstanding these impediments, emphasis has been laid on connecting all the Sub-Divisions, situated on the northern sector of the Territory, with the Assam—Agartala Road. At present Mohanpur and Kalacharra are connected by Agartala-Simna road and Kalachara is connected with Khewai by a Village road via Padmabil.

67. Roads from Fatikroy to Kailasahar and Kailasahar to Dharmanagar also have been constructed. All the Sub-Divisional towns have been connected with fair-weather roads.

68. The rivers of Tripura provide communication facilities even upto the interior part of the Sub-Divisions. The rivers-Khowai, Juri, Manu, Dhali, Howrah, Gumti, Muhuri, Feni have eventual potentialities of carrying water-traffic, but the peculiar characteristics of these rivers are that they remain well navigable during the monsoon season, but in the summer most of them are not even fit for carrying boat of 1 Ton capacity.

69. Whatever may be natural obstruction in developing and maintaining the present roads, there is no denying the fact that discernible achievements have been made in increasing the motor transport since the partition. A good number of motor traffic have been put on regular service routes for carrying all sorts of merchandise and passenger traffic, thus making communication easy and comparatively cheap. The number of Buses, Taxis, Cycle, Rickshaws etc. has been on increase. In addition to

these, inter-State transport is also available for carrying all varieties of traffic.

70. Now Tripura has got regular air service with Calcutta and Assam with air-ports at Agartala, and air-strips at Khowai, Kamalpur and Kailasahar.

71. The distance of Agartala from Calcutta is only 197 miles by air while by surface route through Assam Rail Link it is 1,050 miles and as such travel to Calcutta is mostly done by air instead of rail-cum-road.

72. Postal Services, Telephone, Telegraph and Wireless services are being maintained by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India. Now all the Sub-Divisions except Amarpur have telephonic connection with Agartala which is the Sub-Divisional Head quarters of the Post & Telegraphs Department under the Assam Circle. There is a net-work of Postal Units throughout the Territory.

CHAPTER II

Growth & Distribution Of Population

Introductory :

The population of Tripura is rapidly increasing and the rapid growth of population is mainly due to large scale migration of refugees from East Pakistan. It is an one district territory with an area of 4,116 sq. miles according to the Surveyor General of India and a population of 11,42,005. It is bounded almost on all sides by East Pakistan except a small outlet through Cachar district of Assam. For purposes of administration it is divided into ten Sub-divisions and 45 Tehsils. It was a centrally administered area in 1961 headed by one Chief Com-

missioner. In 1951 it was a Part C State and except this there was no other change in the administrative set-up between 1951 and 1961.

PART—A

DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, SEX RATIO, RANKING IN POPULATION AND AREA :

2. The following statement shows the ranking of States and Union Territories in respect of population and area :—

STATEMENT II A-1

Rank of the State among States and Union Territories of India in terms of
population and area, 1961 and 1951

Rank in Population 1961	Name of State/Union Territories	Percent of India's Population in 1961	Percent of India's area	Rank in area	Rank in Population in 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	16.79	9.27	4	1
2.	Bihar	10.58	5.45	8	2
3.	Maharashtra	9.00	9.63	3	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	8.19	8.63	5	4
5.	West Bengal	7.95	2.78	14	6
6.	Madras	7.67	4.08	11	5
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7.37	13.76	1	7
8.	Mysore	5.37	6.01	6	8
9.	Gujarat	4.70	5.78	7	9
10.	Punjab	4.62	3.85	12	10
11.	Rajasthan	4.59	10.74	2	11
12.	Orissa	4.00	4.90	9	12
13.	Kerala	3.85	1.22	16	13
14.	Assam	2.70	3.85	13	14
15.	*Jammu & Kashmir	0.81	4.37	10	15
16.	Delhi	0.61	0.05	24	16
17.	Himachal Pradesh	0.31	0.87	17	17
18.	Tripura	0.26	0.34	20	18
19.	Manipur	0.18	0.70	18	20
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.14	0.12	23	19
21.	Nagaland	0.08	0.52	19	22
22.	Pondicherry	0.08	0.01	26	21
23.	*N. E. F. A.	0.08	2.56	15	N.A
24.	Sikkim	0.04	0.23	22	23
25.	*Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.26	21	25
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.02	25	24
27.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	0.01	0.01	27	26

* Surveyor General's Area has been taken into account for calculating the percentage of India's Area as the state survey figures are not available.

3. Tripura holds the 18th rank among the 27 States and Union Territories in respect of its population both in 1951 and 1961 and third rank among union territories in both the decades. Its population constitutes 0.26% of total population of India and its area constitutes 0.34% of total area of India in 1961 and occupies the 20th position in respect

of area among the States and Union Territories and 5th among Union Territories.

4. The statement below shows the population, annual rate of increase, sex ratio and density per square Kilometre of all States and Union territories of India :—

STATEMENT II. A-2

Statement showing territory's population, annual rate of increase,
sex ratio and density per square km. with India and other States

India/State/Union Territory/and Other Areas	1961 Census Population			Annual % Rate of increase	Sex Ratio	Density (Population per sq. Km. of area)
	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I N D I A	439,234,771	226,293,201	212,941,570	1.98	941	138
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	1.46	981	131
Assam	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643	3.00	876	97
Bihar	46,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161	1.82	994	268
Gujarat	20,633,350	10,633,902	9,999,448	2.41	940	112
Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976	1,896,633	1,664,343	0.91	878	26
Kerala	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	2.24	1,022	435
Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204	2.19	953	74
Madras	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	1.13	992	259
Maharashtra	39,553,718	20,428,882	19,124,836	2.14	936	129
Mysore	23,586,772	12,040,923	11,545,849	1.97	959	123
Orissa	17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260	1.82	1,001	113
Punjab	20,306,812	10,891,576	9,415,236	2.33	864	166
Rajasthan	20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520	2.36	908	59
Uttar Pradesh	73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200	1.55	909	250
West Bengal	34,926,279	18,599,144	16,327,135	2.88	878	394
A & N Islands	63,548	39,304	24,244	7.45	617	8
Delhi	2,658,612	1,489,378	1,169,234	4.30	785	1,792
Himachal Pradesh	1,351,144	702,697	648,447	1.99	923	49
L. M. & A Islands	24,108	11,935	12,173	1.38	1,020	831
Manipur	780,037	387,058	392,979	3.05	1,015	35
Tripura	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	5.98	932	107
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57,963	29,524	28,439	3.39	963	117
Goa, Daman & Diu	626,667	302,534	324,133	0.50	1,071	169
Pondicherry	369,079	183,347	185,732	1.50	1,013	787
N. E. F. A.	336,558	177,680	158,878	N.A.	894	4
Nagaland*	369,200	191,027	178,173	1.32	933	22
Sikkim	162,189	85,193	76,996	1.65	904	22

* The area of Tuensang district in Nagaland is different in 1951 and 1961 Censuses. Thus for the purpose of Annual % Rate of increase the populations of 1951 & 1961 of Tuensang have been excluded.

5. As already mentioned the total population of Tripura is 11,42,005 of which males are 5,91,237 and females 550,768. The annual percentage of increase of population in Tripura is 5.98 whereas the all India rate is 1.98. Tripura occupies second position in respect of annual increase of population among the States and Union Territories, the first position being held by Andaman and Nicobar Islands which has recorded an annual increase of 7.45%. This unprecedented increase of population is mainly attributable to large scale influx of displaced persons and infiltration of Muslims from East Pakistan during the last decade.

6. The sex ratio of Tripura is 932 females per one thousand males, whereas the all India ratio is

941 females per one thousand males. It has occupied the 16th position in this respect among the States and Union Territories and seventh position among the Union Territories. The males are in excess in all the States and Union Territories except Kerala, Orissa, L. M. A. Islands, Manipur, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry.

7. Tripura hold 17th rank in respect of density of population per square kilometre among the States and Union Territories and sixth rank among the Union Territories. The density of Tripura is 107 against the all India density of 138. The density of population in the adjoining States of West Bengal, Assam and the territory of Manipur is 394, 97 and 35 respectively. Among the major States, West

Bengal has recorded the highest density (394) and Rajasthan the lowest. The density of Tripura was 60 in 1951 against the 1961 density of 107. Although the density in Tripura is less than the all India density, Tripura can not bear the pressure of any further population growth because of the nature of the terrain and also for want of sufficient agricultural land and industrial upliftment.

Comparison with other countries of the world

8. The following statement shows population, annual rate of increase, sex-ratio and density per square kilometre of Tripura, India and other countries of the world.

STATEMENT II. A-3

Statement showing territory's population, annual rate of increase, sex ratio and density per square K.m. with other countries of the world

1961 Continent and Country	Latest Census	Population			Annual Rate of increase (1953-60) †	Sex Ratio	Density per sq. Kilometre of area in 1960 †
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	3.61	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	5.98	932	107
INDIA	3.61	439,234,771	226,293,201	212,941,570	1.98	941	138
Africa							
*Nigeria	7.52	30,418,025 (1)	14,870,260	15,547,719	1.9	1,046	38
Egypt	6.53	26,059,000					
Kenya	20.9.60	5,405,966	2,680,248	2,725,718	2.4		26
North America	2.8.48				2.3	1,017	12
Canada	1.6.61	18,238,247					
Cuba	28.1.53	5,829,029	2,985,155	2,843,874	2.6		2
Mexico	8.6.60	34,923,129	17,415,320	17,507,809	2.1	953	59
U.S.A.	1.4.60	179,323,175	88,331,494	90,991,681	3.1	1,005	18
South America					1.7	1,030	19
Argentina	30.9.60	20,008,945	10,034,544	9,974,401			
* Venezuela	26.2.61	7,523,999	3,729,490*	3,632,213*	1.2	994	7
Asia					4.3	974	8
Burma	1.2.53	2,940,704	1,499,488	1,441,216			
Cambodia	4.59	4,845,000	2,420,000	2,425,000	1.0	961	30
Ceylon	20.3.53	8,097,895	4,268,730	3,829,165		1,002	29
* China (Main land)	30.6.53	582,603,417 (2)	297,553,518	276,652,422	2.7	897	151
China (Taiwan)	16.9.56	9,367,661	4,772,136	4,595,525	2.3	930	
* Japan	1.10.60	93,418,501	45,871,194*	47,535,636*	3.6	963	68
* Pakistan	1.2.61	93,831,962	49,308,645 (3)	44,411,968 (3)	1.0	901	295
* Thailand	25.4.60	26,257,848	12,729,018*	12,790,947*	1.9	1,036	252
Europe					4.3	1,005	98
French	10.5.54	42,843,520	20,551,100	22,292,420			51
F. D. R.	25.9.56	50,963,500	23,898,800	27,064,700	0.9	1,085	
Greece	19.3.61	8,387,201			1.2	1,132	83
Hungary	1.1.60	9,976,530	4,815,838	5,160,692	0.9		215
* Poland	6.12.60	29,731,009	14,374,400*	15,356,600*	0.6	1,072	64
Rumania	21.2.56	17,489,450	8,503,420	8,986,030	1.8	1,068	107
* U. K.	23.4.61	52,675,556*	25,478,000*	27,198,000*	1.3	1,057	95
* Yugoslavia	31.3.61	18,538,150 (4)	9,029,000*	9,510,000*	0.5	1,068	77
Oceania					1.1	1,053	215
Australia	30.6.61	10,508,191	5,312,284	5,195,907			72
New Zealand	18.4.61	2,414,984	1,213,376	1,201,608	2.2	978	
					2.1	990	1
							9

* PROVISIONAL

- (1) Reason for discrepancy between this figure and the sum of frequencies shown for male and female is inclusion in latter of rounded figures for African population of former Northern Cameroons.
- (2) Population registered, plus estimate of 8,397,477 for persons living in outlying areas where local registration offices were not established. Sex-breakup of estimate is not available.
- (3) Excludes the foreigners, numbering 111,369 for both sexes.
- (4) Reason for discrepancy between this figure and sum of frequencies for male and female is rounding of figure for the latter.

† Figures shown in cols. 6 and 8 for Tripura and India are rounding of figure

9. The annual rate of increase of population from 1953 to 1960 is highest in Tripura (5.98%) and lowest in United Kingdom with 0.5 among the countries of the world mentioned here. Thailand and Venezuela each of which has a population growth of 4.3% rank next to Tripura. The all India figure is 1.98%.

10. The sex-ratio is 932 for Tripura as against 941 for All-India. Tripura in sex-ratio may be favourably compared with countries of South America, Asia (except Cambodia) and Oceania. In respect of density of population per square Kilometre, Tripura

occupies seventeenth position in India and fifth among the countries mentioned here. China (Taiwan) scores the highest density (295), while Australia comes last with 1 person per square Kilometre.

Size of Sub-division in Tripura and District in Other States/Union Territories :

11. The following statement shows the most populous & least populous district and average population of districts in each of the States and Union Territories of India.

STATEMENT II. A-4

Most populous, least populous districts and average population of districts in each of the States of India, 1961

State/Union Territory	Most Populous District		Least Populous District		Average population of districts
	Name	Population	Name	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	3,009,900	Adilabad	1,009,292	1,799,172
Assam	Kamrup	2,062,572	Mizo Hills	266,063	1,079,343
Bihar	Darbhanga	4,413,027	Dhanbad	1,158,610	2,732,683
Gujarat	Surat	2,451,624	Dang	71,567	1,213,726
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	654,368	Ladakh	88,651	395,664
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,617,189	Trichur	1,639,862	1,878,191
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	2,021,793	Datia	200,467	752,847
Madras	Salem	3,804,108	The Nilgiris	409,308	2,591,304
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	4,152,056	Wardha	634,277	1,521,297
Mysore	Bangalore	2,504,462	Coorg	322,829	1,241,409
Nagaland	Tuensang	134,275	Kohima	108,924	123,067
Orissa	Cuttack	3,060,320	Baudh-Khondmals	514,427	1,349,911
Punjab	Ferozepur	1,619,116	Lahaul & Spiti	20,453	1,068,780
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1,901,756	Jaisalmer	140,338	775,215
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2,712,960	Uttar Kashi	122,836	1,365,674
West Bengal	24-Parganas	6,280,915	Darjeeling	624,640	2,182,892
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	384,259	Kinnaur	40,980	225,191
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	Androth	4,183	Bitra	80	2,411
Goa, Daman & Diu	Goa	589,997	Diu	14,280	208,889
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	258,561	Yanan	7,032	92,270
Tripura	Sadar Sub-Division	366,076	Sabroom Sub-Division	43,397	114,201

Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, N. E. F. A., Delhi and Sikkim are one District Territory.

12. It has already been stated that Tripura is a one district territory consisting of ten sub-divisions. Therefore, in this section, sub-divisions of Tripura are being compared with districts in other parts of India. It will be seen that Sadar Sub-division with a population of 366,076 is the most populous and Sabroom sub-division with a population of 43,397 is

the least populous sub-division in Tripura. Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, N. E. F. A., Delhi and Sikkim are all one district territory and therefore do not come under discussion in this section. The population of Sadar Sub-division is more than that of Androth in L. M. A. Islands or Pondicherry. Similarly, the population of

Sabroom Sub-division is more than that of Lahaul and Spiti in Punjab, Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh, Bitra in L. M. A. Islands, Diu in Goa, Daman and Diu and Yanam in Pondicherry. The average population of sub-divisions in Tripura comes to 114,201 which shows more than the average population of district in case of L. M. A. Islands and Pondicherry. The proportion of population among the least populous and most populous Sub-divisions, taking the average population of Sub-divisions as unit, is 0.38 : 1 : 3.21.

13. It will appear from Statement 4 that the population of Tripura is much less than that of any of the most populous district of any State and even less than the least populous district of Bihar and Kerala.

Size of Districts :

14. The following statement shows largest, smallest and average size of district in each of the States and the Union Territories of India.

STATEMENT II. A-5

The largest, smallest districts and average size of districts in each of the State of India

State/Union Territory	Largest District		Smallest District		Average area of district in Sq. mile
	Name	Area (Sq. mile)	Name	Area (Sq. mile)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	9,209	Hyderabad	2,997	5,303
Assam	Mizo Hills	8,143	Nowgong	2,260	4,296
Bihar	Ranchi	7,035	Dhanbad	1,109	3,937
Gujarat	Kutch	16,567	Dang	689	4,180
Jammu & Kashmir	Ladakh	37,754	Kathua	1,024	5,963
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,570	Alleppey	708	1,667
Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	15,128	Datia	786	3,931
Madras	Salem	7,051	Madras	49	3,858
Maharashtra	Chanda	10,088	Greater Bombay	169	4,549
Mysore	Bijapur	6,567	Coorg	1,590	3,887
Nagaland	Kohima	2,374	Mokokchung	1,924	2,122
Orissa	Koraput	9,919	Balasore	2,507	4,629
Punjab	Kangra	6,293	Simla	222	2,490
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	14,995	Dungarpur	1,460	5,073
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	4,263	Rampur	917	2,109
West Bengal	24—Parganas	5,638	Calcutta	40	2,137
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	2,656.1	Bilaspur	449.1	1,783.7
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	† Minicoy	1.75	† Bitra	0.04	0.98
Manipur					
North East Frontier Agency					
Goa, Daman & Diu	Goa	1,393.9	Diu	14.9	476.9
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	113.4	Mahe	3.2	45.2
Tripura	Dharmanagar Sub-Division	682	Sonamura Sub-Division	205	411.6

Manipur, N. E. F. A., Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Sikkim are one District Territory.

† Refers inhabited islands.

15. The largest Sub-division in Tripura is Dharmanagar, the area of which is 682 sq. miles whereas the smallest is Sonamura Sub-division with an area of 205 Sq. miles. The average size of Sub-division comes to 411.6 sq. miles. The ratio therefore, of largest, average and smallest Sub-division comes to 1.66 : 1 : 0.50. There are two districts of which one is Minicoy in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and the other Pondicherry in Pondicherry, the areas of which are less than that of Dharmanagar Sub-division.

16. The total area of Tripura is 4,036 sq. miles according to the Surveyor General of India but it is 4,116 sq. miles according to Government of

Tripura and as such its area is more than that of the largest district of Kerala and Nagaland, but less than any of the other largest districts of other States. It is, however, larger as compared to the smallest districts of other States.

Distribution of Population :

17. The following statement shows the number of districts and their total population which are above or below the average population of district among States and Union Territories.

STATEMENT II. A-6

Number of districts and their total population which are above or below the average population of district for each State, 1961

State/Union Territory	Number of districts in the State which are above the average population of district for the State	Population comprised in districts mentioned in column 2	Number of districts in the state which are below the average population of district for the State	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in col 4	Number of districts which are with in 20% (+) of the average population of district for the State	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	10	22,225,178	10	13,758,269	11	20,075,312
Assam	7	10,557,603	4	1,315,169	2	2,500,431
Bihar	9	31,414,419	8	15,041,191	6	17,334,716
Gujarat	7	12,571,241	10	8,062,109	4	4,569,741
Jammu & Kashmir	4	2,416,370	5	1,144,606	1	326,061
Kerala	2	4,558,417	7	12,345,298	8	14,286,526
Madhya Pradesh	16	17,701,448	27	14,670,960	17	12,321,601
Madras	8	25,933,389	5	7,753,564	4	10,396,452
Maharashtra	10	20,484,032	16	19,069,686	13	19,064,184
Mysore	9	15,391,052	10	8,195,720	6	7,269,550
Nagaland	2	260,276	1	108,924	3	369,200
Orissa	6	11,221,169	7	6,327,677	4	5,626,923
Punjab	10	14,105,092	9	6,201,720	8	8,878,552
Rajasthan	13	13,724,250	13	6,431,352	9	6,964,404
Uttar Pradesh	24	46,101,676	30	27,644,725	24	32,670,154
West Bengal	6	21,154,333	10	13,771,946	3	6,559,905
Himachal Pradesh	2	743,228	4	607,916	2	408,130
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	6	19,704	4	4,404	3	7,852
Manipur						
North East Frontier Agency						
Goa, Daman & Diu	1	589,997	2	36,670	Nil	Nil
Pondicherry	1	258,561	3	110,518	1	84,001
Tripura	3	623,572	7	518,433	3	361,622

Manipur, N. E. F. A., Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, and Sikkim are one District Territory

18. It will be observed from the above statement that three sub-divisions out of ten, have a population of 6,23,572 which is more than the average population of Sub-division. The remaining population reside in the other seven Sub-divisions whose average size of population is below that of average population of sub-divisions. Thus, it reveals that 54.60 percent of total population are concentrated in three Sub-divisions only. Again, number of Sub-divisions which are within 20% of the average population of the territory is three comprising a population of

361,622 or 31.67% of total population. This pattern of distribution of population living in the Sub-divisions compares favourably with that of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

19. The statement given below shows the number of districts and their total areas which are above or below the average area of the district for all States and Union Territories :—

STATEMENT II. A-7
Number of districts and their total areas which are above or below the average area of district for each State together with their respective population, 1961

State/Union Territory	Number of districts in the State which are above the average area of district for the State		Total area comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 2	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State		Number of districts in the State which are below the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 5		Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State	Number of districts which are within 20% (+) of the average area of district for the State		Total area comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 8	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh		10	67,100	47.82	10	38,953	52.18	9	50,135	42.70				
Assam		4	24,592	21.66	7	22,665	78.34	4	16,278	56.25				
Bihar		9	46,877	51.21	8	20,059	48.79	5	19,444	36.84				
Gujarat		4	30,362	25.94	13	40,694	74.06	10	39,917	67.28				
Jammu & Kashmir*		1	37,754	2.49	8	15,911	97.51	2	3,807	21.99				
Kerala		5	11,024	58.26	4	3,979	41.74	2	3,807	21.99				
Madhya Pradesh		15	91,977	47.74	28	77,065	52.26	18	68,642	39.25				
Madras		8	41,584	74.54	5	8,570	25.46	4	15,509	33.31				
Maharashtra		12	70,965	47.84	14	47,315	52.16	12	52,910	39.83				
Mysore		10	49,526	59.08	9	24,320	40.92	9	34,088	51.36				
Nagaland		1	2,374	0.30	2	3,992	0.70	3	6,366	100				
Orissa		4	26,466	33.56	9	33,706	66.44	8	34,353	64.47				
Punjab		7	28,007	40.44	12	19,298	59.56	5	11,862	31.14				
Rajasthan		9	78,659	40.28	17	53,231	59.72	5	23,078	25.04				
Uttar Pradesh †		19	51,360	47.14	29	47,069	52.86	28	54,580	61.17				
West Bengal		6	21,033	51.79	10	13,161	48.21	5	10,667	22.27				
Himachal Pradesh		3	7,491.6	45.19	3	3,210.8	54.81	1	1,620	21.84				
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands		5	7.02	0.6393	5	2.80	0.3607	3	3.22	0.3232				
Manipur														
North East Frontier Agency														
Goa, Daman & Diu		1	1393.9	94.15	2	36.9	5.85	Nil	Nil	Nil				
Pondicherry		2	171.0	92.82	2	9.9	7.18	..	..	..				
Tripura		5	2,801	68.66	5	1,315	31.34	2	846	16.55				

* Surveyor General, figures as state survey figures are not available.

† Area figures of the state survey office of the districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarhm, Tehri-garhwal, Garhwal and Almora are not available separately as these districts have been carved out in the inter censal period. Uttar-Kashi and Tehri-garhwal are formed from the former district of Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal and Chamoli district from the former Garhwal district and Almora and Pithoragarhm from the former district of Almora. The state survey figures are available only for the former districts of Tehri-Garhwal and Almora, which are 4500 square miles 5619.2 sq. miles and 5330.7 sq. miles respectively, we have excluded the figures of these districts and have taken the figures of the remaining 48 districts for the preparation of this Inset table. Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Sikkim are one District Territory.

20. The average area of Sub-division in Tripura comes to 411.6 sq. miles. The statement above indicates that five Sub-Divisions, out of ten, have an area above that of average for the territory, covering 2801 Sq. miles or 68.05 per cent of total area of the territory, where 68.66 per cent of total population live in. There are only two Sub-divisions, the area of which is within 20% of the average area for the territory and they cover 846 Sq. miles (being 20.55% of total area) and contain 16.55 per cent of population. Among Union Territories Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands shows a pattern almost similar to that of Tripura.

Distribution of population by villages and towns in Tripura compared with other States and Union Territories :

21. The statement below shows the proportion of population of each State and Union territory living in villages and towns of various population sizes :—

STATEMENT II. A-8. A
Persons per 10,000 of population in villages and towns of selected population sizes

State/Union Territory	Total 10,000	(a) Villages with					(b) Towns of classes VI to III	(c) Towns of class II	(d) Cities and Town groups of class I
		Less than 200	200-999	1000-4999	Over 5000				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh	10,000	145	1,646	5,561	904	852	148	744	
Assam	10,000	878	5,150	3,140	63	549	49	171	
Bihar	10,000	473	3,592	4,353	740	371	108	363	
Gujarat	10,000	176	2,723	4,052	473	1,155	301	1,120	
Jammu & Kashmir	10,000	688	4,724	2,827	95	549	..	1,117	
Kerala	10,000	..	9	926	7,554	744	174	593	
Madhya Pradesh	10,000	858	5,431	2,231	51	754	117	558	
Madras	10,000	24	855	5,147	1,306	1,134	431	1,103	
Maharashtra	10,000	177	2,747	3,657	597	795	194	1,833	
Mysore	10,000	275	3,150	3,877	465	1,031	281	921	
Orissa	10,000	1,141	5,600	2,576	51	419	130	83	
Punjab	10,000	226	2,871	4,372	517	979	437	598	
Rajasthan	10,000	554	4,134	3,386	298	892	120	616	
Uttar Pradesh	10,000	457	4,151	3,795	311	435	151	700	
West Bengal	10,000	311	2,870	3,831	542	628	435	1,383	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10,000	2,646	4,811	328	..	2,215	..	..	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10,000	201	4,168	5,631	..	..	..	8,875	
Delhi	10,000	10	347	768	..	..	..	..	
Himachal Pradesh	10,000	4,468	4,602	457	..	473	..	..	
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	10,000	33	395	9,572	..	..	..	..	
Manipur	10,000	1,261	3,585	4,134	152	..	868	..	
Nagaland	10,000	905	5,524	3,052	..	519	..	..	
North East Frontier Agency*	10,000	4,367	3,964	1,493	153	..	..	..	
Goa, Daman and Diu	10,000	10	631	6,061	1,692	1,606	Nil	Nil	
Pondicherry	10,000	262	2,881	3,989	457	2,411	..	..	
Sikkim	10,000	1,022	8,110	446	..	422	..	..	
Tripura	10,000	2,461	4,297	2,340	..	421	481	Nil	

* The distribution of 781 persons of N. E. F. A. is not available in different sizes of villages. The distribution of population therefore, comes to only 9, 977 and not 10,000.

22. The statement given below shows the percentage of villages and towns by size classes in each State and Union Territory.

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STATEMENT II. A-8. B
Percentage of villages and towns among all villages and towns (including cities and town-groups respectively of selected population sizes)

State/Union Territory	Total 100	Villages				Total 100	Towns			
		Villages with less than 200	Villages with 200-999	Villages 10-4999	Over 5000		Towns classes VI to III	Towns class II	Cities and Town groups class I	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh	100	22	39	37	2	100	91	4	5	
Assam	100	41	50	9	N	100	95	2	3	
Bihar	100	31	52	16	1	100	87	6	7	
Gujarat	100	17	57	25	1	100	91	6	3	
Jammu & Kashmir	100	35	55	10	N	100	95	..	5	
Kerala	100	N	1	29	70	100	90	5	5	
Madhya Pradesh	100	37	56	7	N	100	94	2	4	
Madras	100	5	32	59	4	100	88	8	4	
Maharashtra	100	19	57	23	1	100	90	5	5	
Mysore	100	23	57	19	1	100	93	4	3	
Orissa	100	46	48	6	N	100	93	5	2	
Punjab	100	23	53	23	1	100	90	7	3	
Rajasthan	100	32	56	12	N	100	93	3	4	
Uttar Pradesh	100	29	56	15	N	100	86	7	7	
West Bengal	100	27	53	19	1	100	77	16	7	
A. & N. Islands	100	82	18	N	..	100	100	..	..	
Delhi	100	9	54	37	..	100	..	..	100	
Himachal Pradesh	100	83	17	..	..	100	..	..	..	
L.M. & A. Islands	100	10	10	80	..	100	..	..	..	
Manipur	100	57	33	10	N	100	..	100	..	
Tripura	100	74	23	3	..	100	83	17	..	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	11	60	29	..	..	..	..	..	
Goa, Daman and Diu	100	3	24	67	6	100	..	..	..	
Pondicherry	100	22	56	21	1	100	100	..	..	
N. E. F. A.	100	84	15	1	N	..	..	..	..	
Nagaland	100	37	54	9	..	100	..	..	..	
Sikkim	100	30	69	1	..	100	100	..	..	

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23. The statement above shows that 42.97% of the total population of Tripura live in villages of population size class of 200-999, 24.61% of population in villages having a population of less than 200 and 23.40% of population in villages of 1000-4999 population size class. The total urban population of Tripura comes to 9.02%, of which 4.21% are in towns of size classes IV and V. The rest reside in a Class II town. The percentage of population is almost at par in both the groups of towns. There is no village in Tripura having population more than 5000 and also there is no Class I city or town. The pattern of population living in villages can be compared with Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim where the maximum population are in size class 200-999.

Statement B shows that the largest number of villages (74 percent) are in size class of less than 200. The percentage is lowest (3 per cent) for villages

of size class 1000-4999. Among the towns, 83% are in classes IV and V and the rest is in Class II town. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh and N. E. F. A. favourably compare with Tripura since the percentages of villages in the size class of less than 200 are 82%, 83% and 84% respectively. The outstanding features revealed by these statements are that 42.97% of population of Tripura are concentrated in 23% of villages of size class 200-999 and 24.61 per cent of population are concentrated in 74% of villages of size class of less than 200. The pressure of population is, therefore, more on the small sized villages.

Rank of Sub-Divisions in respect of area and population in 1951 and 1961 :

24. The following statement shows the ranking of the Sub-Divisions in order of population and area.

STATEMENT II. A-9

Ranking of Sub-divisions within the Territory in terms of population and area 1961 and 1951

Rank in Population in 1961	Name of Sub-Division	Percentage of Territory's Population in 1961	Percentage of Territory's area in 1961	Rank in area in 1951	Rank in Population in 1951
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Sadar	32.05	14.63	2	1
2.	Khowai	11.38	13.07	3	5
3.	*Dharmanagar	11.17	16.57	1	2
4.	*Kailasahar	9.12	10.98	5	3
5.	Udaipur	7.89	5.98	7	4
6.	Belonia	7.43	9.57	6	7
7.	Sonamura	6.83	4.93	10	6
8.	Kamalpur	5.40	5.64	9	8
9.	Amarpur	4.93	12.80	4	10
10.	Sabroom	3.80	5.78	8	9

* Population and Area Figures of 1951 Census have been adjusted owing to transfer of Kanchanpur Tehsil from Kailasahar Sub-Division to Dharmanagar Sub-Division.

25. With regard to population the Sub-Divisions vary considerably from one another. The most populous Sub-Division in Tripura is Sadar with a population of 3,66,076 and the least populous Sub-Division is Sabroom with a population of 43,397 which is nearly one-eighth of the most populous Sub-Division. Sadar alone makes for about one-fourth of the total population of the territory.

26. Sadar and Kamalpur have retained their positions both in 1951 and 1961 as first and eighth respectively in terms of population. Khowai has moved up from fifth to second position. Belonia and Amarpur each has moved up one place, whereas Dharmanagar, Kailasahar, Udaipur, Sonamura and Sabroom each has moved down one place.

27. According to 1961 Census, Dharmanagar Sub-Division which ranks first by covering 16.57% of Territory's total area contains 11.17% only of territory's total population, but Sadar Sub-Division ranks second in area by covering 14.63% of area of territory and has a maximum population of 32.05% of total population. On the other hand, Sabroom which occupies the eighth position in respect of area covering 5.78% of total area has the minimum population of 3.80% of total population of the territory. Sonamura which ranks lowest in area covering 4.98% of total area has 6.83% of total population which is higher than those obtaining in Kamalpur, Amarpur and Sabroom.

VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISIONS DURING 1901-1961 :

28. In view of the internal changes effecting the number of Sub Divisions that have taken place between 1901 and 1961, the population figures can be studied in two ways, one for 1901-1961 and the other for 1921-1961. The number of Sub-Divisions varies from decade to decade.

29. The following statement shows the absolute increase of population and percentage in each decade by Sub-Divisions from 1901 to 1961.

STATEMENT II. A-10

Variation in population of the Territory and Sub-divisions during 1901-1961

Union Territory/Sub-Division	Percentage Change							
	1901—1961	1951—1961	1941—1951	1931—1941	1921—1931	1911—1921	1901—1911	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TRIPURA	+ 968,680 (558.88)	+ 78.71	+ 24.56	+ 34.14	+ 25.63	+ 32.58	+ 32.48	
Sadar	+ 300,461 (457.91)	+ 63.85	+ 48.83	+ 39.70	+ 16.99	+ 23.00	+ 13.80	
Khowai	+ 119,653 (1162.24)	+ 133.89	+ 2.72	+ 35.05	+ 40.16	+ 33.54	+ 107.85	
* Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar	+ 262,506 (851.10)	+ 71.01	+ 20.03	+ 34.16	+ 30.39	+ 61.25	+ 64.27	
† Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur	+ 185,179 (472.04)	+ 580.07	+ 9.69	+ 28.15	+ 24.18	+ 22.74	+ 48.30	
Belonia, Sabroom	+ 100,881 (368.95)	+ 100.70	+ 22.26	+ 31.47	+ 28.58	+ 25.14	- 9.66	

* Kamalpur Sub-Division was a part of Kailasabar Sub-Division in 1901, 1911, 1931 and 1941. Kailasabar figures for 1901 and 1911 includes population of Kamalpur Sub-Division.

† Udaipur and Amarpur Sub-Divisions were parts of Sonamura Sub-Division in 1901, and in 1911. Amarpur was a part of Udaipur. In 1901 Sabroom was not a separate Sub-Division, it was only a part of Belonia Sub-Division. Hence the figures shown against Belonia Sub-Division for the year 1901 include the figures of Sabroom also.

30. It is seen that there was an increase of population during every decade in all Sub-divisions, except Belonia and Sabroom, where there was a decrease of 9.66% during the decade 1901-11. The total percentage increase has gone up to the tune of 558.88 from 1901 to 1961 for the territory as a whole. Khowai Sub-division shows the highest increase of 119,653 persons during 1901-61 as well as in the decade 1951-61 when this sub-division scores the highest percentage increase of 133.98. It showed the next lower increase of 107.85 in 1901-1911. The lowest increase of 2.72 per cent exhibited by it during the decade 1941-51 might be attributable to the effect of underenumeration made during 1951 census.

Upto 1931 the percentage increases in Sadar, Khowai, Sonamura and Udaipur showed a decline. The increase in Belonia and Sabroom was lowest during 1901-61, being 100,881 persons. But in 1951-61, they jointly showed an increase of 100.70 per cent occupying the second position among the Sub-Divisions.

31. Since data for all the Sub-Divisions which exist in 1961, are not separately available for 1901 and 1911, an attempt is now made to examine the Sub-division wise percentage changes from 1921-61 in the following statement.

STATEMENT II. A-11

Percentage variation in population of Sub-divisions during 1921-61

Rank in Population in 1961	Name of Sub-Division	Percentage Change				
		1921-1961	1961-1951	1951-41	1941-31	1931-21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sadar	+ 274,229 (298.57)	+ 63.85	+ 48.83	+ 39.70	+ 16.99
2	Khowai	+ 101,374 (354.78)	+ 133.89	+ 2.72	+ 35.05	+ 40.16
8	Kamalpur	+ 48,166 (356.55)	+ 103.07	+ 35.72	+ 18.26	+ 40.07
4	Kailasahar	+ 166,791 (178.90)	+ 77.62	N.A.	+ 34.90	+ 34.12
3	Dharmanagar	+ 96,693 (313.38)	+ 54.52	N.A.	+ 41.18	+ 21.65
7	Sonamura	+ 55,072 (240.52)	+ 75.04	+ 36.53	+ 20.65	+ 18.10
5	Udaipur	+ 62,823 (230.53)	+ 54.03	+ 30.16	+ 30.64	+ 26.20
9	Amarpur	+ 35,108 (165.16)	+ 16.92	- 40.13	+ 32.47	+ 28.14
6	Belonia	+ 64,999 (327.81)	+ 110.97	+ 25.18	+ 27.11	+ 27.46
10	Sabroom	+ 32,313 (291.53)	+ 83.26	+ 17.62	+ 39.10	+ 30.58

N. A. means Not Available.

32. There was an increase in population during every decade starting from 1921 to 1961 in each Sub-division, the only exception in this respect being Amarpur Sub-division which rather showed a decrease of population by 40.13 per cent during the decade 1941-51. Sadar Sub-division records the highest increase of 274,229 persons, from 1921-61. Khowai Sub-division ranks second with an absolute increase of 101,374 persons during the last 40 years. The lowest increase is shown by Sabroom Sub-division (32313). The increase in Sadar Sub-Division was more than double during 1931-41 in comparison with its preceding decade and shows the highest increase of 63.85 per cent during the decade 1951-61. But in Khowai Sub-division the population appears to have increased at a decreasing rate upto 1941 followed by a sharp fall (2.72 per cent) during 1941-51 and a steep rise during 1951-61. Sabroom showed a steady increase upto 1941 and a fall from 39.10 to 17.62 in 1941-51 and then again arise to 83.26 percent during 1951-61.

33. The following two Sub-statements show the percentage increase of population in the Sub-divisions in a period of last sixty years, last forty years and last ten years separately :

Sub-Statement (a)

Sub-Divisions which have had a higher percentage increase than the average for the State 1901-61

Name of Sub-Division	Percentage increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Average for the			
Territory	+ 558.88	+ 275.12	+ 78.71
Sadar	..	+ 298.57	..
Khowai	+ 1162.24	+ 354.78	+ 133.89
Kamalpur Kailasahar Dharmanagar	+ 851.10	..	..
Sonamura Udaipur Amarpur	..	..	+ 80.07
Belonia Sabroom	..	+ 314.80	+ 100.70

Sub-Statement (b)

Sub-Divisions which have had a lower percentage increase than the average for the State 1901-61

Name of Sub-Division	Percentage increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Average for the			
Territory	+ 558.88	+ 275.12	+ 78.71
Sadar	+ 457.92	..	+ 63.85
Kamalpur Kailasahar Dharmanagar	..	+ 259.06	+ 71.01
Sonamura Udaipur Amarpur	+ 472.04	+ 214.27	..
Belonia Sabroom	+ 368.95	..	..

34. In a period of sixty years (1901-61), the territory has registered an increase of 558.88 per cent and Khowai Sub-division has shown an increase of 1162.24 per cent, whereas Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar together have shown an increase of 851.10 per cent which is well above the territory average. The remaining Sub-divisions have shown an increase below that of territory average. In the period of last forty years from 1921 to 1961, the increase at the territory level was 275.12 per cent and Khowai recorded the highest growth (354.78) preceding Belonia-Sabroom (314.80) and Sadar (298.57). The remaining Sub-divisions have shown increase below the territory average. During the last decade (1951-61) the increase rose up to 78.71 per cent for the territory as a whole. Khowai Sub-division shows the highest increase of 133.89 per cent followed by Belonia Sabroom (100.70) and Sonamura, Udaipur and Amarpur (80.07). The remaining Sub-divisions have shown an increase below that of territory average. During the last decade Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur and Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar have shown increase almost at the same rate as is found in the case of territory as a whole.

AVERAGE POPULATION AND AREA OF SUB-DIVISIONS :

35. The two statements given below show the average population and area of Sub-divisions arranged according as above and below the Sub-divisional average :-

Statement II. A-12 (A)

Sub-Divisions arranged according as their populations are above or below the average populations of a Sub-Division for the Territory.

Average population of a Sub-Division 114201.

Name of Sub-Division above average	Popu- lation	Name of Sub-Division below average	Popu- lation
1	2	3	4
Sadar Sub-Division	366,076	Kamarpur Sub-Division	61,675
Khowai Sub-Division	129,948	Kailasahar Sub-Division	104,126
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	127,548	Sonamura Sub-Division	77,969
..	..	Udaipur Sub-Division	90,074
..	..	Amarpur Sub-Division	56,365
..	..	Belonia Sub-Division	84,827
..	..	Sabroom Sub-Division	43,397

Statement II A—12(B)

Sub-Divisions arranged according as their areas are above or below the average area of Sub Divisions for the Territory.

Average area of Sub-Division 411.6 Sq. miles

Name of Sub-Division above average	Area in Sq. miles	Name of Sub-Division below average	Area in Sq. miles
1	2	3	4
Sadar	602.0	Kamarpur	232.0
Khowai	538.0	Sonamura	205.0
Kailasahar	452.0	Udaipur	246.0
Dharmanagar	682.0	Belonia	394.0
Amarpur	527.0	Sabroom	238.0

36. Statement A above indicates that the average population of a Sub-division comes to 114201. Sadar (366076), Khowai (129948) and Dharmanagar (127548) Sub-divisions have each population above the Territory average, whereas all the other Sub-divisions have their population well below that except Kailasahar Sub-division which has a population of 104,126.

37. Statement B indicates that the average area of a Sub-division comes to 411.6 Sq. miles. Five Sub-divisions, out of 10, show the area above the Territory average. These are Sadar (602.0), Khowai (538.0), Kailasahar (452.0), Dharmanagar (682.0) and Amarpur (527.0). All these Sub-divisions have shown population also above the average of Sub-division except Amarpur and Kailasahar.

DISTRIBUTION OF TEHSILS BY POPULATION :-

38. The following statement shows the area, population and density per square mile of each Tehsil during 1951 and 1961 :-

STATEMENT II. A—13

Statement showing the area, population and density per square mile of each tehsil during 1951—1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division/ Tehsil	Area in Sq. miles		Population		Density/Sq. miles	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	4116.0	4116.0	639,029	1,142,005	155	277
Sadar Sub-Division	602.0	602.0	233,416	366,076	388	608
Simna	40.0	40.0	9,421	15,170	236	379
Mohanpur	55.0	55.0	13,726	24,001	250	436
Bamutia	20.0	20.0	7,662	9,722	383	486
Sadar	122.0	122.0	98,123	143,452	804	1,176
Old Agartala	155.0	155.0	35,528	71,837	229	463
Ishanchandranagar	30.0	30.0	6,161	15,613	205	520
Kamalasagar	35.0	35.0	8,518	18,101	243	517
Bihalgach	30.0	30.0	19,105	24,459	637	815

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Charilam	75.0	75.0	21,341	30,925	285	412
Takarjala	40.0	40.0	3,831	12,796	96	320
Khowai Sub-Division	538.0	538.0	55,560	129,948	103	242
Khowai	114.0	114.0	23,566	43,343	207	380
Asharambari	36.0	36.0	4,592	9,169	128	255
Kalyanpur	65.0	65.0	27,402	30,841	71	474
Teliamura	323.0	323.0	46,595	61,675	131	266
Kamarpur Sub-Division	232.0	232.0	30,372	39,386	185	358
Kamarpur	110.0	110.0	20,338	22,289	82	183
Kulaihour	122.0	122.0	10,034	104,126	88	230
Kailasahar Sub-Division	860.0	452.0	75,266	45,490	279	406
Kailasahar	112.0	112.0	31,254	58,636	81	172
Fatikroy	340.0	340.0	16,642	41	—	—
*Kanchanpur	408.0	..	65,903	127,548	241	187
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	274.0	682.0	17.0	9,641	461	567
Brajendranagar	17.0	17.0	10,448	13,276	550	699
Kurti	19.0	19.0	43,316	64,241	323	479
Dharmanagar	134.0	134.0	4,302	5,614	41	54
Longai	104.0	104.0	..	34,776	..	85
*Kanchanpur	..	408.0	..	77,969	217	380
Sonamura Sub-Division	205.0	205.0	44,544	9,829	153	351
Boxa-agar	28.0	28.0	4,286	4,038	137	252
Matinagar	16.0	16.0	31,677	49,399	377	588
Sonamura	84.0	84.0	3,210	7,702	89	214
Dhanpur	36.0	36.0	3,173	7,001	77	171
Kathalia	41.0	41.0	58,477	90,074	238	366
Udaipur Sub-Division	246.0	246.0	24,209	38,258	258	407
Salgara	94.0	94.0	34,268	51,816	225	341
Radhakishorepur	152.0	152.0	56,365	107	—	—
† Amarpur Sub-Division	527.0	527.0	11,972	41	101	141
Ampi	..	308.2	21,602	28,320	78	215
Birganj	..	201.0	..	16,073	..	..
Dumburnagar	..	207.0	..	..	..	..
Belonia Sub-Division	394.0	394.0	40,209	84,827	102	210
Rajnagar	36.0	36.0	2,446	7,549	68	169
Radhanagar	15.0	15.0	555	2,540	37	72
Siddhinagar	16.0	16.0	796	1,153	50	96
Puran Raj Bari	13.0	13.0	1,223	1,252	94	268
Belonia	132.0	132.0	15,939	35,385	121	186
Hrishyamukh	50.0	50.0	5,977	9,277	120	210
Muhuripur	132.0	132.0	13,273	27,671	101	182
Sabroom Sub-Division	238.0	238.0	23,680	43,397	99	203
Manu	70.0	70.0	6,967	14,219	100	117
Gorakappa	50.0	50.0	3,336	5,860	67	67
Samarendranagar	16.0	16.0	462	1,076	29	144
Amlighat	39.0	39.0	2,382	4,740	61	278
Sabroom	63.0	63.0	10,533	17,502	167	..

* In 1951 Kanchanpur Tehsil was under Kailasahar Sub-division and in 1961 it has been transferred to Dharmanagar Sub-Division.

39. As compared to 1951, the density of population per square mile has increased to a great extent in all the Tehsils of Tripura during 1961 Census. The highest density is revealed in Sadar Tehsil, in which the capital town of Tripura is situated and the lowest density is in Longai Tehsil of Dharmanagar Sub-Division. There is heavy increase of density in 1961 in the Tehsils of Ishanchandranagar, Kamalasagar and Takarjala of Sadar Sub-division, Kulaihour in Kamalpur Sub-Division, Dhanpur and Kathalia in Sonamura Sub-Division, Rajnagar and Radhanagar in Belonia Sub-Division, Manu, Samarendraganj and Amlighat in Sabroom Sub-Division and the increase is above 50% in the Tehsils of Old Agartala, Ishanchandranagar, Kamalasagar and Takarjala in Sadar Sub-division, Kulaihour in Ka-

malpur Sub-division, Fatikroy Tehsil of Kailasahar Sub-division, Boxanagar, Dhanpur and Kathalia in Sonamura Sub-division, Rajnagar, Muhuripur, Belonia and Radhanagar of Belonia Sub-division and Manu, Samarendraganj and Amlighat of Sabroom Sub-division. The highest increase of density in 1961 has been recorded in Takarjala tehsil of Sadar Sub-division where the density of population is 320 per square mile against 96 per sq. mile in 1951 i. e., the increase is about four times of the 1951 density.

40. The following statement shows the number of tehsils and their total population grouped into above or below the average population of tehsils of each Sub-division :

STATEMENT II. A-14

Number of Tehsils and their total populations which are above or below the average population of Tehsils for their respective Sub-divisions, 1961

Sub-Divisions (In location Code order)	Total No. of Tehsils	No. of Tehsils in the Sub- Division which are above the average population of Tehsils for the Sub-Division	Total Population Comprised in Tehsils men- tioned in Column 3	No. of Tehsils in the Sub-Division which are below the average population of Tehsil	Total Population Comprised in Tehsils men- tioned in Column 5	No. of Tehsils which are within 20% (+) of the average popula- tion of Tehsil or the Sub-Division	Total Population Comprised in Tehsils men- tioned in Column 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sadar Sub-Division	10	2	215,289	8	150,787	1	30,925
Khowai Sub-Division	4	2	89,938	2	40,010	1	30,841
Kamalpur Sub-Division	2	1	39,386	1	22,289	..	..
Kailasahar Sub-Division	2	1	58,636	1	45,490	2	104,126
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	5	2	99,017	3	28,531	..	..
Sonamura Sub-Division	5	1	49,399	4	28,570	..	..
Udaipur Sub-Division	2	1	51,816	1	38,258	2	90,074
Anarpur Sub-Division	3	1	28,320	2	28,045	1	16,073
Belonia Sub-Division	7	2	63,056	5	21,771	1	9,277
Sabroom Sub-Division	5	2	31,721	3	11,676	..	..

41. Out of the total number of tehsils in each of the three Sub-divisions viz., Sadar, Sonamura and Belonia, a small proportion of tehsils has population more than the average for the respective Sub-division. In Sadar 2 out of 10, in Sonamura 1 out of 5 and in Belonia 2 out of 7 Tehsils have population above the average and that covers 58.81 per cent, 63.36 per cent and 74.33 per cent respectively of total population of each Sub-division. This means that population is concentrated in relatively smaller number of tehsils. One tehsil in each of Sadar, Khowai, Amarapur and Belonia has population within 20% above or below the average population of the respective Sub-division, whereas two tehsils of each of Kailasahar and Udaipur Sub-divisions have their population concentrated within that group.

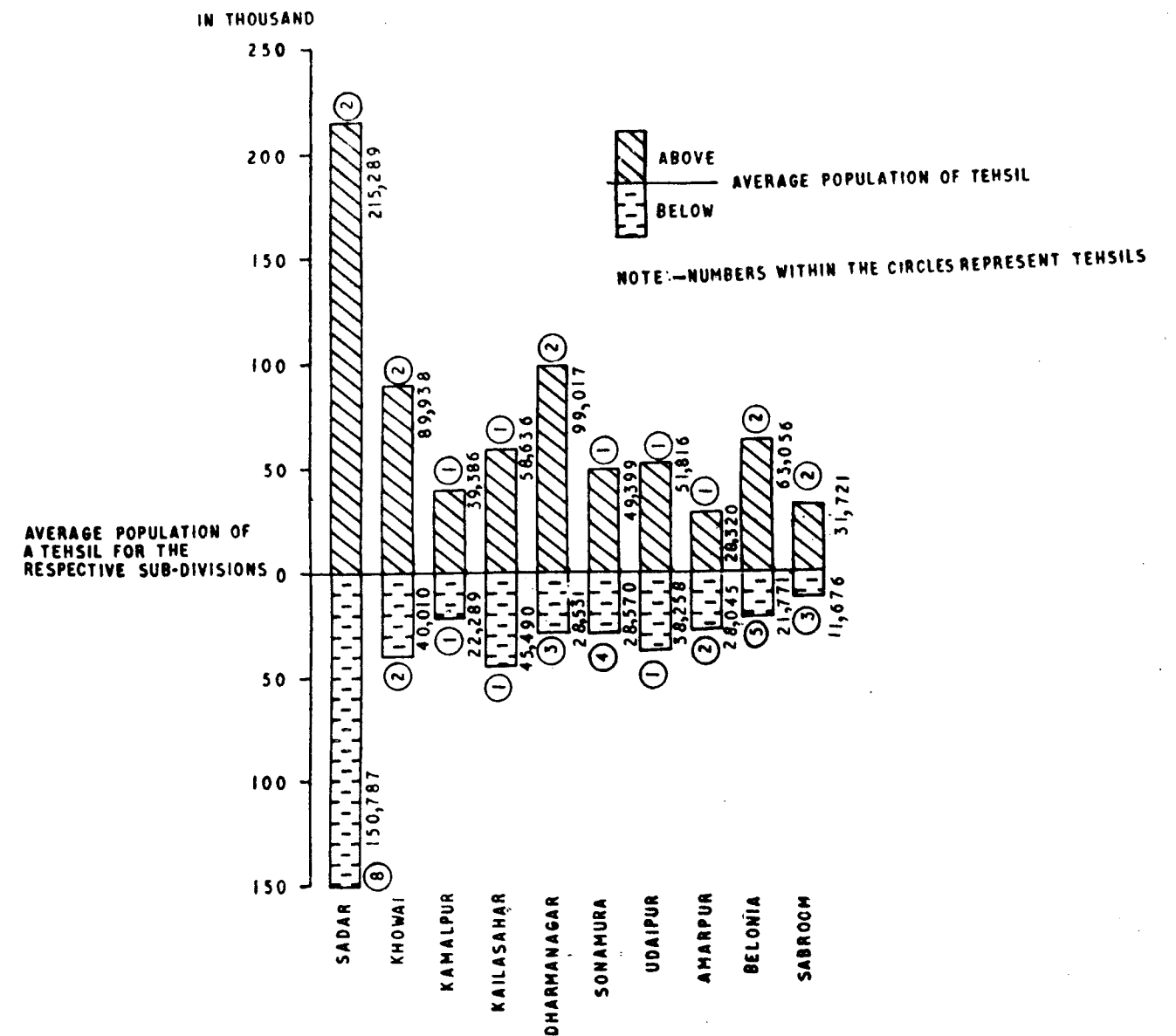
42. The Chart No. (1) shows the distribution of tehsils and their population above and below the average population of tehsils for each Sub-division :

Density of Different tehsils :

43. Density is one of the demographic index showing the extent of concentration of population in a particular area.

44. The following statement shows the distribution of population per square mile of tehsils in Sub-divisions grouped into different ranges above and below the average for the Territory :—

TEHSILS AND THEIR POPULATION WHICH ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE POPULATION OF TEHSIL FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE SUB-DIVISIONS , 1961



STATEMENT II. A-15
Distribution of general density (Persons per sq. mile) in the tehsils of the Territory arranged by Sub-divisions
(General density for the Territory : 277)

Name of Sub-Division		Density per sq. mile	Number of Tehsils whose densities are :								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Above 100% of that of Territory	76 to 100% Above that of Territory	51 to 75% Above that of Territory	26 to 50% Above that of Territory	Up to 25% Above that of Territory	0 to 25% below that of Territory	26 to 50% below that of Territory	51 to 75% below that of Territory	76 to 100% below that of Territory
Sadar	608	2	2	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Khowai	242	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Kamajpur	266	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Kalashahar	230	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Dharmaganagar	187	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sotamura	380	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Udaipur	366	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Amarpur	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Belonia	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..
Sabroom	182	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1

One each of Sadar, Udaipur and Sabroom has density upto 25% above the territory average. The remaining tehsils have density below the territory average. One tehsil each of Dharmanagar and Sabroom has density 76 to 100% below the territory average. All the ten tehsils of Sadar Sub-division have density above the territory average, while on the other hand, all the tehsils under Amarpur and Belonia have density below that of the territory average. It is also seen that the density in Amarpur as a whole is the lowest.

46. The statement below deals with the tehsils whose densities are higher than the average for the territory :—

Character of tehsils whose densities are higher than the average for the Territory, 1961

- (a) Entirely rural (Tehsils having no Town).
- (b) Non-Industrial containing no industrial town (Containing one or two towns)
- (c) Industrial Tehsils each containing at least one Industrial town.

Sub-divisions. Five tehsils each of which having one non-industrial town under Sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur, have come under density ranges above 100%, 51 to 75%, 26 to 50% and upto 25% respectively. The remaining 16 tehsils are entirely rural, and the reasons of high concentration of population there may be examined with the help of the following Statement :—

(a) Entirely Rural Tehsils

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Tehsils with Density above 100% that of Territory				Tehsils with Density 76%— 100% above that of Territory				Tehsils with Density 51%— 75% above that of Territory				Tehsils with Density 26%— 50% above that of Territory						Tehsils with Density up to 25% above that of Territory	
	No. of Tehsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tehsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tehsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tehsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tehsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Tripura	4	96,775	150.0	645	2	33,714	65.0	519	4	136,401	295.0	462	4	123,759	319.0	388	2	30,298	103.0	294
Sadar Sub-Division	1	24,459	30.0	815	2	33,714	65.0	519	3	105,560	230.0	459	2	46,095	115.0	401	1	12,796	40.0	320
Khowai "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30,841	65.0	474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamalpur "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	39,386	110.0	358	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar "	2	22,917	36.0	637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonamura "	1	49,398	84.0	588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	38,258	94.0	407	..	..	..	..
Sabroom "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17,502	63.0	278

Character of entirely rural tehsils with density higher than the territory average :

48. The distribution of the sixteen tehsils which are entirely rural, as shown before, has further been arranged according to their density ranges. The tehsils of Sadar Sub-division alone are spread over in all the density ranges and it is seen that the area and not the size of population, which influences the density range of a tehsil. The smaller the area is, the higher is the density except one tehsil

which is in the marginal density range upto 25% above the territory average. Of the sixteen tehsils, 4 are in the density range of above 100% of the territory average, 2 in the range of 76-100%, 4 in the range of 51-75%, another 4 in 26-50% and the remaining two in the density range upto 25% above the territory average. There is no tehsil under Kailasahar, Amarpur and Belonia Sub-divisions with density ranges above the territory average. The following sub-statement discloses the names of these sixteen tehsils by Sub-division :—

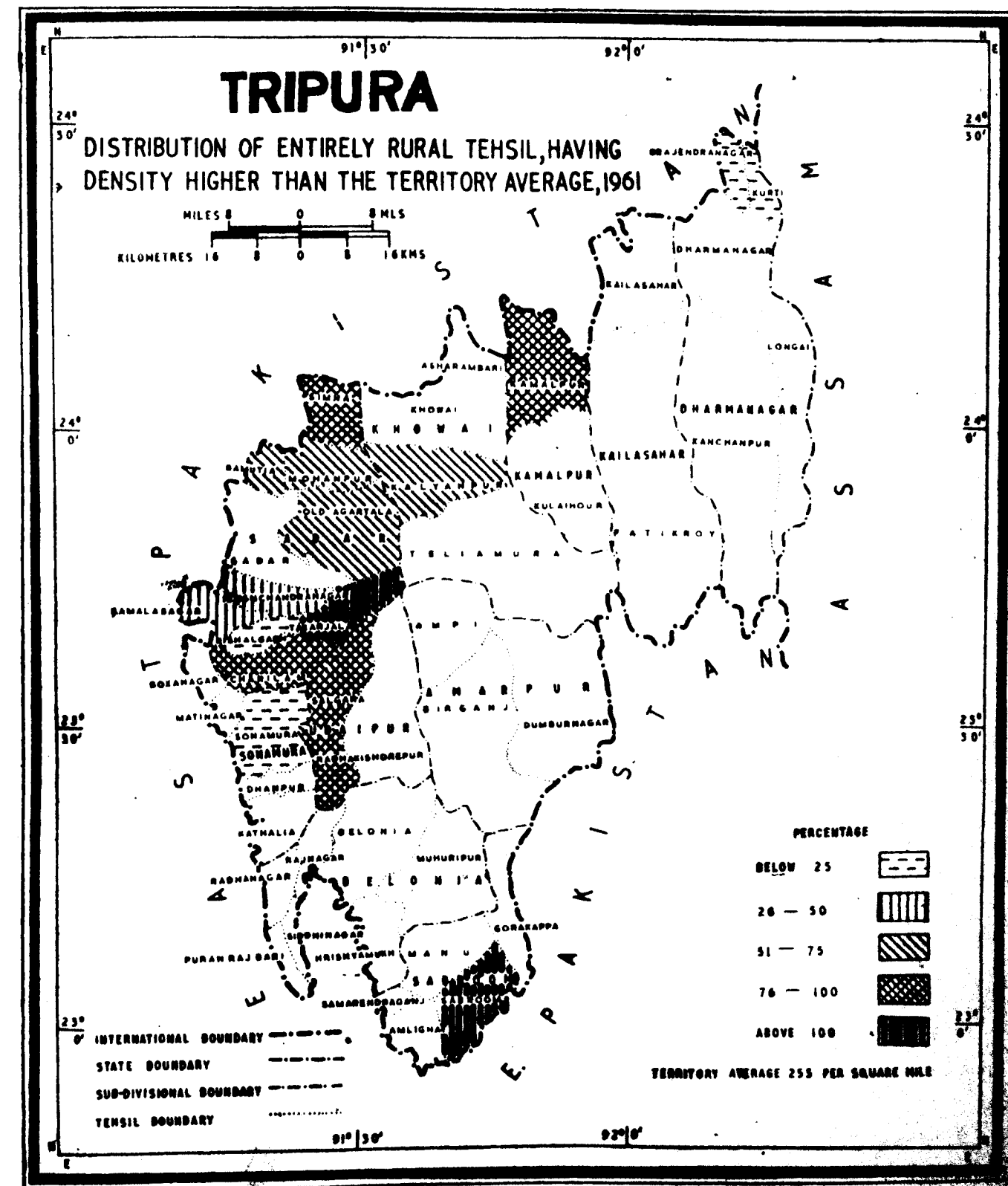
Sub-Statement showing distribution of entirely rural tehsils (having density higher than the territory average) arranged according to their density ranges

Sub-Division	Density ranges				
	Above 100%	76—100%	51—75%	26—50%	Upto 25%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	Bishalgarh	Ishanchandranagar Kamalasagar	Bamutia Old Agartala Mohanpur	Simna Charilam	Takarjala
Khowai	..	..	Kalyanpur	..	..
Kamalpur	..	..	..	Kamalpur	..
Dharmanagar	Brajendranagar Kurti	..	..	..	..
Sonamura	Sonamura	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	..	..	..	Salgara	..
Sabroom	..	..	..	..	Sabroom

49. On plotting the tehsils on the Map of Tripura according to the different density ranges, it is seen that the tehsils along the western border have a sort of geographical contiguity, if all the different density ranges may be considered, except Brajendranagar and Kurti in Dharmanagar in the north and Sabroom tehsil in the southern extremity. Brajendranagar, Kurti, Bishalgarh and Sonamura tehsils are in the highest density range i. e., 100% above the territory average. In the next lower group of 76 to 100% come Ishanchandranagar and Kamalasagar tehsils which are situated on a continuous patch of land. Then in the 51 to 75% range come four

tehsils, namely, Bamutia, Mohanpur, Old Agartala and Kalyanpur which form a distinct conglomeration. In the next lower group of 26 to 50%, only Charilam and Salgara tehsils have shown contiguity and the other two tehsils of Simna and Kamalpur stand isolated on the border. The two tehsils, viz., Takarjala and Sabroom which are in the density group upto 25%, are wide apart.

50. The reasons for obtaining high density in these tehsils may be further examined with the help of the following statements.



STATEMENT II. A-18

Statement of Sex-Ratio, Literacy Economic Activity and proportion of Children in selected tehsils showing reasons for obtaining high density

Tehsil	Sex Ratio	% of literates to total population	% of workers to non-workers	% of female workers to male workers	% of Agricultural workers to Non-Agricultural workers	% of Children age group 0-4 to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bishalgarh	967	19.27	43.81	15.38	212.80	17.47
Brajendranagar	941	19.09	57.56	20.74	151.39	16.03
Kurti	923	15.87	43.71	7.31	290.52	18.30
Sonamura	939	14.71	49.21	17.98	201.28	18.66
Ishanchandranagar	973	21.17	41.33	13.22	175.56	16.86
Kamalasagar	951	13.72	43.19	10.77	305.65	18.49
Bamutia	978	24.17	53.30	30.50	105.97	16.33
Old Agartala	956	17.85	66.55	52.67	366.50	18.20
Mohanpur	969	16.15	73.95	48.15	257.37	17.24
Kalyanpur	947	15.55	83.14	59.05	773.97	17.29
Simna	926	15.97	77.84	48.51	240.34	17.14
Charilam	967	16.60	66.57	51.55	597.46	18.79
Kamalpur	934	24.31	64.63	37.28	163.68	16.52
Salgara	977	12.22	49.04	18.81	351.99	19.60
Takarjala	960	8.21	97.59	81.92	1,049.09	18.95
Sabroom	929	19.53	62.48	34.52	168.88	17.10

STATEMENT II. A-19

Percentage of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists and others to total population

Tehsil	Total Population	% of Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, Christians and others to total population				
		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bishalgarh	24,495	14,739 (60.26)	9,699 (39.65)	21 (0.09)	..	..
Brajendranagar	9,641	6,818 (70.72)	2,809 (29.14)	14 (0.14)	..	..
Kurti	13,276	5,518 (41.56)	7,758 (58.44)	..	..	..
Sonamura	49,399	19,476 (39.43)	29,899 (60.52)	11 (0.02)	9 (0.02)	4* (0.01)
Ishanchandranagar	15,613	14,105 (90.34)	1,290 (8.26)	218 (1.40)	..	..
Kamalasagar	18,101	12,090 (66.80)	6,004 (33.17)	1 (0.01)	4 (0.02)	..
Bamutia	9,799	9,486 (97.57)	220 (2.26)	16 (0.17)	..	..
Old Agartala	71,837	63,019 (87.73)	8,644 (12.03)	172 (0.24)	2 NEG	..
Mohanpur	24,001	22,055 (91.89)	19,46 (8.11)	..	..	..
Kalyanpur	30,841	28,246 (91.58)	2,500 (8.11)	95 (0.31)	..	..
Simna	15,170	15,050 (99.21)	120 (0.79)	..	..	..
Charilam	30,925	24,403 (78.91)	6,517 (21.08)	3 (0.01)	1 NEG	1** NEG
Kamalpur	39,386	35,296 (89.62)	3,930 (9.98)	150 (0.38)	10 (0.02)	..
Salgara	38,258	13,416 (35.07)	24,839 (64.92)	2 (0.01)	1 NEG	..
Takarjala	12,796	12,111 (94.65)	591 (4.62)	94 (0.73)	..	..
Sabroom	17,502	15,213 (86.92)	1,266 (7.23)	..	1,023 (5.85)	..

* Sikh has been included in others.

** Religion not stated has been included in others.

STATEMENT II. A-20

Percentage of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and others to total Population

Tehsil	Total Population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others to total Population		
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others
1	2	3	4	5
Bishalgarh	24,459	3,125 (12.78)	2,282 (9.33)	19,052 (77.89)
Brajendranagar	9,641	1,636 (16.97)	378 (3.92)	7,627 (79.11)
Kurti	13,276	1,081 (8.14)	190 (1.43)	12,005 (90.43)
Sonamura	49,399	6,515 (13.19)	4,353 (8.81)	38,531 (78.00)
Ishanchandranagar	15,613	2,090 (13.39)	1,618 (10.36)	11,905 (76.25)
Kamalasagar	18,101	2,713 (14.99)	2,869 (15.85)	12,519 (69.16)
Bamutia	9,722	2,511 (25.83)	681 (7.00)	6,530 (67.17)
Old Agartala	71,837	6,250 (8.70)	36,241 (50.45)	29,346 (40.85)
Mohanpur	24,001	3,362 (14.01)	8,470 (35.29)	12,169 (50.70)
Kalyanpur	30,841	3,562 (11.55)	16,065 (52.09)	11,214 (36.36)
Simna	15,170	1,764 (11.63)	7,377 (48.63)	6,029 (39.74)
Charilam	30,925	1,401 (4.53)	16,002 (51.74)	13,522 (43.73)
Kamalpur	39,386	9,119 (23.15)	6,783 (17.22)	23,484 (59.63)
Salgara	38,258	1,731 (4.53)	6,268 (16.38)	30,259 (79.09)
Takarjala	12,796	310 (2.42)	10,632 (83.09)	1,854 (14.49)
Sabroom	17,502	3,084 (17.62)	4,667 (26.67)	9,751 (55.71)

51. It is seen that the tehsils with high density are situated on the plains in west and south. The people are generally practising settled agriculture on the fertile soil. The rivers which rise from the hill ranges in the East and flow to Pakistan over these tehsils accumulate considerable silt in the regions and northern valleys. This increases the production of rice, pulses as well as cash crops such as jute, oilseeds and tea in these regions.

Homogeneity of religious, tribal or linguistic characteristic :

52. Muslims are numerically predominant in Kurti, Sonamura and Salgara and are considerable in Bisalgarh, Brajendranagar and Kamalasagar. The rest of the tehsils are predominantly inhabited by Hindus.

53. Old Agartala, Kalyanpur, Charilam and Takarjala are predominantly inhabited by tribal population. A large percentage of Scheduled Castes population is found in Kamalpur, Sabroom and Brajendranagar Tehsils.

In respect of language, these are Bengali speaking areas.

Sex ratio :

54. Sex ratio of these tehsils varies from 978 to 923. This variation has a fair correspondence to that for the territory.

Literacy :

55. Literacy in Bishalgarh, Brajendranagar, Ishanchandranagar, Old Agartala and Sabroom

tehsils which have similarity varies from 19.09 to 21.17, whereas Takarjala shows only 8.21%. Bamutia and Kamalpur have nearly an equal percentage of literacy (24.17 and 24.31 per cent respectively). Therefore, a variation is observed in literacy among these tehsils.

Workers and non-workers :

56. Wide range of variation is also noticed in respect of proportion of agricultural to non-agricultural workers which varies from 105.97 in Bamutia to 1049.09 in Takarjala. Similarly the proportion of female workers to male workers also varies from 7.31 in Kurti to 81.92 in Takarjala.

57. Again the proportion of workers to non-workers is highest in Takarjala (97.59) and lowest in Ishanchandranagar (41.33).

58. Another cause of concentration of population in these regions is the liberal settlement policy followed in preindependence period for extensive tea plantation, as a result of which a large number of Tea Estates have grown-up in many of these tehsils.

59. In respect of proportion of children (0-4) to total population of all these tehsils have shown close similarity ranging from 16.03 in Brajendranagar tehsil to 19.60 in Salgara.

Character of Non-Industrial Tehsils (each containing at least one Non-Industrial Town) with density higher than the Territory average :

60. The following statement shows the number of tehsils, population, area and density by different density ranges in urban Sub-Divisions :—

STATEMENT II. A-21 (A)
Character of Tehsils whose densities are higher than the average for the Territory, 1961
(b) Non Industrial Tehsils each containing at least one Non Industrial Town

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Tehsils with density above 100% that of Territory			Tehsils with density 76%—100% above that of Territory			Tehsils with density 51%—75% above that of Territory			Tehsils with density 26%—50% above that of Territory			Tehsils with density upto 25% above that of Territory							
	No. of Tehsils	Popula- tion	Area in square mile	Density	No. of Tehsils	Popula- tion	Area in square mile	Density	No. of Tehsils	Popula- tion	Area in square mile	Density	No. of Tehsils	Popula- tion	Area in square mile	Density				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
TRIPURA	1	143,452	122.0	1,176	..	..	..	..	1	64,241	134.0	479	2	88,833	226.0	393	1	51,816	152.0	341
Sadar	1	143,452	122.0	1,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khowai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	43,343	114.0	380	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45,490	112.0	406	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	64,241	134.0	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	51,816	152.0	341

STATEMENT II. A-21 (B)

Name of Tehsils whose densities are higher than the average for the Territory, 1961

(b) Non-Industrial tehsils each containing one non-industrial Town

Sub-Division	Tehsils with density above 100% that of Territory	Tehsils with density 76%—100% above that of Territory	Tehsils with density 51%—75% above that of Territory	Tehsils with density 26%—50% above that of Territory	Tehsils with density upto 25% above that of Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	Sadar	..	..	..	..
Khowai	..	..	..	Khowai	..
Kailasahar	..	..	..	Kailasahar	..
Dharmanagar	..	..	Dharmanagar	..	..
Udaipur	..	..	..	..	Radhakishorepur

61. There are altogether five tehsils each containing one non-industrial town. Only one tehsil namely Sadar in Sadar Sub-division whose density is 100% above the territory average with 143,452 persons in an area of 122 sq. miles has the density of 1,176 persons per square mile. There is another tehsil namely Dharmanagar in Dharmanagar Sub-Division in the density range of 51 to 75% above the territory average which has a population of 64,241 and an area of 134 sq. miles thereby has the density of 479 per sq. mile. There are two tehsils namely Khowai, Kailasahar in Khowai & Kailasahar Sub-Division, in the group 26 to 50% above the territory average, the population and area being 88,833 and 266 sq. miles respectively and have a density of 393. Another tehsil namely Radhakishorepur which is situated in Udaipur Sub-Division comes in the density group up to 25% of the territory average. Its population is 51,816 and area 152 sq. miles and the density works out to 341.

It shows that each of the aforesaid five tehsils has a non-industrial town at the Sub-Divisional Headquarters. The reason for high concentration of population in these tehsils may be due to the presence of these towns which attract large number of people from outside for service and other non-industrial purposes.

TEHSIL DENSITY :

62. The following statement shows the distribution of such tehsils as are below the territory average, according to different density ranges by Sub-division with a further classification into (a) Entirely rural, (b) Non-industrial (each containing at least one non-industrial town) and (c) Industrial (each containing at least one industrial town).

STATEMENT II. A-23

Character of tehsils whose densities are lower than the average for the Territory, 1961

Name of Sub-Division	Number of tehsils whose densities are below the average for the Territory											
	Below 0—25%			26%—50%			51%—75%			76%—100%		
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
Khowai	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamalpur	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Sonamura	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	2	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..

(a) Entirely rural (Tehsils having no town)

(b) Non-industrial each containing no industrial town (containing one or two towns)

(c) Industrial each containing at least one industrial town

63. There is no tehsil of category (c) i.e., an industrial tehsil containing at least one industrial town. Out of 45 tehsils, 24 have densities below the territory average and of these 23 belong to category (a) being entirely rural and only one falls in category (b) being a non-industrial tehsil containing one non-industrial town whose density is below 25% of that of the territory. Coming to the different density ranges and also to Sub-divisions, it is seen that six tehsils have density below 25% of the territory average and one of them is in Khowai, three in Sonamura and two in Belonia Sub-division. In the next group i.e., 26-50% below the territory average, there are 8 tehsils one each in Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Sabroom Sub-divisions and the remaining two in Belonia Sub-

division. In the density range of 51-75% below the territory average, there are seven tehsils, two each in Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom Sub-divisions and the remaining one is in Dharmanagar Sub-division. Only two tehsils have come under the range 76-100% below the territory average, and of them one is in Dharmanagar and the other in Sabroom Sub-division.

ENTIRELY RURAL TEHSILS WHOSE DENSITIES ARE BELOW THE TERRITORY AVERAGE

64. The following statement shows number of tehsils, population, area and density of such tehsils in 1961 according to different density ranges and by Sub-division :-

STATEMENT II. A-24 (A)

Character of Tehsils whose densities are lower than the average for the Territory, 1961

(a) Entirely rural

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Tehsils with density below 0%— 25% that of Territory					Tehsils with density below 26%— 50% that of Territory					Tehsils with density below 51%— 75% that of Territory					Tehsils with density below 76%— 100% that of Territory				
	No. of Tehsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tehsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tehsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tehsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tehsils	Population	Area	Density in 1961
1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
TRIPURA	6	65,958	284.0	232	8	188,877	1,162.0	163	7	75,826	832.0	91	2	6,690	120.0	56				
Khowai	1	9,169	36.0	128	1	46,595	323.0	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamalpur	..	..	..	..	1	22,289	122.0	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	..	..	..	..	1	58,636	340.0	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34,776	408.0	41	1	5,614	104.0	41	..	..	..	..
Sonamura	3	21,569	80.0	270	1	7,001	41.0	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amarpur	..	..	..	..	1	28,320	201.0	74	2	28,045	326.0	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	2	35,220	168.0	210	2	11,817	65.3	182	2	2,405	29.0	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	..	..	..	..	1	14,219	70.0	100	2	10,600	69.0	154	1	1,076	16.0	29				

STATEMENT II. A-24 (B)

Character of Tehsils whose densities are lower than the average for the Territory, 1961
(b) Non-Industrial Tehsils containing no Industrial Town

58

Sub-Division	Tehsils with density below 0%—25% that of Territory			Tehsils with density below 26%—50% that of Territory			Tehsils with density below 51%—75% that of Territory			Tehsils with density below 76%—100% that of Territory						
	No. of Tehsils	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tehsils	Area	Density in 1951	No. of Tehsils	Area	Density in 1961	No. of Tehsils	Area	Density in 1961				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Belonia	1	35,385	132.0	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

58

65. Entirely rural tehsils, the density of which is below the territory average, are 23 in number, of which 6 have come under the density range upto 25% below the territory average, the total population and area being 65,958 and 284 sq. miles respectively, giving a density of 232. Eight tehsils have a density of 163 in the range 26% to 50% having a population of 188,877 and an area of 1,162 sq. miles. In the next range of 51-75%, there are 7 tehsils, the total population and area of which are 75,826 and 832 sq.

59

miles respectively, thereby giving a density of 91. There are 2 tehsils in the range 76-100% having a population of 6,690 and an area of 120 sq. miles, giving a density of 56 only. Sadar and Udaipur Sub-divisions do not have tehsil whose density is below the territory average.

66. The names of such tehsils according to different density ranges and by Sub-division are shown in the Sub-tables below :-

STATEMENT II. A-25 (A)

Name of Tehsils whose densities are lower than the average for the Territory.

(a) Entirely rural

Sub-Division	Tehsils with density below 0%—25% that of Territory	Tehsils with density below 26%—50% that of Territory	Tehsils with density below 51%—74% that of Territory	Tehsils with density below 76%—100% that of Territory
1	2	3	4	5
Khowai	Asharambari	Teliamura	..	..
Kamalpur	..	Kulaihour	..	..
Kailasahar	..	Fatikroy	..	..
Dharmanagar	..	..	Kanchanpur	Longai
Sonamura	Boxanagar	Kathalia	..	..
	Matinagar			
	Dhanpur			
Amapur	..	Birganj	Ampi Dumburnagar	..
Belonia	Rajnagar	Radhanagar	Siddhinagar	..
	Muhuripur	Hrishyamukh	Puranrajbari	
Sabroom	..	Manu	Gorakappa Amlighat	Samarendraganj

STATEMENT II. A-25 (B)

Names of Tehsils whose densities are lower than the average for the Territory.

(b) Non-Industrial Tehsils containing no Industrial Town

Sub-Division	Tehsils with density below 0%—25% that of Territory	Tehsils with density below 26%—50% that of Territory	Tehsils with density below 51%—75% that of Territory	Tehsils with density below 76%—100% that of Territory
1	2	3	4	5
Belonia	Belonia	..	..	..

POPULATION TRENDS OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHERS :

67. Following the practice of Indian census, the tabulation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been found necessary at this census also, with a view to showing the extent of influence which scheduled castes and tribes still exert on the growth and distribution of population.

68. The enumeration of 1961 census was conducted on the basis of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes lists (Modification) Order 1956. They apply throughout the territory and there is no area restriction. The lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are reproduced below.

A. Scheduled Castes	B. Scheduled Tribes
1. Bagdi	1. Lushai
2. Baiti	2. Mag
3. Bhuimali	3. Kuki including the following Sub-tribes :-
4. Bhunar	(i) Balte
5. Chamar or Muchi	(ii) Belalhut
6. Dandasi	(iii) Chhalya
7. Dhenuar	(iv) Fun
8. Dhoba	(v) Hajango
9. Duai	(vi) Jangtei
10. Dum	(vii) Khareng
11. Ghasi	(viii) Khephong
12. Gour	(ix) Kuntei
13. Gunar	(x) Laifang
14. Gur	(xi) Lentei
15. Gorang	(xii) Mizel

16. Jalia Kaibarta	(xiii) Namte
17. Kahar	(xiv) Paitu, Paitei
18. Kalindi	(xv) Rangcha, Rangchan
19. Kan	(xvi) Rangkhole
20. Kanda	(xvii) Thangluya
21. Kanugh	4. Chakma
22. Keot	5. Garoo
23. Khadit	6. Chaimal
24. Kharia	7. Halam
25. Khemcha	8. Khasia
26. Koch	9. Bhutia
27. Koir	10. Munda including Kaur
28. Kol	11. Orang
29. Kora	12. Lepcha
30. Kotal	13. Santal
31. Mahisyadas	14. Bhil
32. Mali	15. Tripuri, Tripura or Tipperah
33. Mehtor	16. Jamatia
34. Musahar	17. Noatia
35. Namsudra	18. Riang
36. Patni	19. Uchai
37. Sabar	

69. According to the Presidential Order Tripura has 37 Scheduled Castes and 19 Scheduled Tribes. No Scheduled caste by the name of Baiti, Diuai, Gunar, Gorang and Khemcha have been found in Tripura during 1961 Census.

70. The following statement shows the population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others by sex in 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT II. A-26

Statement showing Territory's population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others by Sex in 1951 and 1961

Union Territory	Scheduled Castes						Scheduled Tribes						Others					
	1961			1951			1961			1951			1961			1951		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

TRIPURA 119,725 62,069 57,656 46,371 22,924 23,447 360,070 184,174 175,896 192,293 96,828 95,465 662,210 344,994 317,216 400,365 215,837 184,528

71. From this statement it can be derived that the absolute increase of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others is 73,354 or 158.19 per cent, 1,67,777 or 87.25 per cent and 2,61,845 or 65.40 per cent respectively over 1951. The scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes constitute 10.48 per cent and 31.53 per cent respectively of the total population in 1961. The rest 57.99 per cent is represented by Others.

72. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others by Sub-division.

Statement II.A—27

Statement showing the percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others by Sub-Division

Union Territory/ Sub-Division		Total Scheduled Castes	Total Scheduled Tribes	Others
1		2	3	4
TRIPURA	P	119,725 (10.48)	360,070 (31.53)	662,210 (57.99)
	M	62,069 (5.43)	184,174 (16.13)	344,994 (30.21)
	F	57,656 (5.05)	175,896 (15.40)	317,216 (27.78)
Sada	P	44,723 (3.92)	97,218 (8.51)	224,135 (19.63)
	M	23,036 (2.02)	49,346 (4.32)	116,417 (10.20)
	F	21,687 (1.90)	47,872 (4.19)	107,718 (9.43)
Khowai	P	15,061 (1.32)	58,726 (5.14)	56,161 (4.92)
	M	7,838 (0.69)	29,815 (2.61)	29,535 (2.59)
	F	7,223 (0.63)	28,911 (2.53)	26,626 (2.33)
Kamalpur	P	12,136 (1.06)	19,932 (1.75)	29,607 (2.59)
	M	6,308 (0.55)	10,252 (0.90)	15,457 (1.35)
	F	5,828 (0.51)	9,680 (0.85)	14,150 (1.24)
Kailasahar	P	11,385 (1.00)	34,068 (2.99)	58,673 (5.14)
	M	5,942 (0.52)	17,677 (1.55)	30,914 (2.71)

Dharmanagar	F	5,443 (0.48)	16,391 (1.44)	27,759 (2.43)
	P	9,453 (0.83)	33,700 (2.95)	84,395 (7.39)
	M	4,988 (0.44)	17,327 (1.52)	44,163 (3.87)
Sonamura	F	4,465 (0.39)	16,373 (1.43)	40,232 (3.52)
	P	8,697 (0.76)	8,251 (0.72)	61,021 (5.34)
	M	4,483 (0.39)	4,257 (0.37)	31,614 (2.76)
Udaipur	F	4,214 (0.37)	3,994 (0.35)	29,407 (2.58)
	P	4,958 (0.43)	21,154 (1.85)	63,962 (5.60)
	M	2,578 (0.22)	10,688 (0.93)	32,685 (2.86)
Amarpur	F	2,380 (0.21)	10,466 (0.92)	31,277 (2.74)
	P	1,733 (0.15)	39,525 (3.46)	15,107 (1.32)
	M	930 (0.08)	20,285 (1.78)	8,225 (0.72)
Belonia	F	803 (0.07)	19,240 (1.68)	6,883 (0.60)
	P	6,964 (0.61)	27,163 (2.38)	50,700 (4.44)
	M	3,595 (0.31)	14,053 (1.23)	26,288 (2.30)
Sabroom	F	3,369 (0.30)	13,110 (1.15)	24,412 (2.14)
	P	4,615 (0.40)	20,333 (1.78)	18,449 (1.62)
	M	2,371 (0.21)	10,474 (0.92)	9,696 (0.85)
	F	2,244 (0.19)	9,859 (0.86)	8,753 (0.77)

73. The maximum concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population is in Sadar Sub-division. Amarapur Sub-division occupies lowest position in respect of Scheduled Castes and Sonamura in respect of Scheduled Tribes.

74. The following statement shows the population by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in decreasing order according to numerical strength :-

STATEMENT II. A-28

Statement showing population of each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the Territory according to numerical strength

Name of Scheduled Castes	Population	Name of Scheduled Tribes	Population
1	2	3	4
All Castes	119,725	All Tribes	360,070
1. Namsudra	46,383	1. Tripuri	189,799
2. Jalia Kaibarta	18,208	2. Riang	56,597
3. Mali	15,362	3. Jamatia	24,359
4. Mahisyadas	11,994	4. Chakma	22,386
5. Dhoba	10,887	5. Halam	16,298
6. Chamar or Muchi	3,640	6. Noatia	16,010
7. Gour	3,523	7. Mag	10,524
8. Sabar	2,150	8. Kuki	5,531
9. Patni	1,687	9. Garoo	5,484
10. Kanda	1,226	10. Munda including Kaur	4,409
11. Kol	1,067	11. Lushai	2,988
12. Bhuimali	784	12. Orang	2,875
13. Kharia	513	13. Santal	1,562
14. Mehtor	456	14. Uchai	766
15. Koch	366	15. Khasia	349
16. Ghasi	327	16. Bhil	69
17. Gur	258	17. Chaimal	50
18. Bagdi	161	18. Bhutia	7
19. Dum	155	19. Lepcha	7
20. Keot	133		
21. Kahar	125		
22. Koir	118		
23. Musahar	52		
24. Kotal	51		
25. Kalindi	40		
26. Khadit	15		
27. Kora	15		
28. Dandasi	10		
29. Dhenuar	9		
30. Kan	5		
31. Gunar	4		
32. Kanugh	1		

75. It would be seen that Namsudra among the Scheduled Castes and Tripuri among the Scheduled

Tribes constitute the highest number of persons i.e., 46,383 and 1,89,799 respectively.

STATEMENT II. B-1

Number of Census Houses, Households and Residential Houses

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	T/R/U	No. of Census Houses	Census Households		Residential Houses	
			No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	T	198,235	216,488	109	185,051	93
	R	181,756	197,928	109	172,198	95
	U	16,479	18,560	113	12,853	78
Sadar	T	66,403	68,489	103	60,937	92
	R	58,320	58,948	101	54,812	94
	U	8,083	9,541	118	6,125	76
Khowai	T	21,526	24,404	113	20,707	96
	R	20,093	22,741	113	19,581	97
	U	1,433	1,663	115	1,126	79
Kamalpur	T/R	11,867	12,281	103	11,203	94
Kailasahar	T	21,030	20,575	98	19,669	94
	R	19,032	19,005	100	18,151	95
	U	1,998	1,570	79	1,518	76
Dharmanagar	T	20,425	24,103	118	19,239	94
	R	18,200	21,667	119	17,445	96
	U	2,225	2,436	109	1,794	81
Sonamura	T/R	9,975	14,358	144	9,275	93
Udaipur	T	13,278	16,746	126	12,167	92
	R	11,892	15,143	127	11,190	94
	U	1,386	1,603	116	977	70
Amarpur	T/R	9,867	9,992	101	9,718	98
Belonia	T	15,271	16,855	110	14,200	93
	R	13,917	15,108	109	12,887	93
	U	1,354	1,747	129	1,313	97
Sabroom	T/R	8,593	8,685	101	7,936	92

PART-B

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES

Definition

The definition of 'House' has undergone change from census to census as a result of which it is not possible to find out comparability of figures. In 1951 a census house meant a dwelling with a separate main entrance. The concept of separate main entrance conflicted with the previous census definition of house as a family living and eating together in one mess. So with a view to avoid all these difficulties the definition of census house was improved in 1961 census and with a view to appreciate the implications of the definition of a census house it is necessary to know the different categories of housing structures which were recognised in the census of 1961. There were three such categories viz., Building, Census House and Census Household. The building was defined as an entire structure on the ground, no matter whether the buildings were high, large, long along a street or a lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners and occupiers. There might be a series of different houses joined with each other by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one continuous building, but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such different structures, although not separated from each other were also recorded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. If there were more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to

some persons e. g., the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage etc., only one building number was allotted.

2. A census house has been defined as a structure or part of structure inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, work-shop, school etc., with a separate main entrance. If a building had a number of flats or blocks which had separate entrances of their own and were independent of each other or had a common staircase for a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they were treated as separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound were together treated as one building, each structure with a separate entrance was treated as separate census house. But separate structures used as garage, outhouse, cowshed, latrine etc. were not treated as separate census house even though they had separate entrances. Occupied residential house was treated as a census house which was partly or wholly used for purposes of residence at the time of Census enumeration.

3. A household was that which was constituted of a group of persons who commonly lived together and took their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. If there was a servant's quarter or an outhouse within the compound of a building and if somebody cooked food and resided in such servant's quarter or outhouse, it was allotted a separate household number.

4. The number of census households as recorded during houselisting operation was 2,16,488 as against 1,98,235 census houses. The number of residential houses is 1,85,051 constituting 93% of the total number of census houses. Thus the number of census households is higher by 18,253 than the number of census houses and the number of residential houses is less by 13,184 than the number of census houses and by 31,437 than the number of census households. This is not unusual because it is usual to expect that the number of census households should be more than the number of census houses, as in many cases one census house have contained more than one census household. The number of residential houses should also normally be less than the number of census

houses because all census houses are not meant for residential purposes. It appears that the percentage of census houses is higher in urban areas, whereas it is lower in the case of residential houses. The reason for less number of residential houses in urban areas is mainly attributable to the fact that in urban areas the houses are used for non-residential purposes in larger number than in rural areas. The same position obtaining at territory level is also revealed in the case of all the Sub-divisions except Kailasahar where the number of both census households and residential houses is less than that of census houses. The percentage of census households and residential houses is also less in urban areas of Kailasahar as compared to the rural areas.

Increase in number of houses as compared to 1951 :

5. The number of census houses in Tripura as recorded in 1961 is 198,235 as already mentioned and that of census households is 216,488. The definition of census houses was somewhat different in 1951, because only the occupied houses were recorded at that time and as such there can not be any strict comparison between the two sets of figures. However, for broad purposes the number of census houses in 1961 may be taken against the number of occupied houses of 1951. The number of occupied houses in 1951 was 1,11,201 against 1,98,235 census houses in 1961. This evidently shows that the number of houses has been on the increase from decade to decade and the said increase may be said to have been keeping pace with the rate of growth of population.

Density of Census Houses :

6. The information in respect of Census houses and the uses to which they are put has been collected during Houselisting operations and the data for same have been shown in Table E-1, presented in Part IV of the Census Volume.

7. The following statement gives the percentage of Dwellings and households to the number of Census Houses in the territory and the Sub-divisions.

Statement II. B-2

Proportion of Dwellings and Households to 100 Census Houses 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total Census Houses	Proportion of Dwellings to Census Houses	House- holds to census Houses
1	2	3	4
TRIPURA	198,235	92.2	108.1
Sadar	66,403	91.2	102.2
Khowai	21,523	95.0	113.2
Kamalpur	11,867	93.3	101.0
Kailasahar	21,030	93.0	97.2
Dharmanagar	20,425	91.1	118.0
Sonamura	9,975	92.4	143.2
Udaipur	13,278	92.0	126.2
Amarpur	9,867	95.5	99.0
Belonia	15,271	90.7	106.0
Sabroom	8,593	92.2	100.0

8. The above statement indicates that houses used partly or wholly as dwelling come to 92.2% to Census houses for Tripura. Among the Sub-divisions, Amarapur recorded the highest (95.5%) closely followed by Khowai Sub-division (95.0%). Belonia has the lowest percentage of dwellings with 90.7%.

9. The average number of households to Census houses comes to 108.1% for Tripura. Among the

Sub-divisions, Sonamura Sub-division comes first with 143.2% while Kailasahar Sub-division comes last with 97.2%. Of the remaining Sub-divisions, in Khowai, Dharmanagar, Udaipur the percentage of households to census houses exceeds the territory average.

Census Houses per square mile in rural areas of Tripura from 1931 to 1961 :

10. The statement below shows the number of Census Houses per square mile from 1931 to 1961 in rural areas only :-

Statement II. B-3

Number of Census houses per square mile in the Territory 1931-1961

Territory/Sub-division (1)	1931 (2)	1951 (3)	1941 (4)	1931 (5)
TRIPURA	42	26	21	17
Sadar				
Sub-Division	91	53	32	38
Khowai				
Sub-Division	37	21	18	19
Kamalpur				
Sub-Division				
Kailasahar	34	21	21	14
Sub-Division				
Dharmanagar				
Sub-Division				
Sonamura				
Sub-Division				
Udaipur	31	24	21	15
Sub-Division				
Amarpur				
Sub-Division				
Belonia				
Sub-Division				
Sabroom				
Sub-Division	33	18	15	12

11. The area of the territory has remained same although there has been increase in the number of census houses. The number of census houses per square mile has thus increased to a great extent from 1931 to 1961. The number of occupied houses in Tripura in 1931 was 17 per square mile, but the number increased to 21 in 1941, 26 in 1951 and 42 in 1961. This increasing trend is also noticed in the case of Sub-divisions in all the censuses from 1931 except in the case of Sadar and Khowai where there was a decreasing trend of density in 1941 as compared to 1931. The Sub-division of Sadar has always got higher density of houses than the territory average ; specially in 1961 the density of Sadar is more than double the territory average. The density of Khowai Sub-division is more than the territory average only in 1931, but in respect of other censuses from 1941 to 1961 it is less than the territory average. In the

remaining Sub-divisions, the density of census houses is less than the territory average in all the decades. As already mentioned Sadar is most crowded among all the Sub-divisions and Khowai comes next, but the variation is wide with Sadar. The least crowded is the group of Sub-divisions comprising of Sonamura, Udaipur and Amarapur where census houses per square mile are 31 only.

Utilisation of occupied census houses :

12. The total number of census houses in the territory according to the Housing and Establishment Table is 1,98,235, out of which 3,278 are reported to be vacant. The pattern of utilisation of the remaining 194,957 occupied census houses are as follows :-

Statement II. B-4

Utilization of Census Houses

TRIPURA	
Purpose	No of Occupied census Houses
Used as dwelling	180,536
Used as Shop-Cum-Dwelling	1,773
Used as Workshop-cum-dwelling	560
Used as hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas etc.	302
Used as shops excluding eating houses	3,891
Used as business houses and offices	1,043
Used as factories, Workshops and Worksheds	1,517
Used as Schools and other educational institutions	1,393
Used as restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	1,021
Used as places of entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	222
Used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	641
Used for other purposes not specified including vacant Houses	5,336

13. Out of 1,000 census houses 911 are used as residential purposes, 9 as shop-cum-dwelling, 3 as workshop-cum-dwelling, as Hotel, Sarais, Dharamshalas etc., 20 as shops, 5 as business houses and offices, 8 as factories, workshops etc., 7 as school and other educational institutions, 5 as Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops, 1 as places of entertainment, 3 as public health and medical institutions etc. and the remaining 27 for other purposes not specified or lying vacant.

Households per occupied census houses :

14. The figures for number of occupied residential houses and households are given in Primary Census Abstract, the distribution of households per 100 Census houses in the territory as well as in the Sub-divisions are given for total, rural and urban in the statement below :-

Statement II. B-5

Proportion of Households to 100 occupied Census Houses

Union Territory/Sub- Division	Proportion of households to 100 occupied Census Houses		
(1)	T (2)	R (3)	U (4)
TRIPURA	117.0	114.9	144.4
Sadar	112.4	107.5	155.8
Khowai	117.9	116.1	147.7
Kamalpur	109.6	109.6	..
Kailasahar	104.6	104.7	103.4
Dharmanagar	125.3	124.2	125.8
Sonamura	154.8	154.8	..
Udaipur	137.6	135.3	164.1
Amarpur	102.8	102.8	..
Belonia	118.7	117.2	133.1
Sabroom	109.4	109.4	..

15. The proportion of households to 100 occupied census houses comes to 117.0 for territory as a whole, whereas figures for rural and urban are 114.9 and 144.4 respectively. Among the Sub-divisions, Sonamura occupies the first position having 154.8% and Amarapur shows the lowest position having 102.8 households per 100 occupied houses. This low proportion of the households which is nearly equal to the occupied Census Houses, is indicative of a characteristic of the households for their liking for living in separate Census houses.

16. In rural areas Sonamura occupied the highest position (154.8) preceding Udaipur Sub-division (135.3). Amarapur occupies the lowest position (102.8).

17. In urban areas, Udaipur scores the highest proportion of households being 164.1 and Kailasahar records the lowest proportion of 103.4 only. Sadar Sub-division occupies the second position (155.8).

18. Existence of greater number of households in relation to Census houses in the urban areas of Udaipur and Sadar Sub-divisions is a reflection on the faster urbanisation and congestion of the households.

19. The difference of households in rural and urban areas is noticeable in Sadar and Udaipur Sub-divisions. It is almost identical in case of Kailasahar Sub-division.

20. Classification of Households by number of rooms occupied in towns :

The statement below shows the distribution of households according to the number of rooms occupied in all the six towns of Tripura. This Statement has been compiled from the houselist on the basis of 20% sample.

Statement II. B-5.

Distribution of 1,000 households in Towns by number of rooms occupied

Sub-Division/ Town	Households Occupying					
	No defi- ned room	One room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agartala Town ..	588	256	89	38	29	
Khowai ..	773	171	42	11	3	
Kailasahar ..	616	256	83	24	21	
Dharmanagar ..	622	244	75	48	11	
Radhakishorepur ..	523	286	118	44	19	
Belonia ..	176	577	190	53	4	

21. Congestion is a common feature in all the towns generally. There is no household having no defined room in any of the towns. Khowai town has the highest proportion of households occupying one room (773) whereas Belonia town stands last with only 176 households. The significant point is that more than half of the households in all the towns live only in one roomed dwellings except in Belonia, where a prosperity is observed among households in as much as more than half their proportion occupy two roomed dwellings (577). Khowai has the lowest number of two roomed households (171). In case of 3 roomed households, Belonia also records the highest position (190) followed by Radhakishorepur (118) and the last position is shown by Khowai with 42 households. In case of 4 roomed households also Khowai ranks last with 11 households and Belonia first with 53 households. Agartala town occupies the highest position only in case of households having 5 rooms or more (29) followed by Kailasahar (21) and Radhakishorepur (19). The lowest position is held by Khowai (3).

22. It appears that the town dwellers in Tripura prefer mostly to live in one roomed houses. This feature is seen uniformly in all the towns. The next preference comes to two roomed households and the proportion of household declines along with the increase of rooms in households. In the statement given above, the last column is meant for households having five rooms or more, but inspite of this the number of households in this column is not as heavy as expected. This evidently shows that the houses

with five rooms or more are not much in these towns. There is neither any city in Tripura nor any Class I town and as such any further analysis of distribution of households in cities and towns is not called for. Agartala is considered as Class II town and Dharmanagar as Class IV while the rest are treated as Class V.

23. Assuming two rooms per household as the standard for judging congestion, all other towns except Belonia suffer from congestion. The housing condition is acute in Khowai as would be corroborated from the statement below.

Distribution of population by number of rooms occupied in towns :

24. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,00 persons by number of rooms :

Statement II. B-7

Distribution of 1,000 persons by number of room occupied

Name of Town	No re- gular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agartala ..	462	268	137	72	61	
Khowai ..	619	231	89	29	2	
Kailasahar ..	478	287	124	39	72	
Dharmanagar ..	493	285	130	73	19	
Radhakishorepur ..	389	331	163	70	47	
Belonia ..	103	542	260	81	14	

25. The statement brings out that 64.9% of population of Khowai town live in households of one room and this percentage is the highest of all towns. The lowest is Belonia with 10.3% population of such household. But a reverse is observed in case of two roomed household where Belonia has the highest percentage (54.2) of population and Khowai the lowest (23.1). In case of persons of three roomed households, Belonia also has highest percentage of population (26.0), the lowest being observed in Khowai (8.9). Similar is the case with 4 rooms. But in case of persons occupying 5 rooms and more, Dharmanagar shows the highest percentage (7.2), followed by Agartala (6.1). It shows that the percentage of population living in one room household is higher and gradually declines towards 5 rooms and more, the exception being found in case of Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Belonia towns, Kailasahar shows higher percentage in 5 rooms and more than the preceding group with 4 rooms, whereas Dharmanagar shows exactly the reverse position.

26. There is no declared slum area in any of the towns.

Density of Census Households by locality in urban areas :

27. The statement below presents the density of Census households according to locality and by size class of town. The urban areas in this statement have been divided into three localities viz., (i) Manufacturing (ii) Commercial and Transport and (iii) Service and Administrative. The criterion adopted in determining the localities is the percentage of workers in categories IV and V for manufacturing locality, VI-VIII for commercial and transport locality and IX for service and administrative locality.

Statement II. B-8

Number of households per acre in town and according to locality in the town

Class of Town	Manufac- turing locality	Commer- cial & tran- sport loca- lities	Service & Adminis- trative locality
1	2	3	4
Class II (Agartala Town)	..	6.71	5.09
Class IV (Dharmanagar Town) ..	..	..	0.89
Class V (i) Khowai Town ..	..	1.17	1.20
(ii) Kailasahar Town ..	..	..	1.86
(iii) Radhakishorepur Town ..	..	1.17	0.64
(iv) Belonia Town ..	..	..	1.40
			1.95

28. None of the towns has any Manufacturing locality which indicates that there is no Industrial town in Tripura. In respect of Commercial and transport localities, only Agartala and Radhakishorepur towns have such localities with a density of 6.71

and 1.17 households per acre respectively. Class II town claims the highest density per acre of households (5.09) whereas Class IV town has the lowest density of 0.89 under service and Administrative locality. Class V towns have 1.20 only.

Distribution of Households by number of rooms occupied in different size class of Towns

Statement II. B-9

Distribution of 1,000 households in Towns classified by number of rooms occupied

Class of Town	Households Occupying					
	No defined room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II	..	588	256	89	38	29
Classes IV & V	..	562	295	96	36	11

29. There is no household living in no-defined room in any of the towns of Tripura. 58.8 and 56.2 per cent of households have only one room, 25.6 and 29.5 per cent have two rooms, 8.9 and 9.6 per cent have 3 rooms, 3.8 per cent and 3.6 per cent have 4 rooms and 2.9 per cent and 1.1 per cent have 5 rooms and more in Class II and Classes IV & V towns respectively. One room, two rooms and three rooms taken together accommodate 93.3 per cent and 95.3 per cent of total households in class II and Classes IV & V towns respectively. The fact, however, remains that the percentage of households living in one room is higher in Class II town.

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES IN TOWNS :

30. The table below presents the distribution of Census houses according to their uses :-

STATEMENT II. B-10

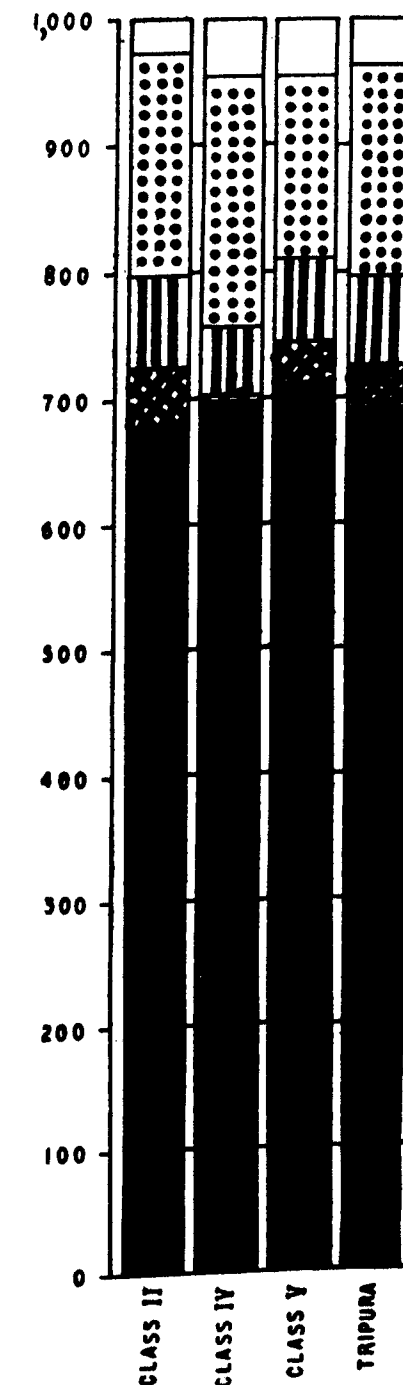
Distribution of 1,000 Census houses according to their uses in Towns

Class of Town	Census Houses used as :-						
	Vacant Census houses	Dwellings	Shop-Cum- dwellings	Work-shops cum- dwellings	Business houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Work- shops	Schools and other educa- tional insti- tutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class-II	26	678	32	15	20	48	5
Class-IV	45	698	4	1	13	34	7
Class-V	45	712	28	5	25	36	5
							971
							198
							144

31. It is seen that of the vacant houses, the proportions are higher in Class IV and Class V towns (each 45 per 1000) than Class II town (26). Therefore, vacancy rate is lowest in Class II town. The proportion of Dwellings is highest (712 per 1000 Census houses) in Class V towns, followed by 698 in Class IV towns. Class II town shows the lowest position having 678 per 1000 Census Houses, thereby indicating that in Agartala town, census houses are also used in a higher proportion for purposes other than for dwelling. The proportion of census houses used as Shop-cum-Dwelling is lowest in Class IV town (4) whereas this is as high as 32 in Class II town. The difference is not much with Class IV town (28). Workshop-cum-dwelling is lowest (1)

in Class IV town and highest in Class II town (15) but the proportion is 5 only in Class V town. This indicates that some types of manufacture, repair and processing are also carried on in the Dwellings of Class II and Class V towns. Business houses and offices show more in Class V towns, followed by Class II. Factories, Workshop and worksheds show 48 in Class II, 36 in Class V and 34 in Class IV town. Schools and other educational Institutions show highest proportion (7) in Class IV town, whereas Class II and V towns are at par, each having 5 per 1,000 census houses. The proportion of others is highest in Class IV (198), followed by Class II (176) and Class V (144).

PROPORTION OF UTILISED HOUSES TO 1,000 TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES IN EACH CLASS OF TOWNS AND TRIPURA



PART—C
GROWTH OF POPULATION

In this part the rate of growth of population during the last decade has been examined tehsil by tehsil. The statement below gives the rate of change of population during 1951-1961.

Statement II. C—1

Percentage increase or decrease of Population in District and Tehsils
during 1951-1961

(Average increase for the State during 1951-61; 78.71%)

Sub-Division	Number of Tehsils	I n c r e a s e.							Decrease
		(a) Upto 9.9 %	(b) 10-19.9 %	(c) 20-24.9 %	(d) 25-29.9 %	(e) 30-39.9 %	(f) 40-49.9 %	(g) Above 50 %	State percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sadar	10	..	..	..	Bamutia (26.88)	..	..	Simna (61.02)	..
		..	..	..	Bishalgarh (28.02)	..	..	Mohanpur (74.84)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	Sadar (46.20)	Old Agartala (102.19)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	Charilam (44.90)	Ishanchandranagar (153.41)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Kamalasagar (112.50)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Takarjala (234.01)	..
Khowai	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khowai (83.49)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Asharambari (99.67)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	** (i) Kalyanpur (ii) Teliamura (182.58)	..
Kamalpur	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kamalpur (93.67)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Kulaihour (122.13)	..
Kailasahar	2	..	..	..	..	..	Kailasahar (45.54)	Fatikroy (114.23)	..
Dharmanagar	5	..	..	Brajendra-nagar (23.01)	Kutti (27.06)	Longai (30.49)	Dharmanagar (48.53)	Kanchanpur (108.96)	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sonamura	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boxanagar (129.32)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Matinagar (83.70)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Sonamura (55.94)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Dhanpur (139.92)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Kathalia (120.67)	..
Udaipur	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salgara (58.03)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Radhakishorepur (50.62)	..
Amarpur	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	* (i) Ampi (ii) Birganj (iii) Dumburnagar (160.92)	..
Belonia	7	Puranrajbari (2.37)	..	..	..	..	Siddhinagar (44.84)	Rajnagar (208.62)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Radhanagar (357.65)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Belonia (122.00)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Hrishyamukh (55.21)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Muhuripur (108.47)	..
Sabroom	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manu (104.09)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Gorakappa (75.71)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Samarendraganj (132.90)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Amlighat (98.99)	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	Sabroom (66.16)	..

* Tehsilwise figures in 1951 for Amarpur are not available.

** Separate figures in 1951 for Kalyanpur and Teliamura Tehsils are not available.

2. The percentage increase of population from 1951-61 has gone upto 78.71 for Tripura as a whole and nowhere there is any decrease of population during the last decade. The rate of increase in all the tehsils except eleven has gone above 50% of the average for the territory during 1951-61. Of course, separate figures of 1951 census for 5 tehsils viz. two in Khowai Sub division and three in Amarpur Sub-division, are not available and as such, combined figures for the tehsils of the two respective Sub-divisions are considered. The highest increase is noticed in Radhanagar tehsil (357.65) under Belonia Sub-division and this is more than 4 times the average territory increase. The second position is occupied by Takarjala tehsil with 234.01% under Sadar Sub-division. The lowest increase is registered in Puranrajbari Tehsil with 2.37% only under Belonia Sub-division. It is seen that Belo-

nia Sub-division shows the highest and the lowest increases among all tehsils of Tripura. There are some tehsils where the increases are above 50% but below the territory average. These are Simna (61.02), Mohanpur (74.84), Sonamura (55.95), Salgara (58.03), Radhakishorepur (50.62), Hrishyamukh (55.21), Gorakappa (75.71) and Sabroom (66.16). The tehsils of Old Agartala (102.19), Ishanchandranagar (153.41), Kamalasagar (112.50), Takarjala (234.01), Khowai (83.49), Asharambari (99.67), Kalyanpur and Teliamura (182.58), Kamalpur (93.67), Kulaihour (122.13), Fatikroy (114.23), Kanchanpur (108.96), Boxanagar (129.32), Matinagar (83.70), Dhanpur (139.92), Kathalia (120.67), Rajnagar (208.62), Radhanagar (357.65), Belonia (122.00), Muhuripur (108.47), Manu (104.09), Samarendraganj (132.90) and Amlighat (98.99) have shown increase above territory average.

3. In the next lower group of 40-49.9% increase, Dharmanagar Tehsil (48.53) shows the highest increase. The five tehsils viz. Sadar (46.20), Charilam (44.90), Kailasahar (45.54), Dharmanagar (48.53) and Siddhinagar (44.84) come under this group. There is only one tehsil viz. Longai (30.49) which has come under the group of 30.39.9% increase.

In the group 25-29.9% there are three tehsils viz. Bamutia (26.88), Bishalgarh (28.02) and Kurti (27.06) and in group 20.24% there is only one tehsil viz. Brajendranagar (23.01). No tehsils appears in the group 10-19.9%. There is one tehsil namely, Puranrajbari (2.37) in the group upto 9.9%.

4. The following statement shows the rural and urban components of increase in population of Tehsils which have shown increase above the territory average.

STATEMENT II. C-2

Rural and urban Components of increase in Populations of Tehsils which have shown increases above the Territory average.

Name of Sub-Division	Name of Tehsils	Percent increase of Tehsil during 1951-1961	Percent increase of rural population of Tehsil 1951-1961	Percent increase of urban population of Tehsil 1951-1961
1	2	3	4	5
Sadar	Old Agartala	102.20	102.20	..
	Ishanchandranagar	153.42	153.42	..
	Kamalasagar	112.50	122.50	..
	Takarjala	234.01	234.01	..
	Khowai	83.92	83.92	..
Khowai	Asharambari	99.67	99.67	..
	(a) Kalyanpur	182.59	182.59	..
	(b) Teliamura			

Kamalpur	Kamalpur	93.66	93.66	..
	Kulaihour	122.13	122.13	..
Kailasahar	Fatikroy	114.23	114.23	..
Dharma-nagar	Kanchanpur	108.97	108.97	..
Sonamura	Boxanagar	129.33	129.33	..
	Matinagar	83.71	83.71	..
	Dhanpur	139.94	139.94	..
	Kathalia	120.64	120.64	..
Amarpur	Tehsils of Amarpur taken together.	160.92	160.92	..
Belonia	Rajnagar	208.59	208.59	..
	Radhanagar	357.66	357.66	..
	Belonia	122.00	122.00	..
	Muhuripur	108.48	108.48	..
Sabroom	Manu	104.09	104.09	..
	Samarendraganj	132.90	132.90	..
	Amlighat	98.99	99.98	..

5. It is to be mentioned here that all the three tehsils of Amarpur Sub-division have been considered together, in the absence of separate data for each tehsil for 1951 as stated earlier. From the list of tehsils shown in the statement above, it is noticed that only two tehsils viz. Khowai and Belonia, having a town in each, have been shown under the column of rural increase. This is due to the fact that these two are new towns of 1961 census and the population figures of the two areas relating to 1951 census are not available. The increase above the territory average in the two tehsils is therefore, entirely accounted for as the rural increase.

6. The increase of population in the Tehsils which show an increase of 25% and above is mainly due to the immigration, as will be evident from the following statement which has been prepared from Table D-III to show the percentage of immigrants to total population in each Tehsil where they have come and live for not more than 10 years.

STATEMENT II. C-3

Tehsils showing high increase in 1961 classified by the population of immigrants who have lived in the tehsil for not more than ten years

Sub-Division on Tehsils arranged in descending order of percent increase	Percent increase 1951-61	Percent of migrants to total population of Tehsils who have been born.			Percent of rural immigrants to rural population
		(a) With in the same Sub-Division	(b) Outside the Sub-Division but with in the same state	(c) Outside the state	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Radhanagar	357.66	0.63	3.03	54.10	57.76
Takarjala	234.01	8.08	0.49	9.41	17.98
Rajnagar	208.59	3.58	2.07	45.67	51.32
Kalyanpur	182.59	13.04	2.26	23.24	38.54
Teliamura		10.68	0.47	29.95	41.10
Ampi	160.92	16.26	19.60	5.25	41.11
Birganj					
Dumburnagar	153.42	20.12	7.08	22.17	49.37
Ishanchandranagar		4.36	0.04	37.17	41.57
Dhanpur	139.94	4.25	0.67	17.48	22.40
Samarendranagar	132.90	6.79	0.56	19.42	26.77
Boxanagar	129.33	0.88	0.83	21.06	22.77
Kulaihour	122.13	11.03	11.54	31.06	53.63
Belonia	122.00	4.92	7.15	31.83	43.90
Kathalia	120.64	11.75	1.63	15.53	28.91
Fatikroy	114.23	18.75	0.32	23.91	42.98
Kamalasagar	112.50	1.85	0.12	30.21	32.18
Kanchanpur	108.97	12.02	9.08	19.14	40.24
Muhuripur	108.48	6.71	1.45	23.88	32.04
Manu	104.09	3.89	0.77	31.89	36.55
Old Agartala	102.20	8.47	0.15	16.84	25.46
Asharambari	99.67	12.23	0.72	15.66	28.61
Amlighat	98.99	11.58	0.63	29.07	41.28
Kamalpur	93.66	5.63	2.21	30.43	38.27
Khowai	83.92	7.22	0.52	23.87	31.43
Matinagar	83.71	5.45	0.94	20.18	26.57
Gorakappa	75.66	12.87	10.96	16.62	40.45
Mohanpur	74.84	7.00	0.11	27.53	34.64
Sabroom	66.16	5.09	1.74	38.07	44.90
Simna	61.02	5.88	0.33	25.60	31.81
Salgara	58.03	4.77	2.29	13.04	20.10
Sonamura	55.95	5.01	1.02	16.60	22.63
Hrishyamukh	55.21	6.97	0.54	17.79	25.60
Radhakishorepur	51.21	5.57	2.46	14.42	24.45
Dharmanagar	48.31	6.12	0.84	26.91	33.87
Sadar	46.20	5.92	0.37	43.27	49.56
Kailasahar	45.55	7.02	1.13	17.48	25.63
Charilam	44.91	11.97	1.09	14.17	27.23
Siddhinagar	44.85	4.68	1.91	52.91	59.50
Longai	30.50	33.32	17.53	14.25	54.10
Bishalgarh	28.02	5.64	0.31	27.15	33.10
Kurti	27.07	4.66	0.25	13.08	17.99
Bamutia	26.89	4.72	0.28	32.94	37.94

Source :- D-III

Note :- Brajendranagar and Puranrajbari Tehsils have not been shown in the table as their percentage increases are below 25% i. e. 23.02% and 2.37% respectively.

7. Among the Sub-divisions, Amarpur shows the highest percentage increase (160.92) and Kailasahar the lowest (38.34) during the decade 1951-61. Of the ten Sub-divisions, Sadar, Kailasahar, Sonamura and Udaipur have shown increases below the territory average, whereas the remaining Sub-divisions have exceeded the same. Only two tehsils, namely, Brajendranagar under Dharmanagar and Puranrajbari under Belonia Sub-division have not been included in this statement, as they have shown an increase below 25% during the decade i. e. 23.02% and 2.37% respectively.

The very low percentage increase of population in Puranrajbari Tehsil during the decade may be due to exodus of population from this tehsil, because there was no natural calamity or epidemic that would have been responsible for such a low increase. The percentage of increase of population among all tehsils oscillates between wide limits of 26.89 per cent to 357.66%. Similarly, the percentage of immigrants to total population also varies from 17.98 percent to 59.50 per cent, the bulk of which consists of persons coming from outside the territory.

8. Among the tehsils, the percentage increase is highest in Radhanagar (357.66) where the contribution of such immigrants is 57.76 per cent. Bamutia tehsil under Sadar Sub-division comes last in respect of population increase among the tehsils with 26.89% showing 37.94 per cent of immigrants of which 32.94 per cent are from outside the territory. It suggests from the figures of immigrants to total population that the increases are due to immigration. Takarjala tehsil under Sadar Sub-division occupies second position in respect of population increase with 234.01 per cent showing 17.98 per cent of immigrants only to total population. This shows an unprecedented natural increase of population in this tehsil during the decade. Scheduled Tribes here are numerically predominant being 83.09%. The unprecedented increase may be due to under enumeration in 1951 or it may be that all those who immigrated into this tehsil have not disclosed their real birth place and duration of their residence.

9. On plotting the tehsils which show increase above the territory average in the map of Tripura, a clear conglomeration of contiguous tehsils is observed. All these tehsils have shown the increase due to rural increase alone. These tehsils may now be classified into two sub-groups viz. (a) Tehsils with high increase due to moderate immigration and (b) Tehsils of high increases due to high immigration.

10. The following statement shows the names of tehsils with increase above the territory average divided into two sub-groups :-

Statement II. C-4

Statements showing the names of tehsils with increase above the territory average divided into sub-groups.

Sub-divisions	Tehsils having	
	(a) Increase due to moderate immigration	(b) Increase due to high immigration
Amarpur Sub-division	..	Ampi Birganj Dumburnagar
Khowai Sub-division	Khowai Asharambari	Kalyanpur Teliamura
Belonia Sub-division	Muhuripur	Rajnagar Radhanagar Belonia
Kamalpur Sub-division	..	Kamalpur Kulaihour
Sadar Sub-division	Old Agartala Kamalasagar Takarjala	Ishanchandra- nagar
Sabroom Sub-division	Samarendranagar	Manu Amlighat
Kailasahar Sub-division	..	Fatikroy
Sonamura Sub-division	Boxanagar Matinagar Dhanpur Kathalia	..
Dharmanagar Sub-division	..	Kanchanpur

11. Altogether 19 tehsils have shown increase below the territory average and none of the tehsils has shown any decrease during the decade 1951-61.

12. There is only one tehsil viz., Puranrajbari under Belonia Sub-division which shows increase of 2.37% only during the decade as already mentioned, has come under the group increase upto 9.9 per cent.

13. No tehsil is found in the next higher growth range of 10-19%. In the group 20-24.9% increase, there is one tehsil viz. Brajendranagar under Dharmanagar Sub-division which shows increase of 23.01 per cent. This increase may be attributable to natural increase and immigration. Other factors which naturally accelerate the growth like improvement of health, irrigation facility, reclamation of land, opening up of new roads, establishment of administrative centres etc., could not be looked into for want of tehsil-wise data.

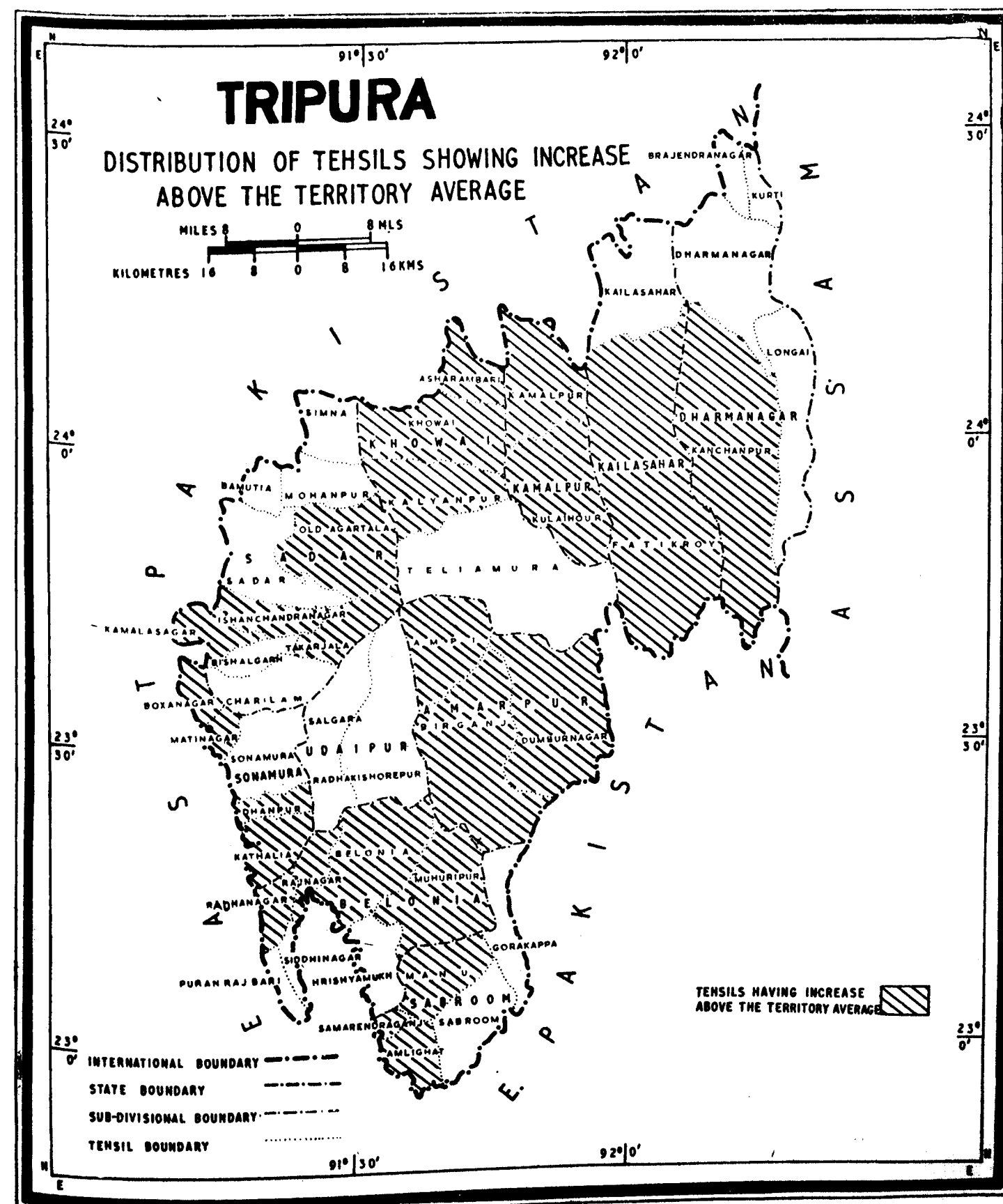
14. The Tehsils may be treated as high density area if the density of population shows above the territory average. In part A of this Chapter, only 21 tehsils throughout the territory have exhibited density above the territory average. These tehsils

The remaining tehsils, are of low density areas but show high percentage increase.

15. This territory has experienced a large increase of Rural population viz., 74.20 percent during the last decade. The statement below shows that-out of ten Sub-divisions, eight viz., Khowai (133.89), Kamalpur (103.07), Sadar (102.45), Amarpur (160.92), Belonia (110.97), Sabroom (83.26), Kailasahar (77.62) and Sonamura (75.04) have shown growth above the territory average and the remaining two sub-divisions viz., Dharmanagar (54.52), and Udaipur (54.03) have shown increases of population below the territory average. All the Sub-divisions may be treated as high increase area in comparison with all India growth which is only 20.64 per cent.

Sub-Divisions showing high increase in 1961 classified by the population of immigrants who have lived in the Sub-divisions not more than ten years.

Sub-Divisions arranged in decen- ding order of percent increase.	Percent increase 1951-61	Percent of migrants to total population of tehsils who have been born			Percent of rural immigrants to rural population
		(a) With in the same Sub-Division	(b) Outside the Sub-division but within the same State	(c) Outside the State	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Amarpu r	160.92	14.62	12.31	13.28	40.21
Khowai	133.89	10.19	0.93	25.32	36.44
Belonia	110.97	5.41	3.81	29.88	39.10
Kamalpur	103.04	7.58	5.58	30.66	43.82
Sadar	102.45	6.91	0.34	28.15	35.40
Sabroom	83.26	6.50	2.52	31.70	40.72
Kailasahar	77.62	13.63	0.67	21.10	35.40
Sonamura	75.04	5.04	1.01	17.34	23.39
Tripura	74.20	8.60	2.44	25.28	36.32
Dharmanagar	54.52	8.18	3.72	22.50	34.40
Udaipur	54.03	6.39	2.38	13.83	22.60



PART-D

NATURAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

As migration has played a significant part in the growth of population of Tripura, the natural increase of population is not very significant. The crude rate of natural increase is obtained by working out the excess of birth rate over death rate, but unfortunately no vital statistics are maintained here. Mathematically, growth of population may be determined with the help of the following equation :-

Intercensal population increase = Births - Deaths + Fresh immigration - Fresh emigration.

If both sides of the equation be divided by mean population of the decade, the equation becomes

Mean growth rate = Birth rate - Death rate + fresh net

migration rate = Rate of Natural increase + Rate of net fresh migration.

2. As already mentioned, there is no proper arrangement of registration of birth and deaths in this territory. Registers of births and deaths, as maintained only by the Agartala municipality based on the reports collected from the local hospitals and the burning ghat, do not cover all cases of births and deaths classified by rural and urban sectors. Moreover, the record of registration of births and deaths is not maintained with reference to any holding number/house number of any ward of the town. Therefore, the vital rates for the town also can not be ascertained. As there is paucity of accurate demographic statistics, particularly those of vital history, the task of finding out the rate of growth of natural population is extremely difficult. As such, the scope, for a fuller examination is very limited.

3. The termination of British rule in India in 1947 was followed by partition resulting in a mass migration of population from East Pakistan into this territory. These population were separately considered in 1951 Census as 'displaced persons'. The birth place statistics and the duration of residence of migrants have been separately published in Table D-III. Subsidiary Table D-II.1 shows that the natural increase of population (omitting the immigration)

comes to 3, 16,712 during the decade 1951-61. This represents a growth of 74.38% over 1951 natural population as against the all India rate of natural increase of 18.9%. Most of the States in India have higher rate of natural increase other than the All India rate and such States are nine in number, viz. Assam (22.4) West Bengal (22.4) Punjab (25.8), Rajasthan (23.3), Madhya Pradesh (20.0), Kerala (22.8), Mysore (19.4), Gujarat (22.2) and Maharashtra (21.4). The rate of natural increase in Tripura is highest among all the States and Union Territories. The States which have lower rate of natural increase than the all India rate and also the rate of Tripura are Bihar (17.3), Uttar Pradesh (16.6), Andhra Pradesh (14.5) and Madras (12.4). It thus appears that there is no regular pattern of rate of natural increase, which is higher in one place and lower in another place. It varies with higher and lower rate here and there. The natural increase of population of Tripura has been worked out as follows :-

Statement II. D-I			
Statement of working out Natural increase of population of Tripura during 51-61			
A.	Population enumerated in 1961	..	1,142,005
	Add Emigrants in 1961	..	+ 18,253
			1,160,258
	Deduct Immigrants in 1961	..	- 417,725
	Natural Population of 1961		742,533
B.	Population enumerated in 1951	..	639,029
	Add Emigrants in 1951	..	+ 16,008
			655,037
	Deduct Immigrants in 1951		- 229,216
	Natural Population of 1951		425,821
C.	Natural Increase of Population	A - B	316,712
	Percent natural increase in		
	1951-61 $\frac{CX100}{B}$		= 74.38

4. An attempt is now made to find out the effect of age composition of population, percentage of married women to total population

and percentage of children (0-4) to total married women (15-49) from 1901-1961 on natural increase of population.

Statement II. D-2

Percentage of age groups 0-14 and 15-59 and of Married women (15-49) to total population and Children (0-4) to married women (15-49) in Territory 1901-61

Year	Percentage of persons, Males and Females to total population						Percentage of married women (15-49) to total population	Percentage of Children (0-4) to total married women (15-49)
	Age group 0-14			Age group 15-59				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	NOT			AVAILABLE				
1911	42.43	40.81	41.25	53.70	55.24	51.95	N.A.	N.A.
1921	41.55	40.11	43.17	54.58	55.84	53.17	18.36	74.55
1931	42.49	40.85	44.34	54.42	55.89	52.75	18.90	91.09
1941	42.34	40.64	44.27	54.34	55.81	52.68	18.16	83.87
1951	41.74	41.64	41.84	53.85	54.02	53.57	19.43	80.27
1961	42.87	42.12	43.67	51.70	52.20	51.17	18.84	89.33

(a) AGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

5. It appears from the above table that the percentage of population of age group 0-14 to total population is almost identical from 1911, to 1961 with a slight decline in 1921 and 1951 taking males and females together. It varies from 41.55 to 42.87 per cent. The highest percentage of 42.87 is recorded in 1961. The percentage of males in this age group is almost the same upto 1941 and after that it shows a tendency for increase and rises highest (42.12) in 1961. The percentage of females in this age group varies from 41.84 in 1951 to 44.34 in 1931. It records 43.67 per cent in 1961. This age group structure indicates that Tripura has a sizeable young population with greater increase in the proportion of potential mothers, and that the proportion of mortality is higher among males than females.

6. In the next age group 15-59, the percentage of persons, taking males and females together, to total population was 53.70 in 1911 and then increased in the decades 1921, 1931 and 1941 to 54.58, 54.42 and 54.34 respectively and thereafter decreased to 53.85 in 1951 and then registered a further decrease to 51.70 in 1961. Considering males alone of this age-group, their percentage was nearly equal from 1911 to 1941, the variation being from 55.24 to 55.89 and then shows decrease to 52.20 in 1961. The percentage of

such female population was 53.67 in 1951 and 51.17 in 1961. It may be concluded that the percentage decrease of population of this age-group in 1961 is less favourable to natural increase.

7. Since the figures of age composition from 1911 to 1961 do not show any irregularity in pattern, the growth of population did not suffer in the past from any significant fluctuation due to events like deficit of births or infant mortality.

(b) PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN TO TOTAL POPULATION :

8. The figures for percentage of married women of age group (15-49) to total population are not available for the years 1901 and 1911. The 1951 figure has been calculated on the basis of age group 15-54. The figures for all the decades except for 1951 exhibit a uniform trend with minimum of 18.16 in 1941 to maximum of 19.43 in 1951. It records 18.84 for 1961. Since the percentage of married women (15-49) to total population remains almost identical, it may be assumed that the birth rates also remained static throughout the period as rise and fall of birth rates depend largely on the increase or decrease of proportion of women in the reproductive age group.

(c) PROPORTION OF CHILDREN TO TOTAL MARRIED WOMEN :

9. The figures of children (0-4) to total married women (15-49) are not available for the years 1901

and 1911. The percentage figures vary from 74.55 in 1921 to 91.09 in 1931, which is highest. The trend of the percentages indicates that every 100 women in the procreative age gave birth to more children in 1931.

CHAPTER III. URBAN POPULATION

Introductory :—The term urban conveys as having such general features as established street patterns, contiguously aligned buildings, public places of worship, public services, e. g., sewerage, water supply, electric lighting, police station, hospital, market facilities, educational facilities, courts of law and engagement of inhabitants in non-agricultural activities, such as, industry, trade and commerce, transport and communications and other services. The characteristics of a population is significantly influenced by the environment in which people live, the means of livelihood coupled with the social and cultural facilities available there. In respect of all these matters, there is a marked difference between rural and urban areas. For this purpose, this chapter deals entirely with urban population, that is, the population living in towns, leading a corporate life, depending mainly on non-agriculture, as distinct from villages comprising rural areas where the population lead a life based mainly on agriculture.

2. Urban Classification :—For the purpose of 1961 census, an urban area has been defined as an area with a population of not less than 5,000 persons, of which three-fourths should have non-agricultural means of livelihood. No places, therefore, where the population is predominantly agricultural and the background is rural could be treated as a town in this census. Since urbanisation was going to be a major field of study, it was decided that greater strictness and uniformity should prevail in defining an area as urban during 1961 census so that precise criteria might be set up in the interest of comparability. During 1951 census an area was classified as a town on the following criteria :—

- (1) Population of not less than 5,000.

- (ii) A density of not less than 1,000 persons per sq. mile, and
(iii) Atleast three-fourths of the male adult population should live on non-agricultural livelihood.

But in the definition of town for 1961 census, the criterion of density adopted in 1951 census has been altogether rejected and as a result, an important demarcation between rural and urban population has been established uniformly.

3. From 1901 to 1951 there was only one town, namely, Agartala, the capital of this territory. During the last decade there was a considerable influx of refugees in the territory from East Pakistan and a large scale development also in the direction of social and public services was carried out at the sub-divisional headquarters in the first and the second plan periods. It became, therefore, necessary to examine at the beginning of 1961 census as to which of the sub-divisional head-quarters satisfied the definition of town. In the result, head-quarters of five Sub-Divisions, viz., Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Radhakishorepur and Belonia were treated as urban areas for the first time. Total number of towns in this territory has in this way risen from 1 in 1951 to 6 (including Agartala) in 1961. It may be noted that the definition of town adopted in 1961 census has not made any difference to statistics of urban area of 1951 and evidently, no town has been de-classified in 1961. The above mentioned five Sub-divisional head-quarters have been treated as towns for the first time with the approval of the Registrar General, India and the Chief Commissioner as well. A list of villages constituting each of these new towns is given below :—

Name of town	Names of Sub-Division	Name of villages constituting the town	Total area in sq. miles.
1	2	3	4
Khowai	Khowai	Uttar Durgapur Dakshin Durganagar Purba Durganagaa	1.40

1	2	3	4
Khowai (Contd.)	Khowai (Contd.)	Maharajganja Bazar Nutan Bankar Khowai Sub-Jail Maranadi Khowai Gayaprasad Park Puran Bankar Kalibari Lalcherra Subash Park	
Kailasahar	Kailasahar	Kabjar Daulatpur Nurpur Ghungikhanpur Boulapasa Katolerpur Kacharghat Kanakpur Nazirgao Mohanpur Bishnupur Jitarpar Padmerpur Kalipur Paiturbazar Durgapur Panichawakibazar Govindapur	3.85
Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar	Chandrapur (North-West) Chandrapur (Middle) Chandrapur (South-East) Sakaibari Algapur Dharmanagar (North-West) Dharmanagar (South-West) Dharmanagar (North-East) Dharmanagar (South-East) Padmapur Rajbari	4.26
Radhakishorepur	Udaipur	Radhakishorepur Radhakishorpur Bazar Sonamura (in part) Fulkumari (in part)	1.95
Belonia	Belonia	Belonia Kalinagar Beltilla Sarasima (in part) Mirzapur	1.40

4. It will be seen from the list of constituent villages that except three villages, viz., (i) Sonamura, (ii) Fulkumari and (iii) Sarasima which have been treated in parts thereof as urban, the other villages have been taken in whole in constituting the respective towns. It is not unusual for a village to be predominantly urban in character in one part and rural in the other because of the traditional outlook, social status, cultural difference of its inhabitant and such a demarcation, if feasible, has to be made when material features at hand are amply justifiable for resorting to such a rural and urban classification.

5. It would now be useful to see whether the above mentioned five places classified as towns for the first time in 1961 census stand the test of the two conditions necessary for them to secure urban status. The following statement is in aid to this study :—

Name of new town 1961	Population	Total workers	Workers category III-IX	Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers.
1	2	3	4	5
Khowai	8,782	2,254	2,019	89.57
Kailasahar	8,572	2,503	1,855	74.11
Dharmanagar	13,240	3,547	2,530	71.33
Radhakishorepur	8,778	2,487	2,134	85.81
Belonia	8,744	2,452	2,096	85.48

6. According to the definition, the requirement of the minimum limit of population size has been satisfied by the five areas. At the 1951 census, the population was divided into eight livelihood classes and further subdivided into self-supporting persons, earning dependents and non-earning dependents. The second condition of the definition embodies the livelihood concept adopted in 1951 census. At the 1961 census, the concept of dependency has been abandoned for economic classification of the population and the Industrial Classification for the primary economic classification of the population divided into nine categories of workers and another of non-workers has been adopted. The above statement which has accordingly been prepared, shows the percentage of non-agricultural workers (categories III to IX) to total workers. Except two towns, viz., Kailasahar and Dharmanagar which are marginal cases, the other three towns fully satisfy the latter condition of 1961 census, even though, unlike the condition of 1951 census, both male and female workers have been taken into account in working out the ratio of non-agricultural workers.

Classification of towns by Population sizes :

7. In 1961 Census the towns have been divided into six different classes as given below :—

Class I	1,00,000 and above
Class II	50,000—99,999
Class III	20,000—49,999
Class IV	10,000—19,999
Class V	5,000—9,999
Class VI	less than 5,000.

8. The following statement gives a chronological distribution of the number of towns in this territory by their size range during the period from 1901 to 1961 :—

Statement III. I

Number of towns in each class of town in the Territory 1901-61

Class of town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class II	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Class V	4	..	..	1	1	1	1
Class VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

9. In this territory there is no class I town. Agartala is the only town which has attained the status of a class II town in 1961. Dharmanagar is in class IV and the other four, viz., Khowai, Kailasahar, Radhakishorepur and Belonia are in class V. These five are towns of 1961.

Declassification of towns :

10. No locality treated as town in the census of 1951 was declassified in 1961 on account of loss of necessary qualification, because as already mentioned there was only one town upto 1951 census in Tripura which rose to six during 1961 Census.

Geographical Distribution of Towns :

(i) Location :

11. All the six towns of Tripura are located in the sub-divisional as well as Tehsil headquarters of the respective Sub-division/Tehsil. Agartala is situated in the west, Khowai, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar in the north, Radhakishorepur in the middle

and Belonia in the south. They are scattered and isolated from one another and are mostly near the international boundary with Pakistan except Radhakishorepur which is in the interior. There is no cluster of towns of different size classes in Tripura and no zone of conurbation.

12. The following statement gives the geographical distribution of the towns in the territory :—

Statement III-2

Geographical distribution of Towns

Sub-Division	Towns with name of each unit	Population (with Population of each unit)	Density (Persons per sq. mile of each urban area)	Density of the tehsils in which they are located	
				Total Density	Density of Rural area
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar Sub-Division	Agartala Town	54,878	19,740	1,176	743
Khowai ..	Khowai Town	8,782	6,273	380	307
Kailasahar ..	Kailasahar Town	8,575	2,227	406	341
Dharmanagar ..	Dharmanagar Town	13,240	3,108	479	393
Udaipur ..	Radhakishorepur Town	8,778	4,502	341	287
Belonia ..	Belonia Town	8,744	6,246	268	204

(ii) Area of towns :

13. The area of the town of Agartala was determined in consultation with the Municipal authority and that of the other towns was determined in consultation with the Sub-divisional Officers. The statement below gives the area, population and density of town in 1961 :—

Statement III-3

Area, population and density of towns, 1961

Sub-division	Town	Population	Area in sq. mile	Density per sq. mile.
Sadar	Agartala	54,878	2.78	19,740
Khowai	Khowai	8,782	1.40	6,273
Kailasahar	Kailasahar	8,575	3.85	2,227
Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar	13,240	4.26	3,108
Udaipur	Radhakishorepur	8,778	1.95	4,502
Belonia	Belonia	8,744	1.40	6,246

(iii) Population and density :

14. During the last decade the urban population in the territory has increased from 42,595 to 1,02,997 which accounts for an overall increase of 60,402 and a percentage increase of 141.8. This high increase is attributable to the emergence of five towns in the sub-divisional headquarters for the first time in 1961 census. Agartala, the capital town of the territory is most populous, while Kailasahar, the least populous. The density of population is highest in Agartala (19,740 per sq. mile) and lowest in Kailasahar (2,227 per sq. mile) and the density is almost equal at Khowai and Belonia.

Progress of urbanisation :

15. There is no city nor any town-group in this territory. The following statement shows the changes in classification of towns from 1901 to 1961 :

STATEMENT III-4

Changes in classification of towns 1901-1961.

Class— I	100,000 & over,
Class— II	50,000-99,999
Class— III	20,000-49,999,
Class— IV	10,000-19,999.
Class— V	5,000-9,999
Class— VI	under 5,000.

Towns in descending order of population	Class of Towns and population at the census of						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agartala town	Class—II 54,878	Class—III 42,595	Class—IV 17,693	Class—V 9,580	Class—V 7,743	Class—V 6,831	Class—V. 6,415
Dharmanagar town	Class—IV 13,240	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khowai town	Class—V 8,782	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radhakishorepur town	Class—V 8,778	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia town	Class—V 8,774	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar town	Class—V 8,575	..	..	..	..	..	..

16. It is seen that Agartala which remained a class V town during 1901 to 1931; became a class IV town in 1941, class III in 1951 and then class II town in 1961. The growth of this town in size of population since 1941 is, therefore, progressive. The other five towns have no past history of their urban character. They are new towns of 1961 census, and of them Dharmanagar is in class IV and the other four are in class V. As Agartala is now on a long rope of population range, it may remain steady in this class for a few decades, unless there is any large scale immigration or extension of its area in the near future. The four class V towns being nearer to the axis of the population range, have every possibility of their growing into the next higher size class in a decade or so.

Predominant Characteristic of Towns :

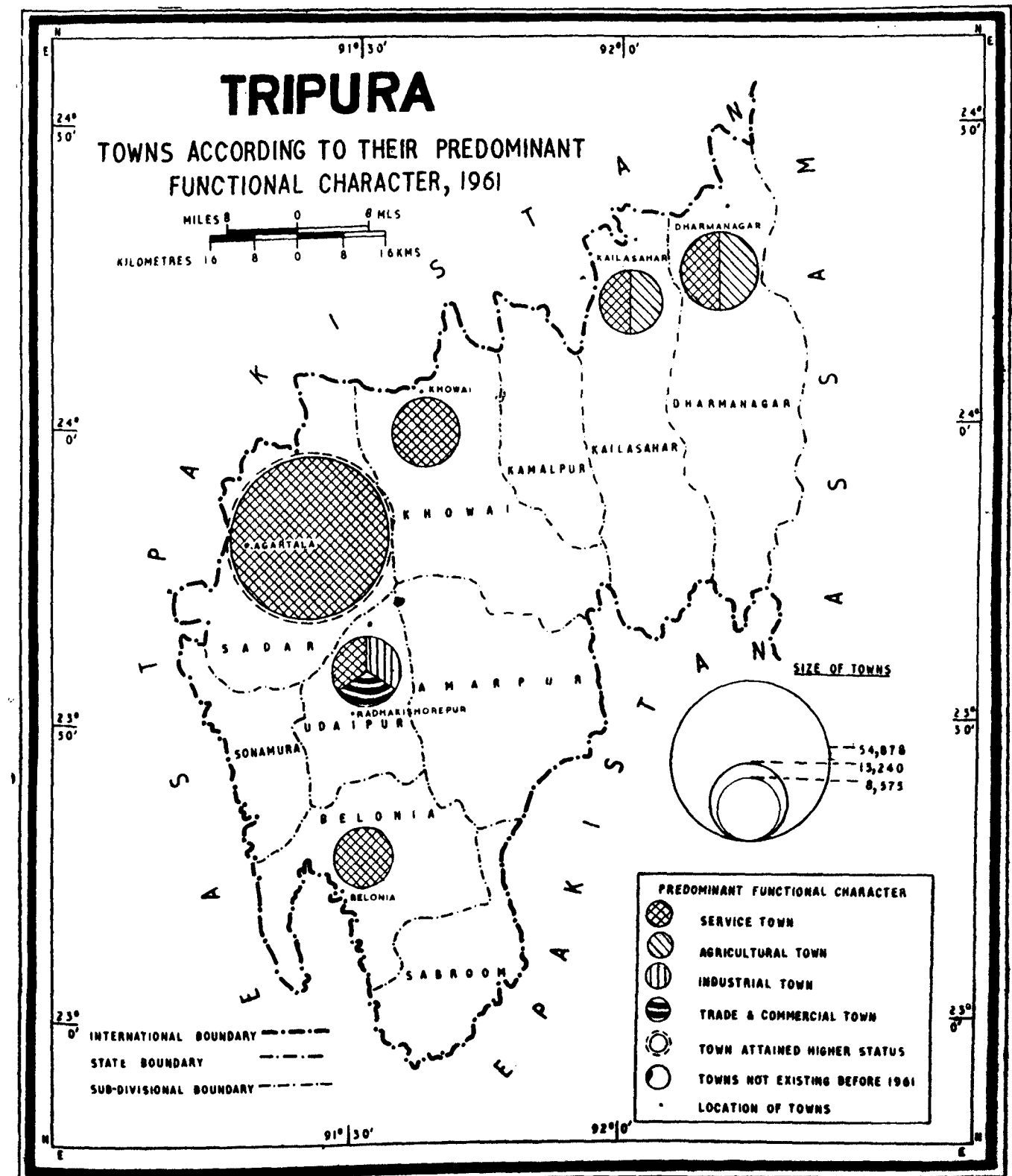
17. The functional characteristics of towns may be divided into six categories namely, (i) Port. (ii) Trade and Commercial. (iii) Industrial and Manufacturing. (iv) Transport and Communica-

tions. (v) Administrative (vi) Residential and educational. The industrial classification of workers of a town provides a basis for determining as to which of the above characteristics is either predominant in a particular town or reflection of a composite quality. For convenience of examination, this industrial category which by itself accounts for more than 33 per cent of the total workers of all categories may be taken for a guide for such a study.

18. Accordingly the following statement has been prepared for facility of examination of characteristics of towns :—

Statement III-5

Statement showing the names of towns, size class of towns, their population and the industrial category in which workers account for more than 33% of total workers in all categories.



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Class II—Agartala town with a population of 54,878 falls in this size class. The percentage of workers to total workers in industrial category IX is the highest (47.1). This is a reflection on the administrative, residential and educational characteristic of the town. The percentage distribution next to that category is in category VII where it is 20.8 representing a moderate type of trade and commerce.

Class IV—Dharmanagar town (13,240) : The percentage of workers to total workers is highest (33.2) in this town also in category IX indicating thereby the administrative characteristic of this town.

Class V—There are four towns in this size class, namely, Khowai (8,782), Kailasahar (8,575), Radhakishorepur (8,778) and Belonia (8,774), the corresponding percentages of workers being highest everywhere in category IX where they are 43.2%, 39.5%, 35.7% and 41.5% indicating predominance in administrative characteristics. The moderate type of characteristics which the two towns of Khowai (27.4%) and Radhakishorepur (20.4%) represent is in trade and commerce and the latter additionally as industrial and manufacturing with 21.4% workers.

19. From the above statement it is seen that the predominant characteristic of all the towns is administrative, residential and educational, and the towns of Agartala, Khowai and Radhakishorepur indicate in addition a moderate type of characteristic in trade and commerce and Radhakishorepur also represents a moderate type of another quality in industry and manufacturing.

Trend of change in Proportion of Urban Population :

20. The following statement gives the proportion of urban population per 1,000 of general population of the territory during the last sixty years :—

Statement III—7

Number per 1,000 of Total Urban Population of each Sub-Division in each size class in 1901—61.							
Union Territory/ Sub-Division	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS II							
Tripura	533	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III							
Tripura	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV							
Tripura	128	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Sadar	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Dibrugarh	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS V							
Tripura	339	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sadar	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Khowai	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III—6

Proportion of Urban population per 1,000 of General Population of the Territory, 1901-1961

Union Territory/Sub-Division	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	90	67	34	25	25	30	37
Sadar	48	67	34	25	25	30	37
Khowai	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

21. The only town in the territory which has been in existence since 1901, is Agartala with reference to which the present discussion is confined. The trend of change in the proportion of its population to general population of the territory in the course of the last sixty years exhibits a gradual decline from 1901 to 1921, remains steady in 1931 and thereafter showed steep rise in 1941 and 1951 and a fall in 1961. In terms of the absolute figures, however, the trend is on a continuous increase from decade to decade. The population of the town rose from 6,415 in 1901 to 54,878 in 1961. The proportion of urban population at the territory level abruptly rose to 9% in 1961 from 6.7% in 1951. This rise may be attributable to the addition of new towns in 1961.

Distribution of urban Population among size classes of towns :

22. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 urban population of respective subdivisions among the different size classes of towns during the last sixty years from 1901 to 1961 :—

23. There was no class I nor was there any class VI town in Tripura during the last sixty years. There were one class II, one class IV and four class V towns in 1961. The figures in proportion shown in the statement above under earlier census years from 1901 to 1951 under size classes III, IV and V against Sadar Sub-division represent Agartala town alone. Of the total urban population in 1961, 53.3% reside in class II town, 12.8% in class IV and 33.9% in class V.

Distribution of Population between towns with Population over 20,000 :

24. The only town with population of over 20,000 found in the censuses of 1951 and 1961 is Agartala within Sadar Sub-Division. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 of urban population of Agartala town remaining in the population range of 40,000 to 60,000 in 1951 and 1961 :—

Statement III-8

Distribution of Population between towns, Sub-Division by Sub-Division with populations over 20,000

Union Territory/Sub-Division.	Average Population per town	Number in Towns per 1,000 of general population in Sub-Division	Number per 1,000 of Urban Population in towns with a population of				
			10,000 & over	20,000 to 40,000	40,000 to 60,000	60,000 to 80,000	80,000 to 1,00,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENSUS OF 1961							
TRIPURA	17,166	90	..	..	..	533	..
SADAR SUB-DIVISION	54,878	150	..	..	..	1,000	..
CENSUS OF 1951							
TRIPURA	42,595	67	..	..	..	1,000	..
SADAR SUB-DIVISION	42,595	191	..	..	..	1,000	..

25. The percentage of urban population to general population has declined from 19.1% in 1951 to 15% in 1961 in Sadar Sub-Division, although that for the territory has shown an increase from 6.7% in 1951 to 9% in 1961. The percentage decrease of Sadar urban population, although the area of Agartala town has remained unchanged, may be due to extension of urban facilities to its suburbs and the resultant migration of urban population in rural areas around the town. The increase at the territory level is due to the addition of five other new towns in 1961. For the same reason, the average population per town is much lower in 1961 for the territory than it was in 1951, and the percentage of urban population in the range of 40,000

to 60,000 is less (53.3%) in 1961 than what it was (10%) in 1951 although the size class has improved from class III to class II.

Progress of Population in towns according to their characteristics.

26. As Agartala was the only town before 1961 Census, the study relating to the progress of growth of population from decade to decade will be confined to this town only. As already discussed, the predominant characteristics of Agartala town is administrative, residential and educational. The following statement shows the percentage decennial variation, besides the absolute figures in respect of Agartala town from 1901 to 1961 :—

Statement III-9

Progress of population in town classified according to character during 1901—1961

(Percentage decennial variation is shown under absolute figures, + indicates increase)

Class of town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Administrative, residential and Educational town.							
Agartala Town	54,878	42,595	17,693	9,580	7,743	6,831	6,415
(in Sadar Sub-Division)	(+28.84)	(+140.74)	(+84.69)	(+23.72)	(+13.35)	(+6.48)	..

27. The population of Agartala town which was 6,415 in 1901 has gone up to 54,878 in 1961. The percentage decennial variation was at peak in 1951 being 140.74% over 1941 population. This unprecedented increase may be attributable to the large scale immigration into the town. The rate of growth is about normal during the last decade which marks an increase of 28.84%. This normalisation may be the effect of settlement of refugees around the town.

Percentage decennial variation in urban and rural areas :—

28. The comparative statement below giving the percentage decade variation in respect of rural and urban areas shows the decennial rate of growth separately in each sector from 1901 to 1961 :—

STATEMENT III-10

Percentage decade variation in Urban and Rural areas, 1901-1961

Year	Percentage decade variation in Urban area	Percentage decade variation in Rural area
1	2	3
1901	..	..
1911	+6.48	+33.47
1921	+13.35	+33.18
1931	+23.72	+25.67

1941	+84.69	+32.84
1951	+140.74	+20.41
1961	+141.81	+74.20

29. The rate of variation in urban areas shows a steep rise from decade to decade upto 1951 followed in the last decade by a slight percentage increase. In the rural side the rate of variation is steady upto 1921 and thereafter uneven upto 1951 and then has jumped to 74.20% in 1961. In 1951 the abrupt rise in the rate of variation in urban area has met with a comparative decline in rural area and in 1961 the slight increase in the rate of variation in urban areas is compensated by a high rate of increase in rural areas.

Extent of immigration into Urban areas:

30. Immigration plays an important part in the growth of the urban population, as the towns generally attract population from rural areas as well as from outside due to availability of more civic amenities and economic opportunities. This inward flow of population added by natural increase, increases the rate of growth of towns much faster than that of rural areas. The rate of immigration into the towns of Tripura is no doubt high as already discussed. The predominant functional characteristics of the towns of Tripura is administrative, residential and educational ; so the towns attract population from rural areas and also from outside the territory. The statement below gives the extent of immigration from Pakistan into the towns of this territory according to 1951 and 1961 Census :—

Statement III-11

Distribution of Immigrants from Pakistan in Towns of 1951 and 1961

Name of Town	Number of immigrants from Pakistan					
	P	1951 M	F	P	1961 M	F
Agartala	19,286	10,570	8,716	28,181	15,186	12,995
Khowai				4,811	2,489	2,322
Kailasahar				3,143	1,664	1,479
Dharmanagar				6,590	3,399	3,191
Radhakishorepur				4,079	2,176	1,903
Belonia				5,464	2,829	2,635

The following statement shows the percentage distribution of immigrants and persons born in the towns itself with total urban population in 1961 :—

Percentage distribution of immigrants and persons born in the town itself to total Urban Population in 1961

32. Except Kailasahar town where 50% of its population are immigrants, the proportion of immigrants in the other towns ranges from 57% (in Radhakishorepur) to 69% (in Belonia). The ratio of immigrants to persons born in the town itself is similar in the towns of Khowai and Dharmananager. Preponderance of immigrants is marked even in Agartala town where they are 59%. It will now be useful to examine the extent of in-flow from the surrounding rural areas of the same Sub-division or from other

Sub-divisions of the territory or from parts of the country outside the territory. For this purpose, the following statement has been prepared to show the proportion per 1,000 of urban population in each urban Sub-division classified by persons (i) born within the Sub-division but outside the town of enumeration, (ii) born outside the Sub-division of enumeration but within the territory, and (iii) born in other States of India.

- (i) born outside the town but elsewhere in the Sub-Division of enumeration
- (ii) born outside the Sub-Division of enumeration but within the Territory

(iii) born in other States of India 1961

Union Territory/Urban Sub-Division	Females per 1000 Male migrants	Born within the Sub-Division but outside the town of enumeration			Born outside the Sub-Division of enumeration but within the Territory			Born in other States of India		
		Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1000 Males	Females per 1000 Females	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1000 Males	Females per 1000 Females	Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1000 Males	Females per 1000 Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIPURA										
Sadar Sub-Division	876	30	27	34	21	23	19	35	39	32
Khowai-Sub-Division	843	22	22	22	11	12	9	37	40	33
Kailasahar Sub-Division	903	27	28	26	31	32	31	28	36	19
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	887	58	39	79	35	44	24	35	40	28
Udaipur Sub-Division	965	61	51	72	18	18	17	58	58	59
Belonia Sub-Division	875	27	24	30	55	57	54	20	21	18
	910	14	15	12	35	37	33	15	18	12

33. Out of the total urban population of the territory 59.70 percent are immigrants of which 3.04 percent are born within the district but outside the town of enumeration, 2.12 percent are born outside the district of enumeration but within the territory, 3.53 percent are born in other States and 51.01 percent are born outside India. Thus 40.30 percent of towns population are born in the town itself. This being added to 3.04 percent of persons born within the district but outside the town of enumeration, and 2.12 percent of persons born outside the district of enumeration but within the territory, raises the percentage of urban population belonging to the territory of birth to 45.46 percent. In the Census of 1951, the percentage of such persons was 29.16 and the extent of migration to towns from outside the territory in 1951 was 70.84 percent which has decreased to 54.54 percent in 1961. Among the immigrants born within the Sub-Division but outside the town of enumeration, the proportion of females to male is greater. This signifies a settled character of this type of immigrants. Among the other two types of immigrants, the proportions of females are found less than those of such males. This indicates that those coming from other Sub-divisions of the territory or from other States in India do not generally like to bring their families with them before they are settled and engaged in gainful employment.

34. Among the six urban Sub-divisions, it is seen that the percentage of immigrants born within the Sub-division but outside the town of enumeration to urban population is highest in Dharmanagar (6.1%) and lowest in Belonia town (1.4%). The proportion of such male immigrants to such female immigrants is just equal in Agartala town and higher in Khowai and Belonia towns. Male proportions of the other

two types of immigrants exceed those of females also in the two towns of Khowai and Belonia. These two towns, therefore, do not reflect a settled character of the three types of immigrants. In this perspective, Dharmanagar town appears to be the most hospitable to immigrants from other States in India and more from its own Sub-division. Radhakishorepur town attracts the maximum percentage of immigrants (5.5%) from other Sub-divisions of the territory, while Agartala does the least (1.1%).

35. The sex ratio of females per 1,000 males among migrants shown in the table is also indicative of the extent of urbanisation of a town, as, the lower the female ratio of a town, the more will be its urbanisation, since social and economic opportunities of a town generally attract male migrants in the first instance who bring their families only after they are settled properly. The average sex ratio for the territory is 876 per 1,000 males in urban areas. The sex ratio for Agartala town (843) and Radhakishorepur town (875) is below the territory average and in the other four towns the ratio oscillates between 887 and 965.

Immigrants from states and other union territories and contribution of Neighbouring states and union territories :

36. It will now be of interest to see the extent of immigration from the States and other Union Territories in India with special reference to the extent to which the neighbouring States of Assam, West Bengal, the Union Territory of Manipur and other area of Nagaland contributed migrants to the towns of this territory. The following statement is an aid to this study :—

Statement III-14

Distribution of immigrants from States and other Union Territories in total and urban areas of this Territory, 1961

States and Union Territory where born	No. of migrants residing in this territory			No. of migrants residing in urban areas only		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	20,476	11,766	8,710	3,639	2,106	1,533
Andhra Pradesh	25	10	15	13	7	5
Assam	10,127	5,095	5,032	1,328	647	681
Bihar	2,793	1,869	924	517	407	110
Gujarat	25	14	11	15	10	5
Jammua & Kashmir	7	6	1	4	4	..
Kerala	39	28	11	22	16	6
Madhya Pradesh	464	254	210	17	11	6
Madras	65	42	23	18	12	6
Maharashtra	39	17	22	15	3	12
Mysore	15	10	5	3	1	2
Orissa	1,958	1,096	862	65	44	22
Punjab	163	126	37	61	46	15
Rajasthan	250	171	79	164	107	57
Uttar Pradesh	2,066	1,628	438	307	207	100
West Bengal	2,240	1,269	971	1,009	531	478
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5	3	2	1	1	..
Delhi	55	25	30	33	15	18
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1	3	2	1
Manipur	118	86	32	42	34	8
Nagaland	9	7	2	..	..	..
Sikkim	10	8	2	1	1	..

37. Tripura received 20,476 immigrants from the States and other union territories of which 3,639 are found in urban areas. Assam State which is nearest to this territory, has sent 10,127 that is, about half the total immigrants and of them, 1,328 reside in urban areas. Assam, therefore, has contributed maximum to total as well as to urban areas of the territory. Next to Assam is Bihar which has sent 2,793 immigrants, thereby leading West Bengal by 553. Next to West Bengal comes Uttar Pradesh which precedes Orissa in respect of their contribution

to this territory as a whole. But in respect of urban areas, Assam is followed by West Bengal and then by Bihar. Rajasthan takes the place of Orissa in contributing to urban areas of the territory. Uttar Pradesh retains its fourth place both for total and urban areas. Among other union territories, Manipur which is adjacent to this territory, has contributed maximum by sending 118 persons of which 42 reside in the towns. The contribution of Nagaland is negligible for rural area and nil for urban.

38. The number of immigrants received from Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and Rajasthan are 464, 65, 163 and 250 respectively of which 17, 18, 61 and 164 respectively are residing in towns. The immigrants from other states and union territories are negligible.

(i) Age & Educational Characteristics :

39. Union Table D-IV gives data for migrants to Agartala town classified by broad age-groups and educational levels. The following statement gives the distribution of migrants to Agartala town by broad age-groups. Figures in brackets show percentage of each age-group to all age-groups for persons, males and females.

Statement III-15

Distribution of Migrants to Agartala town by broad Age-groups, 1961

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	32,180 (100.00)	17,460 (100.00)	14,720 (100.00)
0-14	5,489 (17.06)	2,828 (16.20)	2,661 (18.08)
15-34	16,023 (49.79)	8,859 (50.74)	7,164 (48.67)

35-59	8,520 (26.48)	4,708 (26.96)	3,812 (25.89)
60 +	2,141 (6.65)	1,058 (6.06)	1,083 (7.36)
Age not stated	7 (0.02)	7 (0.04)	..

40. Total migrants to Agartala town comes to 32,180 of which males are 17,460 and females 14,720. It has already been seen that migrants from Pakistan alone constitute 28,181 accounting for 15,186 males and 12,995 females. According to the classification of migrants by broad age-groups, it is seen that 76.27% of the migrants are in the working age-group of 15-59. So, migrants are seen to be composed mainly of the economically productive section of the population. Migrants between the age-group 15-34 (i.e., of the young age-group) are about half (49.79%) their population in the town, while those in the middle age group of 35-59 form a little more than the quarter (26.48%) of all migrants. The young age-group may cover some of the student population besides the working force. The migrants in the remaining two age-groups, viz., 0-14 and 60+ which represent children, dependents, the aged and infirms are less than one-fourth (23.71%) of total migrants to the town. In the distribution by sex, it is seen that females exceed males only in the old age-group of 60+.

41. The following statement again give the proportion of immigrants to total population by broad age-groups in Agartala town :—

Statement III—16

Percentage of migrants to total population by broad Age-groups in Agartala town, 1961

Age-groups	Total Population			Migrant Population			Percentage of Migrant Population to total Population			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	54,878	29,281	25,597	32,180	17,460	14,720	58.64	59.63	57.51	
0—14	21,909	11,096	10,813	5,489	2,828	2,661	25.05	25.49	24.61	
15 – 34	20,155	11,159	8,996	16,023	8,859	7,164	79.50	79.39	79.69	
35—59	10,213	5,742	4,471	8,520	4,708	3,812	83.42	81.99	85.26	
60+	2,578	1,266	1,312	2,141	1,058	1,083	83.05	83.57	82.55	
Age not stated	23	18	5	7	7	..	33.43	38.89	..	

42. Examining by broad age-groups, it is seen that 79.50% of total population in the age-group 15-34 in Agartala town are migrants whose strength rises further (83.42%) in the next higher age-group of 35-59 and the proportions of female migrants exceed those of such males in these two age-groups. It has already been seen that female migrants from Pakistan are (12,995) less than such males (15,186) and the proportion of female migrants (3.2%) from other States in India is less than that of such males (3.9%). It is probable, therefore, that the female excess as mentioned above in respect of the working force age-groups is a reflection on the marriage migration and internal migration. In the age-group 0-14, migrants are only 25.05% and in ages 60 and above, they are as many as 83.05%.

43. The position of migrants to Agartala town may now be examined with reference to extent of literacy and illiteracy among them. The following is a statement in aid to this study :—

Statement III-17

Distribution of Migrants to Agartala town by literacy, 1961

Illiterate/Literate	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	32,180 (100.00)	17,460 (100.00)	14,720 (100.00)
Illiterate	10,160 (31.57)	3,625 (20.76)	6,535 (44.40)
Literate	22,020 (68.43)	13,835 (79.24)	8,185 (55.60)

44. Among total migrants of 32,180 to this town, 17,460 are males and 14,720 females. 68.43% of the migrants are literate and the rest 31.57% illiterate. Among male migrants, 20.76% only are illiterate while among female migrants, illiterates are as many as 44.40%. As the percentage of illiteracy among migrants is comparatively less, the town favours or attracts literates more than the illiterates.

(ii) Workers among migrants to Agartala town :

45. Union Table D-IV also furnishes information about the distribution of workers and non-workers among migrants to Agartala town classified by broad age-groups and sex. The following statement giving both the absolute figures and percentages to total of each sex explains the position :—

Statement III—18

Distribution of migrants to Agartala town according to workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups, 1961

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total	12,312 (38.26)	11,140 (63.80)	1,172 (7.96)	19,863 (61.74)	6,320 (36.20)	13,548 (92.04)
0-14	180 (0.56)	147 (0.84)	33 (0.22)	5,309 (16.50)	2,681 (15.36)	2,628 (17.85)
15-34	6,901 (21.45)	6,231 (35.69)	670 (4.55)	9,122 (28.35)	2,628 (15.05)	6,494 (44.12)
35-59	4,709 (14.63)	4,287 (24.55)	422 (2.87)	3,811 (11.84)	421 (2.41)	3,390 (23.03)
60+	516 (1.60)	469 (2.69)	47 (0.32)	1,625 (5.05)	589 (3.37)	1,036 (7.04)
Age not stated	6 (0.02)	6 (0.03)	..	1 (NEG)	1 (0.01)	..

46. Workers among migrants to Agartala town are 12,312 or 38.26% of which 11,140 or 63.80% of males and only 1,172 or 7.96% of females are workers. It is a good indication that the percentages of workers in both the sexes are quite insignificant in the age-group 0-14. The percentage of workers is maximum (21.45) in the age-group 15-34 followed

by that (14.63%) in the age-group 35-59. A small percentage of migrants in the old age-group of 60 and above is also seen at work (1.60%). It would now be useful to examine the composition of workers by occupational divisions in each age-group in respect of migrants in the town. The following statement shows the distribution :—

Statement III—19

Composition of migrants as workers (excluding cultivators and agricultural labourers) by occupational Divisions in each age-group in Agartala

Age-group	Workers in occupational divisions								
	0	1	2	3	4	6	7-8	9	x
All Ages	1,925	807	1,540	2,775	95	819	2,609	1,612	31
0—14	4	2	1	40	2	2	51	77	..
15—34	1,136	329	970	1,425	40	626	1,455	843	18
35—59	665	452	535	1,166	46	182	980	639	13
60+	120	23	33	142	7	9	122	52	..
Age not stated	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..

47. In age-group 0-14, the concentration of migrant workers is largest in number (77) in occupational division 9 relating to service, sport and recreation workers, next to which is occupational division 7-8 for craftsmen, production process workers and labourers, not elsewhere classified where 51 migrants of this age-group are accommodated. Concentration of migrants of the age-group 15-34 is maximum in number (1,455) under division 7-8 for Craftsmen etc., followed closely by division 3 for sales workers where 1,425 workers are found. In the next two higher age-groups, 35-59 and 60+ the maximum number of workers are found in division 3 followed by division 7-8. But all ages taken together, the number of migrants is highest (2,775) in occupational division 3 followed by occupational division 7-8 where migrants are 2,609. The other occupational divisions which absorb migrants to this town are 0-professional, technical and related workers 9-service, sport and recreation workers, 2-clerical and related workers, 6-workers in transport and communication occupations, 1-administrative, executive and managerial workers, and 4-farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers and the number of migrants found accommodation thereunder comes to 1,925, 1,612, 1,540, 819, 807 and 95 respectively.

48. Based on Union Table D-IV, migrants to Agartala town have been studied with reference to age, literacy and activity. It may now be seen whether some special feature is revealed in the disparity between male and female migrants by broad age-groups with relation to corresponding disparity

among workers and non-workers. The following statement is in aid to this examination :—

Statement III—20

Proportion Male to Female migrants by broad Age-Groups classified by workers and Non-workers in Agartala Town

Age-group	Percentage of males to females		
	Persons	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4
All ages	118.61	950.51	46.65
0 — 14	106.28	445.45	102.02
15 — 34	123.66	930.00	40.47
35 — 59	123.50	1,015.88	12.42
60 +	97.69	997.87	56.85
Age not stated	..	..	..

49. The percentage of male to female migrants is the least (97.69) in the age-group 60 and above. The percentage of males of this age-group who are at work is above the average for all ages, Although/preponderance of male workers is noticed in the working age-groups 35-59 and 15-34, the disparity in sex proportion being highest and at par between the two age-groups, it may be said that migrants of ages 60 and above could adjust themselves to

family life more quickly than others of the working force age-groups with whom a trend of masculinity is noticed. This is consistent with the existing social order whereby males have to shoulder there responsibility of maintaining the family.

(iii) Migrants-born in India by duration of Residence in Agartala :

50. It has been seen that a good proportion 38.26% of migrants to this town are engaged as

workers. It would now be useful to examine the extent to which migrants (excluding those born in foreign countries) have got firm foothold in this town. 8 years' stay in this connection may be taken as the dividing line, which means that those who are migrants of less than 3 years' duration may be considered as not permanent or doubtful and those who are migrants of more than 3 years' duration may be regarded as fixed or permanent. Union table D-V gives data for migrants of both these categories to Agartala town. The following statement summarises the position :—

Statement III-21

Migrants (excluding those from foreign countries) to Agartala town by duration of residence, 1961

Duration of residence			Percent		
Total Migrants	Less than 3 years	More than 3 years	Total Migrants	Less than 3 years	More than 3 years
1	2	3	4	5	6
3,699	1,405	2,294	100.00	37.98	62.02

51. The statement above reveals the stable character of 62% of migrants born in India in this town. Such migrants from rural areas consist of 35.5% and from urban areas 26.5%, while in temporary migrants from 19.9% from rural areas and 18.1% from urban. Among migrants born in India, the percentage of males to females of those born in rural areas of Sadar Sub-division but resident in the town for three years and more obtains the lowest (109.8%). So, a conclusion may be drawn that immigrants of this type could adjust themselves quickly to family life within this town. Again, among such immigrants, the percentage of males to females born in urban areas outside the Sub-division but within the territory as resident in Agartala town for 3 years and more is the lowest (106.9%). So, here also it may be said that immigrants of this type could adjust themselves quickly to family life within this town.

52. Union Table D-III affords additional material for observing disparity between males and females both by distance of migration and by duration. The greater the distance of migration and the longer the duration, the disparity will be higher, not only because with greater duration, there will be greater tendency to settle down in families, but also births and deaths will still further adjust the balance. The following statement is an aid to this study. Figures for duration not returned and unclassifiables are excluded from the statement.

Statement III-22

Migrants classified by sex, place of birth and duration of residence in Agartala Town and percentage of male to female.

Duration of residence	No. of		Percentage of Males to females
	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4
(A) migrants from within the Territory			
Upto 10 years	746	598	126.42
11-15	67	75	89.33
16+	133	104	127.88
(B) migrants from adjacent States and Territories (forming eastern zone)			
Upto 10 years	806	571	141.16
11-15	105	91	115.38
16+	91	93	97.85
(C) migrants from other distant States in India			
Upto 10 years	122	62	196.77
11-15	14	5	280.00
16+	9	2	450.00
(D) migrants from East Pakistan			
Upto 10 years	8,475	7,150	118.53
11-15	5,078	4,264	119.09
16+	1,575	1,488	105.85
(E) migrants from other foreign countries			
Upto 10 years	35	29	120.69
11-15	32	15	213.33
16+	19	20	95.00

53. For convenience of study the durations of residence in the town for less than 10 years have been culbbed together. It is seen that the trend enunciated above applies satisfactorily to the migrants from other distant States in India as well as to those who migrated to the town from other foreign countries, the exception in the latter type being shown in respect of the duration of 16 and more years.

SEX RATIO IN URBAN AREAS :

54. In the preceding paragraphs the difference in

the proportion of males and females immigrating into urban areas with special reference to Agartala town has been explained. It has also been shown that the predominant type of all the towns of the territory is administrative, residential and educational. The sex-ratio of general population of the towns as obtained from decade to decade during the last sixty years is now worth examining. As the other five towns of the territory are but new additions to 1961 census, the town only which offers scope for study of sex-ratio in a period of sixty years from 1901 is Agartala. The following statement gives the sex-ratio :-

Statement III-23

Females per 1000 males in Administrative, Residential & Educational Towns, 1901-1961

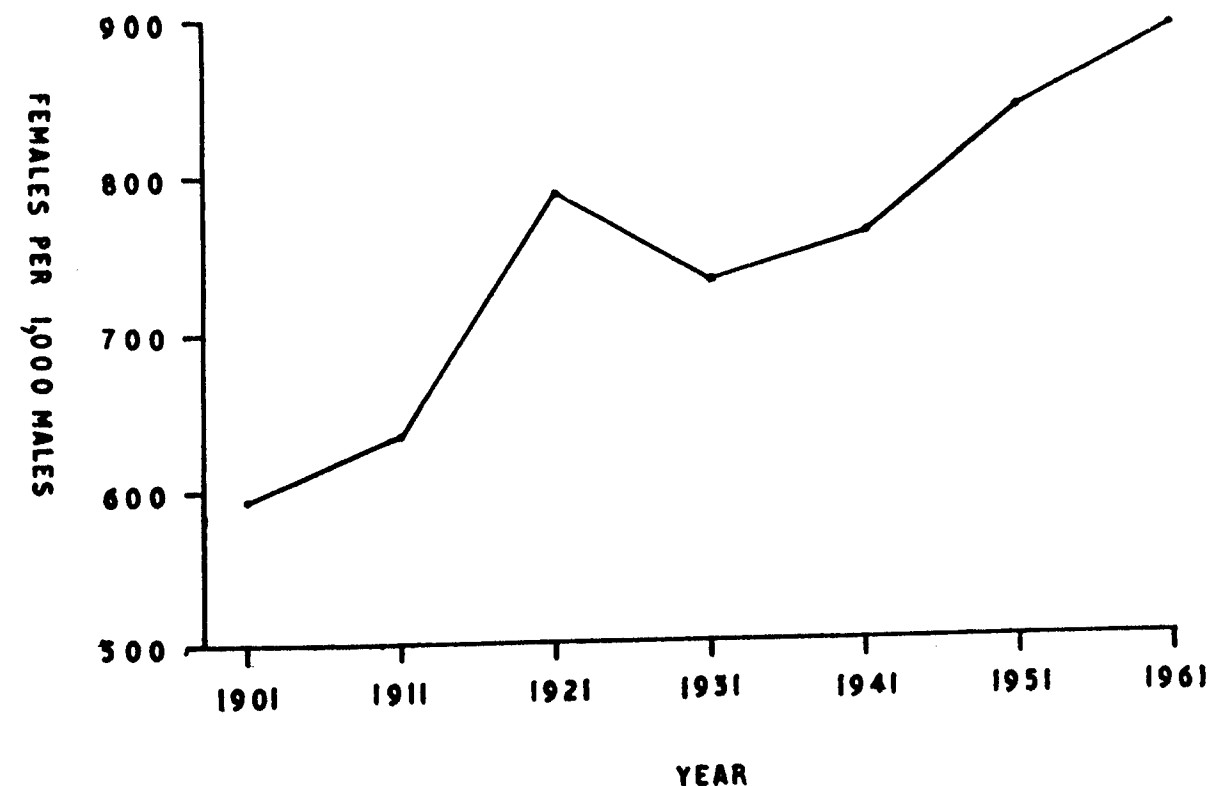
Name of Town	Females per 1000 males in						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Towns with 851 to 950 Females per 1000 males in 1961							
TRIPURA	884	836	754	727	787	636	595
Agartala Town	874	836	754	727	787	636	595
Khowai Town	909	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar Town	855	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar Town	911	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radhakishorepur Town	881	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia Town	918	..	..	..	..	..	..

55. From the gradual increase in sex ratio of Agartala town from 595 per 1,000 males in 1901 to 884 in 1961 with a little drop in 1931, one is apt to harbour that the character of the town might have changed from industrial to administrative due probably to exclusion of its industrial area from the town area. But actual position is far from it. The area of the town has been remaining constant throughout the period. The main factor contributing to the shaping of the sex ratio may rather be attributable to the inflow of migrants in large numbers to this territory even in earlier decades long before the partition of India mainly from the adjoining districts of Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Noakhali, Tippera and Sylhet now included in East Pakistan. This territory received 72,726 in 1911 and 78,177 in 1921 from these districts and a considerable proportion of such immigrants was seasonal labour. Although separate figures of immigrants for the town are not available in respect of pre-1951 decades, it is evident, in the absence of any record of activity for promotion of industry in the town itself earlier than 1937 when the Agartala power house was installed, that the sex ratio has been carrying with it a reflection on migration. Agartala being capital of the princely State had been the attraction for migrants from all parts of the country for social, cultural and economic opportunities. Generally male migrants are attracted in the first instance and they bring their families only after they are settled properly.

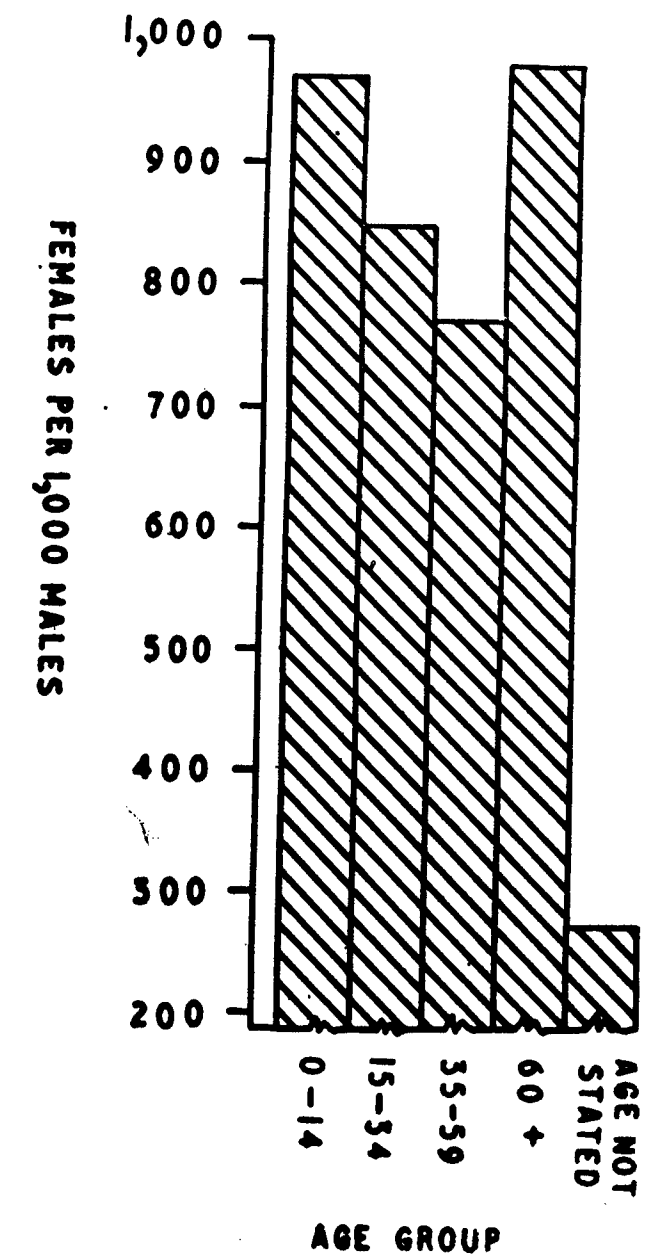
Seasonal migrants also do not normally take their family with them at any time. For these reasons, Agartala exhibits an increasing trend of sex ratio on adjustment to family life, although it has all along remained an administrative town. The chart below shows the sex ratio of Agartala town in 1901 to 1961. The sex-ratio of Agartala town was less than 850 during fifty years upto 1951 and in 1961 it reaches the range of 850 to 950 when it takes into account the five new towns. Thus an unfavourable sex ratio has shown a marked improvement in a period of sixty years.

56. In connection with the sex ratio of 884 per 1,000 males obtaining in 1961 in Agartala town, the population of which exceeds 50,000, it may be examined with the help of subsidiary tables E-V. 1 and E-V. 2 as to whether it is the housing scarcity or the congestion which is also contributing towards the sex-ratio. The position is that as many as 46.20% of population of Agartala are rising in 58.82% of households with one room only. The average size of all households works out to 5.63 persons and the number of persons on average per room comes to 3.28 as against 3.20 for all urban areas. This indicates that Agartala is overcrowded, considering that a room is generally overcrowded if more than two persons live there. This overcrowding which leads to housing scarcity has probably brought about an increasing pressure of population around the town.

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES FOR AGARTALA TOWN 1901-1961



**FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS
IN AGARTALA TOWN**



SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS IN AGARTALA TOWN :

57. It will now be useful to consider the sex ratio in different age-groups in Agartala town which is of

administrative, residential and educational type and is the only class II town in the territory. The following statement based on Union Table B-11 throws light on the disparity of the sexes in different broad age-groups :-

Statement III—24

- Females per 1,000 males in different age-groups in
- A. Administrative, residential and educational towns
 - B. Port, Trading, Commercial including Ship building towns
 - C. Transport, Storage and Communication towns
 - D. Manufacturing & Industrial towns
 - F. Mining-Towns and Railway towns

Age-groups	Females per 1000 males in					
	Towns in Group "A"	Towns in Group "B"	Towns in Group "C"	Towns in Group "D"	Towns in Group "E"	Towns in Group "F"
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	884					
0—14	970					
15—34	842					
35—59	772	NOT APPLICABLE.				
60+	980					
Age not stated	273					

58. The sex ratio is favourable for children in the age-group of 0-14 and more favourable for old-age population. They exhibit a relatively stable nature in comparison with the lower ratios obtaining in respect of the age-groups of the working population. The sex ratio for the middle age-group of 35-59 is remarkably lower than that for the young age-group of 15-34. This indicates that males of the age-group 35-59 are the stragglers among whom extent of adjustment to family life is the minimum. The following chart explains the position :

Age composition by sex in Agartala Town :

59. The following statement gives further prove into the age composition of males and females in Agartala town. Number of each sex in each age-group is expressed as percentage of total of all ages for each sex.

Statement III—25

Age composition of males and females expressed as percentage of male & female population respectively (all ages together for each sex being 100) in Agartala Town.

Age groups.	Number of each sex in each age group expressed as percent of total of all ages for each sex.	
	Male	Female
Total	100	100
0-14	38	42
15-34	38	35
35-59	20	18
60 & over	4	5
Age not stated	(N)	(N)

60. In the age-group 0-14, the proportion of females is higher (42%) than that of males (38%), but in the working age-groups, that is, in 15-34 and 35-59, the proportions of females are less than those of thier males. This is an aspect of urbanisation, as males generally bring in their families only after they are properly settlcd. In the higher age-group of 60 and above, the proportion of females is higher than that of males. So, in the age-groups of children and the aged, a stable nature is noticeable.

Proportion of workers in Agartala Town.

61. The following statement gives the livelihood pattern of Agartala town as in 1951 and 1961. It may be recalled that Agartala continued as a class V town from 1901 to 1931 and thereafter

assumed the size of class IV in 1941, class III in 1951 and class II only in 1961. The livelihood data in respect of the town which is available for 1951 only have been converted according to the 1961 industrial classification of workers and non-workers.

Statement III—26

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers, females per 1,000 of total female workers in the nine industrial categories of 1961 compared to their respective proportions in previous census (1951-61) for Agartala Town

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers and females per 1,000 of total female workers in the nine industrial categories of 1961

Name of Town.	Census Year.	I			II			III			IV & V		
		As Cultivator.			As Agricultural labourer.			In mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities.			In Manufacturing including House hold Industry		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Agartala Town.	1961	8	8	3	3	3	..	14	16	1	138	138	143
	1951	75	75	80	4	3	8	29	30	13	124	124	124

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers and females per 1,000 of total female workers in the nine industrial categories of 1961

VI			VII			VIII			IX		
In construction			In Trade and commerce			In Transport, Storage and communications			In other Services		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
63	70	5	209	229	20	94	104	2	471	432	826
8	4	55	278	291	129	18	51	20	434	422	571

62. Another statement showing the distribution of workers in the three sectors of economic activity, viz., primary, secondary and tertiary so as to examine

whether there has been any significant departure from one sector to another during the decades in the town, is given below :—

Statement III—27

Workers per 1,000 population in Agartala Town in comparison to workers different sector of industry, 1961

Name of Town	Census year	Primary			Secondary			Tertiary		
		I+II+III			IV+V+VI			VII+VIII+IX		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8*	9	10	11
Agartala Town	1961	25	27	4	205	212	148	770	761	448
	1951	107	108	100	133	128	181	760	764	719

63. The different categories of workers living in Agartala town have been shown in proportion in the Statement No. III-26. The proportion of workers in each of the industrial categories has been shown per 1,000 total workers and also by 1,000 of each sex separately. The Statement No. III-27 gives the number of 1,000 total workers and also the number of males per 1,000 total male workers and the number of females per 1,000 female workers in three economic sectors in the census of 1951 and 1961. A large number of workers namely, 471 belongs to category IX 'Other Services', and proportion of females is higher than that of the males in this category. The town is almost administrative by functional characteristics and as such the proportion in category IX is the highest. The other categories in respect of numerical importance are Category VII containing 209 workers, category IV and V containing 138 workers, Category VIII containing 94 workers and category VI containing 63 workers. The number of workers in the remaining categories is 3 to 14 per 1,000 workers. In 1951 also the number of workers was highest in Category IX as in 1961 followed by category VII and then IV and V together. It appears from the Statement No. III-27 that the number of workers is highest in the tertiary sector namely 770 in 1961 and 760 in 1951, while in the secondary sector the number of workers is 205 in 1961 and 133 in 1951 per 1,000 workers. In the primary sector the number of workers is very negligible in 1961 as compared to 1951 that is there was considerable reduction in the number of workers in the primary sector in 1961. In both the tertiary and secondary sectors the number of workers has shown gradual increase during the last decade.

Literacy by sex and age in urban areas :

64. Union Table C-III. Part B deals with effective literacy of urban population. Based on this, subsidiary table C-III. Part B. 1 shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each broad age-group with the exclusion of age group 0-4 in urban areas. Effective literacy among males aged 5+ is 70.7% and that among such females is 49% in urban areas. In other words, the proportion of illiterate males aged 5+ is 29.3% whereas that of illiterate females of such ages is as high as 51% in all urban areas. The urban areas of Sadar, Khowai and Belonia register proportions of illiterates in both the sexes below the territory average, while those of Kailasahar Dharmanagar and Udaipur record proportions above the same. This means that the urban areas of the latter three Sub-divisions are educationally more backward. The proportions of illiterates are maximum at Kailasahar in both the sexes (M-39.7% ; F-62.1%). Agartala registers 26.8% of males and 48.1% of females as illiterates. Age-group 5-14 records the highest proportions of illiterates in both the sexes and Kailasahar shows the highest being 69% for boys and 70.2% for girls, while the age-group 15-34 carries the hopes for future as the proportions of illiteracy among males and females of that age are the least for all urban areas and Agartala shows the lowest proportions in both the sexes in comparison with other age-groups in other towns. Examining by educational levels, it is seen that 26.1% of males and 24.5% of females aged 5+ in all urban areas have returned as more literates, 31.2% males and 21.8% females as primary or junior basic and the remaining as matriculates and

above. As regards more literacy (without educational standard) there is preponderance of males aged 60 and above in the towns of Agartala, Khowai, Dharmanagar and Radhakishorepur while such males in the age-group 35-59 are larger in Kailasahar and those in the age-group 5-14 in Belonia. Among females who are more literates, age-group 35-59 shows maximum proportion in the towns of Agartala, Kailasahar and Radhakishorepur and the age-group 15-34 in Khowai and Dharmanagar and the age-group 5-14 in Belonia as in the case of males. The pattern for those who are primary or junior basic passed at the territory level for urban areas is that the proportion of such males is highest in age-group 15-34 and that of such females in the young age-group of 5-14. This pattern is noticeable in Agartala, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar towns, while in the other three towns of Khowai, Radhakishorepur and Belonia the proportion of such males as well as females is highest in age-group 15-34. Those whose highest qualification is Matriculation or Higher Secondary account for 10.8% males and 2.4% females in all urban areas, and their concentration is highest in the age-group 15-34 in both the sexes. This pattern of concentration is reflected

in the towns of Agartala, Kailasahar and Radhakishorepur. Females continue to remain highest in proportion in this age-group in the other three towns also, but such males are maximum in proportion in the old ages of 60 and above at Khowai and Belonia and in the age-group of 35-59 at Dharmanagar. The proportion of females possessing technical or non-technical diploma (not equal to degree) is very poor in all urban areas. Similar is the picture with regard to females in the fields of technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree. Only 0.7% of males in urban areas are seen to possess degree or post-graduate degree as highest qualification, and they are mostly in the higher age-groups of 35-59 and 60+. The proportion of such degree holders of the ages 15-34 is however maximum at Radhakishorepur.

Workers and non-workers by Age, sex and Industrial Categories in Towns :

65. The following statement shows the distribution of workers and non-workers in absolute figures and percentages by age-groups in each sex for urban areas of the territory :—

Statement III--28

Workers and Non-workers by sex and broad age-groups for urban areas, 1961

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	28,236 (100.00)	25,599 (100.00)	2,637 (100.00)	74,761 (100.00)	29,058 (100.00)	45,703 (100.00)
0-14	523 (1.85)	435 (1.70)	88 (3.34)	41,690 (55.76)	20,988 (72.23)	20,702 (45.30)
15-34	15,063 (53.35)	13,602 (53.13)	1,461 (55.40)	21,015 (28.11)	5,985 (20.60)	15,030 (32.89)
35-59	11,190 (39.63)	10,221 (39.93)	969 (36.75)	8,427 (11.27)	848 (2.92)	7,579 (16.58)
60+	1,451 (5.14)	1,332 (5.20)	119 (4.51)	3,610 (4.83)	1,224 (4.21)	2,386 (5.22)
Age not stated	9 (0.03)	9 (0.04)	..	19 (0.03)	13 (0.04)	6 (0.01)

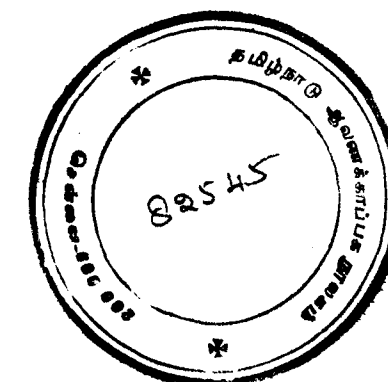
66. Out of the total urban population of 1,02,997, 28,236 are workers of which males are 25,599 and females 2,637 and more than 50 percent of them are in the young age group of 15-34 followed closely by age group 35-59 which is composed of about 40 percent of workers. Male workers in the middle

age-group constitute 39.93 percent and female workers 36.75 percent. In the age-group 0-14 the proportion of girls is higher than that of boys, but in the old age group of 60 and above the proportion of male workers is higher than that of female workers.

67. The non-workers are about three-fourth of the urban population and females out-number males. Non-workers are more in the age-group 0-14 as is usual and of these as many as 72.23% are male non-workers. 39.38% of non-workers are found in the working age-group of 15-39 and 4.83% are in the

old age-group of 60 and above and in case of non-workers by sex the general trend is that the proportion decreases in the higher age-groups.

68. The following statement shows the distribution of workers under each industrial category by age-groups for urban areas in 1961 :—



Statement III—29

Distribution of workers under each industrial category
by age-groups for urban areas, 1961
percentage distribution to total workers under each category :

Age-group-	I 2	II 3	III 4	IV 5	V 6	VI 7	VII 8	VIII 9	IX 10
Total	2,134 (100.00)	633 (100.00)	416 (100.00)	1,182 (100.00)	2,805 (100.00)	1,454 (100.00)	5,556 (100.00)	1,946 (100.00)	12,110 (100.00)
0—14	36 (1.69)	23 (3.63)	5 (1.20)	28 (2.37)	64 (2.28)	4 (0.27)	78 (1.40)	11 (0.57)	274 (2.26)
15—34	911 (42.69)	323 (51.03)	209 (50.24)	586 (49.58)	1,704 (60.75)	790 (54.33)	2,679 (48.22)	1,360 (69.89)	6,501 (53.68)
35—59	893 (41.85)	260 (41.07)	187 (44.95)	491 (41.54)	952 (33.94)	608 (41.82)	2,494 (44.89)	550 (28.26)	4,755 (39.27)
60+	294 (13.77)	27 (4.27)	15 (3.61)	77 (6.51)	84 (2.99)	52 (3.58)	303 (5.45)	24 (1.23)	575 (4.75)
Age not stated.	..	..	..	..	1 (0.04)	..	2 (0.04)	1 (0.05)	5 (0.04)

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69. It is revealed from the above statement that the number of workers in all the activities beginning from category I to IX is maximum in the young age-group 15-34 followed by middle age-group 35-59. The number is largest in Category IX, that is 'Other Services' as all the towns are of administrative, residential and educational in character.

70. According to subsidiary table B-II.1, Dharmanagar which is a class IV town contains the maximum proportion of agriculturists (28.7% of workers), whereas Agartala has only 1.1% of workers as such. Moreover, females of Dharmanagar town are not seen to be working in categories III (in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities), V (in Manufacturing other than Household Industry).

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VI (in construction) and VIII (in transport, Storage and Communications). In the remaining four towns also female workers are not seen in categories III, VI and VIII. In Agartala town the concentration of workers of all age-groups is maximum in the category IX (in other Services). Similar is the position in other towns also.

Workers in each Industrial category by sex and Educational levels in Urban Areas :

71. Subsidiary table B-III. Part A.2 which gives the distribution of workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels for urban areas, brings out significant concentrations of educational personnel in certain industrial categories. The following statement summarises the position.

Statement III—30

Percentage distribution of Workers and Non-workers
by sex and educational levels in urban areas, 1961

Educational Levels	Workers.				Non-workers.			
	P 2	M 3	F 4		P 5	M 6	F 7	
1								
Total	28,236 (100.00)	25,599 (100.00)	2,637 (100.00)		74,761 (100.00)	29,058 (100.00)	45,703 (100.00)	
Illiterate	7,572 (26.81)	6,037 (23.58)	1,535 (58.21)		41,728 (55.82)	15,098 (51.96)	26,630 (58.27)	
Literate (without educational level)	8,815 (31.22)	8,494 (33.18)	321 (12.17)		13,658 (18.27)	3,893 (13.40)	9,765 (21.36)	
Primary or Junior Basic	6,621 (23.45)	6,349 (24.80)	272 (10.31)		17,137 (22.92)	8,436 (29.03)	8,701 (19.04)	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4,038 (14.30)	3,615 (14.12)	423 (16.04)		2,070 (2.77)	1,498 (5.15)	572 (1.25)	
Technical diploma not equal to degree	102 (0.36)	101 (0.39)	1 (0.04)		6 (0.01)	6 (0.02)	..	
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	33 (0.12)	32 (0.13)	1 (0.04)		8 (0.01)	5 (0.02)	3 (0.01)	
University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree.	728 (2.58)	678 (2.65)	50 (1.90)		136 (0.18)	105 (0.36)	31 (0.07)	
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	327 (1.16)	293 (1.15)	34 (1.29)		18 (0.02)	17 (0.06)	1 (Neg)	

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72. It is seen that 26.81% of workers and 55.82% of non-workers are illiterate. But those who are literates (without educational level) among workers are the maximum in proportion (31.22%). This is the pattern for male workers also. As regards female workers, the proportion of illiterates is maximum (58.21%). From the level of literates upward upto Matriculation or Higher Secondary, the proportions of male workers show a declining trend, whereas in respect of female workers the proportion rise up at the Matriculation or Higher Secondary level with a drop at primary or junior basic level. This rise may probably be the result of movement of workers from outside the urban areas.

Non-workers by sex, and type of Activity in towns :

73. The distribution of non-workers by sex and broad age-groups in urban areas has already been discussed and the distribution of non-workers among the eight types of activities is given in subsidiary table B-IX. 3 and the types of such activities are as follows :

1. Full-time students or children attending school.
2. Persons engaged only in household duties.

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3. Dependents, infants and children not attending school and persons permanently disabled.
4. Retired persons not employed again, rentiers, persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers or other persons of independent means.
5. Beggars, vagrants, independent women who do not indicate the source of income and others of unspecified source of existence.
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.
7. Persons seeking employment for the first time.
8. Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

74. Chapter XI has been devoted to the study of the various aspects of the non-working population. The discussion here is, therefore, confined to the general feature only of urban non-workers. The statement below gives the percentage distribution of non-workers in towns by sex and type of their activity :

Statement III—31

Percentage distribution of non-workers by sex and type of activity to total non-workers in urban areas, 1961

Union Territory/ Town	Total Non- workers		Full time students		Household duties		Dependents infants and disabled		Retired, rentier independent means		Beggars vagrants etc.		Inmates of panel, mental & charitable institution		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employ- ment & seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
TRIPURA	100	100	47.3	22.8	..	42.5	45.5	33.6	2.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.9	Neg.
Agartala	100	100	49.0	24.9	..	42.0	42.3	32.1	3.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.1
Khowai	100	100	46.8	21.8	..	42.2	45.7	34.4	3.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.2	..	3.1	0.3	0.4	..
Kailasahar	100	100	45.0	18.3	..	44.5	50.5	36.6	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	..	1.1	Neg.	0.4	..
Dharmanagar	100	100	45.9	22.4	..	43.8	46.8	32.5	2.6	0.2	1.4	0.7	..	..	2.3	0.4	1.0	..
Radhakishorepur	100	100	41.9	18.4	..	43.2	54.7	38.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	1.4	0.1	0.5	..
Belonia	100	100	46.9	20.7	..	40.9	49.1	37.3	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	Neg	1.0	0.2	0.7	Neg

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75. Out of the total non-working population of urban areas, male students are in majority (47.3%) followed closely by dependents/infants/disabled (45.5%). The next position has been taken by those falling under retired, rentier and persons of independent means, forming 2.6% among males. Of the females 42.5% non-workers are found engaged in household duties followed by 33.6% of dependents/infants/disabled and then by 22.8% of students and no male non-worker is found engaged in household duties.

76. The proportion of full time students for males is highest in Agartala (49%) and lowest in Radhakishorepur (41.9%) and the corresponding highest and lowest proportion for females under this type of activity are 24.9% in Agartala and 18.3% at Kailasahar town. The highest proportion of females (44.5%) is found engaged in household duties at Kailasahar and lowest at Belonia (40.9%). The proportion of non-workers in the category of dependents/infants/disabled persons is highest at Radhakishorepur (54.7%) and lowest in Agartala town (42.3%) in respect of males and that for females is also highest at Radhakishorepur (38%) and lowest in Agartala (32.1%). The retired, rentier and men of independent means are highest at Khowai (3.2%) and lowest at Radhakishorepur (1.2%) in respect of males, the corresponding highest and lowest propor-

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tions among females being at Belonia (0.5%) and Radhakishorepur (0.1%) and also Kailasahar (0.1%) Beggars, Vagrants, etc. are maximum for males at Belonia (0.7%) and for females at Khowai (0.9%) and minimum for males and females at Radhakishorepur (0.2%) in each sex. Inmates of Penal, mental and charitable institutions are largest at Agartala, but females under this category are not found in the towns of Khowai, Kailasahar and Radhakishorepur. Never employed are only 2% among males and 0.2% among females in urban areas. Unemployed seeking work again are only 0.4% among males and 0.1% among females. So unemployment does not appear to be a problem.

Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas :

77. Subsidiary table B-VIII. Part A. I. gives the proportionate distribution of persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas of the territory. It is but natural that persons seeking employment for the first time as well as those seeking for subsequent time are concentrated in the working ages 15 and above. The statement shows the percentage distribution of unemployed aged 15 and above by sex in broad age-groups to total unemployed in urban areas.

Statement III—32

Percentage distribution of unemployed aged 15 and above by sex in each age-group in urban areas, 1961

Age-group	Percentage of persons seeking employment for the first time to total unemployed			Percent of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work to total unemployed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	71.97	69.63	87.80	28.03	30.37	12.20
15 — 19	84.69	83.33	88.68	15.31	16.67	11.32
20 — 24	85.13	84.25	90.20	14.87	15.75	9.80
25 — 34	62.14	61.23	75.00	37.86	38.77	25.00
35 +	41.87	40.76	100.00	58.13	59.24	..
Age not stated	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..

78. Among unemployed, 71.97% are seeking employment for the first time, while 28.03% rendered unemployed are seeking employment again and in both the sexes the percentages of those seeking employment for the first time are much higher (M-69.63% ; F-87.80%) in comparison with those of the other category. Concentration of the unemployed of the former category is highest in both the sexes in the age-group 20-24, followed by the age-group 15-19 and what is significant is that the proportions of females in this category are comparatively higher than those of males in this age-groups. A decreasing trend of persons of the former category is observed in

ages 25 and above, while an increasing trend is found among persons of these ages in the latter category. The percentage of those unemployed aged 35 and above and seeking employment for the first time is 41.87, which indicates that the urban areas attract even middle aged persons to immigrate for economic opportunities and what is more, the proportion of middle aged unemployed persons seeking employment again is highest.

79. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of these two categories of unemployed persons of each sex among the age-groups :—

Statement III—33
Percentage distribution of unemployed aged 15 and above by age-groups
in urban areas, 1961

Age-group	Percent to total unemployed				Percent to total never employed				Percent to total unemployed seeking work again			
	P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	
15—19	21.86	18.73	43.09		25.73	22.41	43.52		11.94	10.28	40.00	
20—24	35.88	35.05	41.46		42.44	42.41	42.59		19.03	18.18	33.33	
25—34	25.42	27.25	13.01		21.95	23.97	11.11		34.33	34.78	26.67	
35+	16.74	18.85	2.44		9.74	11.04	2.78		34.70	36.76	..	
Age not stated	0.10	0.12	..		0.14	0.17	..		..	..	..	

80. This statement also corroborates what has been stated above. A small percentage of females aged 35 and above is seen seeking work for the first time, but there is no female of this age seeking employment again. In both the categories of unemployed females, the percentage decreases with the corresponding increase in age-groups, but in the case

of males, the distribution is uneven in the former category and increasing in the latter category.

81. Now, it may be examined as to whether there are well-defined high or low proportions in the different age-groups in the two categories of unemployed with reference to literacy. The following statement is in aid to this examination :—

Age-group	Persons seeking employment for the first time						Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work								
	Total unemployed			Illiterate			Literate			Illiterate			Literate		
	P 2	M 3	F 4	P 5	M 6	F 7	P 8	M 9	F 10	P 11	M 12	F 13	P 14	M 15	F 16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.51	2.88	..	69.46	66.75	87.80	2.09	2.40	..	25.94	27.97	12.20
15-19	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.22	8.33	..	78.47	75.00	88.68	1.44	1.92	..	13.88	14.74	11.32
20-24	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.87	1.03	..	84.26	83.22	90.20	0.87	1.03	..	14.00	14.72	9.80
25-34	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.06	2.20	..	60.08	59.03	75.00	2.88	3.09	..	34.98	35.68	25.00
35+	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.87	1.91	..	40.00	38.85	100.00	4.38	4.46	..	53.75	54.78	..
Age not stated	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

tage of such literate persons is 13.88 in the age group 15-19, 14.00 in the age group 20-24, 34.98 in the age group 25-34 and 53.75 in the age group 35+, but in the case of literate persons seeking employment for the first time, the proportion has no increasing tendency along with the increasing age groups, because in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 the percentage of such persons is 78.47 and 84.26 respectively while the percentage is 60.08 and 40.00 in the age groups 25-34 and 35+. Unemployment among the literate persons of both the categories persists even after the age of 34 in urban areas. As compared to males and females the percentage of literate females seeking employment for the first time is higher in all the age groups, whereas the percentage of female literates employed before but now out of employment and seeking work is lower in all the age groups as compared to that for males. In the case of literate females who were once employed but now unemployed and seeking work again, the proportion disappears in the age group 35 and above.

83. The ratios of the two types of unemployed to (a) total population, as also to (b) non-workers may now be examined. The following statement shows the ratios :—

Percentage distribution of unemployed aged 15 and above to total population and total non-working population aged 15 and above in urban areas, 1961

Union Territory/Town	Percent of unemployed aged 15 and above to total urban population aged 15 and above			Percent of unemployed aged 15 and above to total urban non-workers aged 15 and above		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	1.57	2.51	0.45	2.89	10.32	0.49
Agartala	1.75	2.78	0.49	3.16	10.27	0.54
Khowai	1.95	3.21	0.51	3.50	13.23	0.56
Kailasahar	0.70	1.23	0.04	1.34	6.06	0.05
Dharmanagar	1.86	2.87	0.69	3.35	12.45	0.74
Radhakishorepur	1.07	1.77	0.23	2.17	10.76	0.25
Belonia	0.94	1.47	0.35	1.83	7.54	0.39

percentage of unemployed remains highest for males in Khowai (13.23) and for females in Dharmanagar (0.74).

Classification of workers other than at Cultivation by occupational Divisions and educational levels.

85. Subsidiary table B-VI.1 gives the distribution of literate workers other than at cultivation in each Occupational Division and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas. The following statement shows the distribution of such workers into literate and illiterate classified by occupational divisions for all urban areas of the territory :—

Statement III—36

Percentage distribution of illiterate and literate workers by occupational divisions in urban areas, 1961

Occupational Division 1	Total workers		
	Illiterate 2	Literate 3	Total 4
All Divisions	24.18	75.82	100.00
0 Professional, Technical and Related workers	2.05	97.95	100.00
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	3.52	96.48	100.00
2 Clerical and Related Workers	3.68	96.32	100.00
3 Sales Workers	15.12	84.88	100.00
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, and Related Workers.	51.20	48.80	100.00
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	29.93	70.07	100.00
7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified	44.14	55.86	100.00
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	48.12	51.88	100.00
x Workers not classified by Occupation	12.50	87.50	100.00

86. It may be pointed out that table B-VI from which the data have been derived, excludes figures of workers in occupational divisions 400 Cultivators (Owners), 401 Cultivators (Tenants) and 414 Agricultural labourers.

87. Of all the occupational divisions, Division 4-Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers has the highest percentage of illiterate workers (51.20%) followed by Division 9-Services, sports and recreation workers, while the percentage of literate workers which is 97.95 are found in Division 0 Professional, technical and related workers followed closely

by Division 1 and 2. The percentage of literate workers is below the average for all urban workers in division 4 to 9 and literate and illiterate workers in Division 4 and 9 are distributed almost in equal proportions. The pattern of distribution of literate and illiterate workers is similar in the occupational division one and two, that is administrative, executive and Managerial workers and clerical and related workers respectively.

88. The following statement shows distribution of literate workers only by occupational divisions in each of the towns :—

Statement III—37
Percentage distribution of literate workers by occupational divisions in the towns

Occupational division 1	Tripura 2	Sadar 3	Khawai 4	Kailashahar 5	Dharmanagar 6	Udaipur 7	Belonia 8
All divisions	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0 Professional, Technical and Related workers	20.05	19.91	16.62	23.31	20.57	20.98	20.01
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	8.37	8.38	7.10	8.02	10.52	8.44	7.12
2 Clerical and Related workers	13.54	15.86	8.87	13.87	8.86	10.78	9.09
3 Sales workers	23.49	22.09	34.36	18.59	25.47	25.33	23.07
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers	.95	.83	.79	.90	.42	1.32	2.38
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	5.76	7.22	1.58	3.90	5.31	3.65	3.26
7-8 Craftsmen, Production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified	18.77	16.87	21.09	21.29	21.30	20.42	23.81
9 Service, Sport and Recreation workers	8.78	8.47	9.33	10.05	7.45	8.95	10.99
X Workers not classifiable by occupations	.29	.37	.26	.07	.10	.13	.27

89. Of the literate workers, the concentration is highest in Agartala, Khowai, Dharmanagar and Radhakishorepur towns under occupational division 3-Sales Workers. It is highest in Kailasahar town under division O-Professional, Technical and Related Workers and in Belonia under division 7-8 Craftsmen, Production process workers and labourers not else-

where classified. The distribution is lowest in all the towns under division 4-Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers. It would now be interesting to examine the distribution of literate workers by age-group and occupational divisions in urban areas. The following statement is in aid to this examination :—

Statement III—38
Percentage distribution of literate workers by age-group and occupational divisions in urban areas, 1961

Occupational Division 1	All ages 2	Age-groups					Age not stated 7
		0—14 3	15—34 4	35—59 5	60+ 6		
All Divisions	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers	20.05	4.83	19.95	18.99	35.30	..	..
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	8.37	2.07	6.49	11.35	6.85	25.00	25.00
2 Clerical and Related Workers	13.54	1.38	14.95	12.28	8.05	12.50	12.50
3 Sales Workers	23.49	25.52	21.11	26.34	28.99	25.00	25.00
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers	0.95	2.76	0.73	1.24	0.94	..	..
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	5.76	2.76	7.66	3.51	1.21	12.50	12.50
7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	18.77	27.58	19.49	17.90	15.30	25.00	25.00
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	8.78	33.10	9.35	8.06	3.09	..	..
X Workers not classifiable by Occupation	0.29	..	0.27	0.33	0.27	..	..

90. Of the total literate workers in the age-group 0-14, the proportionate distribution is highest under division 9-Service, Sport and Recreation Workers (33.10%), followed by division 7-8 where they are 27.58% and then by division 3 affording 25.52% literate workers. In the other divisions the proportion ranges from 1.38% under division 2-Clerical and related workers to 4.83% under division O-Professional, Technical and related workers. The concentration is more in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 under division 3-Sales workers, followed by division O and then closely by division 7-8. Thereafter comes the literate workers in both the working age-groups under division 2-Clerical and related workers. In the age-group of 60 and above, the percentage of literate workers is highest (35.30%) under division O, followed by division 3. Division 7-8 accounts for 15.30%. The proportion of literate workers under division 1- Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers is maximum (11.35%) in the age-group 35-59 followed by the age-group 60+ being almost equal to that (6.49%) in age-group 15-34. But in clerical and related work the proportion is maximum (14.95%) in the young age-groups 15-34 gradually

decreasing in the middle and the old age-groups. Considering all ages, almost one-fourth of the literate workers is found under division 3-Sales Workers in urban areas.

Mother Tongue :

91. Bengali is the numerically predominant mother tongue spoken in the territory and out of 1,62,997 urban population, the number of persons whose mother tongue is Bengali comes to 93,393. The next important mother tongue is Tripuri which accounts for 18.6 percent in the total population, but the percentage of urban speakers of this language is only 1.1. Altogether 112 mother tongues have been returned in Tripura of which 108 are spoken in rural areas and only 35 in urban areas, which shows that as many as 77 mother tongues spoken in the territory are completely absent in urban areas.

92. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of total and urban population by mother tongues in the territory and in urban Sub-divisions according to 1961 Census :—

Statement III—39

Percentage distribution of Total and Urban Population by Mother-tongues, 1961

Mother-tongue	Tripura		Sadar		Khowai		Kailasahar		Dharmanagar		Udaipur		Belonia	
	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Bengali	722442 (63.26)	97393 (94.56)	255434 (69.78)	51546 (93.93)	59705 (45.95)	8158 (92.89)	58591 (56.27)	8092 (94.37)	83672 (65.60)	12433 (93.90)	68723 (76.30)	8582 (97.77)	57090 (67.30)	8582 (98.15)
2. Tripuri	211883 (18.55)	1152 (1.12)	83953 (22.93)	959 (1.75)	41833 (32.19)	93 (1.06)	16129 (15.49)	19 (n)	2291 (1.80)	19 (n)	11515 (12.78)	35 (n)	16514 (19.47)	27 (n)
3. Reang	52993 (4.64)	24 (n)	41 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	..	..	18851 (14.78)	4 (n)	1616 (1.79)	3 (n)	5125 (6.04)	14 (n)
4. Manipuri/Meithei	27940 (2.45)	1808 (1.76)	6003 (1.64)	710 (1.29)	2021 (1.56)	275 (3.13)	8502 (8.17)	272 (3.17)	5396 (4.23)	519 (3.92)	17 (n)	16 (n)	29 (n)	16 (n)
5. Chakma	22361 (1.96)	78 (n)	37 (n)	32 (n)	3 (n)	1 (n)	6902 (6.63)	20 (n)	7414 (5.81)	14 (n)	..	..	425 (0.50)	11 (n)
6. Hindi	18451 (1.62)	1977 (1.92)	6450 (1.76)	1325 (2.41)	2600 (2.00)	111 (1.26)	2213 (2.13)	148 (1.73)	2780 (2.18)	203 (n)	290 (n)	121 (1.38)	288 (n)	69 (0.79)
7. Jannatia	14522 (1.27)	6 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4331 (4.81)	6 (n)	..	..
8. Oriya	11582 (1.02)	127 (n)	3349 (0.91)	23 (n)	4135 (3.18)	95 (1.08)	332 (n)	1 (n)	1384 (1.09)	5 (n)	..	..	153 (n)	2 (n)
9. Mogh	10304 (0.90)	10 (n)	5 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4773 (5.63)	9 (n)
10. Garo	5458 (n)	10 (n)	2062 (0.56)	4 (n)	105 (n)	1 (n)	419 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	1491 (1.66)	2 (n)	..	..
11. Noatia	4468 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 (n)	3 (n)	..	..
12. Lushai/Mizo	2941 (n)	20 (n)	95 (n)	12 (n)	..	..	..	..	2670 (2.09)	8 (n)	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13. Telugu		1713 (n)	41 (n)	41 (n)	22 (n)	1021 (0.79)	16 (n)	..	..	316 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	..	..
14. Nepali		1682 (n)	152 (n)	1010 (n)	99 (n)	30 (n)	12 (n)	270 (n)	11 (n)	69 (n)	18 (n)	10 (n)	6 (n)	72 (n)	6 (n)
15. Darlog		817 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (n)	1 (n)	..	..
16. Persian		418 (n)	3 (n)	37 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Khashi		332 (n)	6 (n)	5 (n)	5 (n)	40 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Gur		1192 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	88 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..
19. Assamese		123 (n)	8 (n)	32 (n)	6 (n)	..	..	84 (n)	2 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Garhwali		101 (n)	21 (n)	37 (n)	7 (n)	13 (n)	9 (n)	26 (n)	2 (n)	5 (n)	1 (n)	3 (n)	2 (n)	..	..
21. Punjabi		78 (n)	41 (n)	61 (n)	33 (n)	1 (n)	1 (n)	1 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	1 (n)	1 (n)	5 (n)	5 (n)
22. Tamil		49 (n)	9 (n)	17 (n)	9 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Gujarathi		40 (n)	13 (n)	31 (n)	13 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Malayalam		34 (n)	21 (n)	28 (n)	20 (n)	1 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Gurmukhi		33 (n)	6 (n)	26 (n)	5 (n)	..	..	1 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Rajasthani		33 (n)	24 (n)	10 (n)	10 (n)	8 (n)	8 (n)	..	..	8 (n)	6 (n)	..	..	..	..
27. English		22 (n)	4 (n)	20 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	1 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Sindhi		21 (n)	21 (n)	19 (n)	19 (n)	..	..	1 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..	1 (n)	1 (n)
29. Marathi		20 (n)	3 (n)	14 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Bihari		13 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	..	..	1 (n)	1 (n)	2 (n)	2 (n)	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
31. Kannada		5 (n)	3 (n)	5 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. Tibetan		4 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..
33. Kashmiri		3 (n)	3 (n)	3 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Bhotia Unspecified		3 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 (n)	3 (n)	..	..	..	..
35. Utkali		1 (n)	1 (n)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (n)	1 (n)
36. Other mother tongues (77) spoken in rural areas only		30923 (2.71)	..	6951 (1.90)	..	18432 (14.18)	..	10653 (10.23)	..	2598 (2.04)	..	2060 (2.29)	..	351 (n)	..

93. It will be seen from the statement above that the languages other than Bengali, which obtain in considerable numbers in the territory are (i) Tripuri, (ii) Reang, (iii) Manipuri/Meithei, (iv) Chakma, (v) Hindi, (vi) Jamatia, (vii) Oriya and (viii) Mogh. The number of speakers in each of the remaining languages is very small in the territory. In urban areas the other major languages except Bengali in respect of number of speakers, other than in Bengali, are (i) Hindi, (ii) Manipuri/Meithei and (iii) Tripuri. Others of the 35 languages spoken in urban areas are not important from the point of their numerical strength. The statement also shows the absence of speakers on some languages in particular urban Sub-

divisions. Percentages below 0.5 have been indicated in the statement by 'n' for 'negligible.' In Agartala town Hindi ranks second to Bengali and Tripuri taken the third place. In Khowai town, the order of ranking is Bengali Manipuri/Meithei, Hindi, Oriya and then Tripuri. In Kailasahar and Dharmanagar town also Bengali is followed by Manipuri/Meithei and then by Hindi. In Radhakishorepur and Belonia towns Bengali is followed by Hindi. Other languages record negligible proportions.

94. The statement below gives further Sub-division-wise details in respect of speakers of five major languages in the urban areas :—

Statement III—40

Speakers of five major languages in the urban areas of Sub-Divisions

Sub-Division.	Speakers of				
	Bengali	Hindi	Manipuri	Tripuri	Nepali
TRIPURA	97,393	1,977	1,808	1,152	152
Sadar	51,546	1,325	710	959	99
Khowai	8,158	111	275	93	12
Kailasahar	8,092	148	272	19	11
Dharmanagar	12,433	203	519	19	18
Udaipur	8,582	121	16	35	6
Belonia	8,582	69	16	27	6

95. Concentration of speakers of Bengali as mother tongue is largest in all the towns. In respect of total speakers of both for rural and urban areas, the position of Tripuri language is next to Bengali, but with regard to total number of speakers in urban areas ; the position of Manipuri/Meithei speakers is next to Hindi speakers followed by speaker of Tripuri. The speakers of other languages are very negligible. Bengali is used as mother tongue by 7,22,442 persons and they are found in majority in the urban Sub-divisions of Sadar and Dharmanagar and the distribution in other urban Sub-divisions is almost equal. Tripuri is used as mother tongue by 2,11,883 persons and they are in high proportion in the urban Sub-divisions of Sadar and Khowai. The total speakers of Nepali language in the territory are 1682, of which majority is found in Sadar Sub-division. Manipuri/Meithei is used as mother tongue by 20,940 persons and they are in higher proportion in the Sub-divisions of Kailasahar, Sadar and Dharmanagar. Of the total Hindi speakers of 18,451 major portion is found in the Sub-division of Sadar followed by Dharmanagar and then Khowai and Kailasahar.

RELIGION IN TOWNS :

96. Union Table C-VII gives the following distribution of population in urban areas by religion in 1961 :

Religion.	Persons in urban areas.	Percentage to total urban population.
Buddhist	66	0.0641
Christian	42	0.0408
Hindu	94,019	91.2832
Jain	145	0.1408
Muslim	8,703	8.4497
Sikh	18	0.0175
Zoroastrian	4	0.0039
Total :-	102,997	100.0000

97. 91 % of the town-dwellers are Hindus, next to whom are Muslims who are 8%, followed by Jains who are 0.1%. The remaining communities are in negligible proportions. The absolute numbers of persons of same religion in urban areas as in 1921 and 1961 will bring out the trend of high rise over a period of 40 years :

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Buddhist
1961	94,019	8,703	42	66
1921	6,860	871	8	4

98. It appears that Hindus in urban areas during this period have risen from 6,860 to 94,019, Muslims from 871 to 8,703, Christians from 8 to 42 and Buddhists from 4 to 66.

99. The following statement shows the distribution of population among the religions in the towns in different census years from 1921 particularly, for Agartala town. The other towns which are new, give the distribution for 1961 census only.

Statement III—41
Number of 1,000 persons of same religion who live in towns,
1921—1961

Towns	Census year	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jain	Muslim	Sikh	Zoroastrian	Other Religion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agartala Town	1921	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
	1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..
	1941	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
	1951	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1961	349	138	551	214	338	833	1,000	..
Khowai Town	1961	45	24	91	62	26	56	..	..
Kailasahar Town	1961	..	..	72	200	201	..	..	..
Dharmanagar Town	1961	288	167	121	476	200	56	..	..
Radhakishorepur Town	1961	..	..	79	48	160	55	..	..
Belonia Town	1961	318	71	86	..	75	..	..	..

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100. In 1921 and 1941 there was no Buddhist, nor any Jain or Zoroastrian in the town of Agartala. In 1931 too, there was no Jain or Zoroastrian in the town. Data for 1951 in respect of Agartala town are not available. The proportion of persons of same religion has relatively shown a decline for Agartala town in 1961 owing to the addition of five new towns. In 1961 the proportions of Buddhists, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Zoroastrians are highest among towns in Agartala, while those of Christians and Jains are highest at Dharmanagar town. Zoroastrians are concentrated in Agartala only. Buddhists and Christians are not found at Kailasahar and Radhakishore-

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pur towns. Sikhs too are not found at Kailasahar and Balonia towns, but are distributed in equal proportion on the towns of Khowai, Dharmanagar and Radhakishorepur.

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHERS :

101. The following statement gives the distribution of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others in absolute figures as well as in percentages to total population in the towns :-

Statement III—42
Distribution of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others
to total population in urban areas, 1961

Urban	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			Others		
	P	M	F	1	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10
All Urban Areas	6,745 (6.55)	3,569 (3.47)	3,176 (3.08)		3,698 (3.59)	2,006 (1.95)	1,692 (1.64)	92,554 (89.86)	49,082 (47.65)	43,472 (42.21)
Agartala Town	3,217 (5.86)	1,718 (3.13)	1,499 (2.73)		3,346 (6.10)	1,732 (3.16)	1,614 (2.94)	48,315 (88.04)	25,831 (47.07)	22,484 (40.97)
Khowai Town	310 (3.53)	179 (2.04)	131 (1.49)		102 (1.16)	86 (0.98)	16 (0.18)	8,370 (95.31)	4,335 (49.36)	4,035 (45.95)
Kailasahar Town	810 (9.44)	423 (4.93)	387 (4.51)		53 (0.62)	40 (0.47)	13 (0.15)	7,712 (89.94)	4,159 (48.50)	3,553 (41.44)
Dharmanagar Town	361 (2.73)	189 (1.43)	172 (1.30)		47 (0.36)	37 (0.28)	10 (0.08)	12,832 (96.91)	6,704 (50.63)	6,128 (46.28)
Radhakishorepur Town	1,098 (12.51)	589 (6.71)	509 (5.80)		88 (1.00)	65 (0.74)	23 (0.26)	7,592 (86.48)	4,012 (45.71)	3,580 (40.78)
Belonia Town	949 (10.86)	471 (5.39)	478 (5.47)		62 (0.71)	46 (0.53)	16 (0.18)	7,733 (88.45)	4,041 (46.21)	3,692 (42.22)

102. Out of the total urban population of 1,02,997 scheduled castes are 6,745 (6.55%) and scheduled tribes 3,698 (3.59%) and others are 92,554 (88.86%). Except Agartala town where the percentage of scheduled castes is comparatively lower than that of scheduled tribes, the percentage of scheduled castes in other towns is higher than that of scheduled tribes and the disparity is wider at Radhakishorepur town. Others are numerically important in all the towns and

the percentage of others ranges from, 88.04% at Agartala to 96.91 % at Dharmanagar town. The peculiar feature is that the percentage of females among scheduled castes at Belonia town is greater than that of their males.

103. The following statement shows the distribution of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others by sex in 1951 and 1961 in Agartala town :—

Statement III—43

Distribution of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe & Others by sex in 1951 & 1961 in Agartala town

Census Year	S. C.			S. T.			Others.		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1961	3,217	1,718	1,499	3,346	1,732	1,614	48,315	25,831	22,484
Variation in Percentage,	+19.15	— 6.38	+79.29	+120.57	+79.48	+192.48	+25.89	+26.60	+25.09
1951	2,700	1,835	865	1,517	963	552	38,378	20,404	17,974

104. The percentage increase or decrease in 1961 over the corresponding figure of 1951 has also been shown in the above statement. While the Scheduled Caste females have shown a very high increase, the males have shown a small decrease during the decade. The decline in respect of males is indicative of a trend of occupational and educational migration from the town, but the increase of females is a reflection on the settled character of the households. The percentage increases of females of both Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes are much higher in relation to their males. The increase among others is quite normal. The percentage increase is highest among Scheduled Tribes in the town. It would, therefore, be useful to examine the extent of accentuation in each of the Scheduled Tribes scored in the town during the decade. The following statement shows the percentage variation of each Scheduled Tribe in the town during the decade :-

Statement III—44

Percentage variation of each Scheduled tribe during 1951 and 1961 in Agartala town

Name of S. T.	1951	1961	Absolute increase or decrease during the decade (51-61)	Percentage Variation during the decade (51-61)
1	2	3	4	5
All Scheduled Tribes	1,517	3,346	+ 1,829	+ 120.57
1. Chakma	2	39	+ 37	+ 1850.00
2. Garoo *	2	3	+ 1	+ 50.00
3. Khasia *	3	4	+ 1	+ 33.33
4. Kuki	1	..	— 1	Absolute decrease
5. Lushai	2	3	+ 1	+ 50.00
6. Mag *	7	5	— 2	— 28.57
7. Noatia	..	1	+ 1	Absolute Increase
8. Rieng	..	5	+ 5	Absolute Increase
9. Tripuri, Tripura or Tippera	1,498	3,286	+ 1,788	+ 119.36
10. Unspecified	2	..	— 2	Absolute decrease

* Garo, Khashi, Maghi—according to 1951 Census spelling.

Source :-Miscellaneous Table I from 1951 Census Hanbook and SCT-I Part B 1961.

105. The absolute increase is highest among Tripuri (+1,788) and the balance of 41 persons is distributed among six other Scheduled Tribes. Next to Tripuri comes Chakma with an absolute increase of 37 persons only. Mag and Kuki have decreased.

Garoo, Khasia and Lushai have shown normal increase in their number. So, migration has played an important role in increasing the number of Tripuri and Chakma in the town.

CHAPTER — IV

The Rural Population

PART A

Preliminary Remarks

General :

The classification of the population of a country into urban and rural is of great significance. A vast majority of the population of Tripura live in rural areas. For the purpose of Census the main consideration which draws a line of demarcation between the rural and urban areas is based on the means of livelihood of the majority of the people. The principal means of livelihood of the people who live in rural areas is agriculture and household industry, while people living in towns and cities live on non-agricultural pursuits of various types. The other factors such as provision of modern amenities, level of literature, overcrowding of houses and population etc. also play a great roll in differentiating a town from a village. In the preceding Chapter the characteristics of the urban population have been discussed in details and in this Chapter the characteristics of the remaining population of the territory living outside the towns i. e., in rural areas comprised of villages have been dwelt upon.

2. There are 5,286 villages in the territory covering 99.62% of the total area of the territory. There are two types of villages, one uninhabited and the other inhabited and the number of total rural population is 10,39,008 constituting 90.98% of the total population of the territory.

3. The village was taken as the lowest unit for the purpose of preparation of all Census records. Normally a village constitutes a portion occupied by houses in it as also the surrounding cultivated lands and forest, but for the purpose of census the village proper consisting of houses was considered as village, although the uninhabited villages were also taken into account for the purpose of preparation of village list during census operation. The main consideration for taking into account the uninhabited villages at the time of preparation of village list was that during census operation there may be some habitation in such villages.

Definition of village :

4. For the purpose of Census a village means a revenue village in the surveyed area and also the hill villages which are called 'Parahs' in the unsurveyed areas other than those which are absorbed in the area of a town or a city. As a general rule, a village represents a parcel of land, the boundary of which has been defined and settled by Revenue Survey or by Cadastral Survey. But at the time of Census Operations the Cadastral survey in Tripura which was going on could not cover the entire area of the territory. As a result for the purpose of Census the villages in the surveyed area according to old revenue records and also hill villages which were locally called as 'Parahs' were considered as villages following the tradition of the previous Censuses.

5. According to Section 2(1)(W) of Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 (the main provisions of which came into force with effect from 14th April, 1960), 'a village means any tract of land which, before the commencement of this Act, was recognised as or was declared to be a village under any law for the time being in force or which may after such commencement be recognised as a village at any settlement or which the Administrator may, by notification in the official gazette, declare to be a village'. Before integration the terms 'Mouja' or village were synonymous, as is evident from Rule I of Rules relating to Survey and settlement of the then State of Tripura, 1336 T. E. This definition, however could not be rigidly followed in respect of hill villages mostly inhabited by tribals as in all the censuses these 'Parahs' have also been treated as villages.

6. Due to migratory habit of the tribals the hill villages which are counted as inhabited villages in one census may not be found inhabited in the subsequent census and the peculiarity of all the hill villages is that each village is composed of only a very few houses say from two to ten. There are some villages

which constitute only one or two houses. It is also found that many new villages have cropped up at other places. A number of new villages have also appeared as a result of rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan. Hill villages are generally named after their respective 'Sardars' and with the change of 'Sardar' of a village or a 'Parah' that village or 'parah' assumes a new name after the name of its successor. In such a case the identification of a village or 'Parah' becomes rather difficult. The notional maps of villages and the house lists prepared in connection with the 1961 Census may be found useful in such cases to unmask the Census identity of this agglomeration.

7. The concept of the village as mentioned here was uniform throughout the territory. The village in the plains i. e., in the surveyed areas as already mentioned conform to the revenue village or mouja as may be called and usually means a group of hamlets being a cluster of human habitation set closer together than other clusters or groups of habitation from which it is separated by the distance of fields, waste lands, ditches or jungles etc. But in

respect of the hill villages the definition of village can not be said to be as close to a revenue village as already mentioned.

8. It is curious that while in 1961 it has been possible to achieve a measure of uniformity in the definition of the 'town', a uniform definition of the 'village' has eluded successive censuses ever since 1872. In Kerala the village agglomeration typical of the most of the country is scarcely to be found, while in not too distant Madras, the census village is apt to comprise half a dozen or even more in some cases, distinct agglomerations. Hence, it is obvious that no meaningful comparison of village data can be made for all parts of the country. The fact that the administrative or revenue definition of the village varies from State to State (or even within the same State as in Hyderabad and parts of Andhra Pradesh) makes comparison of the number of villages State by State or even the average population of villages State by State artificial. Notwithstanding this divergence, the following Statement gives the number of villages and the average number of persons per inhabited village in each State and Union territory :—

Statement IV—1

Number of Villages (inhabited and uninhabited) and the average number of persons per inhabited Village in each State and Union Territory of India, 1961

State/Union Territory	Number of Villages		Average number of persons per inhabited village
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	
1	2	3	4
All India	54,868	567,351	635
Andhra Pradesh	1,913	27,084	1,097
Assam	1,565	25,702	426
Bihar	10,428	67,665	629
Gujarat	453	18,584	824
Jammu & Kashmir	167	6,559	452
Kerala	2	1,573	9,122
Madhya Pradesh	6,429	70,414	394
Madras	615	14,124	1,749
Maharashtra	3,016	35,851	792
Mysore	2,972	26,377	695
Orissa	5,659	46,466	354
Punjab	1,405	21,269	763
Rajasthan	2,285	32,241	523
Uttar Pradesh	12,720	112,624	571
West Bengal	3,486	38,465	686
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	399	124
Delhi	24	276	1,084
Himachal Pradesh	1,316	10,438	123
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	9	10	2,411
Manipur	42	1,865	382
Tripura	354	4,932	211
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	72	805
Goa, Daman & Diu	1	245	2,147
Pondicherry	—	388	722
North East Frontier Agency	—	2,451	137
Nagaland	14	814	430
Sikkim	—	462	336

INHABITED AND UNINHABITED VILLAGES :

9. It is seen that out of 622,219 villages in India, 567,351 are inhabited and 54,868 uninhabited. The uninhabited villages are maximum in Uttar Pradesh (12,720) preceding Bihar which has 10,428. There is no such village in Dadra and Ngagr Haveli, Pondicherry, North East Frontier Agency and Sikkim. Among the union territories, such villages are maximum in Himachal Pradesh (1,316) preceding Tripura where they are 354. The number of inhabited villages is highest also in Uttar Pradesh (112,624) and lowest in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindive Islands (10). Among the union territories, the number of inhabited villages is maximum also in Himachal Pradesh (10,438) and next to that comes Tripura with 4,932 inhabited villages. The average number of persons per inhabited village is highest for Kerala (9,122) and lowest for Himachal Pradesh (123). The rank of Tripura in this respect is 24th among the States. The inclusion of uninhabited villages in the census records shows that the census village does not always contain population. The uninhabited villages are entered in the census records with a view to cover the popu-

lation which may settle in such villages at the time of final enumeration and to ensure complete enumeration of floating or houseless persons, if any, in such villages.

10. The average number of persons per inhabited village in Tripura has been worked out to be 211. This is the lowest figure among all the States and Union territories in India except Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh and North East Frontier Agency where the average number of persons per inhabited village is only 124, 123 and 137 respectively. It therefore shows that villages of Tripura are the smallest in average size among the States in India. The highest average population is found in Kerala State where a village contain an average population of 9,122. Other States which contain more than 1,000 persons per village on average are Madras (1,749) and Andhra Pradesh (1,097).

11. The following statement give the number of inhabited and uninhabited villages in the territory as from 1901-1961 :-

Statement IV-2

Number of villages (inhabited and uninhabited) in the Territory 1901-1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Un- inhabited	In- habited	Un- inhabited	In- habited	Un- inhabited	In- habited	Un- inhabited	In- habited	Un- inhabited	In- habited	Un- inhabited	In- habited	Un- inhabited	In- habited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRIPURA	354	4,932	130	3,323	..	4,387	..	3,382	..	3,373	..	2,316	..	1,464
Sadar	24	1,417	1	1,581	..	868	..	1,308	..	1,147	..	837	..	663
Khowai	23	939	19	241	..	1,010	..	281	..	506	..	409	..	201
Kamalpur	23	297	..	274	..	884	..	755	..	188	..	241	..	172
Kailasahar	123	463	..	562	..	178	..	143	..	329	..	98	..	81
Dharmanagar	53	456	95	179	..	193	..	129	..	138	..	124	..	146
Sonamura	4	166	..	145	..	205	..	178	..	140	..	246	..	..
Udaipur	2	177	..	179	..	424	..	413	..	301	..	272	..	201
Amapur	1	454	..	163	..	372	..	131	..	297	..	89	..	..
Belonia	93	373	15	294	..	253	..	44	..	196	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	8	190	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

12. 354 villages are found to have no habitation at all as a result of the inhabitants having deserted their old village sites and shifted elsewhere. Even such deserted units have also been taken as separate rural units for the purpose of ensuring a complete coverage of area at the census, so that any odd habitation or houseless persons, if any temporarily residing there, might not be missed from the census net. If no inhabitant is found at all in such a deserted or extinct village, that village is treated as uninhabited. A village where people live in, is called an inhabited village.

13. Data for uninhabited villages are not available for the census years previous to 1951. In 1951 the number of uninhabited villages was 130 only, as against 354 in 1961. No such village came up and was recorded in the Sub-Divisions of Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur and Sabroom in 1951, while in 1961 the highest number of such villages has been registered in Kailasahar (123) and the lowest in Amarpur (1). Dharmanagar shows a comparative decline in 1961 in this respect. Although the pre-1951 census figures do not show the extent of uninhabited villages in this territory, the existence of such villages in those days cannot be denied altogether when the tribal population forms 31.5% of the total population even in 1961. When a village as a whole has shifted to somewhere else, it normally means that it must be a tribal village. Since the number of uninhabited villages has increased from 130 to 354 in the decade, it would be useful to undertake a survey of such villages for assessing the causes leading to such desertion and taking suitable steps to gradually reduce the number of such cases in future. It may be that the villages which were once inhabited, have become uninhabited due to insecurity because of their location near the international border, or erosion of river banks, or erosion of hillocks and consequent sedimentation on adjacent low lands or because of their falling within the reserved or protected forests. There may be other contributing factors, such as, forest fire, absence of protection from repeated damage to crops by wild animals, epidemics, psychological effect of superstitious beliefs, deforestation and growth of villages of people of different culture etc. As for the inhabited villages, the increase in number is progressive from 1901 to 1961 except in 1951 when the number was less than that of 1921. The steep rise in 1961 is about 48.42% of 1951. The number of inhabited village shows a decrease by 2 in Udaipur and 99 in Kailasahar only in 1961. Kamalpur remained amalgamated with Kailasahar in 1941, 1931, 1911 and 1901; hence separate data for Kamalpur for those years are not available. Similar is the case for Amarpur in 1911 when it remained amalgamated with Udaipur. In 1901 Udaipur and Amarpur remained with Sonamura, while Sabroom was with Belonia. The reason for the fall in the number of inhabited villages in Kailasahar during 1961 as

compared to the corresponding figure obtained in 1951 is due to the transfer of Kanchanpur tehsil from Kailasahar to Dharmanagar.

14. In 1951 there was no uninhabited village in Kailasahar, but in 1961, 123 uninhabited villages were recorded. The reason for such an increase in the number of uninhabited villages in Kailasahar in 1961 census is comprehensive coverage of all barren villages which are known to have no resident population at any time. Other reasons may be the shifting of tribal population from the small hill top villages to the more progressive areas where tribal welfare activities proved an incentive to such concentration of larger number of population. The second largest Sub-Division in respect of uninhabited villages is Belonia where the number of uninhabited villages is 93 against 15 recorded in 1951 census.

VILLAGE PATTERN :

15. It will be interesting to have an idea of the village pattern of this territory. 90.98% of the population of this territory live in 4932 villages and Parahs (hill villages). These villages and Parahs are of different population sizes, and villages with population of less than 200 are in the larger population (73.8%), while those with population of 200-499, 500-999, 1000-1999, 2000-4999 are 15.3%, 7.4%, 2.9% and 0.6% respectively. Large sized villages have grown in the plains while smallest type of villages are seen generally in villages of the hilly tracts.

16. People belonging to Lushai or Reang tribes build their houses on the flat tops of hills, while the people belonging to the tribes of Mag, Jamatia and Noatia and also a portion of Tripuri inhabit mostly in the plains. The other tribes live either on slopes or in the plains. Hill tops and slopes are generally preferred by them for habitation on dry soil, protection from wild animals and supervision over the cultivated area either in Lunga or on slopes of adjoining hills. Proximity of habitation to water courses like rivers, cherras, nalas etc. is also considered essential by the scheduled tribes in selecting site of villages or Parahs.

17. People belonging to scheduled castes and other prefer living in the plains and valleys generally.

18. The following types of villages are mostly found in this territory :-

1. (a) Dispersed cluster ;
- (b) Dispersed cluster on either sides of the village roads ;
- (c) Shapeless cluster ;
- (d) Shapeless cluster on one side of cherra ;
- (e) Shapeless cluster of houses on both sides of the road ;

- (f) Shapeless cluster belonging to the massive type where there is no good road ;
 - (g) Dispersed arrangement along the road ;
 - (h) Shapeless cluster of houses on both sides of cherra ;
 - (i) Shapeless cluster on one side of the village tracts ;
 - (j) Dispersed cluster isolated by fields and/or jungles ;
 - (k) Dispersed cluster along water courses ;
2. (a) Linear cluster on one side of the road ;
 - (b) Linear cluster on both sides of the roads ;
 - (c) Linear cluster of houses either on one side or both sides of almost parallel village tracks branching off from the main road ;
 - (d) Linear cluster in an elongated form .
3. (a) Agglomerate with straight roads running parallel or at right angles to one another ;
 - (b) Rectangular cluster with straight roads running parallel or at right angles to one another ;
4. (a) Isolated houses ;
 - (b) Isolated groups of houses ;
 - (c) Isolated groups of houses intercepted by jungles.

19. In course of the examination of the notional maps prepared during the census operations it has been found that instances are not rare when it becomes difficult to classify the villages in one category or another. The above sub-groups can be placed under the following orders :-

- (i) Shapeless cluster or agglomerate with roads not forming an integral part of the design. These are mostly of the dispersed type in as much as a village shows assemblage of discrete clusters of comparatively small size. They may be on both

sides of the roads or along the water courses isolated by hills, jungles or fields. There is also existence of villages of the massive type without any road except foot tracks.

- (ii) Linear cluster or assemblage either on one side or on both sides of almost parallel village tracks branching off from the main road. Linear cluster in an elongated form is also seen in a small proportion. This type is noticeable mostly in tea garden areas, new colonies set up by the Rehabilitation Department of the Administration and in villages which have been improved under development projects or have newly grown.
- (iii) Rectangular cluster or agglomerate with straight roads running parallel or at right angles to one another. These are mostly seen in the plains, particularly in Sadar and Belonia Sub-Divisions.
- (iv) Isolated houses or groups of houses interspersed by jungles, hills or lungas forming one village for purposes of census or collection of rent or taxes. Almost 50% of the villages are of this type and these are mostly in the hilly areas.

POPULATION IN VILLAGES OF DIFFERENT SIZES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES :

20. While the legal definition of villages adopted in different States and territories renders comparability between one State and another difficult, there is, of course, little anomaly in the comparability of rural population. It is also significant that the proportion of population living in villages of different class ranges of population makes for some interesting comparability. The statement below gives the proportion of rural population living in villages of different population sizes in the states and union territories of India.

Statement IV—3

Proportion of 10,000 persons in each State and Union Territory residing
in villages classified according to population, 1961

State/Union Territory	Proportion of 10,000 persons residing in villages inhabited by							
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000 +	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I N D I A	495	1,600	2,329	2,486	2,129	620	341	
Andhra Pradesh	175	561	1,433	2,819	3,845	981	114	
Assam	951	2,395	3,184	2,419	982	69	..	
Bihar	517	1,644	2,278	2,469	2,284	677	131	
Gujarat	237	1,187	2,481	2,945	2,513	581	56	
Jammu & Kashmir	825	2,567	3,102	2,398	994	114	..	
Kerala	Negligible	1	10	60	1,030	2,888	6,011	
Madhya Pradesh	1,001	3,177	3,159	1,817	787	59	..	
Madras	33	182	983	2,769	4,252	1,173	608	
Maharashtra	246	1,256	2,571	2,855	2,240	704	128	
Mysore	354	1,569	2,487	2,780	2,212	598	..	
Orissa	1,218	2,948	3,030	2,024	725	55	..	
Punjab	283	1,248	2,347	2,953	2,521	549	99	
Rajasthan	662	2,208	2,730	2,356	1,689	355	..	
Uttar Pradesh	525	1,918	2,845	2,693	1,662	312	45	
West Bengal	412	1,512	2,287	2,725	2,347	585	131	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,399	3,369	2,810	422	..	..	..	
Delhi	94	628	2,453	2,811	4,014	..	..	
Himachal Pradesh	4,690	3,480	1,350	447	33	..	..	
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	33	..	396	1,398	8,173	..	..	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur	1,380	1,882	2,044	2,406	2,121	167	..
Tripura	2,705	2,273	2,450	1,819	753	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	201	1,214	2,954	3,935	1,696	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	13	102	650	2,143	5,077	1,527	488
Pondicherry	345	1,516	2,280	3,123	2,134	602	..
* North East Frontier Agency	4,378	2,672	1,301	883	613	153	..
Nagaland	955	2,652	3,174	2,527	692	..	..
Sikkim	1,067	4,969	3,498	466	..	..	..

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* Note : The distribution of population of 3 villages of N. E. F. A. (i.e. 781 persons) is not available. In working out the distribution of population in various size classes of villages, this population (i.e. 781 persons) has been excluded.

21. 82.02% of India's population live in villages and of this, 48.15% live in villages of medium sizes and more than one-fifth of its population (20.95%) in small villages and 21.29% in large villages and the rest in very large sizes. Considering the size classes, the population is maximum in villages of medium sizes in the States and Union Territories of Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Maharashtra, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh excluding Himachal Pradesh which shows partiality for the small sizes and Delhi which favours more for the large sizes. Pondicherry which shows partiality for villages of medium sizes, stands isolated from the belt. The territories of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, NEFA, A & N Islands and Sikkim show partiality for the small sizes of villages. Kerala is the only State showing the maximum partiality for the villages of very large sizes. The remaining States/Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Delhi, L. M & A Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu show their inclination for the villages of large sizes.

22. There is no village with population of 2,000 and more in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There is also no village with population of 5,000 and more in the territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadives, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Nagaland. Among the States, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan have no village with population of 10,000 and more.

23. The statement above shows the distribution of rural population among villages of different population sizes in all the States and territories. There can not be any standard pattern of distribution as the growth of villages are dependent on various factors such as movement of population from small to big villages, merger of hamlets with

main villages, desertion of villages due to natural calamities and settlement of new villages by fresh settlers etc. The pattern of distribution of population at the time of 1961 Census discloses that Kerala state is heading on the side of very large sized villages, as more than 60% of the rural population are residing in villages of the population size 10000+ and 10% in the villages of population size 2000-4999. Less than 1% is living in the smaller villages. This is a peculiar type of distribution in Kerala which can not be found anywhere else. According to all India distribution the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab can be grouped together as having almost similar distribution with very little variations below or above the all India level. Tripura has the highest percentage of population living in small villages with less than 200 population among all the States and Union territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh and NEFA where the percentage of population in this group is 33.99%, 46.90 and 43.78 respectively. This evidently shows concentration of bulk of the rural population of Tripura in the small sized villages. About 27.05% of the rural population live in villages of population size of less than 200, 22.73% in villages of 200-499 size, 24.50% in villages of 500-999 size, 18.19% in villages of 1000-1999 size, 7.53% ; 2000-4999. A sharp decline begins in the higher size of 2000-4999 and the population becomes nil in the higher size of 5000-9999 and 10,000 and above. The reasons for the people of Tripura to live in small sized villages is mostly attributable to the huge number of tribal population (31.53%) living in small hill villages on the hill tops adjacent to the jhuming areas.

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION :

24. The statement below gives the percentage of rural population to total population and the density per sq. mile of rural areas :-

Statement IV—4
Distribution of rural population

All India/ Union Territory/ Sub-Division	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Total P-population	Rural Population	Rural area in sq. miles	Percentage of rural population to total population	Density in rural areas
ALL INDIA		439,234,771	360,298,168	12,13,535	81.90	297
TRIPURA		1,142,005	1,039,008	41,00.4	90.98	253
Sadar		366,076	311,198	599.2	85.01	519
Khowai		129,948	121,166	536.6	93.24	226
Kamalpur		61,675	61,675	232.0	100.00	266
Kailasahar		104,126	95,551	448.2	91.76	213
Dharmanagar		127,548	114,308	677.7	89.62	169
Sonamra		77,969	77,969	205.0	100.00	380
Udaipur		90,074	81,296	244.1	90.25	333
Amarpur		56,365	56,365	527.0	100.00	107
Belonia		84,827	76,083	392.6	89.69	194
Sabroom		43,397	43,397	238.0	100.00	182

25. The statement shows the predominating rural nature of the territory. As many as 1,039,008 persons, out of a total population of 1,142,005, that is, 90.98% of the total population, live in rural areas, the All India rural percentage being 82.02. Table A-I given in Part II(i) of the Census Reports provides details of the distribution of the rural population. In rural areas males are 536,580 and females 502,428. Cent percent population of four Sub-Divisions, out of 10, is entirely rural as they have no town. Out of a total of 4,116 square miles, the rural area covers 4,100.4 sq. miles and of this,

an area of 2,452.65 sq. miles that is 59.81% of the rural area is covered with forests. The density in rural area is 253 against rural India density of 297 per sq. mile. The density is highest in Sadar (519) and lowest in Amarpur (107), although its area is a little less than that of Sadar and largest among the southern Sub-Divisions.

26. The distribution of rural population of the Sub-Divisions living in villages classified according to population is given below :-

Statement IV—5

Population per 1,000 persons residing in villages in each Sub-Division classified according to population, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division.	Population per 1000 rural population in villages by size class of population					
	5000+	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	200-499	Under 200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	..	75	182	245	227	271
Sadar	..	108	243	197	199	253
Khowai	..	..	142	203	216	439
Kamalpur	..	..	112	303	331	254
Kailasahar	..	..	155	278	274	293
Dharmanagar	..	..	..	473	298	229
Sonamura	..	256	277	226	150	91
Udaipur	..	250	255	249	142	104
Amarpur	..	..	167	27	240	566
Belonia	..	28	183	246	258	285
Sabroom	..	47	201	259	254	239

27. In the rural population of 1000 persons, 271 persons live in villages which have less than 200 persons each and 227 persons in villages of population of 200-499 each in the territory according to the 1961 Census. 245 persons live in villages having population of 500-999 and 182 persons in villages having 1000-1999, but only 75 persons in villages 2000-4999. There is no village having population of 5000 and above. Of the Sub-Divisions, Amarpur has got the highest number of population living in villages which has less than 200 persons each and Khowai is next to Amarpur in this range. The reasons for large concentration in the small sized villages in these two Sub-Divisions are mainly attributable to the large number of tribal population residing in small tribal villages. 256 persons live in villages having 2000-4999 population each in Sonamura Sub-Division and Udaipur is next to Sonamura. The concentration of population in the large sized group in respect of these two Sub-

Divisions is mainly due to the fact that majority of the people of the villages of these two Sub-Divisions live in plain areas (surveyed) having more large sized villages in comparison to villages in other Sub-Divisions. The concentration in small villages is due to the mobility of tribal people and their traditional preference for seclusion, whereas the concentration in large villages is due to the tendency of the people other than tribals to live in surveyed areas.

28. An attempt has been made to group the subdivisions in order to find out whether sub-divisions with similar characteristics of population distribution are geographically contiguous or set well apart in space in certain cases. On the other hand it is quite possible that similarities are limited only to one or two ranges and not more. In this connection sub-divisions whose figures are at intervals of 50 below and above the territory average

for that class range have been regarded as exhibiting similar characteristics. On this basis, a closeness is noticed among the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Belonia and Sabroom in the class range below 200 population. In the population range of 200-499 the sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom exhibit a similarity of their proportion. In the population range of 500-999, the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kailasahar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom exhibit a similar characteristic. In the next higher class range of 1000-1999, a similar characteristic is noticed among the Sub-divisions of Khowai, Kailasahar, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom. In the next higher class range of 2000-4999, the similarity is limited to the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Belonia and Amarpur. Taking all the class ranges into consideration, it is seen that the Sub-divisions of Khowai, Kailasahar and Belonia which are well apart from each other, present a similarity in that the proportion of population sizes is in decreasing order from low to high class ranges, but contrary is the position with the Sub-Divisions of Dharmanagar and Udaipur which are also not geographically contiguous, and show an increasing trend for the three lower class ranges. Sonamura and Udaipur, however, show a similar trend of proportions in all the class ranges, but Belonia and Sabroom which are geographically contiguous, have presented a similar characteristic in each of the class ranges and thereby the test of population development may be held to be similar. Of course, the better test than the mere closeness of distribution test is to find out and see the standard deviations, if any, which is more significant than the crude test. In an attempt to find out the standard deviation it is seen that the

data are not normally distributed with average in each class range. The standard deviation and the corresponding territory average in each class range are given below :-

Population class range	Standard deviation	Territory average.
2000-4999	96.9	75
1000-1999	52.5	182
500-999	104.3	245
200-499	61.8	227
Under 200	423.5	271

29. The test whether the distributions exhibit closeness to the territory average is to see whether the distribution values are within the range of average value plus or minus standard deviation and only the lowest class range satisfied this closeness fully. In the class range 500-999, the test almost holds good, except the proportional values for Dharmanagar and Amarpur. None of the other class ranges indicates closeness of Sub-divisional values with the territory average.

CHANGING PATTERN OF VILLAGE SIZES, 1901-1961 :

30. The following statement which shows the changes in the proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to the population ranges in the territory for the census years 1901-1961, throws light on the changing pattern of village sizes from decade to decade :-

Statement IV—6

Changes in the proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to population in the Territory, 1901-1961

Union Territory	Census Year	Population per 1000 Rural population in villages by size class of population			
		2000-5000	1000-1999	500-999	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIPURA	1961	75	182	245	498
	1951	24	88	163	725
	1941	21	53	163	763
	1931	..	67	158	775
	1921	..	27	106	867
	1911	..	33	121	846
	1901	..	28	105	867

31. From 1901 to 1931 there was no village in this territory whose population exceeded 2,000. The growth of larger villages with population ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 can be traced from 1941 Census. Thereafter, the trend of the pattern is on the increase from decade to decade. In 1921 the proportions in the two larger size classes show comparatively a decreasing trend, while the maximum of them increasingly clustered in the smallest class range. The percentage of the rural population in villages of the size class under 500 was static in 1901 and 1921 with a drop in 1911 and from 1931 onwards there has been a gradual decline of the proportions indicating a tendency for the villages of this class range to grow bigger, although very slightly, in the decade and thereby raising their status and subsequently merging with those of the next higher size class, and this

tendency is at play during the last 30 years and has resulted in the largest size class of villages (2000-5000) coming into existence. In this process of change of villages in size classes, the proportion of the size class 500-999 has remained the same in the census years 1941 and 1951. It is therefore clear that from 1961 the proportion of small sized villages is decreasing while those of medium and large sized villages are increasing.

32. As the Sub-division-wise data for population residing in villages classified according to the size classes are not available for the census years prior to 1951, the following table shows the changes that have taken place in the patterns of village sizes during the last decade only :-

Statement IV—7

Changes in the proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to population in the Sub-Divisions of the Union Territory, 1961 and 1951

Sub-Division	Census Year	Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population			
		2,000-5,000	1,000-1,999	500-999	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	1961	108	243	197	452
	1951	16	108	274	602
Khowai	1961	..	142	203	655
	1951	51	205	336	408
Kamarpur	1961	..	112	303	585
	1951	..	..	255	745
Kailasahar	1961	..	155	278	567
	1951	..	71	213	716
Dharmanagar	1961	..	..	473	527
	1951	81	211	389	319
Sonamura	1961	256	277	226	241
	1951	171	231	225	373
Udaipur	1961	250	255	249	246
	1951	133	232	278	357
Amarpur	1961	..	167	27	806
	1951	..	60	102	838
Belonia	1961	28	183	246	543
	1951	62	123	196	619
Sabroom	1961	47	201	259	493
	1951	..	92	275	633

Source :—1961-Table A III 1951-Primary Census Abstract of 1951 Census Hand Book.

33. The statement shows that the smallest size class shows a decreasing tendency in all the Sub-Divisions, except in Dharmanagar where there has been a rise from 31.9% to 52.7% which is due to merger of Kanchanpur tehsil with this Sub-Division. In the next larger size class of 500-999, percentages show a rise in the five Sub-Divisions of Kamarpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Belonia while in the remaining five Sub-Divisions there has been a fall during the decade. The next larger size class of 1,000-1,999 reveals a comparative increase in eight Sub-Divisions except Khowai and Dharmanagar. The largest size class of population ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 in villages reveals some interesting changes that have occurred during the decade. Emergence of this size class of villages is found in Sabroom, while on the other hand villages of this size class once found in 1951 have by this time ceased to exist in the Sub-Divisions of Khowai and Dharmanagar. The size class of 1,000-1,999 is also found to have disappeared from Dharmanagar. Considering all the size classes by Sub-Division, it is seen that the trend is similar in the Sub-Divisions of Sadar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Sabroom indicating a tendency for the villages to grow bigger and thereby merge in the next higher class.

34. The total road mileage in this territory at the end of the First Five Year Plan period was 380 miles only. In 1961 total rural mileage of all types of roads has increased to 2,119.5 in the rural area of 4,100.4 sq. miles. This means 2.04 road mileage per 1,000 of rural population and 516.90 road mileage per 1,000 sq. miles of rural area. Alignment is generally made for country roads to pass by or pass through, as far as practicable, important places and clusters. But experience has shown that the tribal villages/Parahs are apt to recede away into the interior from such thoroughfares. Of course, there are some communities who prefer living on hill tops and there are some who prefer living on hill slopes and there are still others who prefer living in valleys and perhaps they generally select village sites near the source of water and agricultural land. In the circumstances a general conclusion cannot be drawn to the effect that where the density of roads is high, population tend to live in one pattern of size class of villages and where the density is low the pattern is somewhat different. Such an examination has, after all, become difficult owing to the absence of Sub-Division-wise road statistics.

PART--B
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION :

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AMONG
VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE :

In this Part, the discussion relates to the distribution of villages classified by certain population

sizes. The statement below gives the distribution of 1,000 villages into population of different sizes, viz., villages with less than 200 population and those with population ranges of 200-499, 500-999, 1,000-1,999, 2,000-4,999 and 5,000 and more.

Statement IV—8

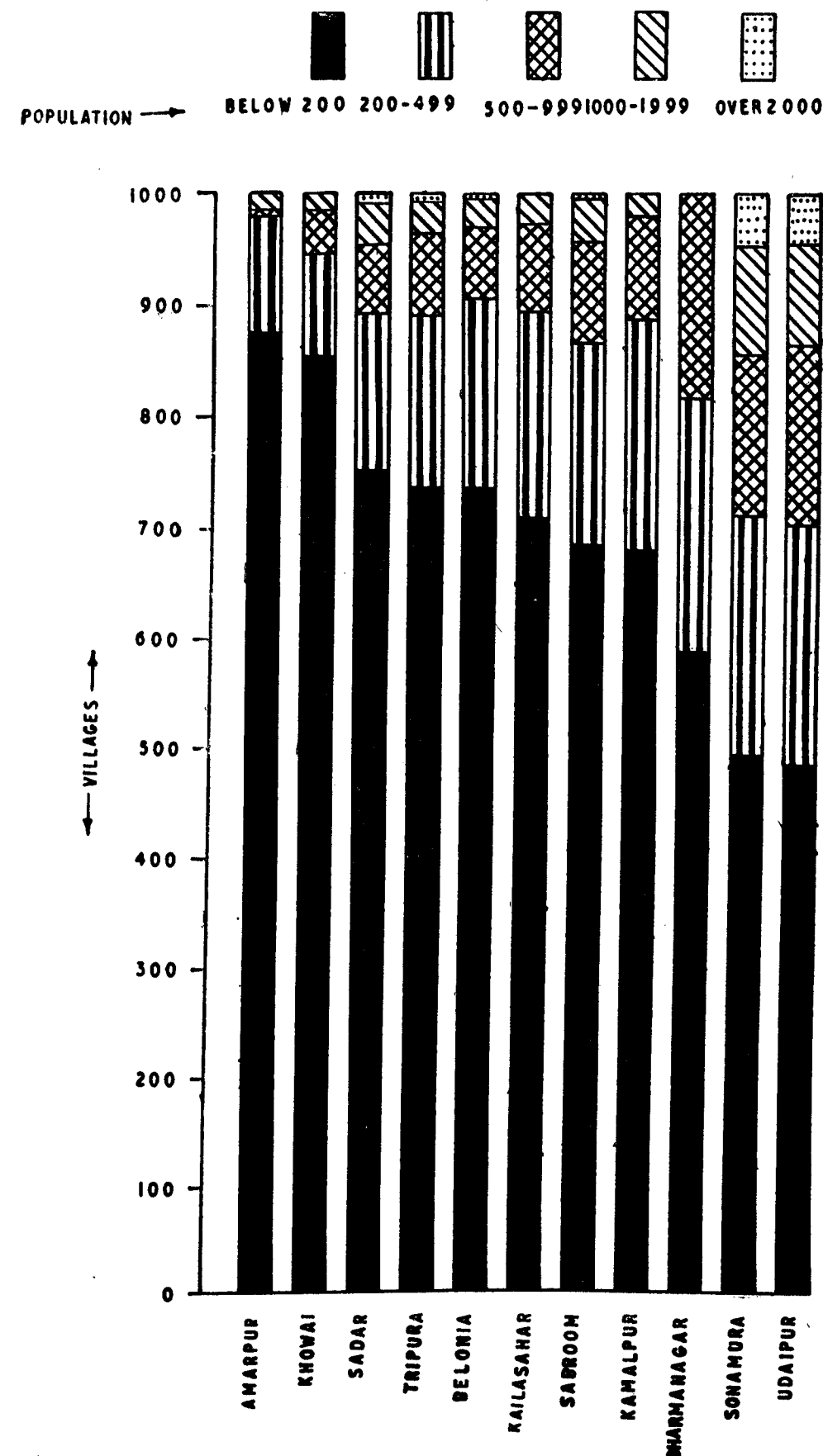
Distribution of 1,000 villages of certain
population classes—1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Village with less than 200	Villages with population				
		200—499	500—999	1000—1999	2000—4999	5000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	738	153	74	29	6	..
Sadar	751	141	61	38	9	..
Khowai	855	92	39	14	..	..
Kamalpur	680	209	91	20	..	..
Kailasahar	710	184	78	28	..	..
Dharmahagar	588	230	182	..	..	..
Sonamura	494	217	145	96	48	..
Udaipur	486	215	164	90	45	..
Amarpur	877	104	4	15	..	..
Belonia	737	169	64	27	3	..
Sabroom	684	184	90	37	5	..

2. The distribution pattern of villages according to the above statement is different from the distribution pattern of rural population as discussed earlier. The proportion of the villages of smallest population size is the highest among all sizes. After that the proportion decreases as the population sizes of the villages increase. Out of the total 1,000 villages 738 villages are in the population size of less than 200, 153 are in the range of 200-499, 74 in the range of

500-999, 29 in the range of 1000-1999 and only six in the range of 2000-4999. As regards large sized villages there is none in Tripura. The proportion of small villages accounts for 73.8% of the total number of villages which shows that rural population mostly live in very small villages. According to Sub-Division-wise distribution it is found that small villages with less than 200 population are found in larger number in the Sub-Divisions of Amarapur and Khowia.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZES, 1961



There is no village in Dharmanagar Sub-Division with population exceeding 1000, although there are few villages in all other Sub-Divisions in the said size class. There are no villages in the size class of 2000-4999 in the Sub-Divisions of Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Amarpur. The percentage of population living in villages with less than 200 people is 75.1, 85.5, 68.0, 71.0, 58.8, 49.4, 48.6, 87.7, 73.7 and 68.4 in the Sub-Divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom respectively. But the percentage of population in the larger sized villages with population 2000-4999 is very negligible in all the Sub-Divisions where such class of villages are found. The general pattern of

distribution of villages in the territory as well as in the Sub-Divisions is that proportion of villages decreases with the corresponding increase of population sizes, but Amarpur shows a peculiarity in respect of its villages with population ranging from 500-999 and 1,000-1,999. Unlike a gradual declining trend from smaller to larger villages, the percentage of villages in the former class range of Amarpur is only 0.4 and that for villages with larger population is 1.5

3. The following statement prepared for such of the Sub-Divisions as have retained their boundaries since 1951 throws light on the trend towards population sizes in villages :-

Statement IV—9

Changes in the distribution of 1000 villages of certain population classes, 1951-61

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Proportion of villages with population under 500 to 1,000 of all villages		Proportion of villages with population 500— 999 to 1,000 of all villages		Proportion of all villages with population 1,000- 1,999 to 1,000 of all villages	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	891	944	74	42	29	12
Sadar	892	925	61	59	38	14
Khowai	947	851	39	112	14	33
Kamalpur	889	960	91	40	20	..
Kailasahar						
Dharmanagar						
Sonamura	711	828	145	97	96	55
Udaipur	701	799	164	128	90	56
Amarpur	981	969	4	25	15	6
Belonia	906	942	64	41	27	14
Sabroom	868	886	90	95	37	19

PROPORTION OF SMALL SIZED VILLAGES IN THE CENSUS OF 1951 & 1961 :

4. Compared with the proportions of 1951, it is seen that the territory level the proportion of villages with population below 500 has decreased in 1961, but it has increased in the other larger size classes. The trend is therefore, towards larger population sizes in villages. This trend is found in the Sub-Divisions of Sadar, kamalpur, Sonamura, Udaipur and Belonia. The Sub-Divisions of Khowai shows an opposite trend. The proportion rises in 1961 in respect of villages with population less than

500 but declines in the next two larger size classes of population. The Sub-Division of Sabroom shows a rise only in the larger size class of villages with population of 1,000-1,999 and a slow decline in the other two smaller size classes. The Sub-Division of Amarpur has revealed a steep fall in respect of villages with population size of 500-999, and a rise in the other two size classes.

5. The following statement shows the changes in the distribution of 1,000 villages of the above mentioned size classes of population in the territory from 1931 to 1961 :-

Statement IV—10

Changes in the Distribution of 1,000 villages of certain population classes, 1931-61

Union Territory	Proportion of villages with population under 500 to 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population 500-999 to 1,000 of all villages				Proportion of villages with population 1,000-1,999 to 1,000 of all villages			
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TRIPURA	891	994	968	969	74	42	26	26	29	12	6	5

6. At the territory level, the trend is towards larger population sizes in villages during the last thirty years. The percentage of villages consisting of population under 500 shows a fall from 96.9 in 1931 to 89.1 in 1961. In respect of the next larger size class of population, the percentage has increased from 2.6 in 1931 to 7.4 in 1961. Similarly, in the next higher size class of population of 1,000-1,999 in villages, the percentage has shot up from .5 in 1931 to 2.9 in 1961. The trend of rise is more rapid in the larger size classes than gradual fall in villages with population under 500 during the last thirty years. A co-relation, however, between the proportion of villages as given in the statement just above and the proportion of population in three population groups, viz., under 500, 500-999 and 1,000-1,999, as given in statement IV-6 may be established in the last thirties. It is seen that 89.1% of villages accommodate 49.8% of rural population in 1961 in the group under 500, while in 1931 the proportion of villages was 96.9 and that of population 77.5 in that size class. In the next higher group of 500-999, the proportion of villages in 1961 is 7.4% and that of population 24.5% and in 1931 the percentage for villages was 2.6 and for population 15.8. In the next higher group of 1,000-1,999, the percentage for villages comes to 2.9 to accommodate 18.2% of population in 1961 whereas it was only .5 for villages and accommodated 6.7% of population in 1931.

POPULATION IN VILLAGES OF 2,000 AND OVER :

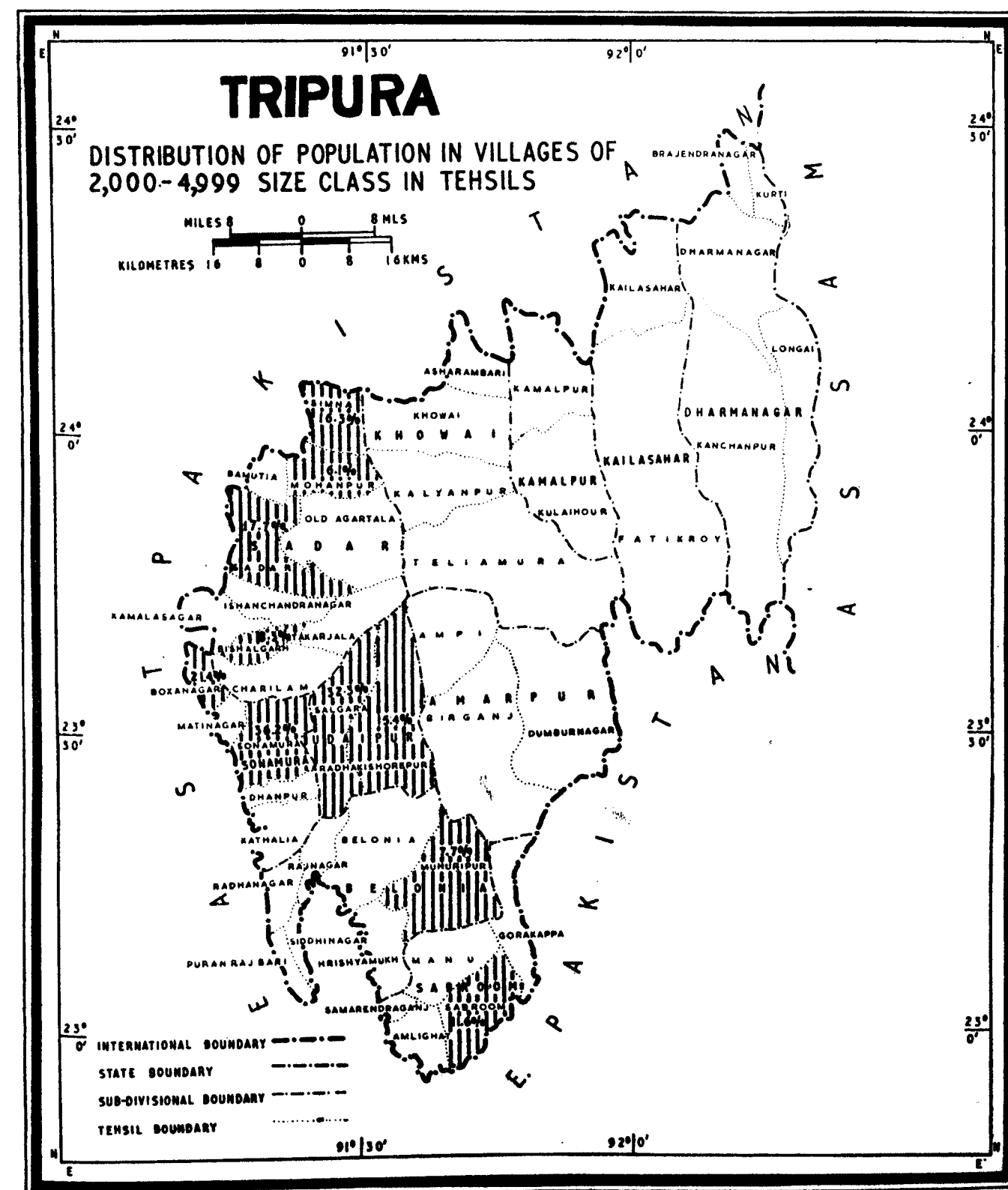
7. According to A-III table contained in Part II (i)-General Population Tables there are 31 villages of this size class of population and according to Statement IV-8 discussed earlier it is seen that such

villages are confined only to the five Sub-Divisions of Sadar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom. The proportion of such villages is highest in Sonamura (4.8%) preceding Udaipur where it is 4.5%. Sadar comes next which accounts for .9%, but Belonia and Sabroom show percentages below the territory average of .6%. There is no village in the territory with population size 5000 and above, nor is there any town with a population below 5000.

8. According to Statement IV-5 and IV-8, 4.8% of the villages accommodate 25.6% of rural population in Sonamura and 4.5% of villages are inhabited by 25.0% of rural population in Udaipur. In the whole of territory there are .6% villages of this size class where the percentage of rural population is 7.5.

9. There is no Tehsil in the territory having large sized villages. Only 4 tehsils in Sadar Sub-Division, 2 each in the Sub-Divisions of Sonamura and Udaipur and one each in the Sub-Divisions of Belonia and Sabroom contain population of the size of 2000-4999. The following statement shows such of the tehsils as have population in villages of this size class of 2,000-4,999. :-

10. The number of Tehsils in the territory containing larger villages of the size of 2000-4999 is very limited as only 10 tehsils out of 45 have contained such villages. Out of such tehsils the maximum number is found to be concentrated in Sadar Tehsil next to which is sonamura, Salgara and Radhakishorepur tehsil containing only 7, 5 and 3 villages of this size class respectively. The remaining tehsils of Simna, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Boxanagar, Muhuripur and Sabroom contain only one such village each.



Statement IV—11

Distribution of 1,000 of total population
in villages of 2,000 and over.

Sub-Divisions and Tehsils in which the majority of the villages with the given categories are situated	Proportion of rural population to 1,000 of total population	Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of		
		2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 +
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sadar Sub-Division	850	92 (13)	..	..
Simha Tehsil	1,000	163 (1)	..	..
Mohanpur Tehsil	1,000	161 (1)	..	..
Sadar Tehsil	617	177 (10)	..	..
Bishalgarh Tehsil	1,000	83 (1)	..	..
2. Sonamura Sub-Division	1,000	256 (8)	..	..
Boxanagar Tehsil	1,000	214 (1)	..	..
Sonamura Tehsil	1,000	362 (7)	..	..
3. Udaipur Sub-Division	903	226 (8)	..	..
Salgara Tehsil	1,000	323 (5)	..	..
Radhakishorepur Tehsil	831	154 (3)	..	..
4. Belonia Sub-Division	897	25 (1)	..	..
Muhuripur Tehsil	1,000	77 (1)	..	..
5. Sabroom Sub-Division	1,000	47 (1)	..	..
Sabroom Tehsil	1,000	116 (1)	..	..

11. It is seen that out of 45 tehsils, there are 10 tehsils mostly situated on the western border, which have this size class of population in villages and out of these 10,8 tehsils are entirely rural and the remaining 2 contain one town each. The map below shows the geographical contiguity or otherwise of these 10 tehsils having this size class of population in villages :-

12. The three tehsils of Simna, Mohanpur and Sadar are contiguous and the percentage of population of this size class in villages is nearly at par in the tehsils of Simna (16.3) and Mohanpur (16.1) while that in Sadar is a bit higher (17.7). Another concentration is formed by the three tehsils of Sonamura, Salgara and Radhakishorepur in the Gumti valley and the trend of the percentages of population of this

size class in villages from Radhakishorepur tehsil in the east to Sonamura on the west, that is, towards the delta, is from low to high. The percentage of population in such villages of Radhakishorepur is a little less than either of Simna or Mohanpur. The remaining four tehsils of Bishalgarh, Boxanagar, Muhuripur and Sabroom are isolated.

CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

13. The total rural population of Tripura which is 1,039,008 has been classified into workers and non-workers as shown below. The workers have been divided into 9 industrial categories according to the scheme of economic classification adopted in the Census of 1961

Statement IV-12

Percentage of workers and Non-workers

Category		Population	Percentage to total rural population
1		2	3
(A) All workers and Non-workers in rural areas of Tripura		1,039,008	100.0
(B) Category	I As Cultivator	278,747	26.8
	II As Agricultural Labourer	32,279	3.1
	III In Mining, Quarrying etc	11,777	1.1
	IV At household Industry	23,971	2.3
	V Manufacturing other than Household Industry	8,034	0.8
	VI In Construction	2,646	0.3
	VII In Trade and Commerce	12,965	1.3
	VIII In Storage and Communication	2,833	0.3
	IX In other Services	35,741	3.4
(C)	X Non-Workers	630,015	60.6

14. It is evident that bulk of the population is comprised of non-workers constituting 60.6% of the total rural population. The percentage of workers is only 39.4% divided into 9 categories as mentioned above. Among the working population the largest percentage is claimed by cultivators (26.8%). The next category is other services (3.4%) followed by the category of agricultural labourers (3.1%).

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS :

15. The proportion of workers and non-workers according to industrial categories in the rural areas is shown below :-

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND OF NON-WORKERS

PRIMARY SECTOR

CATEGORY I+II+III (EXCLUDING MINING AND QUARRYING)



SECONDARY SECTOR

CATEGORY III (ONLY MINING AND QUARRYING) + IV+V+VI+IX (ONLY GAS AND ELECTRICITY)



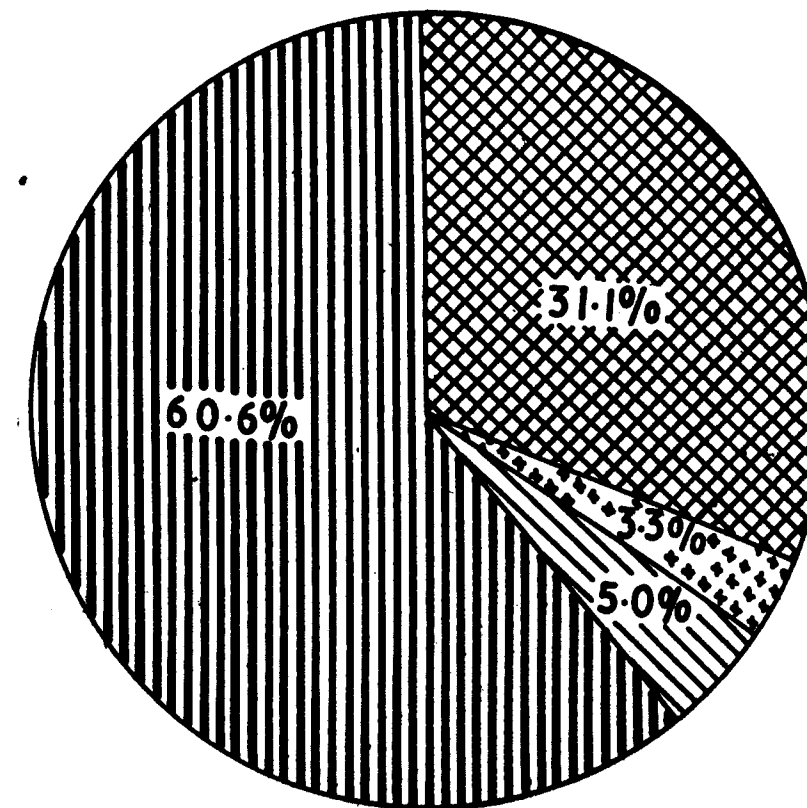
TERTIARY SECTOR

CATEGORY VII+VIII+IX (EXCLUDING GAS AND ELECTRICITY)



NON-WORKERS

CATEGORY X



Statement IV—13
Percentage of Workers and Non-Workers

Union Territory & Sub-Division	Total population 100	W O R K E R S											Non- Workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
TRIPURA	100	39.4	26.8	3.1	1.1	2.3	.8	.3	1.3	.3	3.4	60.6	
Sadar	100	36.1	21.4	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.3	.4	2.1	.6	4.1	63.9	
Khowai	100	44.6	34.0	3.1	.5	1.9	.6	.1	1.1	.2	3.1	55.4	
Kanaltur	100	41.3	27.4	2.2	1.2	4.0	.6	.3	1.1	.2	4.3	58.7	
Kailasahar	100	43.4	30.5	2.4	3.1	2.9	.6	.3	.8	.1	2.7	56.6	
Dharmannagar	100	38.8	27.7	2.6	1.9	2.3	.4	.3	.8	.1	2.7	61.2	
Sonamura	100	33.7	21.0	4.3	.8	2.6	.7	.1	.9	.1	3.2	66.3	
Udaipur	100	35.5	23.9	5.2	.3	1.4	.7	.3	1.0	.2	2.5	64.5	
Amarpur	100	49.0	41.9	1.9	.1	1.6	.4	.1	.7	.1	2.2	51.0	
Belonia	100	39.8	29.4	3.1	.3	1.8	.5	.2	.8	.1	3.6	60.2	
Sabroom	100	42.2	26.2	5.7	.5	2.8	.6	.1	.9	.1	5.3	57.8	

16. The proportion of workers is lower than that of non-workers in the rural areas of all the Sub-Divisions of the territory. 60.6% of the rural people of the territory is non-workers and only 39.4% are workers which means that majority of the rural population are economically inactive. The percentage of workers is highest in Amarpur (49%) and lowest in Sonamura (33.7%). According to subsidiary table B-I. 3, 64.2% of the total workers in rural areas of the territory are cultivators and 7.5% of total workers are engaged as Agricultural labourers. Total agri-

culturists, therefore, constitute 71.7% of the total workers in rural areas of the territory. They are workers in categories I and II. Out of the total number of workers category I have covered largest proportion in all the Sub-Divisions. Category II also have covered a larger proportion in respect of Sadar, Khowai, Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Sabroom. Persons covered by category I and II are mostly dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. The figures show to what extent the rural population is dependent on agricultural pursuits.

Statement IV—14
Distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial Category of Worker and by non-worker
of the rural population of Sub-Divisions, 1961

Union Territory & Sub-Divisions	Total population 1000	Distribution per 1000 of rural population as											Non- Workers
		W O R K E R S											
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
TRIPURA	1,000	394	268	31	11	23	8	3	13	3	34		606
Sadar	1,000	361	214	27	12	23	13	4	21	6	41		639
Khowai	1,000	446	340	31	5	19	6	1	11	2	31		554
Kamalpur	1,000	413	274	22	12	40	6	3	11	2	43		587
Kailasahar	1,000	434	305	24	31	29	6	3	8	1	27		566
Dharmanagar	1,000	388	277	26	19	23	4	3	8	1	27		612
Sonamura	1,000	337	210	43	8	26	7	1	9	1	32		663
Udaipur	1,000	355	239	52	3	14	7	3	10	2	25		645
Amarpur	1,000	490	419	19	1	16	4	1	7	1	22		510
Belonia	1,000	398	294	31	3	18	5	2	8	1	36		602
Sabroom	1,000	422	262	57	5	28	6	1	9	1	53		578

17. From statement IV-14 given above, figures for those Sub-divisions which show abnormal distribution, that is more than 25% difference, plus or minus, for categories I and II of industrial worker, and non-worker, from the territory average, will be of interest for study. In this respect Amarpur Sub-division only shows an abnormal difference being more than 25% above the territory average of 299.

The other Sub-divisions show that the difference oscillates within the range of 25% above and below the territory average. Similarly, it will be seen from the statement below that there are some tehsils whose figures tend to narrow the difference from the territory average and there are some others which tend to widen the gap.

Statement IV—15

Tehsils where the distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of workers and non-workers of the rural population is distinctly different from that for the Territory as a whole, 1961

Union Territory/Tehsil	Total population 1000	W											R				S
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Non-workers				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
T R I P U R A																	
	1,000	394	268	31	11	23	8	3	13	3	34		606				
Simna	1,000	438	283	26	65	21	2	..	11	n	30		562				
Mohanpur	1,000	425	274	32	28	37	3	n	12	2	36		575				
Barnatia	1,000	348	155	24	56	40	12	n	19	n	42		652				
Sadar	1,000	307	99	18	10	16	27	12	36	15	74		693				
Old Agartala	1,000	400	280	34	6	27	10	1	15	3	24		600				
Ishanchandranagar	1,000	292	167	19	2	15	8	1	27	3	50		708				
Kamalasagar	1,000	302	184	43	10	16	3	n	10	1	35		698				
Bishalgarh	1,000	305	174	33	4	29	8	1	25	3	28		695				
Charilam	1,000	400	310	33	2	20	7	n	10	n	18		600				
Takarjala	1,000	494	435	16	n	18	2	..	4	n	19		506				
Khowai	1,000	430	297	26	10	32	5	n	10	2	48		570				
Ashrambari	1,000	522	346	96	2	35	2	n	5	n	36		478				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kalyanpur	1,000	454	379	23	6	9	4	n	5	1	27	546
Teliamura	1,000	439	346	27	1	15	10	2	17	2	19	561
Kamarpur	1,000	393	219	25	19	53	8	3	13	2	51	607
Kulathour	1,000	450	373	16	1	17	2	3	8	2	28	550
Kailasahar	1,000	389	220	19	78	18	7	1	5	2	39	611
Fatikroy	1,000	462	358	26	2	36	6	4	9	1	20	538
Brajendranagar	1,000	365	193	28	117	2	3	n	4	n	18	635
Kurti	1,000	304	205	21	26	7	2	1	6	2	34	696
Dharmanagar	1,000	333	214	38	12	18	5	3	9	2	32	667
Longai	1,000	537	433	3	1	19	3	n	19	n	59	463
Kanchanpur	1,000	484	394	15	1	42	5	5	7	2	13	516
Bovanagar	1,000	345	285	47	1	n	..	..	n	n	12	655
Matinagar	1,000	311	244	21	4	8	n	..	1	..	33	689
Sonamura	1,000	330	173	48	11	37	9	1	13	2	36	670
Dhanpur	1,000	350	269	20	2	10	4	..	2	n	43	650
Kathalia	1,000	347	284	40	3	17	5	..	3	n	22	626
Salgarah	1,000	329	197	59	3	18	5	1	11	2	33	671
Radhakishorepur	1,000	378	277	45	3	11	9	4	9	2	18	622
Ampi	1,000	512	252	18	1	7	4	1	5	1	23	488
Birganj	1,000	455	360	24	3	23	5	2	10	1	27	545
Dumburnagar	1,000	537	498	12	n	12	1	n	3	..	11	463
Rajnagar	1,000	330	219	37	2	14	5	n	7	1	45	670

Radhanagar	1,000	327	215	36	14	14	..	1	2	..	45	673
Siddhinagar	1,000	293	175	37	4	11	4	..	14	2	46	707
Puranrajbari	1,000	581	508	51	3	..	..	..	..	..	19	419
Belonia	1,000	431	307	34	5	20	8	6	12	3	36	569
Hrishyamukh	1,000	318	241	36	2	7	3	n	2	n	27	682
Muhuripur	1,000	415	322	22	1	22	2	n	8	n	38	585
Manu	1,000	427	279	66	4	24	5	1	10	n	38	573
Gorakappa	1,000	532	377	72	n	26	3	..	7	n	47	468
Samarendranagar	1,000	401	279	96	..	5	..	..	..	..	21	599
Amlighat	1,000	411	316	37	2	17	3	n	8	n	28	589
Sabroom	1,000	385	193	48	10	37	8	2	9	2	76	615

18. From the statement above, the tehsils may be grouped into three classes, viz., those which are within 25% of the territory average, those which are below 25% of the territory average and others which are above 25% of the territory average, for categories I and II of industrial worker. The tehsils may be group accordingly as shown below :-

Tehsils within 25% of the Territory average	Tehsils below 25% of the Territory average	Tehsils above 25% of the Territory average
Kamalasagar	Bamutia	Takarjala
Teliamura	Sadar	Asharambari
Kailasahar	Ishanchandranagar	Kalyanpur
Kurti	Brajendranagar	Kulaihour
Boxanagar	Siddhinagar	Fatikroy
Dhanpur	Bishalgarh	Longai
Kathalia	Dharmanagar	Kanchanpur
Salgara	Sonamura	
Radhakishorepur		Ampi
Muhuripur		Birganj
Manu		Dumburnagar
Sabroom		Puranrajbari
Simna		Gorakappa
Mohanpur		Samarendranagar
Old Agartala		
Khowai		
Kamalpur		
Matinagar		
Belonia		
Rajnagar		
Radhanagar		
Hrishyamukh		
Amlighat		
Charilam		

19. In elucidation of the above classification, the map below shows the tehsils where categories I and II are at least 25% higher or lower than the average for the territory :-

20. Among the tehsils which are 25% below the territory average the tehsils of Brajendranagar and Dharmanagar are contiguous in Dharmanagar Sub-Division. Another contiguous area has been formed in Sadar Sub-Division by the tehsils of Bamutia, Sadar, Ishanchandranagar and Bishalgarh in this range. Tehsils which are 25% higher than the territory average are 13 in number, among which the tehsils of Longai, Kanchanpur, Fatikroy, Kulaihaor and Kalyanpur are contiguous. In this range another cluster has been formed by the tehsils of Gorakappa, Dumburnagar, Birganj, Ampy and Takarjala. The tehsils which are nearer the territory average, that is, within 25%, are as many as 24 of which the tehsils of

Amlighat, Sabroom Manu, Hrishyamukh, Muhuripur, Belonia, Rajnagar, Radhanagar, Kathalia, Dhanpur, Radhakishorepur, Salgara, Charilam, Matinagar, Boxanagar and Kamalasagar form a continuous belt. The tehsils of Teliamura, Old Agartala, Mohanpur, Simna, Khowai, Kamalpur and Kailasahar form another continuous cluster. Kurti stands isolated.

LITERACY LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS

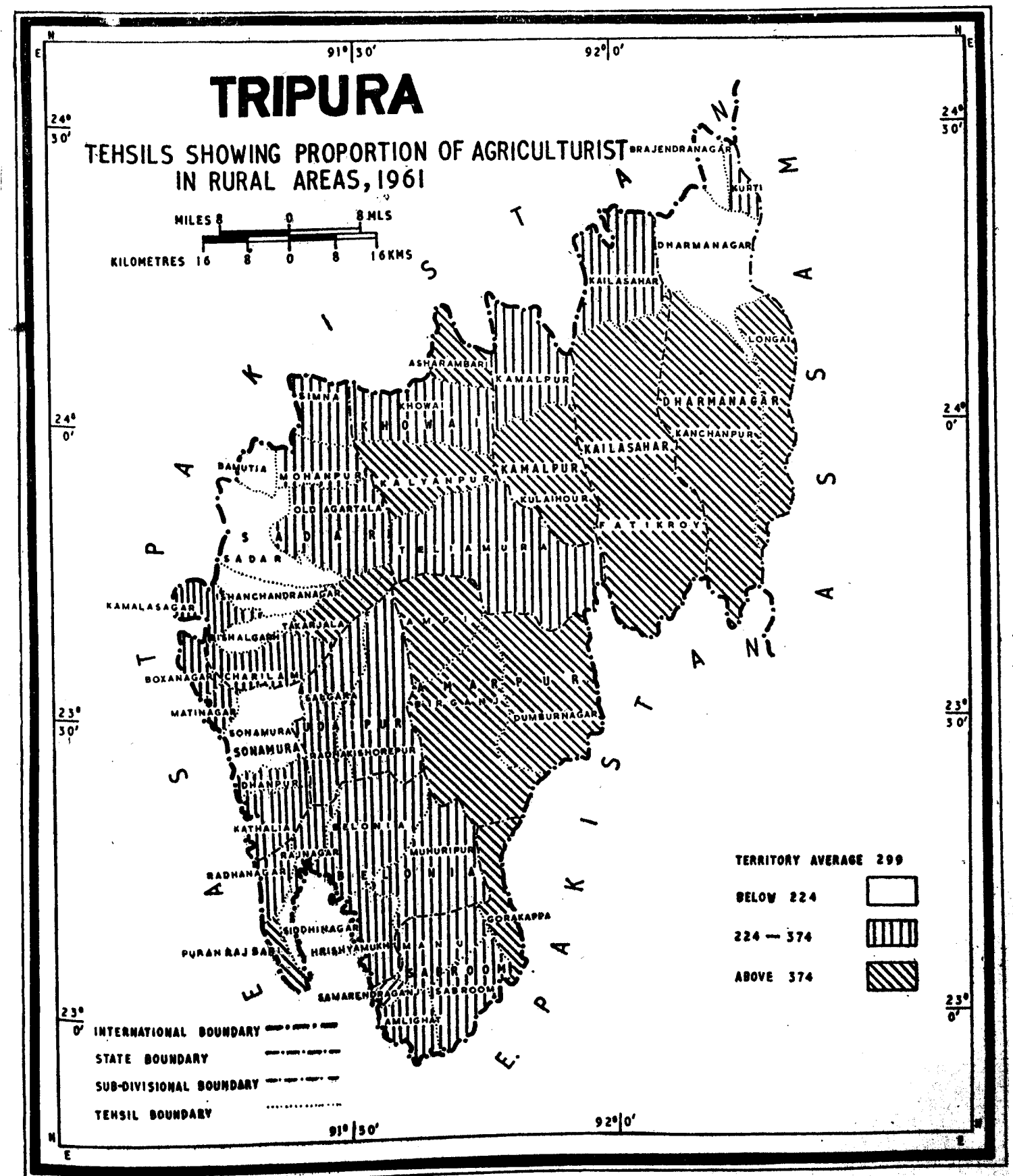
21. Table C-III. Part C gives the classification of rural population by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels. Subsidiary table C-III. Part C.1 gives the distribution of persons in each age-group and sex by educational levels in rural areas. This subsidiary table gives the proportions of effective literacy, as it excludes the population of the age group 0-4.

22. Among the rural male population 684 out of 1,000 males, are illiterates, while as many as 913 out of 1,000 females, are illiterates in rural areas of the territory. Compared to the northern Sub-Divisions showing higher proportions of illiterates among males. The proportion of male illiteracy is highest in Amarpur (81.9%) and lowest in Kamalpur (61.7%). The percentage is highest for female illiterates also in Amarpur (97.3%). In Kamalpur, the level of literacy for both the sexes is highest (38.3% for male and 13.5% for female).

23. The general trend of the proportions of illiteracy in both the sexes, if examined by broad age-groups, is that there is a gradual rise from the age-group 35-59 to 60+. In Belonia there is a parity of the female proportions (92.1%) in the age-groups 5-14 and 15-34. While illiteracy is lowest in the age group of 5-14 of both the sexes in Kamalpur, it has kept up its position only in respect of female illiterates in the higher age group of 15-35, as the male illiterates have scaled down in Sadar in age group 15-34. Female illiteracy in Sadar (84.6%) is a little higher than in Kamalpur (84.4%). Kamalpur maintains the lowest percentage of female illiteracy even in the higher age-groups of 35-59 and 60+, while Sadar retains the lowest percentages in male illiteracy in these two higher age groups also. Amarpur is the most backward Sub-Division in respect of female education. The percentages of female illiteracy in this Sub-division are 97% in age group 5-14, 96.5% in 15-34, 98.8% in 35-59 and 99.4% in ages 60 and above.

LITERACY LEVELS AMONG WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS :

24. Table B-III. Part B gives the classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas. Subsidiary table B-III. Part B.1 shows the proportion of workers in each industrial category and each sex by educational levels in rural areas and subsidiary table B-III. Part B.2 gives the proportion of non-workers by educational levels in rural areas. The study here is confined to workers only.



25. Out of the rural population of 1,039,008 in this territory, workers account for 408,993 or 39.4% of which male workers are 296,444 or 28.5% and female workers 112,549 or 10.9%. Among them, illiterate workers are 302,265 or 29.1% of the rural population consisting of 193,457 male workers or 18.6%, and 108,808 female workers or 10.5%. Under literate (without educational level), 71,586 or 6.9% are total workers of which male workers are 68,888 or 6.6% and female workers are only 2,698 or (0.3%). Workers whose educational level comes to primary or

junior basic, 30,235 (2.9%) of which male workers are as many as 29,332 (2.8%) and female workers are only 903 or (0.1%). Under matriculation and above, workers come to 4,907 (0.47%) and of them male workers are 4,767 (0.46%) and female workers only 140 (barely 0.01%).

26. The following statement shows the proportion of illiterates and literates per 1,000 of workers in rural areas :-

Statement IV—16

Proportion of Illiterates and Literates per 1,000 of Workers

Union Territory/Sub-Division/ Tehsils	Illiterate Workers		Literate Workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	473	266	252	9
Sadar Sub-Division	440	246	301	13
Simna Tehsil	426	317	247	10
Mohanpur Tehsil	436	310	239	15
Bamutia Tehsil	401	207	365	27
Sadar Tehsil	466	124	396	14
Old Agartala Tehsil	387	330	268	15
Ishanchandranagar Tehsil	498	102	385	15
Kamalasagar Tehsil	629	94	274	3
Bishalgarh Tehsil	520	126	347	7
Charilam Tehsil	383	330	277	10
Takarjala Tehsil	419	445	131	5
Khowai Sub-Division	419	337	232	12
Khowai Tehsil	372	320	288	20
Asharambari Tehsil	395	405	186	14
Kalyanpur Tehsil	407	359	222	12
Teliamura Tehsil	466	318	210	6
Kamalpur Sub-Division	424	280	284	12
Kamalpur Tehsil	412	257	316	15
Kulaihour Tehsil	443	316	232	9
Kailasahar Sub-Division	465	284	241	10
Kailasahar Tehsil	473	236	278	13
Fatikroy Tehsil	461	310	221	8
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	482	229	279	10
Brajendranagar Tehsil	516	170	312	2
Kurti Tehsil	620	65	312	3

1	2	3	4	5
Dharmanagar Tehsil	488	123	382	7
Longai Tehsil	386	421	173	20
Kanchanpur Tehsil	452	353	179	16
Sonamura Sub-Division	626	146	225	3
Boxanagar Tehsil	721	95	183	1
Matinagar Tehsil	701	75	224	..
Sonamura Tehsil	606	148	241	5
Dhanpur Tehsil	636	158	204	2
Kathalia Tehsil	577	220	202	1
Udaipur Sub-Division	567	198	225	10
Salgara Tehsil	604	155	238	3
Radhakishorepur Tehsil	537	244	215	4
Amarpur Sub-Division	482	384	131	3
Ampi Tehsil	429	413	153	5
Birganj Tehsil	505	340	152	3
Dumburnagar Tehsil	486	430	83	1
Belonia Sub-Division	512	260	224	4
Rajnagar Tehsil	466	119	412	3
Radhanagar Tehsil	627	49	320	4
Siddhinagar Tehsil	648	41	308	3
Puranrajbati Tehsil	419	403	159	19
Belonia Tehsil	488	294	214	4
Hrishyamukh Tehsil	645	122	233	n
Muhuripur Tehsil	505	304	186	5
Sabroom Sub-Division	457	308	229	6
Manu Tehsil	474	322	202	2
Gorakappa Tehsil	371	431	188	10
Samarendranagar Tehsil	708	225	67	..
Amlighat Tehsil	542	294	163	1
Sabroom Tehsil	441	247	302	10

27. Illiterate female workers are below 25% of the territory average of 266 in Sonamura and Udaipur only, while literate female workers come within this range in the Sub-Divisions of Sonamura, Amarapur, Belonia and Sabroom. The only Sub-Division where the male illiterate workers are higher than 25% of the territory average, is Sonamura (62%). Female illiterate workers are also 25% above the territory average in the Sub-Divisions of Khowai (337) and Amarapur (384), while female literate workers fall under this range in the northern Sub-Divisions of Sadar, Khowai and Kamalpur (13,12 and 12 respectively).

NON WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS : NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS :

28. Table B-III. Part B gives the distribution of non-workers in rural areas by educational levels. Of the rural population of 1,039,008 in the territory, non-workers account for 630,015 (60.6%), of which males are 240,136 (23.1%) and females 389,879 (37.5%). Non-workers when classified by educational levels, cluster illiteracy, the female component contributing the larger proportion. Illiterate non-workers are 559,252 (53.8%) of the rural population, of which males are 201, 585 (19.4%) and females 357,667

(34.4%). Literate (without educational level) non-workers constitute 42,034 (4.05%) of rural population, of which males are 20,844 (2.01%) and females 21,190 (2.04%). Under primary or junior basic non-workers are 27,474 (2.6%) of rural population, consisting of 16,637 (1.6%) males and 10,837 (1.0%) females. Under matriculation and above, non-workers are 1,255 (.12%) of rural population of which males are 1,070 (.10%) and females 185 (.02%).

29. Subsidiary Table B-III. Part B.2 gives the proportion of non-workers in each sex by educational levels in rural areas. This subsidiary table shows that illiteracy both among male and female non-workers is highest in Amarapur (93.3%) among male non-workers and 96.8% among

female non-workers. Literacy (without educational level) among male as well as female non-workers is highest in Kamalpur in both sexes (17.5% and 11.9% respectively). Under Primary or Junior basic, the percentage of male non-workers is highest in Sabroom (9.9%) and that of female non-workers is highest in Sadar (4.7%). Under matriculation and above, Sadar retains the highest percentages in each sex of non-workers (9% of males and .1% of females).

30. Taking all male and female non-workers together, the following statement shows the percentage distribution of non-workers into illiterates and literates among non-worker males and females down to tehsil level :-

Statement IV—17

Proportion of 1,000 non-workers among Illiterate and Literate

Union Territory/ Sub-Division/ Tehsil	Illiterate Non-Workers		Literate Non-Workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	320	568	61	51
Sadar Sub-Division	314	555	70	61
Simna Tehsil	363	553	36	48
Mohanpur Tehsil	338	569	46	47
Bamutia Tehsil	281	557	86	76
Sadar Tehsil	271	534	96	99
Old Agartala Tehsil	352	539	64	45
Ishanchandranagar Tehsil	279	587	73	61
Kamalasagar Tehsil	300	623	44	33
Bishalgarh Tehsil	290	488	61	61
Charilam Tehsil	345	570	63	22
Takarjala Tehsil	449	521	22	8
Khowai Sub-Division	346	545	62	47
Khowai Tehsil	322	532	79	67
Asharambari Tehsil	412	496	60	32
Kalyanpur Tehsil	359	550	59	32
Tellamura Tehsil	345	559	52	44
Kamalpur Sub-Division	302	531	85	82
Kamalpur Tehsil	287	527	93	93
Kulaihour Tehsil	329	540	69	62
Kailasahar Sub-Division	328	568	54	50
Kailasahar Tehsil	307	588	58	47
Fatikroy Tehsil	343	554	51	52

1	2	3	4	5
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	303	566	66	65
Brajendranagar Tehsil	276	604	59	61
Kurti Tehsil	292	618	48	42
Dharmanagar Tehsil	251	569	89	91
Longai Tehsil	427	473	59	41
Kanchanpur Tehsil	397	536	35	32
Sonamura Sub-Division	294	618	54	34
Boxanagar Tehsil	285	658	37	20
Matinagar Tehsil	284	631	61	24
Sonamura Tehsil	293	609	59	39
Dhanpur Tehsil	296	628	49	27
Kathalia Tehsil	318	608	42	32
Udaipur Sub-Division	311	622	41	26
Salgara Tehsil	303	633	38	26
Radhakishorepur Tehsil	319	611	43	27
Amarpur Sub-Division	406	547	29	18
Ampi Tehsil	412	538	34	16
Birganj Tehsil	379	563	32	26
Dumburnagar Tehsil	456	520	20	4
Belonia Sub-Division	312	584	61	43
Rajnagar Tehsil	253	606	78	63
Radhanagar Tehsil	283	641	39	37
Siddhinagar Tehsil	327	604	42	27
Puran Raj Bari Tehsil	424	498	59	19
Belonia Tehsil	310	567	74	49
Hrishyamukh Tehsil	292	633	44	31
Muhuripur Tehsil	340	570	52	38
Sabroom Sub-Division	341	562	57	40
Manu Tehsil	336	559	66	39
Gorakappa Tehsil	444	508	39	9
Samarendrananj Tehsil	355	636	6	3
Amlighat Tehsil	360	589	27	24
Sabroom Tehsil	312	566	66	56

31. It is seen that 88.8% of non-workers in rural areas are illiterate and only 11.2% of them are literate in the territory, and the percentage of literacy between male and female non-workers is nearly equal. Among the Sub-Divisions, male illiteracy is highest in Amarpur (40.6%) and it is about equal in the Sub-Divisions of Khowai (34.6%) and Sabroom (34.1%). The percentages are below the territory average in the Sub-Divisions of Sadar, Kamalpur, Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Belonia. But

female illiteracy is highest rather in Udaipur (62.2%) and Kailasahar is at par (56.8%) and Dharmanagar a little below the territory average of 56.8%. The percentages are below the territory average in the Sub-Divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur and Amarpur. The two Sub-Divisions of Sadar, and Kamalpur, therefore, reveal similar characteristics in respect of male and female illiteracy among non-workers. The predominance of male literacy over

female literacy among non-workers is apparent and the difference is wider than that of the territory averages in the Sub-Divisions of Khowai, Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom. The difference is very small in the northern Sub-Divisions of Kamalpur Kailasahar and Dharmanagar. The tehsils which contain the Sub-Divisional Headquarters in them show that the percentage of male illiterates among non-workers is less in comparison with those others of the respective Sub-Divisions, the only exception being revealed in the cases of Radhakishorepur tehsil where the percentage of male illiteracy is more than that obtaining for male illiterates in Salgara tehsil. With regard to the female illiteracy among non-workers of these ten tehsils of Sub-divisional headquarters, this characteristic is noticed only in the tehsils of Kamalpur and Radhakishorepur. The percentage of female illiteracy among non-workers is the lowest in Longai tehsil (47.3%). The percentage of male literates who are non-workers is highest in Sadar tehsil (9.6%) and lowest in Samarendrananj (0.6%) where the percentage of female literates among non-workers is also the least (0.3%).

NON-WORKERS IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS :

32. Table B-IX gives the data for persons not at work classified by broad age-groups in each sex for rural areas. Subsidiary table B-IX.2 gives the proportion of persons not at work by age-groups for rural areas.

33. Total rural non-workers of 630,015 have been distributed as 426,835 in age-group 0-14, 116,424 in 15-34, 57,148 in 35-59 and 29,539 in ages 60 and above. Age of 69 non-workers was not stated.

34. Table B-IX. 2 shows the extent of dependency in the different age-groups. It can be taken as correct thing that non-workers would be large in proportion in the very young and the very old age-groups. In the rural areas of the territory, 89.5% of non-worker males and 54.4% of such females are in the age-group 0-14, but in the next higher age-group of 15-34 there is a steep fall in the proportion of males, indicating thereby that the majority of males in this age-group are engaged as workers. The curve for females is not so preceptitious. The trend further diminishes both for males and females in the age-group 35-59 and the ratio of men to women stands at 1 : 14. In the old age-group of 60+, the proportion rises in respect of non-worker males, but falls in the case of non-worker females and their ratio comes to 1 : 2, while it is 1 : 4 in the age-group of 15-34 and the ratio gets reversed in the very young age-group of 0-14 and comes nearly to 3 : 2.

35. The Sub-divisions also show the same trend. The percentage of non-worker boys (0-14 age-group) is highest in Udaipur (93.2%) and lowest in Kamalpur (87.7%). The proportions of such boys of Khowai and Kailasahar are nearest to the territory average. In respect of girls of 0-14 age-group, the highest per-

centage obtains in Amarpur (69.0%) and lowest in Sonamura (49.5%) while in case of Kamalpur it is near to the territory average. In the next higher age-group, of 15-34, Amarpur exhibits the lowest proportion for both male and female non-workers (3.4% and 17.3% respectively). The percentage of male non-workers in this age-group is highest in Sadar (8.4%) and that of female non-workers is in Sonamura (30.0%). In the next higher age-group of 35-59, where the proportion of male non-workers reaches the minimum in all the Sub-Divisions, the highest percentage obtains in Kamalpur (1.4%) and the lowest in Sonamura (0.6%) which, again is at par with those obtaining in Udaipur and Belonia. These three Sub-Divisions are contiguous. In respect of female non-workers, the credit goes to Amarpur which shows the lowest percentage (8.6) as against the highest (15.4%) obtaining in Sonamura where the tribal population is the least (10.58%). In the old age-group of 60 and above, the proportion rises a bit for male non-workers, as compared to that for them in the next below age-group, but it appreciably falls in this age-group in respect of such female. This trend is found in all the Sub-Divisions. Of the Sub-Divisions, the percentage is highest for male non-workers in Kamalpur (4.1) and lowest in Udaipur as well as in Belonia (2.1% in each). For female non-workers of this age-group, the percentage is highest in Khowai (6.5) and lowest in Udaipur (4.6).

NON-WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY :

36. In the rural portion of the subsidiary table B-IX. 3, non-worker persons have been distributed according to the eight types of activity by sex. At the territory level it is seen that 73.5% of male non-workers in rural areas consist of dependents, infants and disabled, while females are only 55.5% of female non-workers in this group. Females whose activity is confined to household duties, form 37.4%. They are house-wives and other adult family members who are engaged in unpaid home duties, but no other work. Next important activity is in respect of full time students. They are in the age group 5+, 24.6% of male non-workers and only 6.1% of such females appear to be full time students. The proportion of males and females who live on begging is found to be nearly equal (0.6% and 0.5% respectively). The next place is taken by those who are retired and doing no work again, or receivers of agricultural or non-agricultural rent, royalty or dividend or those others of unspecified source of existence. The proportion of such males and females comes to only 0.5% and 0.3% respectively. Males who are seeking employment for the first time constitute only 0.3% and females of such category are negligible. The proportion of males who were employed before but are now out of employment and seeking work is a bit higher (0.4%) than that of males who are never employed. The proportion of females under this group is also negligible. Of the eight types of activity of non-workers, there are five activities of non-workers which appear prominent : These are, (1) dependents including infants or children not attending schools or persons

permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age, (2) persons engaged in unpaid home duties (like house-wives or other adult females) who do no other work, such as making of articles at home for sale or wages or helping regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business, (3) full time students or children attending schools who do no other work, such as making of articles at home for sale nor even help part-time in their own family cultivation, industry, trade or business, (4) Retired persons who are not employed again, rentiers, persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other persons of independent means for securing which they do not have to work and who

do no other work and (5) beggars, vagrants or independent women without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence. The question of rural unemployment, is being dealt with subsequently. It would be useful to find out the Sub-Divisions which show characteristics very different from those averages for the territory in each of the above mentioned five activities, and also those Sub-Divisions which are nearer the averages. The following statement shows the Sub-Divisions arranged in descending order according as they are 25% below or above of between the territory average in each of the five types of activity :-

Sub-Divisions arranged in descending order according as they are 25% below or above or between the territory average in each of the five types of activities of each sex

Range	Full time students M	F	Household duties M	F	Dependents, infants and disabled M	F	Retired, Rentier or independent means M	F	Beggars, Vagrants etc. M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Territory average	246	61	..	374	735	555	5	3	6	5
Below 25%	Udaipur	Sonamura	..	Amarpur	..	..	Udaipur	Sadar	Khawai	Khawai
	Amarpur	Amarpur					Amarpur	Sabroom	Sonamura	
		Udaipur					Sabroom	Kailasahar	Belonia	
								Belonia		
								Udaipur		
Above 25%	Kamalpur	Kamalpur	..	..	..	A arpur	Kamalpur	Khawai	Amarpur	Dharmanagar
							Sonamura	Kamalpur	Sabroom	Sabroom
									Dharmanagar	
Between 25%	Sadar	Sadar	..	Udaipur	Amarpur	Khawai	Sadar	Dharmanagr	Kamalpur	Kamalpur
	Sabroom	Sabroom		Dharmanagar	Udaipur	Sabroom	Dharmanagar	Sonamura	Sadar	Udaipur
	Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar		Sonamura	Sonamura	Kailasahar	Khawai	Amarpur	Kailasahar	Bel nua
	Belonia	Belonia		Belonia	Khawai	Belonia	Kailasahar		Udaipur	Kailasahar
	Kailasahar	Khawai		Kamalpur	Kailasahar	Sonamura	Belonia			Sonamura
	Knowai	Kailasahar		Kailasahar	Belonia	Udaipur				Amarpur
	Sonamura			Sadar	Dharmanagar	Sadar				Sadar
				Sabroom	Sabroom	Dharmanagar				
				Khawai	Sadar	Kamalpur				

RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT :

37. Table B-VIII. Part B shows the distribution of persons aged 15 and above who are employable in rural areas, classified by educational levels and by sex. The subsidiary table prepared thereunder in B-VIII. Part B.1 gives the proportion of 1,000 of such males and females.

38. According to table B-VIII. Part B, the total employable non-worker persons aged 15 and above in rural areas of the territory account for 1,636 only, of which 1,539 are males and 97 females, and of these, Sadar Sub-Division alone records more than half (855), consisting of 792 males and 63 females. 232 persons are illiterates, 400, literates (without educational level), 690 in primary or junior basic level and 314 under matriculation and above in the rural areas of the territory.

39. At the territory level, the percentages of male and female illiterates who are unemployed in rural areas are only 14 and 17.5 respectively. The disparity between the percentages is not, therefore, high. But the proportion of more literate male unemployed is about double of that of literate female unemployed (25% and 15.5% respectively). The proportion of unemployed in both the sexes are found maximum among those whose level of education is primary or junior basic (42.3%) for males and 40.2% for females. The proportion of those unemployed who are matriculates and above is comparatively higher than that of unemployed illiterates for males as well as for females, the percentages being 18.7 and 26.8 respectively.

40. Among the Sub-Divisions, Sadar, Kamalpur and Dharmanagar present all the characteristics of the territory as a whole. It is significant that there is no illiterate female seeking employment in the Sub-Divisions of Khowai, Kailasahar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur and Sabroom. This trend is noticed among literate females (without educational level) also in these six Sub-Divisions. There is also no problem of unemployment with females whose educational levels are either primary or junior basic or matriculation and above in the Sub-Divisions of Kailasahar, Udaipur and Amarpur. Belonia has also no problem with females whose educational attainments are upto matriculation or above. The percentage of illiterate males seeking employment is highest in Sadar (17.6) and that of such females in Dharmanagar (25.0). Among literates (without educational level), it is highest in Kamalpur for both males (54.7%) and females (36.3%). Under primary or Junior basic, males record highest in Sabroom (58%) and females in Belonia (57.1%). Under matriculation and above, Belonia records highest for males (40%) and Khowai for females (cent percent).

41. According to subsidiary table B-IX. 3, only .3% of rural male non-workers are seeking employment for the first time and 4% of such non-workers are those who were employed before but now are out of employment and seeking work again. The percentage in both these activities of female non-workers are negligible, and in fact, such females are not found in either of the activities in the rural Sub-Divisions of Kailasahar, Udaipur and Amarpur. There is no female also in Sabroom seeking employment for the first time. Amarpur is the only Sub-Division where the extent of unemployment is the lowest and is confined to such males as are seeking employment for the first time (.1%).

PART—C

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN RURAL AREAS :

The population of Scheduled castes in rural areas according to 1961 Census comes to 1,12,980 which constitutes 10.87% of the total rural population of 10,39,008, of the Scheduled castes males are 5.63% and females 5.24%. They are maximum in Sadar Sub-Division and minimum in Amarpur Sub-Division constituting 13.34% and 3.07% respectively of the total rural population of the respective Sub-Division. The scheduled tribes are 3,56,372 constituting 34.30% of the total rural population of the territory and of

them males constitute 17.53% and females 16.77%. There is preponderance of scheduled tribes in Amarpur constituting 70.13% of the total rural population of that Sub-Division and Khowai comes next which constitutes 48.39%. The percentage of scheduled tribe is lowest in Sonamura Sub-Division. The statement below shows the percentage distribution of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and others to total rural population.

Statement IV—18

Percentage of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others to the Total Population in Rural areas only

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIPURA	10.87	5.63	5.24	34.30	17.53	16.77	54.83	28.48	26.35
Sadar	13.34	6.85	6.49	30.16	15.30	14.86	56.50	29.11	27.39
Khowai	12.17	6.32	5.85	48.39	24.54	23.85	39.44	20.80	18.64
Kamalpur	19.68	10.23	9.45	32.32	16.62	15.70	48.00	25.06	22.94
Kailasahar	11.07	5.78	5.29	35.60	18.46	17.14	53.33	28.00	25.33
Dharmanagar	7.95	4.20	3.75	29.45	15.13	14.32	62.60	32.77	29.83
Sonamura	11.15	5.75	5.40	10.58	5.46	5.12	78.27	40.55	37.72
Udaipur	4.75	2.45	2.30	25.91	13.07	12.84	69.34	35.27	34.07
Amarpur	3.07	1.65	1.42	70.13	35.99	34.14	26.80	14.59	12.21
Belonia	7.91	4.11	3.80	35.62	18.41	17.21	56.47	29.24	27.23
Sabroom	10.63	5.46	5.17	46.86	24.14	22.72	42.51	22.34	20.17

2. The proportions of scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe and others to the total rural population in the territory are 10.87%, 34.30% and 54.83% respectively, but the proportions vary from Sub-Division to Sub-Division. Although the total scheduled caste population of Kamalpur Sub-Division is only 12,136, it records highest percentage (19.68%) in proportion to the total rural population of the Sub-Division and Amarpur the lowest (3.07%). In respect of population the number of scheduled tribe in Sadar is highest with 93,872 scheduled tribes (30.16%), but their proportion is highest in Amarpur (70.13%) where the total scheduled tribe population is 39,525. The percentage of population other than scheduled caste and scheduled tribe at the territory level is 54.83% to the total rural population, but the percentage is higher

than the territory average in Sadar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Belonia which constitute 56.50%, 62.60%, 78.27%, 69.34% and 56.47% respectively.

3. Owing to the limitation of data for 1951 census relating to the distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by rural and urban classification for the Sub-Divisions, it has not been possible to examine the change of pattern that has taken place during the decade. Data by scheduled tribe alone are, however, available for the territory only according to 1951 census for total, rural and urban in the Census Handbook. The following statement shows the distribution of each scheduled tribe by sex in 1951 and 1961 for the rural areas of the territory.

Statement IV—19

Distribution of each scheduled tribe by sex in 1951 and 1961
(In Rural Area)

Name of S. T.	1951			1961		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	190,776	95,863	94,913	356,372	182,168	174,204
1. Bhil	41	38	3	69	34	35
2. Bhutia*	19	5	14	6	5	1
3. Chaimal	..	..	..	50	20	30
4. Chakma	7,275	3,022	4,253	22,302	11,558	10,744
5. Gargoo*	7,350	3,153	4,197	5,475	2,792	2,683
6. Halam*	1,644	771	873	16,294	8,419	7,875
7. Jamatia*	2,764	1,147	1,617	24,355	12,180	12,175
8. Khasia*	148	93	55	344	187	157
9. Kuki	2,720	1,096	1,624	5,531	2,787	2,746
10. Lepcha	5	3	2	7	6	1
11. Lushai	1,945	1,219	726	2,979	1,480	1,499
12. Mag*	3,782	2,279	1,503	10,510	5,423	5,087
13. Munda including Kaur*	51	4	47	4,409	2,267	2,142
14. Noatia	1,916	932	984	16,007	8,248	7,759
15. Orang	..	..	..	2,875	1,501	1,374
16. Rieng*	8,471	4,930	3,541	56,570	28,950	27,620
17. Santal	736	272	464	1,562	873	689
18. Tripuri, Tripura or Tippera	149,473	75,991	73,482	186,261	95,050	91,211
19. Uchai	..	..	..	766	390	376
20. Unspecified	2,216	707	1,509	..	..	..
21. Saimar	220	201	19	..	..	..

* Bhutai, Garo, Hallam, Jamathia, Khashi, Maghi, Kaur, Reang—According to 1951 Census spelling.
Source :—Miscellaneous Table 1 from 1951 Census Handbook & SCT I Part-B 1961.

4. In 1951 out of a total rural population of 5,96,434, scheduled tribes recorded 1,90,776 or 31.99% of which males were 95,863 or 16.07% and females 94,913 or 15.92%. In this census scheduled tribes in the rural areas of the territory account for 3,56,372 or 34.30% made up of 1,82,168 or 17.53% males and 1,74,204 or 16.77% females. The excess of females over males is observed among the Lushai only and

in 1951 this trend was obtaining among Chakma, Garoo, Halam, Jamatia, Kuki and Noatia. According to 1961 Census the Scheduled tribes of Tripura, Rieng, Jamatia, Chakma, Halam, Noatia and Mag appear to be numerically important. The following statement shows the percentage variation of each scheduled tribe during the decade :-

Statement IV—20

Distribution of each Scheduled Tribe in 1951 and 1961
(In Rural Area)

Name of Scheduled Tribes	1951 P	1961 P	Absolute increase or decrease during the decade (51-61)	Percentage vari- ation during the decade (51-61)
1	2	3	4	5
Total	190,776	356,372	+165,596	+86.80
1. Bhil	41	69	+28	+68.29
2. Bhutia*	19	6	-13	-68.42
3. Chaimal	..	50	+50	Absolute increase
4. Chakma	7,275	22,302	+15,027	+206.56
5. Garoo*	7,350	5,475	-1,875	-25.51
6. Halam*	1,644	16,294	+14,650	+891.12
7. Jamatia*	2,764	24,355	+21,591	+781.15
8. Khasia*	148	344	+196	+132.43
9. Kuki	2,720	5,531	+2,811	+103.35
10. Lepcha	5	7	+2	+40.00
11. Lushai	1,945	2,979	+1,034	+53.16
12. Mag*	3,782	10,510	+6,728	+177.90
13. Munda including kaur*	51	4,409	+4,458	+8741.18
14. Noatia	1,916	16,007	+14,091	+735.44
15. Orang	..	2,875	+2,875	Absolute increase
16. Rieng*	8,471	56,570	+48,099	+667.81
17. Santal	736	1,562	+826	+112.23
18. Tripuri Tripura or Tippera	149,473	186,261	+36,788	+24.61
19. Uchai	..	766	+766	Absolute increase
20. Unspecified	2,216	..	-2,216	Absolute decrease
21. Saimar	220	..	-220	Absolute decrease

* Bhutai, Garo, Hallam, Jamathia, Khashi, Maghi, Kaur, Reang—According to 1951 Census spelling.
Source : Miscellaneous Table 1 from 1951 Census Handbook and SCT-I Part B 1961.

5. The tribes of Chaimal, Orang and Uchai have shown absolute increases in 1961 Census. Except the scheduled tribe of Tripuri which has shown increase of 24.61% during the decade in all rural areas, most of the other tribes have shown abnormal increases. The reason for such increases may be attributed partly to in-migration during the decade and partly to inadequate coverage during 1951 census. The immigration of Chakma and Mag from Chittagong Hill Tracts and of Lushai from Assam is also possible. The decrease is found in the cases of Garoo and Bhutia. This may be the result of outmigration, because it appears that out of a total of 11,476 persons born in Tripura but enumerated in Assam in 1961, persons to the extent of 4,032 have out-migra-

ted into Assam Hills districts of (i) Garo Hills district, (2), (ii) United Khasi & Jaintia Hills district (271), (iii) United Mikir and North Cachar Hills district (335) and (iv) Mizo Hills district (3,424). The total increase of the scheduled tribes during the decade however, accounts for 86.80% in rural areas and thereby the annual rate of increase of scheduled tribes in rural areas comes to 8.68, as against the census rate of 7.42.

COMPOSITION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES :

6. The following statement shows the proportion of each scheduled tribe to total population in rural areas according to 1961 census :

Statement IV—21

Proportion of each Scheduled Tribe to Total Population in rural areas only

Name of S. T.	Tripura	Sadar	K o wai	Kamalpur	Kailasahar	Dharma-nagar	Sonamura	Udaipur	Amarpur	Belonia	Sabroom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhil	.01	—	—	n	—	.03	—	.02	—	.02	—
Bhutia	n	—	—	—	—	—	n	—	—	—	.01
Chaimal	.01	—	—	.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chakma	2.15	n	n	.01	7.21	6.47	—	.24	10.16	.55	3.83
Garoo	.53	.66	.10	1.83	.43	n	.01	1.85	.32	.09	n
Halam	1.57	.77	1.66	5.17	.73	1.47	.52	3.02	6.15	n	—
Jamatia	2.34	.48	3.27	.04	.22	—	.70	13.26	11.74	.93	.01
Khasia	.03	n	.04	n	.20	.08	—	—	n	n	—
Kuki	.53	.24	.91	.69	1.84	.24	—	.07	2.08	n	—
Lepcha	n	n	n	n	—	—	n	—	—	n	—
Lushai	.29	.03	—	.01	.24	2.33	n	—	.01	—	—
Mag	1.01	n	.08	1.29	.23	n	.03	n	.87	6.24	9.52
Munda Including Kaur	.42	.66	1.03	.50	.41	.23	—	—	.02	.13	.04
Noatia	1.54	.12	.94	1.72	1.66	.27	2.00	2.04	10.19	2.30	1.96
Orang	.28	.26	.50	.10	1.35	.10	—	—	n	.01	.01
Riang	5.44	.01	5.34	4.33	6.58	16.47	n	2.92	22.24	9.63	.11
Santal	.15	.20	.59	.14	.08	.06	—	—	.01	—	—
Tripuri, Tripura or Tippera	17.93	26.73	33.93	16.41	14.42	1.67	7.32	2.49	5.44	15.43	31.37
Uchai	.07	—	—	—	—	.03	—	—	.90	.29	—

7. The above statement shows that in the rural areas the percentage is highest for Tripuri (17.93). Second in importance comes Rieng (5.44%) followed in descending order by Jamatia (2.34%), Chakma (2.15%), Halam (1.57%), Noatia (1.54%) and then Mag (1.01%). Each of the other tribes is below 1% or negligible as proportion to total population. Tripuris are found in all the Sub-Divisions, and their proportion is highest in Khowai (33.93%) preceding Sabroom (31.37%) and lowest in Udaipur where it is 2.49%. Similarly, the tribes of Rieng, Noatia, Mag and Garoo are also found in all the Sub-Divisions. The percentage is highest among Riengs and Noatias in Amarapur (22.24%) and 10.19% respectively), among Mags in Sabroom (9.52%) and among Garoos in Udaipur (1.85) which is nearly at par with that of Kamalpur where it is 1.83). The concentration of Jamatias is maximum in Udaipur (13.26%) followed by Amarapur (11.74%). The proportion is found maximum in Amarapur also for Chakmas and Halams (10.16% and 6.15% respectively). Composition of different scheduled tribes is maximum (17) the Kamalpur Sub-Division which is entirely rural. Orangs, Santals and Mundas (including Kaur) are chiefly found in the northern parts of the territory including Sadar. According to Table SCT-I Part B which gives the

distribution of each scheduled tribe according to industrial categories of workers and non-workers, the workers belonging to Orangs, Santals and Mundas including Kaur are engaged chiefly in the Primary sector which includes plantation etc. activities. The tract of Chakmas, if it originates in Sabroom, continues north-ward through Amarapur branching off to Belonia as well as to Udaipur rather thinly on its way via Dharmanagar to Kailasahar where after the track suddenly becomes thin in Kamalpur and grows thinner in Khowai and Sadar Sub-Divisions. In the case of Mags, their chief concentration is confined rather to the two contiguous Sub-Divisions of Sabroom and Belonia. The percentage of Kukis is highest in Amarapur (2.08) and they are not found in Sabroom or Sonamura. The main concentration of Halams is in the two Sub-Divisions of Amarapur (6.15%) and Kamalpur (5.17%). Lushais are chiefly found in Dharmanagar (2.33%).

COMPOSITION OF SCHEDULED CASTES :

8. The following statement shows the proportion of each scheduled caste to total population in rural areas according to 1961 census :

Statement IV—22

Proportion of each Scheduled Caste to Total Population in rural areas only

Name of S.C.	Tripura	Sadar	Khowai	Kamalpur	Kailasahar	Dharmanagar	Sonamura	Udaipur	Amarpur	Belonia	Sabroom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Begdi	.02	.01	..	.05	.07	.02	..	..	..	..	.05
Bhuimali	.08	.13	.02	.32	..	.06	.02	.01	.02	.02	.14
Bhunar	n	..	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar or Muchi	.30	.48	.17	.69	.29	.30	.22	.17	.03	.03	.06
Dandasi	n	..	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	.01	..
Dhenur	n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoba	.95	.93	1.65	.75	.90	.20	.55	.58	.34	1.86	1.99
Dum	.01	n	.04	.11	.01	.02	..	..	..	..	..
Ghasi	.03	.02	.11	.16	n	.03	n	..	..	.01	.01
Gour	.34	.09	.79	1.55	.19	.96	..	..	.01	..	.02
Gur	.02	.05	.01	.08	..	.02	..	..	..	..	.01
Jalia Kaibarta	1.66	1.96	1.63	4.62	.13	.04	5.28	.91	.37	.56	1.51
Kahar	.01	.02	.02	.02	..	n	.02	n	..	.01	..
Kalindi	n	..	..	.02	..	.02	..	..	..	..	..
Kan	n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanda	.12	.06	.24	1.03	.06	.04	..	..	..	..	..
Kanugh	n	..	..	..	..	n	..	..	..	..	..
Keot	.01	.01	n	.06	.03	.03	..	..	..	..	..
Khadit	n	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharia	.05	.02	.12	.10	.19	.06	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Koch	.04	n	.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koir	.01	.01	n	.07	n	.04	..	..	..	..	..
Kol	.10	.17	.06	.37	.04	.14	..	..	..	n	.01
Kora	n	..	..	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kotal	n	..	.02	.01	..	.01	..	..	..	.01	..
Mahisyadas	1.10	1.20	.84	.50	1.52	1.09	.20	.20	.55	2.11	3.33
Mali	1.35	1.13	.48	3.16	4.58	2.29	.23	.37	.18	.32	.47
Mehtor	.01	.03	.01	n	.01	.01	..	..	..	.01	..
Musahar	.01	n	n	.01	.01	.02	..	..	..	..	..
Namsudra	4.30	6.49	5.12	5.70	2.49	2.27	4.54	2.49	1.55	2.85	2.69
Patni	.14	.20	.05	.07	.26	.18	.09	.03	.02	.08	.34
Sabar	.21	.33	.48	.21	.28	.10	..	..	..	.03	..

9. The percentage is highest for Namsudra (4.30) among the scheduled castes. Next come Jalia Kaibarta (1.66%), Mali (1.35%) and Mahisyadas (1.10%). Each of the other scheduled castes forms less than 1% of the total rural population. The scheduled castes which are spread over in all the Sub-Divisions, are Chamar or Muchi, Dhoba, Jalia Kaibarta, Mahisyadas, Mali, Namsudra and Patni. There are six scheduled castes, the population of each of which is found in one particular Sub-Division only; viz., Bhunars are seen in Kamalpur Sub-Division, Dhenuars and Kans in Sadar, Kanuugs in Dharmanagar, Khadits in Khowai and Koras in Kailasahar Sub-Division. Persons belonging to Dandasi are found in equal proportion in the two Sub-Divisions of Kamalpur and Belonia, those of Kalindi caste in Kamalpur and

Dharmanagar and they are also distributed in equal proportion. The people belonging to Koch are also confined to the two Sub-Divisions of Sadar and Khowai. The Sabar and Mehtor are not found in the Sub-Divisions of Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur and Sabroom.

AGRICULTURISTS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHERS IN RURAL AREAS :

10. The following statement gives the distribution of total agriculturists among scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and others in rural areas according to 1961 Census :

Statement IV—23

Distribution of Total Agriculturists among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others in rural areas, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total Agriculturists	Scheduled Caste Agriculturists			Scheduled Tribe Agriculturists			Other Agriculturists		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIPURA	311,026	25,595 (8.23)	23,376 (7.52)	2,219 (0.71)	168,290 (54.11)	94,794 (30.48)	73,496 (23.63)	117,141 (37.66)	107,816 (34.66)	9,325 (3.00)
Sadar	75,149	7,512 (10.00)	6,865 (9.14)	647 (0.86)	40,843 (54.35)	22,734 (30.25)	18,109 (24.10)	26,794 (35.65)	24,548 (32.66)	2,246 (2.99)
Khowai	44,992	4,477 (9.95)	3,724 (8.28)	753 (1.67)	29,371 (65.28)	15,829 (35.18)	13,542 (30.10)	11,141 (24.77)	9,311 (20.70)	1,833 (4.07)
Kamalpur	18,276	3,344 (18.30)	2,949 (16.14)	395 (2.16)	8,647 (47.31)	5,317 (29.09)	3,330 (18.22)	6,285 (34.39)	5,452 (29.83)	833 (4.56)
Kailasahar	31,375	2,881 (9.18)	2,782 (8.87)	99 (0.31)	16,321 (52.02)	9,692 (30.89)	6,629 (21.13)	12,173 (38.80)	10,851 (34.59)	1,322 (4.21)

1	2	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dharmanagar	34,641	2,425 (7.00)	2,299 (6.64)	126 (0.36)	15,294 (44.15)	8,969 (25.89)	6,325 (18.26)	16,922 (48.85)	15,975 (46.12)	947 (2.73)
Sonamura	19,708	1,710 (8.68)	1,655 (8.40)	55 (0.28)	3,587 (18.20)	2,189 (11.11)	1,398 (7.09)	14,411 (73.12)	13,921 (70.63)	490 (2.49)
Udaipur	23,684	656 (2.77)	624 (2.63)	32 (0.14)	10,336 (43.64)	5,743 (24.25)	4,593 (19.39)	12,692 (53.59)	12,133 (51.23)	559 (2.36)
Amarpur	24,677	432 (1.75)	428 (1.73)	4 (0.02)	20,828 (84.40)	11,215 (45.45)	9,613 (38.95)	3,417 (13.85)	3,222 (13.06)	195 (0.79)
Belonia	24,682	1,220 (4.94)	1,183 (4.79)	37 (0.15)	13,560 (54.94)	7,681 (31.12)	5,879 (23.82)	9,902 (40.12)	9,212 (37.32)	690 (2.80)
Sabroom	13,842	938 (6.78)	867 (6.27)	71 (0.51)	9,503 (68.65)	5,425 (39.19)	4,078 (29.46)	3,401 (24.57)	3,191 (23.05)	210 (1.52)

11. According to subsidiary table B-I.3 total agriculturists in rural areas of the territory form 76.05% of total workers. Of the total working agriculturists 6.25% are scheduled castes, 41.15% scheduled tribes and 28.65% belong to others. The females constitute 23.63% of the total scheduled tribe agriculturists and 3% in the case of other agriculturists. The percentage of female agriculturist in respect of scheduled castes is very negligible. In the Sub-Divisions the percentage of agriculturists belonging to scheduled castes is highest in Kamalpur (18.30%)

and lowest in Amarpur (1.75%), while the percentage of female scheduled tribe agriculturists is highest in Amarpur (38.95%). The female agriculturists in respect of others is highest in Kamalpur (4.56%) and lowest in Amarpur (0.79%). The contribution of females belonging to scheduled tribes towards agriculture is very significant in the territory, as 10 women are there for every 13 men. This is mainly due to participation of females in jhum cultivation in large number.

CHAPTER V

MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION :

Concept : For the purpose of 1961 Census migration has been determined solely by the consideration of place of birth of the person enumerated. Due to adoption of this concept there was risk of true migration being artificially inflated and re-migration to the place of birth being suppressed. But the possibility of such risk has been counter-balanced by further classifications sought from the people at the time of enumeration by asking two new subsidiary questions viz. (I) whether the place of birth was rural or urban, (II) What was the duration of residence in the place of enumeration.

2. These two additional questions enlarged the scope of enquiry to a greater extent regarding migration as compared to 1951 census.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND INSTRUCTIONS :

3. The questions asked and the instructions issued for recording the answers in the census of 1951

and 1961 are given below. In the earlier Indian Censuses (1897-1951) only the 'birth place' returns used to be collected to determine the extent of migration, but in 1961 census in addition to collecting information on birth place the information as to whether the place of birth was rural or urban and also the information regarding duration of residence in place of count has been collected as already mentioned.

4. In 1951 only the question regarding birth place was asked and the following instructions were laid down against the question :-

Q. 5-Birth place

Write 1 for every person born in the district of enumeration. If the person was born inside the State of enumeration but outside the district of enumeration, write the name of the birth district. If the person was born outside the State of enumeration, write the name of the State or foreign country where he was born according to the answer given.

5. The questions and answers recorded in 1961 census are as follows :—

Q. 4 (a) Birthplace

- | | | | |
|---|----|-------|---|
| 1. If born in village or town in which enumerated | .. | write | PL |
| * 2. If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated | .. | write | D |
| * 3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration | .. | write | name of district |
| 4. If born in another State in India | .. | write | name of district and State, if name of district is known ; otherwise write name of State. |

Q. 4 (b) whether born in village or Town

- | | | | |
|--|----|-------|------------------|
| 5. If born in a country outside India e.g., Pakistan or any other country | .. | write | name of country. |
| 6. Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport, e. g., buses etc., should entered as such | .. | | |
| 1. If born in village | .. | write | R |
| 2. If born in town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth | .. | write | U |

If the person enumerated is not in a position to say whether the place of birth is a village or town, write the name of the place of birth as returned by him.

Q. 4 (c) Duration of residence

- | | | | |
|---|----|-------|---|
| 1. For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated | .. | write | X |
| * 2. For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration | .. | write | the number of completed years of this person has been in the village/town of enumeration. |
| (Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business.) | | | |
| 3. If the duration of residence is less than one year | .. | write | O |
| If the duration of residence is one year or over | .. | write | the actual number of completed year of residence. |

6. During 1951 census no attempt was made to make any distinction in movement of population between rural and urban areas. Migration within the district also did not receive any attention but as it was felt that there was a tendency of the people to shift from agricultural sector to industrial sector gradually that is from rural to urban areas, the questionnaire for 1961 census in this respect had to be changed to find out only the extent of migration from

rural to urban and vice-versa but also the duration of migration to determine purely temporary movements and movements on semi-permanent and permanent nature.

*Read 'Sub-division' for 'District' in the case of Tripura.

TYPES OF MIGRATION :

7. The following five types of migration are generally noticed in the census counts :-

(A) Rural to rural migration within the same Sub-division of enumeration : Such type includes -

- (i) Birth migration,
- (ii) Marriage migration,
- (iii) Job migration including
 - (a) seasonal or temporary migration of labour,
 - (b) periodic migration on account of holiday or leave or illness and
- (iv) Casual migration on account of visits to relations etc. with shorter period of duration of residence.

(B) Rural to rural migration within the territory : This type includes all the above classifications under (A) together with semi-permanent or permanent job migration with period of duration of residence of one year or more.

(C) Rural to rural migration outside the territory : This type of migration occurs mainly on account of birth, marriage or job with duration of residence for one year and above.

(D) Rural to urban, Urban, to Urban, Urban to Rural migration : Such types of migration may be found to have occurred :

- (i) Within the Sub-division,
- (ii) Within the territory, and
- (iii) from other States/Territories.

They include all the reasons for migration stated in (A), (B) and (C) above with duration of residence which may be either less than one year or one year or more.

(E) Migration of Non-Indian nationals : Before dwelling upon the above mentioned types of migration, it is necessary to discuss about the extent to which migration bears to the increase of population of this territory. At the outset it is important to know that it has not been necessary for this territory to adjust its population and to work out the immigration/emigration in respect of the areas lost or gained as a result of re-organisation of States/Territories, because there was no loss or gain of areas to this territory as result of re-organisation of States.

EXTENT OF MIGRATION BETWEEN 1951 AND 1961 :

8. Persons who are not born at the place of enumeration are recorded as migrant to the area. They may be from within the district from one district to another, within the state or from outside the State. The extent of migration is exhibited in subsidiary tables D-11.1 and B-11.2. The following statement summarises the extent of migration of the population of this territory in 1961 :-

Statement V-1
Migration characteristics of population, 1961

Birth Place	Tripura	Sadar	Khowai	Kamarpur	Kailashahar	Dharmanagar	Sonamura	Udaipur	Amarpur	Belonia	Sabroom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
i) Total Population	1142005 (100)	366076 (100)	129948 (100)	61675 (100)	104126 (100)	127548 (100)	77969 (100)	90074 (100)	56365 (100)	84827 (100)	43397 (100)
ii) Within the State of Enumeration	724280 (63.42)	216814 (59.23)	85221 (65.58)	36455 (59.11)	69670 (66.91)	80053 (62.77)	51679 (66.28)	64202 (71.28)	45072 (79.96)	49671 (58.56)	25443 (58.63)
a) Born in place of Enumeration	554251 (48.53)	178841 (48.85)	64412 (49.57)	24663 (39.99)	49002 (47.06)	56958 (44.66)	44337 (56.87)	51781 (57.49)	25011 (44.37)	39015 (45.99)	20231 (46.62)
b) Born elsewhere in the Sub-division of enumeration	134422 (11.77)	35895 (9.81)	19221 (14.79)	6914 (11.21)	19729 (18.95)	14947 (11.72)	6309 (8.09)	9490 (10.54)	11327 (20.10)	6714 (7.92)	3876 (8.93)
c) Born in other Sub-Divisions of enumeration	35607 (3.12)	2078 (0.57)	1588 (1.22)	4878 (7.91)	939 (0.90)	8148 (6.39)	1033 (1.32)	2931 (3.25)	8734 (15.49)	3942 (4.65)	1336 (3.08)
iii) Born in adjacent States (Assam and West Bengal)	12367 (1.08)	2624 (0.72)	442 (0.34)	531 (0.86)	1389 (1.33)	6725 (5.27)	104 (0.13)	172 (0.19)	80 (0.14)	211 (0.25)	89 (0.21)
iv) Born in other States in India	8109 (0.71)	3104 (0.85)	1181 (0.91)	843 (1.37)	1124 (1.08)	964 (0.75)	127 (0.16)	261 (0.29)	116 (0.21)	283 (0.33)	106 (0.24)
v) Born in countries outside India	396069 (34.68)	142930 (39.04)	42963 (33.06)	23812 (38.61)	31855 (30.59)	39770 (31.18)	26015 (33.37)	25431 (28.23)	11046 (19.60)	34562 (40.74)	17685 (40.75)
vi) Birth place Unclassifiable	1180 (0.11)	604 (0.16)	141 (0.11)	34 (0.05)	88 (0.09)	36 (0.03)	44 (0.06)	8 (0.01)	51 (0.09)	100 (0.12)	74 (0.17)

9. The statement above shows that the majority of the population of the territory viz., 7,24,280 (63.42%) out of the total population of 11,42,005 were born within territory as against 4,09,813 (64.1%) in 1951. Among the Sub-Divisions percentage of persons born in the respective Sub-Divisions is highest in Amarpur 79.96% and lowest in Belonia (58.56%). It is above the territory average of 63.42% in the Sub-divisions of Khowai, Kailasahar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Amarpur. It is nearly at par in Belonia and Sabroom. The migration of persons born in other Sub-Divisions of the territory is also highest in Amarpur (15.5%) which precedes kamalpur where it is 7.91%. Next to Kamalpur, it is 6.39% in the northern-most Sub-Division of Dharmanagar. The extent of migration of such persons is below the territory average of 3.12% in the Sub-divisions of Sabroom (3.08%), Sonamura (1.32%), Khowai (1.22%), Kailasahar (0.90%) and Sadar (0.57%).

10. Of the immigrants, the percentage of those born in the adjacent States of Assam and West Bengal is comparatively higher than that of those born in other States in India and their concentration is largely found in the northern Sub-Division viz. Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar.

11. The majority of the immigrants are born in countries outside India. It is 34.68% in the territory. The percentage of such immigrants is highest, among the Sub-Divisions, in Sabroom (40.75%) preceding Belonia where it is nearly equal (40.74%) and lowest in Amarpur (19.60%).

12. According to subsidiary table D-II.1, the natural population, by including emigrants and excluding immigrants from the recorded population, is deduced for 1961 at 742,533 and in 1951 at 425,821. The percentage increase of natural population during the decade works out to 74.38. In 1951 and 1961 the net immigration after deducting the emigration comes to 213,208 and 399,472 respectively and the percentage increase of net immigration in 1961 over that of 1951 comes to 87.36%. The difference in percentage of natural increase and net increase of immigration in 1961 shows that the pressure of immigration was heavier than the natural growth towards the general increase of population.

13. According to subsidiary table D-II.2 which gives the variation between 1951 and 1961 of immigration and emigration between this territory and other parts of India, the net increase in immigration is greater in both the census years (3,403 in 1961 and 2,627 in 1951). The inference is that the inward movement from other State of India into the territory is greater than its outward movement and due to such condition more people from other parts of India have come into this territory in 1961 compared to 1951.

14. The ratio of immigrants to total Tripura-born is about the same, that is, 1:2 in both the years 1951 and 1961 while that of emigrants to total Tripura-born which 1:27 in 1951, has declined to 1:41 in 1961.

EXTENT OF IMMIGRATION IN EACH DECADE :

15. The following statement shows the percentage distribution by sex of all immigrants from outside the territory to its population from 1921 to 1961 :-

Statement V—2

Percentage of all immigrants from outside state to its population in each decade 1921-1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIPURA	36.81	35.33	64.16	64.09	17.56	14.39	29.37	30.52	32.61	30.58
Sadar	40.92	40.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khowai	35.40	33.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamalpur	41.16	40.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	33.63	32.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	37.53	36.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonamura	32.65	34.87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	28.75	28.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amarpur	21.09	18.83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	41.11	41.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	41.90	40.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PERSONS BORN IN THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

17. Subsidiary table D-II.3 gives among other information the distribution of persons born in the places of their enumeration by sex for the territory and the Sub-Divisions. The Sub-Division-wise and sex-wise break up of the rural and urban home born population is given below. The rural and urban population of the territory are 1,039,008 and 102,997 respectively, out of which 512,748 were enumerated at the place of birth in the rural areas and 41,503 of the urban areas.

Statement V—3

Persons born at place of enumeration

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	512,748	275,310	237,438	41,503	21,885	19,618
Sadar	156,143	84,222	71,921	22,698	11,821	10,877
Khowai	61,224	32,245	28,979	3,188	1,661	1,527
Kamalpur	24,663	12,972	11,691	..	..	..
Kailasahar	44,682	24,148	20,534	4,320	2,367	1,953
Dharmanagar	52,138	28,030	24,108	4,820	2,644	2,176
Sonamura	44,337	24,310	20,027	..	..	..
Udaipur	47,998	25,862	22,136	3,783	2,002	1,781
Amarpur	25,011	13,054	11,957	..	..	..
Belonia	36,321	19,706	16,615	2,694	1,390	1,304
Sabroom	20,231	10,761	9,470	..	..	..

18. Only 554,251 persons, out of a total population of 1,142,005, have been found as born in the place of enumeration, consisting of 297,195 males and 257,056 females. They are persons who have never travelled or scarcely ever travelled outside the place of their origin. It also includes the people who may have been away from the place of origin for long as well as short periods and have come back. The percentage of such persons is 48.53% in the territory. The percentages of such males and females are 26.02 and 22.51 respectively. In rural areas their percentages respectively are 26.50 and 22.85 and in urban areas 21.25 and 19.05. It reveals that the movement of females is higher than that of males and this is attributable to the usual marriage migration trend of the females. This trend is noticed both in rural and urban areas. Among rural Sub-Divisions the percentages of persons born in the place of enumeration in respect of both males and females are highest in Udaipur and lowest in Kamalpur. In all rural Sub-Divisions the proportion of males is higher than that of females. Similer is the reading for urban areas. Among the urban areas the percentages of both males

and females are highest in Kailasahar and lowest in Belonia.

19. Migration in this Chapter has been studied mainly in three categories viz., (a) *internal migration* or movement between different parts of the territory, (b) *external migration* or movement between the territory and other States of India and (c) *foreign migration* or movement between countries outside India and this territory. Any of these forms of migration may reflect any or all of the different types of migration dealt with in the foregoing paragraph.

PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

20. Those persons who are not born at the place of enumeration are treated as immigrants to the area. They may be from within the Sub-Division, from one Sub-Division to another, within the territory or from outside the territory. The statement below shows the number and percentage of different types of migrants in the territory.

Statement V—4
Persons born outside the place of enumeration

Description 1	Rural			Urban		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7
Total Migrants	526,260 (50.65)	261,270 (25.15)	264,990 (25.50)	61,494 (59.70)	32,772 (31.82)	28,722 (27.88)
Migrants within the Sub-Division	131,294 (12.64)	56,490 (5.44)	74,804 (7.20)	3,128 (3.04)	1,502 (1.46)	1,626 (1.58)
Migrants from outside the Sub-Division but within the Territory	33,424 (3.21)	17,177 (1.65)	16,247 (1.56)	2,183 (2.12)	1,263 (1.23)	920 (.89)
Migrants from outside the States but within the country	16,837 (1.62)	9,660 (.93)	7,177 (.69)	3,639 (3.53)	2,106 (2.04)	1,533 (1.49)
Migrants from outside the Country	344,705 (33.18)	177,943 (17.13)	166,762 (16.05)	52,544 (51.01)	27,901 (27.09)	24,643 (23.92)

(Figures in brackets indicate the percentage to the total rural and total urban population of the State).

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21. Out of 50.65% of the migrants to rural areas 12.64% have come from within the district of whom 5.44% are males and 7.20% are females. Migrants from outside the Sub-Division but within the territory constitute 3.21% of whom 1.65% are males and 1.56% are females. In the rural area of the territory only 1.62% of the rural population have come from outside the territory and 33.18% have come from outside the country, of whom 17.13% are males and 16.05% are females. In respect of urban areas, 59.70% of the total urban population are migrants of whom 3.04% are from within the Sub-Division, 2.12% are from outside the Sub-Division but within the territory and 3.53% are from outside the territory but within the country. But the percentage of foreign immigrants is 51.01%. The reasons for huge number of foreign immigrants both in rural and urban area are mainly attributable to the large scale exodus of Hindus to this territory from East Pakistan. The sex ratio in the urban areas is 31.82% for males and 27.88% for females that is slight excess in favour of males.

**A—INTERNAL MIGRATION
RURAL TO RURAL MIGRATION WITHIN
THE SUB-DIVISION**

22. 54,424 males and 72,280 females have been recorded during enumeration as born in rural areas within the district but outside the place of enumeration. The figures for such migrants are given in Table D-II.

23. The following statement gives the proportion

of female migrants per, 1,000 of male migrants from rural to rural areas within the same Sub-Divisions :-

Statement V—5

Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to rural areas within the Sub-Division.

Union Territory/ Sub-Division.	Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to rural.
Tripura	1,338
Sadar	1,603
Khowai	1,238
Kamalpur	1,074
Kailasahar	1,135
Dharmanagar	1,277
Sonamura	1,658
Udaipur	1,778
Amarpur	1,026
Belonia	1,421
Sabroom	1,315

The statement above shows that in the case of all the Sub-divisions the proportion of female migrants is higher. This may reflect marriage migration.

24. The following statement which is based on Table D-III, shows the proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to rural areas of the Sub-Division of enumeration with duration of residence :-

Statement V—6

Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants
from rural to rural areas within the Sub-Divisions of
enumeration with duration of residence

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Duration of residence at place of enumeration			
	Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11 years and over
TRIPURA	1,031	1,194	1,436	1,562
Sadar	1,031	1,206	1,693	2,199
Khowai	1,074	1,168	1,271	1,363
Kamalpur	1,099	1,043	1,325	990
Kailasahar	906	1,122	1,191	1,212
Dharmanagar	908	1,222	1,392	1,415
Sonamura	902	1,476	2,037	1,842
Udaipur	1,621	1,757	1,950	1,733
Amarpur	994	1,007	1,097	1,022
Belonia	1,180	1,285	1,500	1,601
Sabroom	1,266	1,132	1,346	1,667

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25. The figures of duration of residence of less than 1 year at place of enumeration within the rural Sub-Division show that the proportion of female migrants is higher in the six Sub-Divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur, Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom and of these it is highest in Udaipur (1,621) and male and female proportions are nearly at par in the Sub-Divisions of Sadar, Khowai and Kamalpur. The higher proportions of female migrants indicate existence of a certain percentage of females residing in their parental homes during their maternity periods. The reason for the excess of female migrants may also be attributed to job migration in connection with rural development work or migration of helpless widows for accommodation, or seasonal labour migration in agriculture, or movement of wandering tribes. The figures of duration of residence at the place of enumeration for a period 1 to 5 years and also 6 to 10 years show excess of female migrants in all the Sub-Divisions. This characteristic reflects marriage migration and job migration, as in the case of female migrants for a duration of 11 years and over.

RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION WITHIN THE SUB-DIVISION :

26. There are 1,502 Males and 1,626 females who are born in rural areas but have migrated to the urban areas of the respective Sub-Divisions. The following statement gives the proportion of migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to urban areas within the Sub-Division of enumeration.

Statement V.—7
Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to urban areas within the Sub-Division

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to urban.
TRIPURA	1,083
Sadar	871
Khowai	838
Kailasahar	1,720
Dharmanagar	1,306
Udaipur	1,096
Belonia	725

27. At the territory level as well as in Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur, out of six Sub-Divisions containing one urban area each, the proportion of female migrants is in excess of male migrants from rural areas of the respective Sub-Division. This may reflect marriage migration, and this characteristic may be maximum in Kailasahar.

28. The following statement based on Table D-III, gives the proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to urban areas of the Sub-Division of enumeration with duration of residence :-

Statement V.—8

Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to urban areas within the Sub-Division of enumeration with duration of residence

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Duration of residence at place of enumeration			
	less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11 years and over
TRIPURA	868	901	1,291	1,395
Sadar	1,055	808	740	937
Khowai	952	517	2,571	932
Kailasahar	1,067	1,164	2,727	2,646
Dharmanagar	902	1,045	2,214	1,529
Udaipur	314	1,171	1,000	2,450
Belonia	329	774	778	2,750

29. The preponderance of the proportion of male migrants from rural to urban areas of the Sub-Division of Belonia during the last decade shows that they have kept their women in rural areas of the Sub-Division and they themselves have migrated to urban areas in connection with their respective job. In Sadar this characteristic is found among migrants who have been residing for more than one year at Agartala. Under less than one year's duration the slight excess of females is seen in Sadar and Kailasahar. Under more than one year's duration of migration into urban areas, the preponderance of the proportion of females is seen in the three urban Sub-Divisions of Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur. This trend may reflect job migration or migration for educational facilities of a settled character of the migrant households .

RURAL TO RURAL MIGRATION WITHIN THE TERRITORY BUT OUTSIDE THE SUB-DIVISION OF BIRTH :

30. The total migrants from rural to rural but outside the Sub-division of their birth accounts for 30,935 in the territory and among them 15,870 are males and 15,065 females. Migration of this sort is highest in Amarpur (8,250) and lowest in Kailasahar (603).

31. The following statement gives the ratio of female migrants from rural to rural areas within the territory but outside the Sub-Division of birth :-

Statement V—10

Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to rural areas within the Territory but outside the Sub-Division of birth with duration of residence

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Duration of residence			
	Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11 + years
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	820	956	1,002	949
Sadar	524	863	1,023	976
Khowai	911	905	926	925
Kamalpur	833	889	1,053	934
Kailasahar	539	1,029	1,100	1,829
Dharmanagar	785	953	1,028	888
Sonamura	675	1,086	942	1,682
Udaipur	1,086	1,235	1,120	964
Amarpur	889	920	939	854
Belonia	836	977	989	1,159
Sabroom	1,056	1,035	1,074	1,051

Statement—V. 9.

Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to rural areas within the Territory but outside the Sub-Division of birth

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Rural to rural migrants within the Territory but outside the Sub-Division of birth
1	2
TRIPURA	949
Sadar	845
Khowai	916
Kamalpur	925
Kailasahar	1,201
Dharmanagar	920
Sonamura	1,103
Udaipur	1,109
Amarpur	907
Belonia	1,003
Sabroom	1,051

32. The proportion of female migrants of this sort per 1,000 male migrants at the territory level is 949 indicating thereby an excess of male migrants. This is so in the Sub-Division of Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur, Dharmanagar and Amarpur. The proportion of male and female migrants is nearly equal in the two Sub-Divisions of Belonia and Sabroom while the remaining three Sub-Divisions of Kailasahar, Sonamura and Udaipur where the proportion of female migrants is in excess of that of male migrants of this sort, account for 1,201, 1,103 and 1,109 respectively and they may reflect marriage migration.

33. The following statement shows the distribution of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to rural areas within the territory but outside the Sub-Division of birth classified by duration of their residence :-

34. The statement above which has been worked out from main table D-III, shows that the female proportion given under duration of residence of a period of less than a year indicates generally the preponderance of male migrants in the Sub-Divisions except in the cases of Udaipur and Sabroom where female migrants are slightly in excess of male migrants. Udaipur and Sabroom, therefore, have a tendency to reflect migration due to birth in mothers' parental homes and the other Sub-Divisions, on the other hand, reflect the seasonal labour migration in agriculture.

35. Under duration of residence 1-5 years the proportion of female migrants is seen in excess of male migrants in Udaipur and is nearly equal in the Sub-Divisions of Kailasahar, Sonamura and Sabroom reflecting marriage and job migration. In the other Sub-Divisions the preponderance of male migrants is witnessed. This may reflect job migration to places outside the Sub-Division of their birth, as a result of implementation of schemes under the second five year plan.

36. Under duration of residence 6-10 years the higher proportion of female migrants is marked in the Sub-Divisions of Kailasahar and Udaipur only. The proportion of male and female migrants is nearly equal in the Sub-Divisions of Sadar, Kamalpur, Dharmanagar and Sabroom. This is a reflection on job as well as marriage migration. In the remaining three Sub-Divisions male excess is marked, and this is a reflection on job migration.

37. Under duration of residence 11 years and over, the excess of female migrants over male migrants as exhibited by the Sub-Divisions of Kailasahar, Sonamura, Belonia and Sabroom tends to reflect marriage migration. The remaining Sub-Divisions where the proportion of such male migrants predominates, may reflect job migration.

38. In the cases of duration of residence of such migrants for periods over one year, the types of migration as stated above, were due either to marriage or to job. Besides, these, there is another type of migration precised by the Jhumias in the hills for purposes of cultivation by Jhuming.

RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION WITHIN THE TERRITORY BUT OUTSIDE THE SUB-DIVISION OF BIRTH :

39. Rural to urban migration within the territory

but outside the Sub-Division of birth accounts for 762 only of which males are 447 and females 315. Migration of this sort is highest in the urban area of Sadar Sub-Division (288) and lowest in the urban area of Khowai (63).

40. The statement below shows the proportion of such female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to urban areas in the territory but outside the Sub-Division of their birth :-

Statement V—11

Proportion of Female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from Rural to Urban areas within the Territory but outside the Sub-Division of birth

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Rural to Urban migrants within the Territory but outside the Sub-Division of birth
1	2
TRIPURA	705
Sadar	557
Khowai	1,172
Kailasahar	696
Dharmanagar	868
Udaipur	786
Belonia	696

Source :-D II.

41. Female migrants are found in excess of male migrants in the urban area of Khowai only where the proportion is 1,172 per 1,000 male migrants and the case may reflect marriage migration, or migration for educational facilities. In the other five urban areas of the respective Sub-Divisions the proportion of male migrants predominates indicating thereby an unsettled condition of the migrants who have left their family members at the rural places of their birth in another Sub-Division.

42. The following statement gives the distribution of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to urban areas within the territory but outside the Sub-Division of birth classified by duration of their residence at the place of enumeration :-

Statement V—12

Proportion of Female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from rural to urban areas within the Territory but outside the Sub-Division of birth with duration of residence

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Duration of residence			
	Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11 + Years
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	603	687	938	768
Sadar	444	593	880	383
Khowai	714	1,100	4,000	2,250
Kailasahar	722	476	2,250	5,000
Dharmanagar	556	917	333	1,182
Udaipur	867	738	583	1,500
Belonia	500	800	..	..

43. Under less than one year of duration of residence the proportion of male migrants predominates in all the six urban Sub-Divisions. This may reflect seasonal labour migration in connection with developmental works including construction. Under one to five years of duration of residence the same picture of male excess is revealed except in the case of Khowai where female migrants are found to be in excess. Again, under duration of residence covering 6-10 years, the excess of females over male migrants is evident in the urban Sub-Divisions of Khowai and Kailasahar only. The figures under these two durations possibly reflect service/job migration, marriage migration of females and also migration for educational facilities. Male migrants of this sort residing for a period of eleven years and

more are higher in proportion to such females in the urban Sub-Division of Sadar alone. This signifies job migration. In Kailasahar there are 3 such females but there is no male. In the four other urban Sub-Divisions the proportion of female migrants predominates, signifying marriage migration.

INTER-SUB-DIVISION MIGRATION IN THE TERRITORY :

44. The following is a statement showing density per sq. mile, percentage of inter-subdivisional immigration to population of Sub-Division, percentage of inter sub-divisional emigration to population of Sub-Division and the percentage of net migration to population of Sub-Division :-

Statement V—13
Inter Sub-Division migration in the Territory, 1961

Sub-Division	Density of population per Sq. mile	Percentage of inter Sub-Division Immigration to population of Sub-Division	Percentage of inter Sub-Division emigration to population of Sub-Division	Percentage of net migration to population of Sub-Division
1	2	3	4	5
Sadar	602.0	.57	1.99	— 1.42
Khowai	538.0	1.22	3.30	— 2.08
Kamalpur	332.0	7.91	1.09	+ .682
Kailasahar	452.0	.90	3.51	— 2.61
Dharmanagar	682.0	6.39	.59	+ 5.80
Sonamura	205.0	1.32	4.95	— 3.63
Udaipur	246.0	3.25	8.71	— 5.46
Amarpur	527.0	15.50	5.37	+ 10.13
Belonia	394.0	4.65	3.78	+ .87
Sabroom	238.0	3.08	2.37	+ .71

45. The highest percentage of immigrants from other Sub-Divisions is recorded by Amarpur (15.50), next to which comes Kamalpur with 7.91%. The percentage of immigrants from other Sub-Divisions is lowest in Sadar Sub-Division (.57). As regards emigrants, the highest percentage is recorded by Udaipur (8.71) and the lowest by Dharmanagar (.59). Next to Udaipur comes Amarpur with 5.37%. As a result of inter sub-division migration, the net increase of migrant is recorded by Amarpur (10.15%), Kamalpur (6.82%), Dharmanagar (5.80%), Belonia (.87%) and Sabroom (.71%) while the net decrease of

migrants is found in Udaipur (5.45%), Sonamura (3.63%), Kailasahar (2.61%), Khowai (2.08%) and Sadar (1.42%). The immigrants from other Sub-Divisions into the above mentioned region are those who have probably migrated chiefly for cultivation by jhumming. This is in addition to the census of migration enumerated in connection with rural to rural migration outside Sub-Division.

46. The following statement shows the extent of migration from a Sub-Division to other Sub-Divisions of the territory :-

Statement V-14
Migration from a sub-division to other sub-divisions within
the Territory, 1961

Sub-Division where born	TOTAL	Sadar	Khowai	Kamalpur	Kailasahar	Dharmanagar	Sonamura	Udaipur	Amarpur	Belonia	Sabroom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar	7,277	..	1,180	1,399	303	492	481	972	1,118	1,128	204
Khowai	4,290	455	..	1,459	68	1,035	33	55	1,100	60	25
Kamalpur	670	97	120	..	200	156	7	14	47	24	5
Kailasahar	3,653	190	53	548	..	2,389	21	51	310	43	48
Dharmanagar	755	168	65	128	273	..	25	25	26	29	16
Sonamura	3,863	564	30	13	7	89	..	1,446	772	928	14
Udaipur	7,845	404	66	532	30	1,332	380	..	3,923	1,037	41
Amarpur	3,024	30	37	351	26	2,016	15	203	..	159	187
Belonia	3,202	137	29	420	24	497	61	156	1,082	..	796
Sabroom	1,028	33	8	28	8	42	10	9	356	534	..

47. It is seen from the statement above that the extent of outmigration is highest from Udaipur Sub-Division and lowest from Kamalpur and the out-migration has occurred from each to all other nine Sub-Divisions. Nevertheless, a peculiar trend of outward movement is noticed among the northern Sub-Divisions of Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar. The migration is maximum in Kamalpur from Khowai, in Kailasahar from Kamalpur, in Dharmanagar from Kailasahar and in Kailasahar from Dharmanagar Sub-Division. Similarly another ring has been formed by the southern Sub-Divisions of Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom from each of which the extent of out-migration is maximum to its adjacent Sub-Division. It is maximum in Udaipur from Sonamura, in Amarpur from Udaipur,

in Dharmanagar from Amarpur, in Amarpur from Belonia and in Belonia from Sabroom Sub-Division. The out-migration from this group to the northern group of Sub-Divisions is rather thin. The Sub-Division of Sadar is but an exception to these two group. From Sadar the migration is maximum to Kamalpur and it is nearly equal in the Sub-Divisions of Khowai, Amarpur and Belonia.

URBAN TO URBAN MIGRATION WITHIN THE TERRITORY :

48. The statement below shows the proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from urban to urban areas within the territory classified by duration of their residence :-

Statement V.—15

Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from urban to urban areas born outside the Sub-Divisions but within the Territory by duration of residence

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Duration of residence				Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 male migrants
	Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11 + years	
1	2	3	4	5	6
T R I P U R A	708	686	1,038	862	747
Sadar	792	548	1,500	933	805
Khowai	578	745	2,167	1,111	810
Kailasahar	300	449	..	500	389
Dharmanagar	731	782	1,250	1,000	800
Udaipur	1,133	779	818	1,167	881
Belonia	864	965	667	455	855

49. In the territory female migrants show higher proportion only under duration of residence 6-10 years. This is the case with Sadar urban also. In the urban areas of Khowai and Dharmanagar, Sub-Divisions the proportion of female migrants is higher than males under duration of residence 6-10 years. This signifies marriage migration and service migration. Under duration of residence 11 years, the urban areas Khowai and Udaipur also show a higher proportion of female migrants leading to the same conclusion. Under less than 1 year of duration of residence the urban area of Udaipur only shows a higher proportion of female migrants. This may reflect educational

migration, temporary migration of expectant mothers to their parental homes or casual migration of female relatives to attend some festive occasions at the temples there. The proportion of male migrants on the whole is higher in all the urban Sub-Divisions.

URBAN TO RURAL MIGRATION WITHIN THE SUB-DIVISION :

50. The following statement gives the proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from urban to rural areas of the same Sub-Division classified by their duration of residence.

Statement V.—16

Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from urban to rural areas born elsewhere in the Sub-Division of enumeration classified by duration of residence

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Duration of residence				Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants
	Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11 + years	
1	2	3	4	5	6
T R I P U R A	769	923	1,046	1,148	952
Sadar	862	924	1,031	1,068	957
Khowai	333	573	1,032	1,000	626
Kailasahar	405	1,373	1,263	1,739	1,146
Dharmanagar	238	795	833	1,091	752
Udaipur	1,714	1,500	938	2,125	1,451
Belonia	3,500	1,400	3,000	2,333	1,933

51. It is seen from the statement above that at the territory level, the proportion of female migrants born in urban area but enumerated in the rural area of the same Sub-Division is higher than that of male migrants though slightly under duration of residence covering only 6-10 years but significantly under 11+ years. These may be called permanent migration of females as a result of their marriage. In Sadar and Khowai Sub-Divisions the proportions under these durations may be treated to be at par with those of male migrants. Kailasahar and Sabroom are more significant for the higher proportion of females under these two durations. Under 11+ years, the proportion is nearly equal in Dharmanagar, but higher for females in Udaipur. The higher proportion of female migrants in Kailasahar,

Udaipur and Belonia under duration of residence 1-5 years may also reflect marriage migration and to some extent job migration in connection with rural development. Under less than 1 year of duration of residence in rural area, the proportion of female migrants is higher only in Udaipur and Belonia reflecting on their temporary or casual nature of migration.

URBAN TO RURAL MIGRATION OUTSIDE THE SUB-DIVISION OF BIRTH BUT WITHIN THE TERRITORY

52. The following statement gives the proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from urban to rural areas outside the Sub-Divisions of birth but within the territory classified by duration of residence :-

Statement V.—17

Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 of male migrants from urban to rural areas born outside the Sub-Divisions but within the Territory classified by duration of residence

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Duration of residence				Proportion of female migrants per 1,000 male migrants
	Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11 + years	
1	2	3	4	5	6
T R I P U R A	723	1,015	865	980	903
Sadar	700	1,018	1,071	2,667	1,042
Khowai	459	1,075	1,750	1,333	878
Kamalpur	737	1,130	650	774	921
Kailasahar	714	2,667	3,000	833	1,235
Dharmanagar	615	565	545	111	533
Sonamura	640	1,020	5,000	4,000	1,037
Udaipur	556	1,444	556	1,111	1,012
Amarpur	1,055	883	694	848	879
Belonia	636	1,083	1,625	1,250	889
Sabroom	886	895	714	..	848

53. The statement above shows that at the territory level the proportion of female migrants to male migrants to rural areas outside the urban Sub-Division of their birth is nearly equal under duration of residence of 1-5 years while in other durations male migrants predominate. Under less than 1 year of duration of residence the proportion of female migrants is nearly equal in Amarpur which is entirely rural and is less than males in other Sub-Divisions (rural). This may reflect a trend of service migration from urban Sub-Division of birth to rural areas of another Sub-Division in the last year of the second five year plan. Under 1-5 years of duration of residence the proportion of female migrants is nearly equal in the Sub-Divisions (rural) of Sadar, Khowai, Sonamura and Belonia but is higher in rural areas of Kailasahar, Udaipur and Kamalpur where marriage migration is indicated. Under 6-10 years of duration of residence female migrants show higher proportions in the rural Sub-Divisions of Sonamura, Kailasahar,

Khowai and Belonia and nearly an equal proportion in Sadar. The migration is of a permanent nature and therefore, tends to indicate marriage migration. Similar is the trend for the permanent migrants in Sonamura, Sadar, Khowai, Belonia and Udaipur where the proportion of female migrants is higher but on the contrary it is significantly less in Dharmanagar under 11 years and more of duration of residence. The number of such permanent migrants to Sabroom is 3 males only indicating the backwardness of the place in pre-1950 period.

B-EXTERNAL MIGRATION MIGRATION FROM AND TO OTHER STATES OF INDIA :

54. The following statement shows the number of immigrants from other States in India to and emigrants to other States in India from this Territory :

Statement V.—18

Migration from and to other States/Union Territories in 1961

States/Union Territories in India	Number of Emigrants from Tripura	Number of Immigrants to Tripura
T o t a l	18,253	20,476
Andhra Pradesh	6	25
Assam	11,476	10,127
Bihar	105	2,793
Gujarat	6	25
Jammu & Kashmir	..	7
Kerala	2	39
Madhya Pradesh	63	464
Madras	5	65
Maharashtra	2	39
Mysore	..	15
Orissa	..	1,958
Punjab	4	163
Rajasthan	..	250
Uttar Pradesh	60	2,066
West Bengal	5,100	2,240
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	27	5
Delhi	46	55
Himachal Pradesh	..	3
Manipur	1,201	118
North East Frontier Agency	54	..
Nagaland	95	9
Sikkim	1	10

and Himachal Pradesh. Emigrants to the remaining States/Territories are negligible.

MIGRATION FROM RURAL AREAS OF OTHER STATES IN INDIA TO RURAL AREAS OF TRIPURA :

56. The following statement shows the extent of migration from rural areas of other States in India to rural areas of this territory classified by duration of their residence :-

55. The largest number of immigrants to the territory is from Assam (10,127), followed by Bihar (2,793), West Bengal (2,240), Uttar Pradesh (2,066), Orissa (1,958), and then Madhya Pradesh (464), Rajasthan (250), Punjab (163) and Manipur (118). There is no immigrant from N. E. F. A. Immigrants from the remaining States/Territories are negligible. Assam also absorbs the largest number of emigrants from this territory (11,476). Next in this respect comes West Bengal (5,100), Manipur (1,201) and Bihar (105). There is no emigrant from this territory to Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan

Statement V—19
Migration from rural areas of other states to rural areas of Tripura
by duration of residence

States/Union Territories	Total	Duration of residence												Period not stated		
		Less than 1 year			1—5 years			6—10 years			11—15 years					
		M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Total	8,552	6,359	1,962	656	1,873	1,559	1,406	1,244	680	655	2,515	2,225	116	20		
Andhra Pradesh	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..		
Assam	4,065	4,044	485	354	937	1,062	930	934	368	409	1,331	1,270	14	15		
Bihar	1,389	766	320	97	449	247	157	78	91	58	343	284	29	2		
Gujarat	4	4	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
Jammu & Kashmir					N	I	L									
Kerala	8	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Madhya Pradesh	222	185	37	8	21	19	34	33	21	25	108	100	1	..		
Madras	24	14	1	..	8	2	2	..	3	3	9	8	1	..		
Maharashtra	10	5	..	1	7	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..		
Mysore	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Orissa	1,002	793	17	30	150	115	144	132	118	106	573	409	..	1		
Punjab	63	13	32	6	20	6	7	..	3	1	..	..	1	..		
Rajasthan	39	13	26	11	7	..	3	1	2	..	1	1	..	..		
Uttar Pradesh	1,365	308	944	123	154	46	81	26	49	32	70	80	67	1		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
West Bengal	307	187	83	24	99	51	42	32	21	20	60	60	2	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh					N I L									
Liccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands					N I L									
Manipur	37	15	6	..	8	2	4	3	4	1	14	9	1	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli					N I L									
Goa, Daman & Diu					N I L									
Pondicherry					N I L									
North East Frontier Agency					N I L									
Nagaland	6	2	1	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikkim	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

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57. Total migration from rural to rural accounts for 14,911 of which 4,740 persons immigrated during pre-1946 period mainly from Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. This may indicate immigration of labour to plantation areas. The immigration showed a decline during 1946-1950. During the decade the immigrants recorded as 8,700 of which Assam sent maximum. In respect of durations of residence,

1-5 years, 6-10 years and 11-15 years, the number of female immigrants is higher than that of such males from Assam. From rural Manipur to rural Tripura, the movement is very thin. From rural of south India, it is thinner.

58. The following summary statement will be of interest in this connection :-

Statement V—20
Summary Statements of Immigrants in rural areas

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Rural population of State		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas rural areas of States other than adjacent States		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States of India (total of cols. 4+6 & 5+7)		Percentage of rural Emmi- grants from rural areas of States of India to rural population of States	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIPURA	536580	502428	5186	4844	4871	3061	10057	7905	2	2
Sadar	159518	151680	797	596	1753	1152	2550	1748	2	1
Khowai	62588	58578	172	154	711	470	883	624	1	1
Kamalpur	32017	29658	266	265	542	335	808	600	3	2
Kailasahar	49911	45640	634	570	648	438	1282	1008	3	2
Dharmanagar	59548	54760	3028	3081	535	302	3563	3383	6	6
Sonamura	40354	37615	74	30	119	52	193	82	n	n
Udaipur	41285	40011	35	35	138	52	173	87	n	n
Amarpur	29440	26925	59	21	113	54	172	75	1	n
Belonia	39378	36705	71	53	209	129	280	182	1	1
Sabroom	22541	20856	50	39	103	77	153	116	1	1

59. The statement above shows the extent of imigration into rural areas of this territory from rural of other States in India. The maximum number of immigrants from rural areas of adjacent States of Assam and West Bengal have come to rural areas of Dharmanagar Sub-Division and the minimum in Udaipur for males and in Amarpur for females. Immigrants from rural areas of distant States are maximum in Sadar Sub-Division (rural), and mini-

mum in Sabroom in respect of males and in Sonamura and Udaipur for females.

MIGRATION FROM RURAL AREAS OF OTHER STATES IN INDIA TO URBAN AREAS OF TRIPURA

60. The following statement shows the extent of immigration from rural areas of other States in in India to urban areas of this territory classified by duration of their residence :-

Statement V—21
Migration from rural areas of other States to urban areas of Tripura by duration of residence

States/Union Territories	Duration of residence													
	Total		Less than 1 year				1—5 years				6—10 years			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total	941	483	181	69	388	203	195	104	89	47	79	52	11	8
Andhra Pradesh	5	3	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	256	255	69	34	107	115	45	59	19	17	10	24	6	6
Bihar	324	54	43	1	135	18	87	10	35	16	22	7	2	2
Gujarat	7	3	..	..	3	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir							N	i	1					
Kerala	14	5	6	..	6	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh							N	i	1					
Madras	7	1	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Maharashtra							N	i	1					
Mysore	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	21	9	2	..	4	2	6	1	1	1	8	5	..	..
Punjab	9	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..
Rajasthan	69	40	5	5	28	16	20	15	15	3	1	1	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Uttar Pradesh	139	51	30	12	47	16	20	6	10	6	31	11	1	..
West Bengal	81	56	22	14	41	26	7	10	8	2	2	4	1	..
Andama . & Nicobar Islands							N i l							
Delhi							N i l							
Himachal Pradesh	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands							N i l							
Manipur	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli							N i l							
Goa, Daman & Diu							N i l							
Pondicherry							N i l							
North East Frontier Agency							N i l							
Nagaland							N i l							
Sikkim	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

61. Only 1,424 persons have migrated to the urban areas of this territory from the rural areas of other States and of them 941 are males and 483 are females. The number of such migrants from Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is 511, 378, 190 and 137 respectively. But the number of such migrants from other States is very negligible. No such migrant was recorded from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra & Nager Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry and North East Forntier Agency, Nagaland etc. Such migration may be treated

as service and marriage migration. As regards duration of residence maximum number is recorded to be staying in Tripura for the period from 1-5 years.

MIGRATION FROM URBAN AREAS OF OTHER STATES IN INDIA TO RURAL AREAS OF TRIPURA :

62. The Statement below gives the extent of immigration from urban areas of other States in India to rural areas of this territory classified by duration of residence :-

Statement V—22
Migration from urban areas of other States to rural areas of Tripura
by duration of residence

States/Union Territories	Total	Duration of residence												Period not stated		
		Less than 1 year						11—15 years								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Total	1,102	813	395	213	433	375	147	126	50	29	74	63	3	7		
Andhra Pradesh	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
Assam	381	306	159	89	137	138	48	55	12	7	23	11	2	6		
Bihar	73	47	26	7	23	15	16	17	2	2	6	6	..	..		
Gujarat	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kerala	4	4	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Madhya Pradesh	20	19	4	6	5	5	3	1	2	2	6	5	..	..		
Madras	3	4	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..		
Maharashtra	4	5	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..		
Mysore	7	3	3	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Orrisa	50	45	2	1	9	6	4	5	16	7	19	26	..	..		
Punjab	17	9	2	2	12	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Rajasthan	25	9	10	3	11	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Uttar Pradesh	56	30	21	8	19	17	9	2	2	..	5	3	..	..		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
West Bengal	431	306	147	82	201	162	55	42	16	11	11	8	1	1
Andaman & Nicobar														
Islands	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	10	9	5	3	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh						N	I	L						
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands						N	I	L						
Manipur	15	9	5	5	6	3	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli						N	I	L						
Goa, Daman & Diu						N	I	L						
Pondicherry						N	I	L						
North East Frontier Agency						N	I	L						
Nagaland	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikkim						N	I	L						

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63. Altogether 1,915 migrants have been recorded from urban areas of other States to rural areas of Tripura and of them 1,102 are males and 813 are females. As regards duration of residence 608 migrants are staying in the rural areas of Tripura for less than one year, 808 for 1-5 years, 273 for 6-10 years, 79 for 11-15 years and 137 for 16-years. Only 10 persons who could not return the period of their stay have not been shown in the above statement. The extent of immigration from rural to urban is less than that of from urban to rural. There is no such male immigrant from Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. The number of such immigrants is maximum from West Bengal where from 737 persons have migrated from urban areas to rural areas of this territory and next to West Bengal comes Assam where from 687 persons have migrated. Duration of maximum number of such immigrants is from 1-5 years and next to that comes less than one year duration

as out of the total immigrants of this category 808 are living here for the last 1-5 years and 608 are living for less than one year. No immigrant of this category has been found from Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and N. E. F. A. Only one immigrant of this category was found to have come from the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and from the State of Nagaland each.

MIGRATION FROM URBAN AREAS OF OTHER STATES IN INDIA TO URBAN AREAS OF TRIPURA :

64. The following Statement shows the extent of immigration from urban areas of other States in India to urban areas of this Territory classified by duration of residence :-

Statement V—23
Migration from urban areas of other States to urban areas of Tripura by duration of residence

States/Union Territories	Duration of residence														Period not stated	
	Total		Less than 1 year		1—5 years		6—10 years		11—15 years		16+ years					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Total	1,160	1,047	268	198	511	419	206	241	89	85	66	84	20	20		
Andhra Pradesh	2	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	389	423	118	107	150	153	60	93	38	37	20	26	3	7		
Bihar	81	56	11	5	46	28	13	12	4	3	5	7	2	1		
Gujarat	3	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Jammu & Kashmir	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	11	6	2	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Madras	5	5	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra	2	12	1	5	1	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Mysore					Nil											
Orissa	23	12	..	1	13	5	2	4	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	..
Punjab	37	13	9	..	22	8	2	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	37	17	3	1	20	11	5	3	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	66	49	9	3	37	21	9	9	3	4	8	11	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
West Bengal	450	422	103	69	191	170	100	107	30	36	14	31	12	9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	15	18	5	1	6	11	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands					Nil									
Manipur	31	7	4	3	9	..	8	2	1	..	6	2	3	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli					Nil									
Goa, Daman & Diu					Nil									
Pondicherry					Nil									
North East Frontier Agency					Nil									
Nagaland					Nil									
Sikkim	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

65. The number of immigrants from urban to urban is larger (2,207) than those from urban to rural (1,915) or from rural to urban (1,424). The extent of immigration under duration of less than 1 year and of 6-10 years is nearly equal and it is highest under duration of residence of 1-5 years (930). While West Bengal has sent out the maximum number (872) leading Assam by 60. Mysore is the only State which has not sent out any from its urban area to any urban

area of this Territory. Among the territories, Manipur and Delhi which have sent out a few from their urban areas, may be mentioned. The trend is indicative of service and trade migration.

66. The following is a complementary statement showing the extent of immigration from urban areas of adjacent States as well as of distant States into urban areas of this Territory :-

Statement V-24
Immigration in urban areas of the Territory from urban areas of other States
of India classified by sex, 1961

Union Territory/ Town	Urban population of the Territory		Immigrants into Urban areas from Urban States		Immigrants into Urban from Urban areas of States other than adjacent States		Immigrants into Urban areas from Urban areas of States of India (total of cols. 4+6 & 5+7)		Percentage of Urban immi- grants from Urban areas of States of India to Urban population of the Territory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIPURA (U)	54,657	48,340	1,178	1,159	953	404	2,131	1,563	4	3
Agartala	29,281	25,597	621	610	559	244	1,180	854	4	3
Khowai	4,600	4,182	61	55	105	36	166	91	4	2
Kailasahar	4,622	3,953	104	81	95	31	199	112	4	3
Dharmanagar	6,930	6,310	297	319	104	59	401	378	6	6
Radhakishorepur	4,666	4,112	45	57	57	22	102	79	2	2
Belonia	4,558	4,186	50	37	33	12	83	49	2	1

67. Only 3.90% of males and 3.23% of females are immigrants from urban to urban areas. The highest number of such immigrants from the adjacent States as well as from distant States is recorded by Agartala town, while the least is recorded by Belonia town in respect of those from urban areas of adjacent as well as distant States both for males and females taken together. Agartalatown has, therefore, received the maximum number of such immigrants and the sex ratio among those from the adjacent States is nearly equal. The larger number of female immi-

grants from adjacent States to Dharmanagar and Radhakishorepur towns may reflect service and marriage migration.

**SEX RATIO OF MIGRANTS FROM AND TO
OTHER STATES IN RURAL AND
URBAN AREAS :**

68. The following Statement shows the proportion of females per 1,000 of males in rural and urban areas of the Territory in 1961 :-

Statement V—25

Females per 1,000 males in rural and urban areas of the territory—1961

Description	Females per 1,000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Actual population of the Territory	932	936	884
Immigrant population from adjacent States	943	934	984
Immigrant population from States other than adjacent States	595	628	424
Emigrant population from territory to adjacent State	705	815	524
Emigrant population from territory to Adjacent States	2,625	4,728	616
Natural population of the territory	932	939	865

69. The ratio of females to 1,000 males is always less for total, rural and urban in respect of actual population and is higher in rural than urban sector ; but the sex ratio is higher for total and urban areas in respect of immigrants from the adjacent States of Assam and West Bengal. It is less in rural than in urban areas ; but contrary is the position with regard to emigrants from the territory to adjacent States where the ratio is higher in rural than in urban areas. The sex ratio of immigrants from the distant States is higher in rural than in urban areas, whereas that of emigrants to distant States is higher and more than four and half time of such males in the rural sector. Except this solitary case of excess of females over male emigrants to distant States in rural areas, the ratio of females, whether she is immigrant or emigrant, whether from or to adjacent or distant States, is less in urban and rural sectors. According to the ratios of immigrants as well as of emigrants from and to adjacent States, if compared with these of

immigrants as well as emigrants from and to distant States, it is seen that the sex ratio of immigrants from distant States of India is much lower, while the sex ratio of emigrants to the distant States of India is higher than that of emigrants from this territory to adjacent States. In both the cases the sex ratio is slightly better in rural than in urban. The higher ratio of female emigrants to distant States is indicative of a semi-permanent or permanent type of migration, while the lower ratio of female immigrants from distant States is on the contrary suggestive of a temporary character of migration.

DIMENSIONS OF IMMIGRATION :

70. The following Statement gives the dimensions of immigration from other States of India into this territory classified by sex, expressed as percentages of total, rural and urban population of the territory, 1961 :

Statement V—26

Immigration from other State of India into the Territory Classified by sex, expressed as percentages of total, rural and urban population of the Territory—1961

Total population of Territory Rural population of Territory Urban population of Territory	Percentage of Immigration from other States of India to actual population of the Territory			Percentage of Immigration from States adjacent to the State to actual Population of the Territory			Percentage of Immigration from states other than those adjacent to State to actual Population of the Territory		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
T 1,142,005	1.90	1.07	.83	1.08	.56	.52	.82	.51	.31
R 1,039,008	1.73	.97	.76	.97	.50	.47	.76	.47	.29
U 102,997	3.59	2.07	1.52	2.27	1.14	1.13	1.32	.93	.39

71. Out of 1.90% of total immigrants from other States of India, 1.08% has come from adjacent states of Assam and West Bengal and 8% from the distant States. The percentage of such immigrants in the rural areas is 1.73% of which .97% have come from the adjacent States and 76% from the distant States. The percentage of such migrants in the urban areas is 3.59, of which 2.27% are from the adjacent States and remaining 1.32% from the distant States. The percentage of female immigrants from the distant States both in rural and urban areas is lower in compa-

risson with that of the female immigrants from the adjacent States.

COMPARISON OF IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES WITH THE LANGUAGE RETURNS FOR THE NUMERICALLY PERDOMINANT LANGUAGES OF THE RESPECTIVE STATES :

72. The following Statement shows the extent of immigration from other States and the language return on the predominant languages of the respective States :-

Statement V—27

Immigrants into the Territory from other States compared to the language returns for the numerically predominant language of the respective States, 1961

State of origin	Immigrants into the Territory		Population speaking the numerically predominant language of state of origin as mother tongue		The numerically predominant languages of the respective states of origin
	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	10	15	936	777	Telugu
Assam	5,095	5,032	74	49	Assamese
Bihar	1,869	924	10,790	7,661	Hindi
Madhya Pradesh	254	210			
Punjab	126	37			
Rajasthan	171	79			
Uttar Pradesh	1,628	438			
Delhi	25	30			
Gujarat	14	11	24	16	Gujarathi
Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	2	1	Kashmiri
Kerala	28	11	27	7	Malayalam
Madras	42	23	34	15	Tamil
Maharashtra	17	22	14	6	Marathi
Mysore	10	5	3	2	Kannada
Orissa	1,096	862	6,075	5,507	Oriya
West Bengal	1,269	921	374,565	347,877	Bengali
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	2	..	..	Nicobarese
Himachal Pradesh	2	1	2	2	Pahari
Manipur	86	32	14,280	13,660	Manipuri
Nagaland	7	2	2	..	Ao, Sema and Konyak
Sikkim	8	2	1,126	556	Nepali

73. It is found that 123 persons have returned Assamese as their mother tongue, but the number of immigrants from Assam accounts for 10,127. This follows that the mother-tongues of almost all the immigrants from Assam are not Assamese. Again, Hindi is the numerically predominant language of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and the number of immigrants from these Hindi speaking areas comes to 5,791 against a population of 18,451 who have returned Hindi as their mother tongue. This compares favourably as the number of immigrants is less than the number of speakers in a numerically predominant mother tongue of the State of origin. The cases of the immi-

grants, from States in south India or Jammu and Kashmir are similar to that of the immigrants from Assam.

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA :

74. Table D-VI gives the distribution of migrants classified by industrial categories of workers and non-workers. The following Statement worked out from that table, gives the distribution in Sub-Divisions of immigrants from other States of India in the nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers.

Statement V—28

Distribution in Sub-Divisions of immigrants from other States of India in the nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers expressed as percentages of total population under each category—1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Industrial classification of workers									Non workers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIPURA	(a) 280881	32912	12193	25153	10839	4100	18521	4779	47851	704776
	(b) 3464	553	2268	343	1547	335	519	302	2298	10027
	(c) 1.23	1.68	18.60	1.36	14.27	8.17	2.80	6.32	4.80	1.42
Sadar	(a) 66728	8579	4067	7421	5661	2158	9548	3167	19924	238823
	(b) 396	73	599	34	578	88	220	199	989	3156
	(c) .59	.85	14.73	.46	10.21	4.08	2.30	6.28	4.96	1.32
Khowai	(a) 41466	3761	588	2471	941	165	1951	291	4693	73621
	(b) 444	149	71	20	128	5	33	13	262	639
	(c) 1.07	3.96	12.07	.81	13.60	3.03	1.69	4.47	5.58	.87
Kamalpur	(a) 16929	1347	762	2484	371	193	657	113	2625	36194
	(b) 332	43	144	34	108	17	16	9	138	567
	(c) 1.96	3.19	18.90	1.37	20.11	8.81	2.44	7.96	5.26	1.54
Kailasahar	(a) 29623	2400	3025	2947	742	349	1022	269	3566	60183
	(b) 337	34	759	83	220	16	89	28	201	834
	(c) 1.14	1.42	25.09	2.82	29.65	4.58	8.71	10.41	5.64	1.39
Dharmanagar	(a) 32401	3257	2183	2805	752	471	1475	340	4235	79629
	(b) 1887	216	676	153	140	75	142	30	368	4038
	(c) 5.82	6.63	30.97	5.45	18.62	15.90	9.63	8.82	8.69	5.07
Sonamura	(a) 16388	3320	619	2061	520	46	672	106	2525	51712
	(b) 8	6	1	1	89	1	..	1	81	.87
	(c) .05	.18	.16	.05	17.12	2.17	..	.94	3.21	.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Udaipur	(a)	19726	4311	282	1349	823	331	1345	230	2946	58731
	(b)	5	..	1	3	111	52	15	6	60	188
	(c)	.03	..	.35	.22	13.37	15.71	1.12	2.61	2.04	.32
Amarpur	(a)	23609	1068	88	915	205	65	403	47	1239	28726
	(b)	19	..	..	4	76	14	..	7	57	70
	(c)	.08	..	..	.44	37.07	21.54	..	14.89	4.60	.24
Belonia	(a)	22653	2385	345	1475	581	282	1072	173	3795	52066
	(b)	15	13	3	5	60	66	1	6	109	316
	(c)	.07	.55	.87	.34	10.33	23.40	.09	3.47	2.87	.61
Sabroom	(a)	11358	2484	234	1225	243	40	376	43	2303	25091
	(b)	21	19	14	6	37	1	3	3	33	132
	(c)	.18	.76	5.98	.49	15.23	2.50	.80	6.98	1.43	.53

N.B.— (a)—Total population
 (b)—Immigrant population
 (c)—(b)—expressed as percentage of (a).

75. The Statement above is supplemented by the following Statement :-

Statement V—29
 Distribution of Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers among the
 general population and among immigrants from other States of India, 1961

Total	Population of the Territory	Immigrants from States in India	Immigrants from States adjacent to State	Immigrants from States other than adjacent States	Percentage of immigrants from States of India to population of the territory			Percentage of population aged 15—59 to total of its category		
					T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary Sector	325,986	6,285	3,373	2,912	1.93	1.85	2.13	87.62	89.49	87.43
Industrial Category I	380,881	3,464	2,302	1,162	1.23	1.33	0.99	87.49	87.52	84.54
II	32,912	553	265	288	1.68	1.54	2.86	87.96	87.88	92.10
III	12,193	2,268	806	1,462	18.60	16.34	22.58	89.64	89.45	95.19
Secondary Sector	40,092	2,225	501	1,724	5.55	8.94	2.16	90.00	89.32	94.30
Industrial Category IV	25,153	343	262	81	1.36	1.67	1.25	87.59	87.42	91.12
V	10,839	1,547	105	1,442	14.27	15.23	9.44	93.46	93.03	94.69
VI	4,100	335	134	201	8.17	7.48	35.29	95.63	95.35	96.15
Tertiary Sector	71,151	3,119	1,277	1,842	4.36	4.34	4.89	92.35	91.91	93.51
VII	18,521	519	165	354	2.80	2.80	3.01	91.91	91.40	93.11
VIII	4,779	302	108	194	6.32	6.31	9.09	97.84	97.64	98.15
IX	47,851	2,298	1,004	1,294	4.80	4.77	5.09	91.97	91.63	92.95
Non-workers	704,776	10,027	7,216	2,811	1.42	1.18	1.57	28.81	27.55	39.38
Adjacent State :- Assam and West Bengal										

76. The proportion of immigrants from other States of India who are workers in this territory has been expressed in this statement as percentage of total workers in respective categories. Immigrants who are non-workers constitute 1.42% of total non-workers. Among the total immigrants from other States who are working, the percentage is highest (18.60) in category III, that is, in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and next to this comes category V, that is, in manufacturing other than household industry, where the percentage of such immigrants works out to 14.27. Next to category V comes immigrant workers in category VI, that is, in construction, forming 8.17%, followed by those in category VIII, that is, in transport, storage and communications where the percentage is 6.32. Thereafter those in other services, that is, in category IX, constitute 4.80%. Immigrant workers who are engaged in I-Cultivation, or II-as agricultural labourer or IV at household industry are proportionately very small. The percentage of immigrants among workers in trade and commerce (category VII) is 2.80.

77. The clustering of immigrant workers is thick in Sadar and northern Sub-Divisions in all the categories. They are not found in trade and commerce in the Sub-Divisions of Sonamura and Amarpur. They are also not found working as agricultural labourer in

the Sub-Divisions of Udaipur and Amarpur. The percentage of immigrants among workers in category III is also nil in Amarpur.

78. Among the Sub-Divisions, the percentage of immigrants among workers in different categories is highest in Dharmanagar as cultivator (5.82), as agricultural labourer (6.63), in mining, quarrying etc. (30.97), at household industry (5.45), in trade and commerce (9.63) and in other services (8.69). The percentage of such immigrants among non-workers is also highest in Dharmanagar (5.07). The proportion of such immigrants in categories V and VIII which accounts for 37.07% and 14.89% respectively in Amarpur is of course maximum among the Sub-Divisions. In category VI the proportion is highest for Belonia (23.40%).

79. Immigrant workers of the age group 15-59 when grouped into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, are found to have been equitably distributed. They are 87.62% in primary sector, 90.00% in secondary sector and 92.35% in the tertiary sector. Immigrant non-workers of this age-group are only 28.81%.

80. The following Statement may afford some insight into the distribution pattern of immigrants for total, rural and urban areas of the territory and Sub-Divisions :-

Statement V—30
Distribution by Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers of Immigrants
from other States of India per 10,000 of all immigrant population (Total, Rural
and Urban) in the Territory, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	T Workers U	Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to										Non- Workers			
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
1	2														
TRIPURA	T 5,370	1,599	256	1,049	158	714	155	239	139	1,061	4,630				
	R 5,731	1,920	306	1,252	180	826	136	163	83	865	4,269				
	U 3,611	43	8	51	54	171	244	612	414	2,014	6,389				
Sadar	T 5,016	625	115	946	54	913	139	348	314	1,562	4,984				
	R 5,533	919	170	1,356	75	1,270	49	200	198	1,296	4,467				
	U 3,923	5	..	79	10	157	329	659	560	2,124	6,077				
Khowai	T 6,378	2,517	845	402	113	726	28	188	74	1,485	3,622				
	R 6,662	2,940	989	471	126	829	27	126	33	1,121	3,338				
	U 4,708	39	..	..	39	117	39	545	311	3,618	5,292				
Kamarpur	R 5,973	2,358	305	1,023	241	767	121	114	64	980	4,027				
Kailasahar	T 6,794	1,296	131	2,918	319	846	61	342	108	773	3,206				
	R 7,183	1,463	148	3,306	358	952	52	284	39	581	2,817				
	U 3,923	64	..	64	32	64	129	772	611	2,187	6,077				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dharmanagar	T 4,773	2,443	280	875	198	181	97	184	39	476	5,227
	R 5,050	2,699	307	973	207	176	98	145	32	413	4,950
	U 2,298	154	38	..	116	231	90	526	103	1,040	7,702
Sonamura	R 6,836	291	218	37	36	3,236	36	..	36	2,946	3,164
	T 5,737	113	..	23	68	2,517	1,179	340	136	1,361	4,263
	R 6,961	192	..	..	..	4,154	1,692	77	115	731	3,039
Udaipur	U 3,978	..	..	55	166	166	442	718	166	2,265	6,022
	R 7,166	769	..	..	162	3,077	567	..	283	2,308	2,834
	T 4,680	253	219	50	84	1,010	1,111	17	101	1,835	5,320
Amarpur	R 5,103	325	281	65	22	1,190	1,364	22	108	1,731	4,892
	U 3,182	..	..	..	303	379	227	..	76	2,197	6,818
	R 5,093	781	706	520	223	1,375	37	112	112	1,227	4,907
Belonia											
Sabroom											

81. The above Statement shows the proportion of immigrants from other States of India to all immigrant population in each industrial category of workers and non-workers. Among such immigrants at the territory level 53.70% are workers, of which 57.31% are found in rural areas and 36.11% in urban areas. In the rural areas of Sub-Divisions, the percentage of workers is highest for Kailasahar (71.83%) preceding Amarpur where it is 71.66%, and lowest for Dharmanagar (50.50%). Among the urban Sub-Divisions, the percentage of workers is highest for Khawai (47.08%) and lowest in Dharmanagar (22.98%). The proportion of such workers in categories III and IX and IX is at par but it is highest in category I at the territory level. The proportion of such immigrant non-workers is 46.30% for total, 42.69% for rural and 63.89% for urban. In rural areas the pattern is largest for cultivators, and in urban, it is so for those in other services. The pattern is largest for category III in the rural Sub-Divisions of Sadar and Kailasahar and this indicates a pull from the plantation areas of these Sub-Divisions.

FOREIGN MIGRATION

IMMIGRATION FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

82. Tables D-I and D-II give data for migration of non-Indian nationals and persons from outside India. According to Table D-II, immigration from foreign countries into this territory is about one-third (396,069) of the total population. This figure excludes the figures under head 'Unclassifiable' which accounts for 1,180 only. The distribution is 343,580 for

rural and 52,489 for urban sector. The proportion of such immigrants to total population for the territory comes to 34.68% for total, 33.07% for rural and 50.96% for urban. Males constitute 51.87% and females 48.13% of the total immigrants from foreign countries.

83. Among the Sub-Divisions, Sadar records the highest number of such immigrants in rural 114,598 as well as in urban area (28,332), but the percentage is not highest due to the largest number of population in Sadar. The percentages are 39.04% for total, 36.83% for rural and 51.63% for urban. The percentage for rural area peaks in Sabroom (40.75) preceding Belonia by a negligible difference (40.75). It is lowest in Amarpur (19.60). The percentage for urban area is highest in Belonia (62.80) and lowest in Kailasahar town (36.75).

84. According to table D-I, non-Indian Nationals in the territory account for 4,673 of which 4,650 persons belong to nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.) consisting mainly of Pakistan (4,286) and Nepal (360). There is, however, none from U. S. S. R. 2 persons have been found as nationals of countries in Europe, 2 as nationals of countries in America and 19 as nationals of countries in Oceania and all the non-Asian nationals are found have been residing in Sadar Sub-Division out of the immigrants from foreign countries (99.70%) have come from East Pakistan.

85. The Statement below gives date of foreign nationals in 1961 and 1951 so as to provide a comparative study :-

Statement V-31

Indian and Foreign nationals by Country of origin in the State in 1961 and 1951 (The area of 1951 relates to that of 1961)

Name of Foreign Country	Persons Born				Nationals			
	1961		1951		1961		1951	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Afghanistan	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
2. Bhutan	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Burma	165	124	88	34	..	..	22	9
4. Ceylon	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
5. Malaya	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Nepal	655	206	192	78	290	70	59	24
7. Pakistan	204,580	190,303	108,037	102,124	2,219	2,067	62,981	60,501
8. Tibet	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
9. Turkey	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. United Kingdom	1	1	1	11	1	1	3	4
11. U. S. A.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Canda	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
13. Newzealand	5	9	1	..	7	12	..	1
14. Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

86. The number of nationals of foreign countries who were living in this territory during 1961 Census was 396,069 as against 210,581 in 1951 and the foreign immigrants claiming nationality of the country of their birth was 4,673 in 1961 as against 123,604 in 1951. Immigrants from Pakistan alone were recorded as 394,883 in 1961 as against 210,161 in 1951. Immigrants from other foreign countries are, of course, negligible. Immigrants who claim Pakistan nationality have sharply declined in 1961. The probable explanation for the excess of 5 nationals of Newzealand may be that they were born in this country and subsequently acquired citizenship of Newzealand.

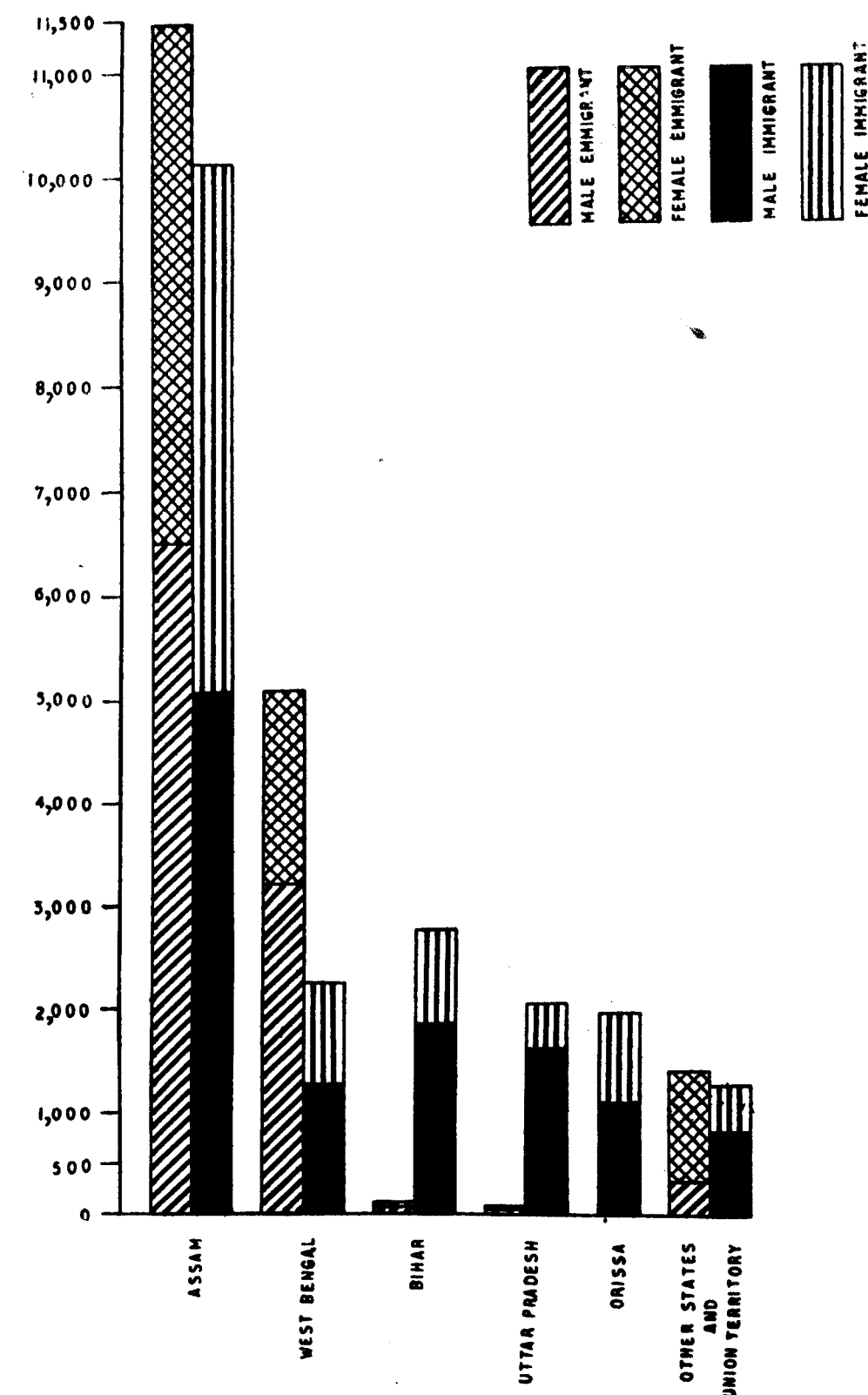
EMIGRATION

87. Emigration from Tripura is very low as compared to immigration, as the number of persons born in Tripura but enumerated elsewhere in the 1961 Census was only 18,253 i.e., 1.60% of the total population of Tripura. The emigration is of economic and social nature as males are attracted to other places mostly for employment and females for marriage and other social connections.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMIGRANTS :

88. The following statement give the number of emigrants from this territory to other States of India classified by industrial category of workers and non-workers and sex :-

IMMIGRANTS TO AND EMMIGRANTS FROM TRIPURA TO OTHER STATES CLASSIFIED BY SEX, 1961



Statement V—32

Emigrants from the territory to other States of India classified by Industrial category of workers and non-workers and sex, 1961

Emigrants to	Primary Sector						Secondary Sector						Tertiary Sector				Non-Workers
	I	2	3	II	III	4	IV	5	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X			
1																	11
Andhra Pradesh																	
Males	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1			3	
Females	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			1	
Total	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1			4	
Assam																	
Males	2,412		205		139		54		409	109	688	145	1,048			1,703	
Females	1,494		6		107		275		9	..	7	..	52			3,014	
Total	3,906		211		246		329		418	109	695	145	1,100			4,317	
Bihar																	
Males	2		..		2		1		10	..	1	7	15			23	
Females	1		..		..		..		..	..	..	..	..			43	
Total	3		.		2		1		10	..	1	7	15			65	
Gujarat																	
Males	..		..		..		..		..	..	..	..	2			1	
Females	..		..		..		..		..	..	..	..	..			3	
Total	..		..		..		..		..	..	..	..	2			4	
Jammu & Kashmir																	
Males	..		..		..		..		..	..	..	..	..			..	
Females	..		..		..		..		..	..	..	..	..			..	
Total	..		..		..		..		..	..	..	..	..			..	
Kerala																	
Males	1		..		..		..		..	..	..	..	1			..	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Madhya Pradesh											
Males	5	5	..	5	..	3	1	1	2	17	10
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Total	5	5	..	5	..	3	1	1	2	17	29
Madras											
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Maharashtra											
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mysore											
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa											
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab											
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Rajasthan											
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh											
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	9	26
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	9	45
West Bengal											
Males	34	27	92	169	534	71	288	197	509	1,300	
Females	2	3	..	70	19	..	5	2	66	1,712	
Total	36	30	92	239	553	71	293	199	575	3,012	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands											
Males	6	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
Total	6	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	16	
Delhi											
Males	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	18	8	
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	21	21	
Himachal Pradesh											
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands											
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Manipur											
Males	62	..	..	..	2	1	7	4	17	52	
Females	52	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	5	991	
Total	114	..	..	..	8	1	9	4	22	1,043	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli											
Males											
Females											
Total											
Goa, Daman & Diu											
Males											
Females											
Total											
Pondicherry											
Males											
Females											
Total											
North East Frontier Agency											
Males							2			33	6
Females										1	7
Total							5	2		34	13
Nagaland								8	2	20	30
Males											
Females											
Total								8	2	20	31
Sikkim											
Males											
Females											
Total											61

89. Out of the total emigrants of 18,253, 10,196 are males and 8,057 are females and of the total emigrants 11,478 persons reside in Assam and 5,100 in West Bengal. Of 11,476 persons living in Assam, workers are 7,159 and non-workers 4,317. Similarly, the distribution of emigrant workers and non-workers in West Bengal is 2,088 and 3,012 respectively. Next is Manipur which has received 1,201 Tripura—born persons of which 158 persons are workers and 1,043 non-workers. Out of the total emigrant workers of 9,614 the distribution is 4,659 in the primary sector, 1,757 in the secondary sector and 3,198 in the tertiary sector. In the primary sector Assam alone has accommodated 4,363 emigrants. In the secondary sector the distribution is found to be about equal in Assam and West Bengal (856 and 863 respectively). In the tertiary sector, Assam provides, 1,940 emigrants and West Bengal 1,067. There is no emigrant from this territory to the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and to the territories of Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. In the remaining States/territories the number of emigrants is negligible.

Migration from Pakistan :

90. An idea of the extent of migration of persons from Pakistan may be had from main table D-III. The total number of immigrants from Pakistan comes to 3,94,883 of which 3,42,615 are in rural areas and 52,268 in urban areas. The sex break up of those enumerated in rural areas is 1,76,837 for males and 1,65,778 for females. In urban areas such males are 27,743 and females 24,525. Considered by their duration of residence, such immigrants as have been residing in the territory for a period of 6-10 years, that is, who have immigrated within the period from 1951 to 1955, are highest in number both in rural (males 65,740 and females 61,657) and urban areas (males 9,676 and females 8,803). The number of those immigrants from Pakistan who have been residing for a period of 11-15 years in the territory comes to 75,672 of which 60,175 are in rural and 15,497 in urban area. They have, therefore, immigrated into this territory during the period from 1946 to 1950. Following the Noakhali riots in October, 1946, and the partition of India, there has been an almost continuous exodus of Hindus of East Pakistan into this territory. Such immigrants came to be known as 'refugees' or 'displaced persons'.

(a) Immigration in Pre-Partition Days :

91. The position was different before the partition of the country when this territory was a princely State and its divisional head-quarters, mostly situated near its border, were connected with the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Tippera and Sylhet of East Bengal (now East Pakistan) by roads and there were free movements of people between the State of Tripura and the contiguous districts in Bengal and Assam for the purpose of agriculture, trade and industry etc. The following statement shows the extent of immigra-

tion from the adjoining districts of Bengal and Assam according to 1921 and 1911 censuses :—

Statement V-33

Extent of immigration from the adjoining districts of Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Noakhali, Tippera and Sylhet in 1911 & 1921.

Census Year	No. of immigrants from the adjoining districts
1911	72,726
1921	78,177

92. The State Report of 1931 census recorded that the figures of immigrants of the past censuses contained a considerable proportion of seasonal labour immigrants.

93. Figures for 1931 and 1941 are not available. As a result of wide-spread disturbances that broke out in the district of Noakhali and Chandpur Sub-Division of the district of Tippera soon after the 'Direct Action Day' called by the Muslim League in Calcutta on 16/3/1946, a few thousands of Hindu families rushed towards the contiguous areas of Tripura for shelter. Subsequently, some of them returned to their respective homes, but others stayed on. The total number of refugees in 1946 was 3,317.

(b) Immigration in Post-Partition Period :

94. After the partition of the country in 1947, Hindus living on the other side of the border began to migrate to this territory in a slow and gradual process. The influx of displaced persons started on a large scale from the middle of February, 1950, and it was heavy in 1952 and 1956. After 1958, there was a fall in the influx of refugees from East Pakistan and official registration was stopped from the 1st May, 1958. The following is a Statement showing the extent of influx of immigrants who were officially registered as refugees :—

Upto	Persons
1950	1,84,000
1951	23,300
1952	80,000
1953	3,200
1954	4,700
1955	17,500
1956	57,700
1957	3,600
Total :	3,74,000

95. Rehabilitation of displaced persons presented a problem because of hilly terrains which cover a greater part of the territory. Cultivable land was already under occupation of the inhabitants before the refugees came in. Means of livelihood was also limited on account of the nature of the country and the opportunities available in the area. In spite of these handicaps, it was possible to rehabilitate 3,20,000 displaced persons in the territory. Rest of the

displaced persons either did not approach the Administration for rehabilitation benefit or having approached, could not fulfil the conditions which were pre-requisite to the grant of such benefits.

Immigration during 1946-50 :

96. The figures of immigrants born in Pakistan and residing in the place of their enumeration in this

territory for a period of 11-15 years are given in main Table D-III. The following statement gives the distribution of displaced persons from Pakistan in rural and urban areas with duration of residence 11-15 years :—

Statement V—34

Distribution of immigrants from Pakistan in Urban and Rural areas with duration of residence 11—15 years

Union Territory/ Sub-Division where enumerated	(Displaced persons) from Pakistan				Percentage of displaced persons from Pakistan with duration 11—15 years to total, Migrants
	Total Migrants		With duration 11—15 years		
	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural					
TRIPURA	176,837	165,778	31,299	28,876	17.56
Sadar	57,811	56,207	10,329	9,534	17.42
Khowai	20,225	17,894	3,143	2,593	15.05
Kamalpur	12,343	11,430	1,823	1,647	14.60
Kailasahar	15,100	13,471	2,623	2,374	17.49
Dharmanagar	17,561	15,585	3,852	3,375	21.80
Sonamura	12,969	13,031	2,599	2,771	20.65
Udaipur	10,747	10,589	1,872	2,101	18.62
Amarpur	5,988	4,985	981	860	16.78
Belonia	14,823	14,204	2,780	2,510	18.22
Sabroom	9,270	8,382	1,297	1,111	13.64
Urban					
TRIPURA	27,743	24,525	8,376	7,121	29.65
Sadar	15,186	12,995	5,078	4,264	33.15
Khowai	2,489	2,322	929	814	36.23
Kailasahar	1,664	1,479	358	196	17.63
Dharmanagar	3,399	3,191	855	808	25.24
Udaipur	2,176	1,903	587	539	27.60
Belonia	2,829	2,635	569	500	19.56

97. The displaced persons from Pakistan who have been residing in this territory for a period from 11 to 15 years constitute 17.56% in rural areas and 29.65% in urban areas. In the rural sector the percentage is highest (21.80) in Dharmanagar and lowest in Sabroom (13.64). The percentages in the rural areas of Sadar and Kailasahar are almost at par. This is so with Udaipur and Belonia, but in Udaipur Sub-Division, the number of female immigrants is in excess of such males. This may reflect a trend of marriage migration or migration of girls of marriageable age. In the urban sector, no such trend is noticeable. The percentage of such immigrants

in urban areas is highest (36.23) in Khowai and lowest (17.63) in Kailasahar.

IMMIGRATION DURING THE DECADE :

98. The extent of immigration from Pakistan that has taken place during the decade in rural and urban areas of this territory is also revealed from main Table D-III. The following statement gives the distribution of displaced persons from Pakistan in rural and urban areas during the decade classified by duration of their residence for less than 1 year, 1-5 years and 6-10 years :—

Statement V—35

Distribution of immigrants from Pakistan in Rural and Urban areas with duration of residence Less than 1, 1—5 years, and 6-10 years

(Displaced persons) from Pakistan									
Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total Migrants		Less than 1 year		1—5 years		6—10 years		Percentage of displaced persons from Pakistan with duration 0-10 to total Migrants
1	M 2	F 3	M 4	F 5	M 6	F 7	M 8	F 9	10
RURAL									
TRIPURA	1,76,837	165,778	9,410	7,026	41,913	45,432	65,740	61,657	68.35
Sadar	57,811	56,207	2,173	1,941	13,960	14,894	26,521	24,879	74.00
Khowai	20,225	17,894	1,193	970	6,364	6,193	7,843	6,875	77.22
Kamalpur	12,343	11,430	658	565	3,971	3,795	4,724	4,309	75.81
Kailasahar	15,100	13,471	1,163	657	4,225	4,030	4,259	3,854	63.66
Dharmanagar	17,561	15,585	657	420	3,944	3,828	5,812	5,199	59.92
Sonamura	12,969	13,031	560	291	2,187	2,322	3,875	4,025	50.99
Udaipur	10,747	10,589	445	311	1,385	1,714	2,821	3,034	45.50
Amarpur	5,988	4,985	1,213	869	1,617	1,400	1,071	1,044	65.73
Belonia	14,823	14,204	848	554	4,017	4,198	5,578	5,412	70.99
Sabroom	9,270	8,382	500	448	3,243	3,058	3,236	3,028	76.56
URBAN									
TRIPURA	27,743	24,525	1,502	1,132	5,198	4,535	9,676	8,803	59.01
Sadar	15,186	12,995	528	434	2,531	2,055	5,416	4,661	55.44
Khowai	2,489	2,322	171	127	306	335	788	772	51.94
Kailasahar	1,664	1,479	147	118	452	343	463	514	64.80
Dharmanagar	3,399	3,191	271	221	794	734	1,121	1,092	64.24
Udaipur	2,176	1,903	155	90	528	439	589	547	57.57
Belonia	2,829	2,635	230	142	587	629	1,319	1,217	75.47

99. It is found that 68.35% of total immigrants from Pakistan in rural areas and 59.01% of total immigrants from Pakistan in urban areas have been received during the decade. In the rural sector the highest percentage of arrivals has taken place in Khowai (77.22) and it is less in Udaipur (45.5%). Immigration was heavier in the first quinquennium in all the Sub-Divisions for rural and urban areas. In the urban sector the percentage of such immigrants is

highest during the decade in Belonia (75.47) and lowest in Kkawai (51.94).

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM PAKISTAN BY TEHSIL :

100. The following statement shows the proportion of immigrants from Pakistan to total population in each tehsil by rural and urban :-

Statement V—36

Proportion of immigrants from Pakistan to total population by tehsil

Sub-Division/Tehsil		Total population	Total immigrants from Pakistan	Percentage of immigrants from Pakistan
1		2	3	4
SADAR SUB-DIVISION				
Simna Tehsil	R	15,170	5,065	33.39
Moharpur Tehsil	R	24,001	8,780	36.58
Bamutia Tehsil	R	9,722	4,241	43.62
Sadar Tehsil	R	88,574	46,013	51.95
	U	54,878	28,181	51.35
Old Agartala Tehsil	R	71,837	18,885	26.29
Ishanchandranagar Tehsil	R	15,613	7,307	46.80
Kamalasagar Tehsil	R	18,101	7,385	40.80
Bishalgarh Tehsil	R	24,459	8,818	36.05
Charilam Tehsil	R	30,925	6,140	19.85
Takarjala Tehsil	R	12,796	1,384	10.82
KHOWAL SUB-DIVISION				
Khowai Tehsil	R	34,561	11,441	33.10
	U	8,782	4,811	54.78
Asharambari Tehsil	R	9,169	2,056	22.42
Kalyanpur Tehsil	R	30,841	8,697	28.20
Teliamura Tehsil	R	46,595	15,925	34.18
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION				
Kamalpur Tehsil	R	39,386	16,246	41.25
Kulaihour Tehsil	R	22,289	7,527	33.77
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION				
Kailasahar Tehsil	R	36,915	9,544	25.85
	U	8,575	3,143	36.65
Fatikroy Tehsil	R	58,636	19,027	32.45

		1	2	3	4
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION					
Brajendranagar Tehsil	R		9,641	3,511	36.42
Kurti Tehsil	R		13,276	2,464	18.56
Dharmanagar Tehsil	R		15,001	18,829	39.92
	U		13,240	6,590	49.77
Longai Tehsil	R		5,614	500	8.91
Kanchanpur Tehsil	R		34,776	7,842	22.55
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION					
Boxanagar Tehsil	R		9,829	3,465	35.25
Matinagar Tehsil	R		4,038	1,447	35.83
Sonamura Tehsil	R		49,399	15,887	32.16
Dhanpur Tehsil	R		7,702	2,901	37.67
Kathalia Tehsil	R		7,001	2,300	32.85
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION					
Salgara Tehsil	R		38,258	11,375	29.73
Radhakishorepur Tehsil	R		43,038	9,961	23.14
	U		8,778	4,079	46.47
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION					
Ampi Tehsil	R		11,972	1,031	8.61
Birganj Tehsil	R		28,320	5,754	20.32
Dumburnagar Tehsil	R		16,073	4,188	26.05
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION					
Rajnagar Tehsil	R		7,548	4,083	26.06
Radhanagar Tehsil	R		2,540	1,504	59.21
Siddhinagar Tehsil	R		1,153	733	63.57
Puran Raj Bari Tehsil	R		1,152	603	48.16
Belonia Tehsil	R		26,641	9,118	34.23
	U		8,744	5,464	62.49
Hrishyamukh Tehsil	R		9,277	3,271	35.26
Muhuripur Tehsil	R		27,671	9,715	35.11
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION					
Manu Tehsil	R		14,219	5,173	36.43
Gorakappa Tehsil	R		5,860	1,799	30.70
Samarendraganj Tehsil	R		1,076	391	36.34
Amlighat Tehsil	R		4,740	1,650	34.81
Sabrcom Tehsil	R		17,502	8,639	49.36

101. Among the rural tehsils the percentage of immigrants from Pakistan to total population of the tehsil concerned is highest in Siddhinagar (63.57), preceding Radhanagar where it is 59.21. Next is Sadar which has received 51.95%. The lowest percentage obtains in Ampí (8.61). Longai with 500 immigrants shows a little higher percentage (8.91). The number of immigrants is smallest (391) in Samarendraganj, but they constitute 36.34% of the population of the tehsil. Among the urban tehsils, the percentage is highest for Belonia (62.49) preceding Khowai (54.78)

and Sadar (51.35)., although the number of such immigrants is maximum (28,181) in Sadar urban.

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG IMMIGRANTS FROM PAKISTAN :

102. Table D-VI gives the distribution of immigrants from Pakistan into industrial categories of workers and non-workers. The following statement shows their percentage distribution for total, rural and urban areas :-

Statement V—37
IMMIGRANTS FROM PAKISTAN

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total Rural Urban	Total Workers		W O R K E R S										Non-Workers X							
				I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13									
TRIPURA	T	45.43	21.14	3.92	1.56	2.99	1.90	.73	4.11	.82	8.26	54.57									
	R	46.41	24.13	4.44	1.71	3.18	1.53	.54	3.32	.57	6.99	53.59									
	U	38.96	1.54	.57	.53	1.73	4.34	1.97	9.25	2.43	16.60	61.04									
Sadar	T	41.70	13.18	2.66	1.35	3.08	2.97	1.11	5.99	1.52	9.84	58.30									
	R	42.39	16.40	3.30	1.59	3.62	2.52	.82	5.08	1.11	7.95	57.61									
	U	38.95	.17	.10	.41	.86	4.80	2.29	9.65	3.19	17.48	61.05									
Khowai	T	46.56	24.76	4.33	.69	2.64	1.49	.33	4.21	.55	7.56	53.44									
	R	47.64	27.44	4.84	.71	2.78	1.22	.31	3.27	.48	6.59	52.36									
	U	38.00	3.49	.31	.50	1.54	3.62	.50	11.72	1.10	15.22	62.00									
Kamalpur	T	46.99	27.02	3.13	1.80	3.36	.86	.54	2.44	.32	7.52	53.01									
Kailasahar	T	51.61	30.66	3.37	4.20	2.40	1.07	.61	2.45	.42	6.43	4.39									
	R	52.99	33.82	3.63	4.63	2.28	.82	.47	1.95	.27	5.12	47.01									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	U	39.07	1.91	1.02	.35	3.40	3.37	1.94	6.97	1.78	18.33	60.93
Dharmanagar	T	46.47	25.60	4.19	2.40	2.34	1.15	.74	3.02	.55	6.48	53.53
	R	48.48	29.76	4.59	2.85	2.28	.80	.48	2.28	.28	5.16	51.52
	U	36.37	4.64	2.22	.09	2.64	2.94	2.06	6.75	1.93	13.10	63.63
Sonamura	T	46.81	24.23	6.37	2.06	4.10	1.26	.10	2.14	.20	6.35	53.19
Udaipur	T	48.76	19.76	7.98	.85	4.04	2.23	.95	4.37	.65	7.93	51.24
	R	49.57	23.27	9.35	.82	3.96	1.57	.75	3.14	.45	6.26	50.43
	U	44.52	1.37	.86	1.01	4.44	5.66	2.03	10.81	1.69	16.65	55.48
Amarpur	T	54.14	34.79	4.86	.21	2.28	.98	.36	3.45	.26	6.95	45.86
Belonia	T	43.92	23.64	3.49	.73	2.68	1.36	.53	2.84	.40	8.25	56.08
	R	44.88	27.51	4.01	.58	2.76	.90	.34	1.83	.24	6.71	55.12
	U	38.78	3.07	.75	1.48	2.20	3.83	1.50	8.20	1.23	16.43	61.22
Sabroom	T	47.76	25.45	5.31	1.02	3.13	.99	.19	1.79	.15	9.70	52.24

103. At the territory level out of 394,883 immigrants from Pakistan 215,506 (54.57%) are non-workers and 179,377 (45.43%) are workers. Out of the total workers 21.14% is engaged in cultivation, 8.26% in other services, 4.11% in trade and commerce, 3.92% as agricultural labourer and the rest are engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards & allied activities, at household industry in manufacturing other than household industry, in construction and in transport, storage & communications. In rural areas 24.13% of the total workers are engaged in cultivation, 6.99% in other services, 4.44% as agricultural labourer and rest in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards & allied activities, at household industry, in manufacturing other than household industry, in construction, in trade & commerce and in transport, storage and communications. In urban areas however the percentage is highest for other services as is usual because 16.60% is engaged in other services. 9.25% is engaged in trade & commerce, 4.34% in manufacturing other than household industry and the rest as cultivator, in mining, quarrying etc., in transport, storage and communications.

104. Among the rural areas of Sub-Divisions, the percentage of such immigrant cultivators is highest in Amarapur (34.79) and lowest in Sadar (16.40). The percentage of such agricultural labourers is highest in Udaipur (9.35), preceding Sonamura which shows 6.37%. Kamalpur obtains the least percentage (3.13) in this respect. Their percentage is highest in Kailasahar (4.63) in mining, quarrying etc. and in Sonamura (4.10) in respect of household industry. In manufacturing other than household industry and in construction their percentage is highest (2.52 and .82 respectively) in Sadar. Under categories of trade and commerce and transport etc. Sadar retains the peak position by accounting for 5.08% and 1.11% respectively. In other services, Sabroom scores the highest percentage (9.70).

105. In the urban sector for the territory about 39% of such immigrants are workers and the rest (61%) non-workers. Among workers, the percentage is highest in other services (16.60). Next, they are found in trade and commerce (9.25), and then in manufacturing other than household industry to the extent of 4.34%. Their distribution in the primary sector is negligible, as urban characteristics so signify generally. In the towns the principal pulls are exerted in the categories VII and IX where Khawai and Kailasahar afford the highest percentages (11.72 and 18.33 respectively).

MIGRATION INTO AGARTALA TOWN :

106. Migration into Agartala town forms the subject of two main tables D-IV and D-V, which in

some detail have been dealt with in the Chapter on urban population. In this section the rate of influx of different age groups into Agartala town, cross classified by educational qualification has been dealt with from main Table D-IV.

107. At the territory level the distribution of migrants by sex according to broad age-groups may be summarised as follows :-

In age-group 0-14, male migrants are 2,828 and female migrants 2,660. In the next higher age-group 15-34, such males are 8,859 and females 7,164 ; in 35-59 males are 4,708 and females 3,813 and in ages 60 and over such males number 1,058 and females 1,083. The distribution shows that the highest number of migrants (16,023) is in the age-group 15-34. Migrants of this age-group, when classified according to educational levels, give the following results :-

Illiterate-males 1,262 and females 2,436.

Literate (without educational levels)—males 1,863 and females 1,879.

Primary or Junior Basic—males 3,371 and females 2,244.

Matriculation or Higher Secondary—males 1,998 and females 548.

Technical Diploma not equal to degree—males 18 and female 1 only.

Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree—males 2 and female nil.

University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree—males 292 and females 41 and Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree—males 53 and females 15.

108. It is seen that the distribution of migrants is highest under primary or junior basic, preceding those under literate (without educational level). Thereafter come those who have passed matriculation or Higher secondary. The number of illiterate female migrants are about double of illiterate male migrants of this age group. Technically qualified persons as also those holding university degree are also seen to have migrated into this town.

109. The following is an extract from Table D-IV giving the distribution of migrants of age-groups 35-59 and 60+ to Agartala town classified by educational levels in each sex :-

Extract**Distribution of migrants of age-groups 35-59 and 60+ to Agartala town classified by educational levels in each sex**

Educational levels	Age-group 35-59		Ages 60+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Illiterate	843	2,152	247	824
Literate (without educational level)	1,369	1,132	338	219
Primary or Junior Basic	1,423	497	255	38
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	770	25	161	1
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	38	..	2	..
Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree	1	..	6	..
University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	170	5	27	1
Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or postgraduate degree	94	2	22	..

110. In these two age-groups, illiterate female migrants are in excess over female literates (without educational level). In age-group 35-59 which is working age-group, males of all educational levels are found to have migrated into the town, though the number of migrants holding non-technical diploma equal to degree is insignificant.

111. A comparative study of the tables D-IV and C-III. Part B in respect of the age group 0-14 shows that the number of persons recorded in this age-group

comes to 21,909 for Agartala town, out of which migrants to this town account for 5,488.

112. The two tables D-IV and C-III. Part B also give an estimate of how many technically qualified and educated persons in Agartala town are really migrants (D-IV) and their ratio to the total number of such men in each group and age group as evident in C-III-Part B. The following Statement shows the position.

Statement V-38**Percentage of migrants to total persons of Agartala town in each educational level by sex and age group.**

Age-group	Matriculation or higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15-34	84.9	82.2	69.2	100.0	90.7	73.2	69.7	65.2
35-59	85.2	92.6	84.4	..	87.2	100.0	79.0	40.0
60 +	93.1	100.0	50.0	..	87.1	100.0	84.6	..

The above statement shows that the proportion of technically qualified and educated migrants is higher in Agartala town.

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG IMMIGRANTS IN THE TOWN :

113. Table D-VI gives the distribution of migrants

into Agartala town also according to industrial categories of workers and non-workers. The following Statement shows the percentage distribution of immigrants in each category of workers and non-workers and their proportion to total persons of the town in each such category :-

Statement V-39**Distribution of immigrants by industrial categories and workers and their proportion to total persons in each such category of Agartala Town**

Workers and Non-Workers	Percentage Distribution of immigrants by industrial categories	Percentage distribution of immigrant to total population in each category
1	2	3
Total Workers	38.26	82.12
I	0.22	60.87
II	0.09	67.44
III	0.47	70.37
IV	0.85	80.35
V	4.40	81.65
VI	2.29	78.01
VII	8.96	92.22
VIII	3.28	75.00
IX	17.70	80.61
X	61.74	49.81

114. Among the workers the percentage of immigrants is highest in category-IX Other services (17.70), next to which is category VII-Trade and Commerce which absorbs 8.96%. In the primary sector, they are very negligible. They are about 1% at Household industry, but form a thicker cluster (4.40%) in manufacturing other than household

industry. 61.74% of the immigrants are non-workers. Compared to the total persons engaged in each category of workers and non-workers, immigrants are found to be more in all the categories of workers. Of the non-workers, immigrants are 49.81% only. This means that the percentage share of Tripura-born persons among non-workers is more.

CHAPTER VI

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

AGE :

The three important demographic characteristics of population which are collected in every census, are age, sex and marital status. In this Chapter these three characteristics have been analysed together. Before this is done, it seems necessary to deal with the concepts and definitions of the terms and the scope of our discussion.

2. Age is an important question in the Census Schedule and Question No. 2 of the enumeration slip was intended to enquire about the age on last birthday. Elaborate instructions were issued at the time of enumeration to help the persons enumerated in stating correct answer and to record the answer. Data on age has been tabulated from the answer recorded against question No. 2 of the Individual Slip. The following instruction was issued at the time of 1961 census in respect of recording age of persons enumerated.

“Write age in years completed on last birth day. For infants below one year of age write ‘O’. You will find many persons who cannot tell their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events etc.

3. The form of question in 1951 and the instructions given for recording the answers were practically same as in 1961. The following is an extract from the instructions issued during 1951 census in this respect :—

“Age—Write age last birth day, that is, the actual number of completed years. write ‘O’ for infants below one year”.

4. “This is an important question and many persons are likely to find it difficult to state their age correctly. You should assist them and try to record as far as possible the correct age of the person enumerated. If you are not able to elicit the correct age directly, you should get it by referring to some event of importance that occurred in the past and is remembered by every one. You must

use local calendar of such events which has been prepared by your District Census Officer. You should obtain a copy of it”.

5. “The completed years of age should be recorded in this column. The calculation should be made upto 1st March, 1951. If a person will be 11 years and nine months on 1st March, 1951 record 11”.

6. Thus the concept and definition of age adopted in 1951 and 1961 census was identical. In addition to the theoretical instructions which were incorporated in the Manual of Instructions, practical classes were held and in course of practical training, census personnel were required to understand the implications of questions and clarify difficulties, if any. The census personnel were also required to prepare some sample enumeration records in respect of few persons of the locality where training classes were held. In stead of all the care taken for recording correct information in respect of age, it can not be stated that there was no mis-reporting of age at the time of 1961 census operation as in previous censuses. In 1921 and earlier censuses age was recorded according to the number of completed years on the night of the census. At the 1931 census, the age of an individual was, however, recorded as it was on the birthday nearest to the census date. At the 1941 census, not only the completed years but also the number of months which had elapsed since the last birthday and upto the census date were recorded.

ACCURACY OF AGE RETURNS :

7. To elicit a precise information relating to age is the most difficult task for an enumerator. In order to help individuals in giving a correct answer as to their actual age in terms of completed birthdays, the enumerators were supplied with ‘List of events of historic importance in Tripura’ at the time of enumeration. Experience showed that such an aid to memory is necessary particularly in rural areas where the rate of literacy is lower.

8. People are found generally to return their age as ‘running’ age, that is, age next birthday, and

birthdays are not celebrated for most people. Nevertheless, there are certain social customs assigned to one or other which are generally observed by person of all caste and creed. Observance of such customs helps count the exact age of a person. During enumeration instances came to light in the cases of some illiterate persons returning their ages in terms of the number of twenties they have crossed, because they could count only upto twenty digits. In such cases the enumerators had to do their best in eliciting the accurate answers. The usual inaccuracies which creep into the age return are of many different types.

BIASES AND INACCURACIES IN AGE RECORDING :

9. Biases in age returns have not been eliminated even in most advanced countries. The census of India is also like-wise affected to a great extent. The age bias is normally due to (i) ignorance of age, (ii) deliberate mis-statement, (iii) omission in enumeration, (iv) failure to reckon precise age due to the mis-understanding of the question and (v) manner of obtaining information from the enumerated persons. The problem becomes graver on account of mass illiteracy prevailing in the country.

Sometimes some persons prefer in returning their age in numbers ending in zero or 5, causing heavy concentration at particular digits at the expense of others. Mistakes in the record take place also from digital preference of the persons enumerated.

There are sometimes aversions to giving age in odd numbers or aversion for certain particular figures or there may be superstition against certain numbers. There are deliberate errors when a woman understates her age if she is unmarried or when old persons exaggerate their age with the hope of getting credit of living a long life with good health. Mistakes may also take place in recording correct age returns due to misunderstanding of the question which is in the form of ‘Age last birthday’. Heavy distortions in age return occur on higher age due to failure in remembering the distant birth event.

10. Single year age recording is subjected to many distortions, but this could be wiped out to a great extent by adopting age groups which may be quinquennial, provided the errors at the individual ages balance out within the group.

11. During scrutiny of age returns recorded in individual slips and while comparing them with those recorded in the Census population record, some anomalous cases came to notice. These are illustrated below :—

a) In certain household of village Machlicherra colony under Fatikroy Tehsil, one male returned his age as 113, while the age of his youngest daughter was returned as 6 only, although his wife's age was 48. The accuracy of age returned by the father is in all probability doubtful.

b) A scheduled tribe woman of village Sampadmani roaja para under that tehsil returned her age as 100 and her daughter returned her age as 27.

This indicates that the mother has retained her reproductive age even at 73. This gives rise to a confusion about the accuracy of the age returned by the mother.

c) Another interesting case was noticed in the village Dudh Puskarani under Salgara tehsil where a muslim male returned his age as 100 when his youngest son completed first birthday.

d) In village Fatikherra under Mohanpur tehsil a woman returned her age as 100 and the age of her son as 30. If the ages returned are correct, then the son was born to her when she was 70 years old. The tendency is to return ages in 0's in these cases.

12. Scrutiny of ages recorded in the Census Population Records reveals that the general tendency of households is their preference for ages in 0's and 5's in middle and older ages and in even figures in younger ages.

13. Besides the above, the universal desire of one sex to be thought of younger than they are, aggravates the extent of inaccuracy in returning age, particularly in these days when late marriage has become customary.

14. In view of the position stated above, answers to question 2 should generally be regarded as crude returns. This would be evident from the Single Year Age Returns.

ESTIMATE OF MIS-STATEMENT OF AGE :

15. No attempt is made here to work out a graduation of age returns and an estimate of mis-statement of age in Tripura as the same will be done by the Census Actuary in the office of the Registrar, General India.

AGR-GROUPS :

16. The quin-quennial age-groups as recommended by the United Nations for population Censuses have been adopted for the age tables.

SEX :

17. Collection of information on sex of individuals is a very common item in every population census and also a very easy task for an enumerator.

18. The information on sex has been collected in Question No. 13 of the census schedule which is required to be answered according to the following instructions : “Write” ‘M’ for males and ‘F’ for females. for eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write ‘M’. During 1951 census also the instruction on this question were exactly same.

MARITAL STATUS :

19. Like age and sex, Marital status is another important classification of the population collected in this census also under Q. 3 of the census slip. The relevant instructions are reproduced below :—

“Q. 3 Marital status—For Never married
 .. Write NM
 Married .. Write M
 Widowed .. Write W
 Divorced/Separated .. Write S

20. For a person who has never been married write ‘NM’. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write ‘M’. Write ‘M’ also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write ‘M’ if the person concerned says he or she is married or in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write ‘W’. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried, or a person who

has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write ‘S’. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her”.

21. The undermentioned tables give information relating to marital status :—

1. C—II : Age and Marital status.
2. SCT—II. Part A : Age and Marital status for Scheduled castes.
3. SCT—II. Part B : Age and Marital status for scheduled tribes. The subsidiary tables which deal with marital status are :—C-II.1, C-II.2 and C-II.3.

AGE AND SEX RATIO :

22. The following statement gives the sex ratio and proportion of population of each sex in the age-groups 0—14, 15—49, 50 + and age not stated for All India, States, Union Territories and other Areas and also for some foreign countries viz. U.S.A., U.K., France and Japan :—

Statement VI—1

Females per 1,000 males and proportion of persons of each sex in the age groups
 —14, 15—49, 50 + and age not stated expressed as percent of the total
 population of each sex, in the latest census

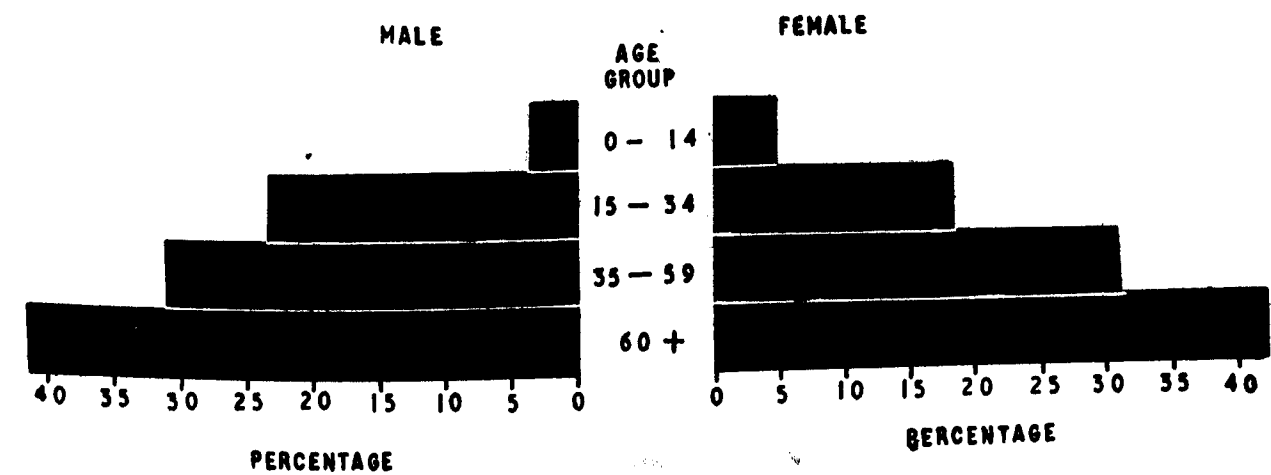
Country	Females per 1,000 males	Population of each sex in age groups expressed as percent of total population of the sex									
		0—14					15—49				
		M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1. INDIA	941	40.92*	41.14*	47.20*	47.13*	11.84*	11.69*	0.04*	0.04*	0.04*	
Andhra Pradesh	981	39.52	39.56	47.59	47.64	12.88	12.79	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Assam	876	42.70	47.23	46.93	44.42	10.29	8.29	0.08	0.06	0.06	
Bihar	994	43.40	41.20	45.36	46.79	11.21	11.99	0.03	0.03	0.02	
Gujarat	940	43.22	42.51	46.51	46.80	10.24	10.66	0.03	0.03	0.03	
Jammu & Kashmir	878	39.46	41.94	48.90	48.98	11.45	8.87	0.19	0.03	0.21	
Kerala	1,022	43.61	41.66	44.75	46.41	11.61	11.91	0.03	0.03	0.02	
Madhya Pradesh	953	40.93	40.67	48.23	47.65	10.79	11.63	0.05	0.05	0.05	
Madras	992	37.75	37.46	49.56	50.25	12.68	12.28	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Maharashtra	936	40.18	41.15	48.66	47.70	11.12	11.11	0.04	0.04	0.04	
Mysore	959	41.48	42.82	46.67	45.72	11.80	11.42	0.05	0.05	0.04	
Orissa	1,001	39.30	38.83	48.45	48.20	12.77	12.89	0.68	0.68	0.68	
Punjab	864	42.92	44.27	43.48	44.66	13.55	11.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	
Rajasthan	908	42.59	42.67	46.04	46.43	11.29	10.82	0.08	0.08	0.08	
Uttar Pradesh	909	40.62	40.32	46.24	47.11	13.09	12.53	0.05	0.05	0.04	
West Bengal	878	39.21	42.86	50.00	46.13	10.76	10.98	0.03	0.03	0.03	
Andaman & Nicobar											
Islands	617	29.81	46.75	63.15	47.08	7.04	6.17	••	••	••	
Delhi	785	38.06	43.56	52.66	47.96	9.25	8.45	0.03	0.03	0.03	
Himachal Pradesh	923	37.16	39.06	47.13	48.26	15.68	12.66	0.03	0.03	0.02	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,020	42.76	39.08	45.89	49.92	11.35	10.98	..	0.02
Manipur	1,015	43.84	42.42	44.84	45.79	11.11	11.57	0.21	0.22
Tripura	932	42.12	42.67	46.11	46.24	11.76	10.08	0.01	0.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	963	43.41	43.95	46.93	46.92	9.62	9.04	0.04	0.09
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,071	39.23	35.41	47.00	46.96	13.77	17.63	..	(N)
Pondicherry	1,013	37.04	36.28	48.41	49.74	14.54	13.96	0.01	0.02
*North East Fron- tier Agency	894	12.40	37.29	84.17	57.71	2.51	4.67	0.92	0.33
Nagaland	933	37.90	39.54	49.29	48.68	12.69	11.60	0.12	9.18
Sikkim	904	37.99	41.24	51.32	48.44	10.59	10.23	0.10	0.09
2. U. S. A.	1,030	32.10	30.14	45.51	45.72	22.39	24.14	..	..
3. U.K.	1,068	24.37	21.75	48.15	45.24	27.48	33.10	..	..
4. France	1,085	26.80	24.42	46.52	42.63	26.68	32.95	..	..
5. Japan	1,036	31.14	28.94	52.19	53.07	16.67	17.99	..	..

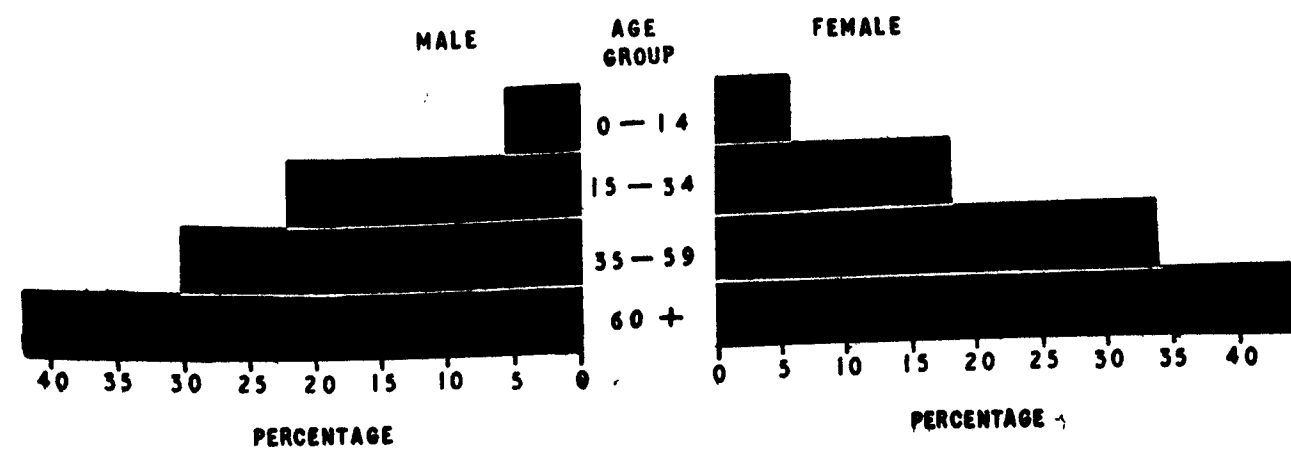
* The classification of 297,853 persons (M—147, 100 & F—150,752) of N.E. F.A. into various age groups is not available. Therefore, these figures have not been taken into account while working out the distribution into various age groups for N. E. F. A. & INDIA.

AGE PYRAMID-TRIPURA

POPULATION 1951



POPULATION 1961



23. The number of females per 1,000 males for Tripura comes to 932 which is nearly equal to that for All India (941). In descending order of the number of females per 1,000 males, this territory is sixteenth among States and Territories in India and seventh among the territories in India. The sex ratio is higher than those of the neighbouring States of West Bengal (878) and Assam (876), but less than that of Manipur where the proportion of females obtains at 1,015. The ratio for Nagaland is about the same as for Tripura, that is 933.

24. In Tripura the percentage of females is higher than that of males in the age group 0—14 as males in Tripura constitute 42.12% of the total

males in this age group and females of the same age group constitute 43.67% of the total females. The percentage is however almost equal in the age group 15—49. The proportion of males to females is highest in the age group 15—49 for both males and females and this trend is commonly seen in all the States, territories and foreign countries mentioned in the above statement.

Distribution of males and females by broad age-groups

25. The following statement gives the distribution of males and females by broad age-groups in 1951 and 1961 in absolute figures and percentage :—

Statement VI—2
Classification of persons (unadjusted) in each sex by
broad age-group (1951—1961)

Age Group	1951 (based on 10% sample)		1961 (Full count)	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Total	28242	25394	591237	550768
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
0—14	11761	10625	249001	240533
	(41.64)	(41.84)	(42.12)	(43.67)
15—34	8715	9041	178729	183947
	(30.86)	(35.60)	(30.23)	(33.40)
35—59	6541	4587	129906	97863
	(23.16)	(18.07)	(21.97)	(17.77)
60+	1189	996	33522	28365
	(4.21)	(3.92)	(5.67)	(5.15)
Age not stated	36	145	79	60
	(0.13)	(0.57)	(0.01)	(0.01)

26. As compared to 1951, the percentage has slightly decreased in both the sexes in 1961 in the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 and in respect of other age groups the difference is very little.

Distribution of males and females by quinquennial age-groups and comparison with 1951 :

27. The following statement shows the distribution of males and females by quinquennial age-groups for 1951 and 1961 :—

Statement VI—3

Classification of persons in each sex by quinquennial age group for 1951 and 1961 (Unadjusted)

Age group	1951 (Based on 10% sample)		1961	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Total	28,242	25,394	5,91,237	5,50,768
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
0—4	4,407	3,960	95,397	96,801
	(15.61)	(15.59)	(16.13)	(17.58)
5—9	4,129	3,842	88,225	87,853
	(14.62)	(15.13)	(14.92)	(15.95)
10—14	3,225	2,323	65,379	55,879
	(11.42)	(11.12)	(11.06)	(10.15)
15—19	2,242	2,672	43,527	46,275
	(7.94)	(10.52)	(7.36)	(8.40)
20—24	2,003	2,250	43,518	50,904
	(7.09)	(8.86)	(7.36)	(9.24)
25—29	2,512	2,276	50,171	50,111
	(8.90)	(8.96)	(8.49)	(9.10)
30—34	1,958	1,843	41,513	36,657
	(6.93)	(7.26)	(7.02)	(6.66)
35—39	2,069	1,490	38,820	28,745
	(7.33)	(5.87)	(6.57)	(5.22)
40—44	1,800	1,053	30,216	23,910
	(6.37)	(4.15)	(5.11)	(4.34)
45—49	1,265	880	24,843	18,040
	(4.48)	(3.46)	(4.20)	(3.27)
50—54	937	716	22,749	18,034
	(3.32)	(2.82)	(3.35)	(3.27)
55—59	470	448	13,278	9,134
	(1.66)	(1.76)	(2.25)	(1.66)

	1	2	3	4	5
60—64		535	446	15,151	12,182
		(1.89)	(1.76)	(2.56)	(2.21)
65—69		232	167	5,972	4,619
		(0.32)	(0.66)	(1.01)	(0.84)
70 +		422	383	12,399	11,564
		(1.49)	(1.51)	(2.10)	(2.10)
Age not stated		36	145	79	60
		(0.13)	(0.57)	(0.01)	(0.01)

28. The proportion of males to females has slightly decreased in 1951 in the age-groups 10-14, 15-19, 35-39 and 45-49. Among males the proportion has decreased in 1961 in the age-groups 10-14, 15-19, 25-29, 35-39, and 40-44 and that among females has decreased in the age-groups 10-14, 15-19, 30-34 and 35-59.

29. Preponderance of males is noticeable in the absolute figures shown against all the quinquennial age-groups, except 0-4.

30. The table gives a comparative study of the excess of males over females in some age groups and at the same time excess of females over males in others. It also shows whether any change in sex ratio has taken place during the last decade in any age group, that is to say, it may be possible to examine, the extent to which the sex ratio of age-groups 0-4 of 1951 has undergone a change in the relevant age-group 10-14 in 1961, and so on. There is no statistics of growth rate of reasonable accuracy for this territory and the trend of in-migration is an important factor contributing

towards a change in the sex ratio of any particular age-group.

31. The number of males and females has become nearly equal in 1961 in the age-group 25-29, whereas the number of females in 1951 showed an excess in the age-group 15-19. In 1961, the number of males is larger than that of females in the age-group 30-34 while reverse was the position in 1951 in the relevant age-group 20-24.

32. According to the reading in percentages, the trend of female excess found in 1951 in the age group 15-19 continued to be so in 1961 in the age-group 25-29. The male excess shown in 1951 in the age group 10-14 has on the other hand registered an excess of females in the relevant age group 20-24 in 1961. The female excess shown in 1951 in the age-groups 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 has turned out to be excess in males in 1961 in the relevant age groups 30-34, 35-39 and 40-44.

33. The statement below gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age group in the territory and Sub-divisions.

Statement VI—4

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age group in the Territory and Sub-divisions 1961.

Under each age (a) denotes ratio of Males in that age group to total of 1,000 Males in all age groups together
(b) ratio of Females in each group to total of 1,000 Females in all age groups together
(c) number of Females per 1,000 Males in each age group

Age Groups		T	Tripura		T	Sadar		T	Khowai		T	Kamarpur		T	Kailasahar	
			R	U		R	U		R	U		R	U		R	U
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	(a)	30	30	26	29	30	24	31	31	33	28	28	..	27	27	26
	(b)	32	32	29	32	33	27	32	32	34	32	32	..	28	28	28
	(c)	1008	1011	970	1044	1049	1010	979	981	947	1053	1053	..	941	943	916
1	(a)	31	32	24	33	34	23	29	29	27	32	32	..	27	28	24
	(b)	32	33	26	34	35	26	30	30	26	33	33	..	29	29	30
	(c)	966	965	981	972	968	1000	962	969	856	942	942	..	964	955	1081
2	(a)	35	36	29	34	36	27	35	35	34	35	35	..	34	34	26
	(b)	39	39	31	37	38	31	39	39	32	39	39	..	37	38	28
	(c)	1026	1032	951	996	998	975	1037	1049	859	1037	1037	..	1004	1010	918
3	(a)	34	35	27	33	34	25	34	35	27	34	34	..	32	33	31
	(b)	38	39	32	36	37	30	38	38	31	38	38	..	35	36	29
	(c)	1029	1027	1054	1032	1027	1066	1030	1030	1024	1035	1035	..	995	1011	811
4	(a)	31	32	27	31	32	24	30	30	30	30	30	..	29	29	27
	(b)	35	35	31	34	35	29	34	34	36	33	33	..	33	33	30
	(c)	1041	1042	1026	1043	1045	1029	1065	1065	1064	1013	1013	..	1036	1044	944
0—4	(a)	161	165	133	160	166	123	159	160	151	159	159	..	149	151	134
	(b)	176	178	149	173	178	143	173	173	159	175	175	..	162	164	145
	(c)	1015	1016	996	1016	1016	1016	1016	1020	948	1016	1016	..	990	995	927
5—9	(a)	149	150	140	153	156	139	149	150	142	139	139	..	137	137	133
	(b)	160	160	155	162	164	153	159	159	158	149	149	..	153	153	152
	(c)	996	997	982	993	998	962	995	994	1009	991	991	..	1019	1022	982
10—14	(a)	111	110	120	115	115	117	108	107	123	106	106	..	111	110	118
	(b)	101	99	126	106	103	126	100	98	125	103	103	..	106	105	121
	(c)	855	846	929	868	854	946	865	860	920	902	902	..	871	871	875

Statement IV—4 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age group in the Territory and Sub-divisions 1961.

Under each age (a) denotes ratio of Males in that age group to total of 1,000 Males in all age groups together
(b) ratio of Females in each group to total of 1,000 Females in all age groups together
(c) number of Females per 1,000 Males in each age group

Dharmanagar			Sonamura			Udaipur			Amarpur			Belonia			Sabroom		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
26	27	24	29	29	..	34	34	31	30	30	..	36	36	33	30	30	..
28	28	23	34	31	..	35	35	33	33	33	..	36	36	36	30	30	..
969	979	875	1116	1116	..	984	989	937	977	977	..	952	948	987	1025	1025	..
30	31	20	32	32	..	33	33	28	29	29	..	31	31	27	30	30	..
30	31	18	34	34	..	34	35	31	31	31	..	31	31	31	32	32	..
921	927	838	1008	1008	..	1007	1008	992	968	968	..	950	939	1056	971	971	..
34	34	32	38	38	..	40	41	36	36	36	..	32	33	26	32	32	..
38	39	29	43	43	..	45	46	40	38	38	..	38	39	30	39	39	..
1020	1039	840	1034	1034	..	1072	1279	994	973	973	..	1096	1097	1085	1118	1118	..
34	35	28	38	38	..	40	41	32	38	38	..	34	35	27	34	34	..
39	39	37	42	42	..	44	44	37	43	43	..	37	38	32	36	36	..
1043	1026	1224	1029	1029	..	1046	1049	1013	1043	1043	..	1021	1015	1082	990	990	..
29	29	29	37	37	..	37	38	33	31	31	..	33	34	31	30	30	..
33	33	29	39	39	..	40	40	40	35	35	..	37	36	39	38	38	..
1040	1053	925	993	993	..	1036	1036	1038	1031	1031	..	1028	1013	1173	1168	1168	..
153	156	133	174	174	..	184	187	160	164	164	..	166	169	144	156	156	..
168	170	136	192	192	..	198	200	181	180	180	..	179	180	168	179	179	..
1001	1006	945	1033	1033	..	1031	1035	996	1000	1000	..	1009	1002	1075	1054	1054	..
142	142	139	154	154	..	157	157	149	154	154	..	147	148	142	156	156	..
153	153	155	165	165	..	164	163	173	167	167	..	160	161	152	158	158	..
992	989	1015	999	999	..	1006	1004	1027	988	988	..	1014	1018	982	938	938	..
107	105	121	115	115	..	105	103	123	103	103	..	111	108	131	112	112	..
102	99	135	94	94	..	93	88	112	97	97	..	97	94	127	99	99	..
881	864	1008	764	764	..	825	828	805	866	866	..	817	806	894	814	814	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15—19	(a)	74	71	100	76	71	104	71	69	107	73	73	..	76	74	97
	(b)	84	83	97	82	78	102	82	81	93	87	87	..	86	85	98
	(c)	1063	1092	864	1003	1042	856	1067	1098	796	1104	1104	..	1029	1049	866
20—24	(a)	74	71	95	76	71	104	72	71	78	72	72	..	78	76	96
	(b)	92	92	99	90	88	104	93	92	96	91	91	..	95	94	105
	(c)	1170	1204	921	1117	1183	873	1206	1212	1132	1179	1179	..	1104	1124	939
25—29	(a)	85	84	93	83	79	100	85	85	88	88	88	..	86	87	87
	(b)	91	92	84	87	87	85	94	96	73	93	93	..	95	94	97
	(c)	999	1021	802	986	1043	741	1033	1054	757	978	978	..	994	998	960
30—34	(a)	70	70	70	66	65	72	73	74	57	73	73	..	73	72	78
	(b)	67	67	60	65	66	60	69	69	59	66	66	..	67	68	53
	(c)	883	896	757	930	971	730	880	877	932	830	830	..	838	864	583
35—39	(a)	66	66	58	62	63	57	69	70	52	67	67	..	70	71	60
	(b)	52	53	48	52	53	47	53	53	50	54	54	..	54	55	48
	(c)	740	741	734	787	797	729	720	712	873	752	752	..	707	709	677
40—44	(a)	51	51	48	50	50	47	51	51	51	54	54	..	53	53	50
	(b)	43	43	45	45	45	45	42	43	46	42	42	..	45	45	46
	(c)	791	789	814	841	843	833	774	770	829	721	721	..	776	775	787
45—49	(a)	42	43	38	41	42	37	43	43	39	45	45	..	43	44	38
	(b)	33	33	34	34	34	34	32	33	38	35	35	..	33	33	35
	(c)	726	721	778	777	774	801	708	697	872	706	706	..	691	685	774
50—54	(a)	38	39	36	38	39	34	39	39	37	39	39	..	40	40	39
	(b)	33	33	33	33	33	33	32	32	32	33	33	..	34	34	34
	(c)	793	790	825	821	818	839	766	764	804	777	777	..	770	772	747
55—59	(a)	22	22	22	23	23	21	22	22	26	23	23	..	25	25	20
	(b)	17	16	17	17	17	16	16	16	18	19	19	..	17	17	17
	(c)	688	688	684	707	715	658	680	684	636	774	774	..	645	640	710
60—64	(a)	26	26	21	25	26	20	26	26	22	29	29	..	27	28	22
	(b)	22	22	23	23	23	22	23	23	25	22	22	..	23	23	19
	(c)	804	792	947	851	832	983	824	811	1040	714	714	..	751	751	752
65—69	(a)	10	10	10	10	11	9	10	9	11	11	11	..	11	10	12
	(b)	8	8	10	9	9	9	8	8	10	9	9	..	8	8	10
	(c)	773	766	852	840	830	905	828	830	811	774	774	..	684	685	679

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	77	75	97	69	69	..	69	67	80	74	74	..	69	67	87	66	66	..
	90	88	102	86	86	..	89	90	82	87	87	..	78	78	78	80	80	..
	1066	1082	957	1154	1154	..	1245	1293	893	1067	1067	..	1045	1078	824	1131	1131	..
	78	77	87	69	69	..	67	66	81	73	73	..	71	69	83	68	68	..
	97	98	90	89	89	..	94	94	95	97	97	..	94	95	86	90	90	..
	1137	1162	941	1201	1201	..	1339	1383	1026	1214	1214	..	1239	1279	953	1229	1229	..
	88	89	83	79	79	..	85	85	87	95	95	..	84	84	80	85	85	..
	91	92	86	91	91	..	93	93	85	95	95	..	93	95	77	94	94	..
	953	954	941	1073	1073	..	1047	1068	864	914	914	..	1035	1052	880	1019	1019	..
	74	74	67	65	65	..	69	68	75	77	77	..	74	76	64	73	73	..
	68	70	60	62	62	..	63	64	59	69	69	..	71	71	69	69	69	..
	856	861	812	884	884	..	882	905	698	829	829	..	882	871	997	878	878	..
	65	66	60	64	64	..	64	64	60	70	70	..	69	70	62	69	69	..
	51	51	46	52	52	..	49	49	50	53	53	..	51	51	51	55	55	..
	720	722	701	753	753	..	741	743	726	687	687	..	682	675	757	730	730	..
	53	54	49	50	50	..	50	50	49	47	47	..	52	52	52	55	55	..
	44	44	45	43	43	..	42	42	38	40	40	..	42	41	46	43	43	..
	760	753	830	818	818	..	799	811	696	779	779	..	747	741	806	718	718	..
	43	43	43	39	39	..	39	40	36	41	41	..	44	44	43	44	44	..
	32	32	32	32	32	..	29	29	30	31	31	..	33	33	36	32	32	..
	685	686	675	766	766	..	706	702	744	690	690	..	696	689	761	683	683	..
	40	40	40	38	38	..	37	37	33	33	35	..	38	38	39	41	41	..
	36	35	39	31	31	..	30	30	27	27	27	..	34	33	35	35	35	..
	818	809	895	750	750	..	777	781	739	704	704	..	820	820	820	802	802	..
	22	22	21	21	21	..	20	20	22	22	22	..	23	22	26	23	23	..
	17	17	20	14	14	..	14	13	16	17	17	..	16	16	19	17	17	..
	704	685	869	633	633	..	647	650	619	730	730	..	652	648	681	681	681	..
	27	27	28	28	28	..	24	24	20	21	21	..	25	26	20	26	26	..
	23	23	24	21	21	..	20	20	22	16	16	..	23	23	25	22	22	..
	794	794	792	716	716	..	823	810	967	709	709	..	866	842	1129	794	794	..
	11	10	12	10	10	..	10	10	9	8	8	..	11	10	12	9	9	..
	8	8	10	7	7	..	7	7	10	7	7	..	9	9	11	7	7	..
	706	698	768	570	570	..	744	717	1026	836	836	..	828	829	821	785	785	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
70 +	(a)	21	22	16	22	23	15	23	24	16	22	22	..	21	22	16
	(b)	21	21	20	22	22	21	24	24	18	22	22	..	22	22	20
	(c)	933	920	1106	936	906	1186	955	951	1041	940	940	..	925	915	1083
Age not stated	(a)	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
	(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
	(c)	759	947	273	784	1263	278	333	250	500	1250	1250	..	111	143	..
Total	(a)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	1000	1000	1000
	(b)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	1000	1000	1000
	(c)	932	936	884	939	951	874	934	936	909	926	926	..	909	914	855

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	20	20	20	25	25	..	20	22	16	16	16	..	16	17	15	17	17	..
	20	20	20	21	21	..	18	18	20	17	17	..	20	20	20	20	20	..
	919	925	876	807	807	..	825	806	1038	985	985	..	1100	1086	1239	1084	1084	..
	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
	1250	1250	..	857	857	..	1000	1000	..	333	333	..	2000	2000	..	600	600	..
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..
	919	920	911	932	932	..	960	969	881	915	915	..	931	932	918	925	925	..

34. The following graphs show the sex ratio obtaining in

- i) the territory
- ii) the town of Agartala and
- iii) the Sub-divisions of Kamalpur, Sonamura and Amarapur.

35. In presenting the graphs of the Sub-divisions, care has been taken to select only those Sub-divisions which present usual sex ratios.

Age structure of male population :

Male children ;

36. It appears from the above statement (Statement No. VI-4) that in the age 0, that is, in the age below one year, there are 30 male infants per 1,000 males in the general population of the Territory. The ratio of the male infants in the single year ages 1 and 2 years has upward tendency, but the ratio is decreasing from 3-4 for total, rural sectors. In urban area the ratio of male children is decreasing from 0 to 1 and from 2 to 4. The ratio in the age-group 0-4 is highest among all other quinquennial age-groups in territory level as well as in rural areas, but in the urban areas, the ratio in this age group is less than that of 5-9 age group. In the rural areas the ratio in the ages of children is higher than that of urban areas. Similar is the case in respect of the age group 5-9.

37. In age '0' the ratio of male children is highest (36) in Belonia Sub-division while it is lowest in Dharmanagar Sub-division (26). In age 1, the ratio is highest both in Sadar and Udaipur Sub-divisions and lowest in Kailasahar. In ages 2 as well as 3, Udaipur Sub-division scores highest ratio (i.e. 40 in each). In age 4, both Udaipur and Sonamura Sub-divisions share the highest proportion (37) equally. In age group 0-4 the ratio remains highest in Udaipur Sub-division (184) and lowest in Kailasahar Sub-division (149).

OTHER MALES :

38. The ratio of other males for total, rural and urban follow a decreasing trend from the earlier quinquennial age group upto the age group 55-59 with a sudden increase in the ratio for total and rural in the age group 25-59. Age groups 60-64 and 70+ show higher proportion than their preceding age group for total, rural and urban also. In the urban areas the ratio in the age groups 5-9 to 60-64 are in a decreasing sequence. In the age group 70+, the ratio is higher than what is shown in the age group 65-69, but less than what is exhibited in 60-64. The ratio in the age-groups 10-14 to 25-29 are higher in urban than that of rural area.

39. In the total sector for each Sub-division, the ratio of males in the age groups 0-4 to 15-19 are in a decreasing order and this trend is seen to have continued in the age group 20-24 in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Kamalpur, Udaipur and Amarapur. In the remaining five Sub-divisions, the ratio in the age group 20-24 is more than that of 15-19. The ratio in the age group 25-29 in all the Sub-divisions is higher than that of 20-24. A decreasing tendency is exhibited in all the Sub-divisions from age-group 30-34 to 55-59. Again in the age group 60-64, the ratio is found to be more than that of 55-59 in all the Sub-divisions. In age group 70+, the ratio is more than that of 65-69 where there is a steep fall from that of 60-64. Only Amarapur shows a continuous decreasing trend from 35-39 to 65-69 age groups.

40. In the rural areas also a similar trend is observed. The Sub-divisions of Sadar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Amarapur present a similar trend, while the other five Sub-divisions may form the other group as in the total sector.

41. In the urban areas, the ratio of males in the age-groups 5-9 to 65-69 is in a decreasing order in Sadar while Belonia presents this decreasing order right from the age group 0-4 upto 65-69. The decreasing trend for urban areas of Khowai and Udaipur is similar and the ratio in the age group 25-29 is higher than that of the preceding age group 20-24, in both the cases. In urban area of Kailasahar the ratio is in decreasing order from the age group 0-4 to 45-49. As regards age group 70+, the trend is similar to that obtaining in the rural and total sectors.

Age structure of female population :

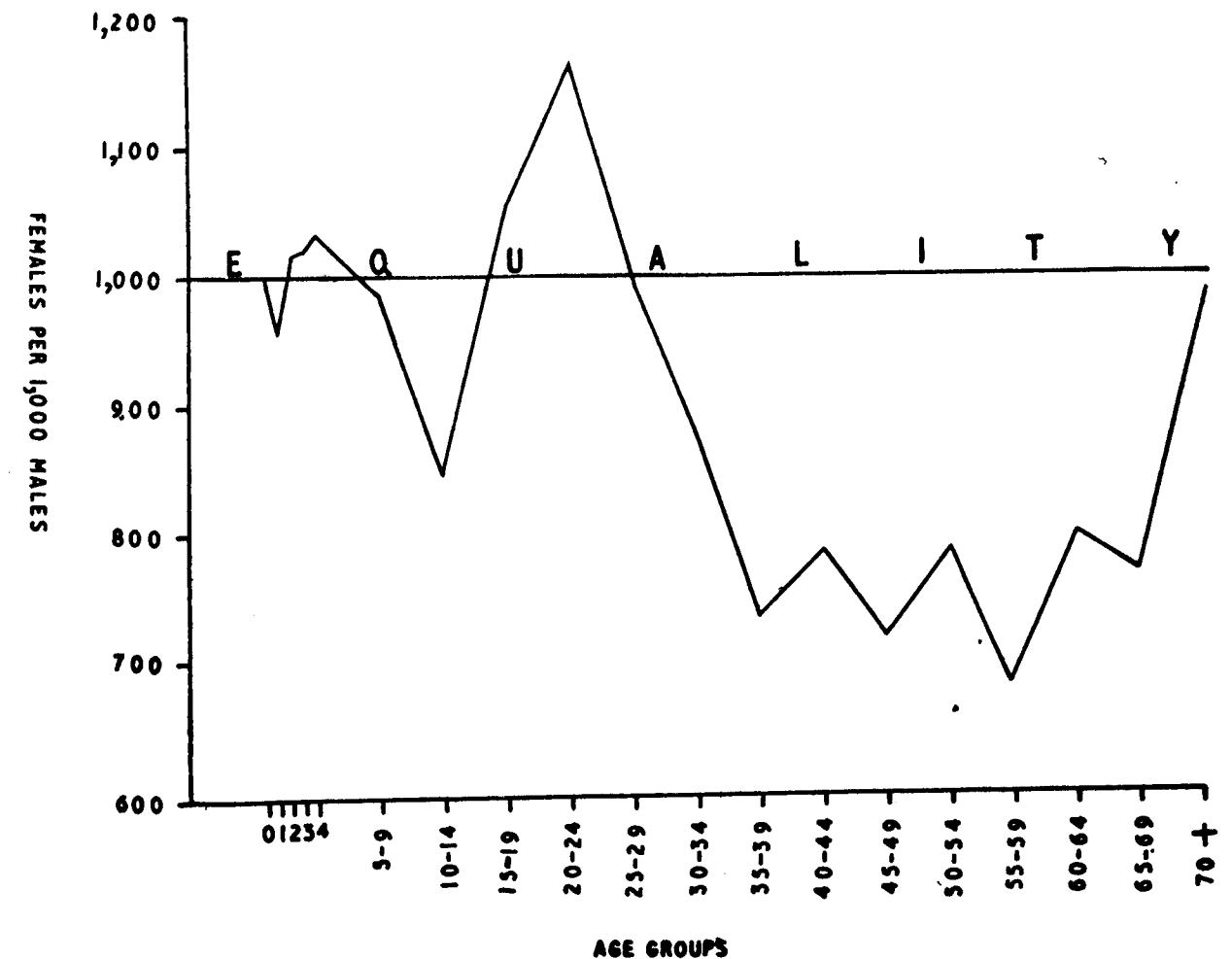
Female children ;

42. The distribution of female infants and young children is more or less in the same pattern as the males. There are 32 female infants in the age '0' per 1,000 females in the general population of the Territory. The distribution of female children is as follows : 32 in the age 1 and 39, 38 and 35 respectively in the other three single year ages.

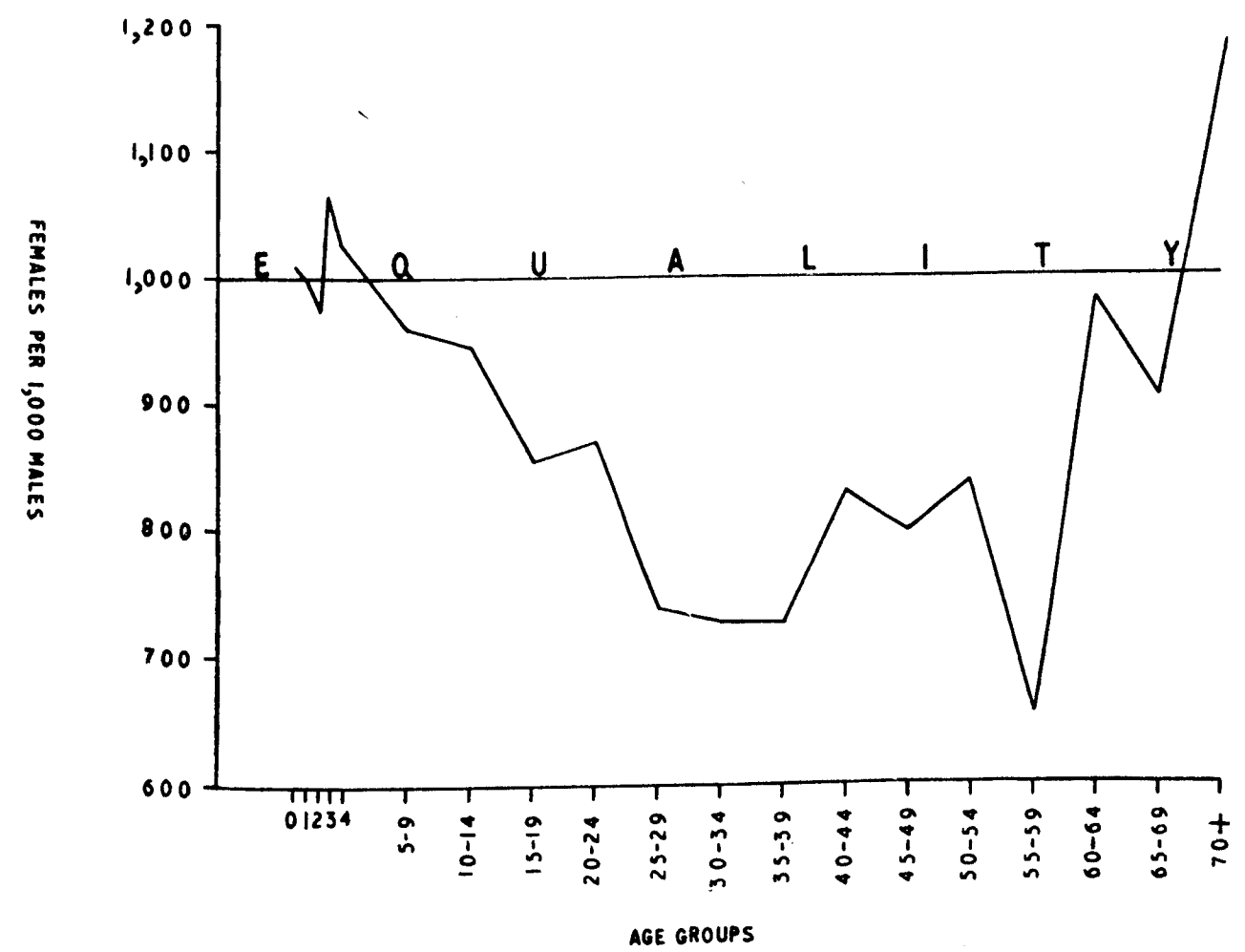
43. Gradual increase in the ratio female children from 0 to 2 and decrease from 3 to 4 is noticed in the territory level and rural and urban areas of the Territory. The ratio of female children is more in all the sectors than that of male children in the ages 0 to 4.

44. In the total, rural and urban sectors of Sub-divisions, the same trend is found. In some cases the ratio of male and female children is found to be equal. The ratio of male and female children in the total sector is found to be equal in the age '0' in respect of Belonia and in the age 1 in respect of Dharmanagar and Belonia. In the rural areas also this condition appears to have been repeated in these ages in the two Sub-divisions between males and

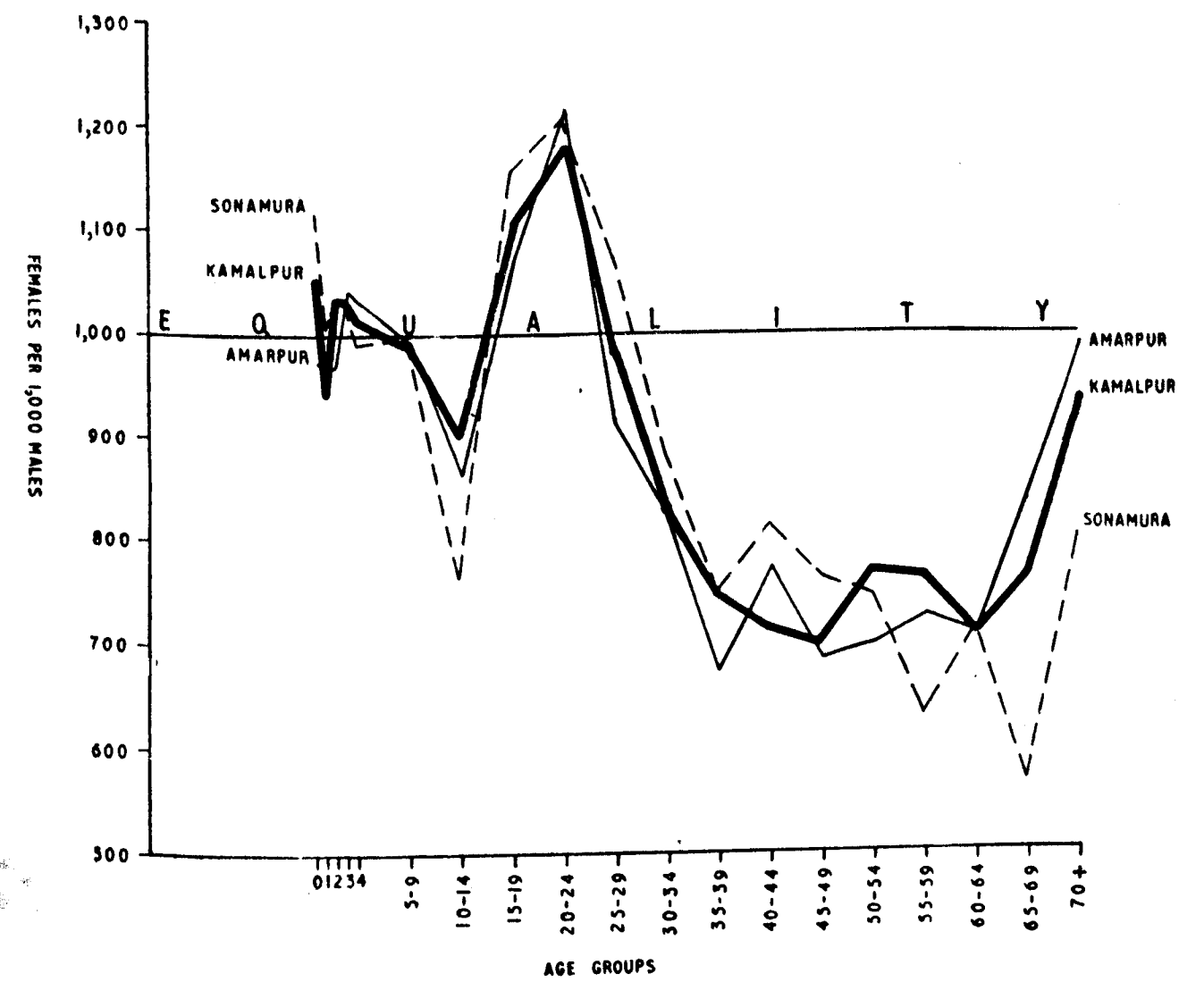
SEX RATIO TRIPURA



SEX RATIO AGARTALA TOWN



SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS FOR AMARPUR, KAMALPUR AND SONAMURA



females. In the urban areas, however, the ratio of female children is found to be less than that of the female children in Khowai and Dharmanagar towns. It is less in Khowai town in ages 1 and 2 and in ages 0, 1, 2 and 4 in Dharmanagar town.

45. In '0' age, the ratio is highest among female children in the total sector for sub-divisions in Belonia (36) and it is lowest in Kailasahar (28) as well as in Dharmanagar (28). In age '1' the ratio among female children is maximum in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Sonamura and Udaipur and the ratio is minimum in Kailasahar Sub-division. In age 2, the ratio is highest in Udaipur and less in Sadar. In age '3', the ratio is highest in Udaipur and lowest in Kailasahar. In age '4', the ratio is highest in Udaipur and lowest in the Sub-divisions of Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar. As in the case of male children of ages 1 to 4, the ratio of female children of these ages is also the highest in the Sub-division of Udaipur.

The ratio of the age group 0-4 is also highest in Udaipur Sub-division, the lowest being in Kailasahar Sub-division.

OTHER FEMALES :

46. In total and rural sectors for the Territory, it is seen that the first four quinquennial periods follow the order of decreasing in ratio in the higher age periods for females. In the urban sector a drop is noticeable in the ages 0 to 4 for females as compared to that of 5-9 ages. The decreasing order is also seen in the next age groups 10-14 and 15-19 in the urban sector. The ratio of females is on the increase in the age-group 20-24 and thereafter, from age group 25-29 to age-group 55-59, the ratio follow the decreasing order. In the case of males the ratio shows a sudden increase in the age-group 25-29 for total and rural sectors, but in the case of females this trend operates in the age-group 20-24 in total, rural and urban sectors. As in the case of males, there is an increase in age-groups 60-64 from the preceding age-group and a decrease in 65-69. Age-group 70+, show a higher proportion like males. The gap between the proportions in the age-groups 5-9 and 10-14 is, however, wider.

47. In the total sector of Sub-divisions it is seen that the ratio is decreasing in all the Sub-divisions from the age-group 0-4 to 15-19. The age-group 20-24 shows a rise in the ratio in all the Sub-divisions and this rise still persists in the next higher age-group 25-29 in the Sub-divisions of Khowai, Kamalpur,

Kailasahar, Sonamura and Sabroom. In the remaining five Sub-divisions the ratio has decreased in this age-group from that of 20-24 and this decreasing trend continues upto the age-group 55-59, except in the case of Amarpur Sub-division where the decreasing trend is operative upto the age-group 65-69 from 25-29. In other Sub-divisions, increase of ratio in the age-group 60-64 and decrease in 65-69 are the general trends. The sudden increase of the proportion of females in the age-group 50-54 presents peculiarity in the Sub-divisions of Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Belonia and Sabroom. This is seen also in the rural sector of these Sub-divisions. This suggests a peculiar feature of survival of more females in old age in respect of these Sub-divisions.

48. In the urban sector of six Sub-divisions, the sudden increase of the proportions occurs in the age-groups 20-24 and 60-64 generally. It is a deviation that the proportion in the age-group 20-24 has not increased in Dharmanagar town, but rather the decreasing trend is observed right from the age-group 5-9 upto 45-49. The proportion in the age group 5-9, as compared to that of 0-4, in the urban areas of Sadar, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar.

49. At the territory level the proportion of males and females in the age group 0 and upwards upto the age group 25-29 is in the decreasing order except the age group 10-14 where the ratio of male children is more than the female children. From the age group 30-34 to the age group 65-69, the ratio of males as compared to females is increasing gradually. But in the age group 70+ the ratio of males and females is same. Middle age group and the old age group disclose one normal feature, that is, greater survival of males than the females. It is seen that in the earlier age groups the ratio of males as compared to females is less. In the rural as well as urban areas the ratio of females in the old age group is less than the males.

50. One feature of the sex ratio in this Territory that there is an excess of girls over boys of the ages 0 to 4 and that females are also in excess of males in the reproductive ages 15-24.

51. The other feature is that males are in excess of females in the age groups 5-14 and ages 25+.

SEX RATIO IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS :

52. The following statement shows females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age groups :—

Statement VI-5
Females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age groups, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	A			G			E			G			R			O			U			P			S			Age not stated
	0-14			15-34			35-59			60 +																		
	Males per 1,000 of all males	Females per 1,000 of all females	Females per 1,000 males																									
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
TRIPURA	421	437	966	302	334	1,029	220	178	753	57	51	846	Neg	Neg	759													
Sadar	428	441	968	301	324	1,011	214	181	795	57	54	881	Neg	Neg	784													
Khowai	417	432	969	301	337	1,046	223	176	734	59	55	876	Neg	Neg	333													
Kamalpur	405	427	978	306	337	1,020	228	183	742	61	53	806	Neg	Neg	1,333													
Kailasahar	397	421	967	313	343	994	231	184	724	59	52	802	Neg	Neg	111													
Dharmanagar	402	423	966	317	346	1,003	224	180	739	57	51	821	Neg	Neg	1,250													
Sonamura	441	450	951	283	328	1,080	212	172	758	64	50	725	Neg	Neg	857													
Udaipur	446	452	974	290	339	1,123	210	163	746	54	46	810	Neg	Neg	1,000													
Amarpur	422	444	963	319	348	998	215	168	715	44	40	829	Neg	Neg	333													
Belonia	424	437	961	298	336	1,047	226	175	720	52	52	932	Neg	Neg	2,000													
Sabroom	425	436	948	292	333	1,058	232	182	726	51	49	889	Neg	Neg	600													

53. In the reproductive age group (15-34) the females are in surplus in all the Sub-divisions of the Territory, but in respect of age group 35-59 the males are in excess in all the Sub-divisions. In the succeeding age group also (60+) the males are in excess of the females in all the Sub-divisions except Belonia and Sabroom. In Belonia the ratio is equal, but in respect of Sabroom the ratio of male is higher in the said age group. The ratio of males per 1,000 of all males in the age group 0-14 is highest in Udaipur (446) and lowest in Kailasahar (397). In the case of females also, the ratio per 1,000 of all females in this age group is highest in Udaipur (452) and lowest in Kailasahar (421). In the case of both the sexes, therefore, the highest ratio is maintained by Udaipur Sub-division and the lowest by Kailasahar. The higher proportion of females in all the Sub-division if compared, becomes a characteristic not only of this age group but also of the next age group 15-34. Number of females per 1,000 of males is highest (978) in Kamarpur Sub-division and lowest (948) in Sabroom in this age group.

54. In the age-group 15-34, the proportion of males per 1,000 of all males is highest (319) in Amarpur and lowest (283) in Sonamura, while the proportion of females per 1,000 of all females is highest (348) also in Amarpur Sub-division and lowest (324) in Sadar Sub-division. The proportion of females per 1,000 of all females is equal (337) in the two Sub-divisions of Khowai and Kamarpur. The proportion of females per 1,000 males is generally in excess except in the Sub-divisions of Amarpur (998) and Kailasahar. 994

55. In the next age group 35-59, the proportion of males per 1,000 of all males becomes thinner

than that of the previous age-group and gets a precipitous fall by about half of that shown in age group 0-14. Worse is the position of females if compared with their respective proportions of the preceding age groups. The proportion of males per 1,000 of all males is highest (232) in Sabroom and lowest (210) in Udaipur while the proportion of females per 1,000 of all females is highest (184) in Kailasahar and lowest (163) in Udaipur. The proportions of the sexes are in contrast in Udaipur Sub-division. The proportion of females per 1,000 males is in decreasing everywhere in this age-group in comparison with that of 0-14.

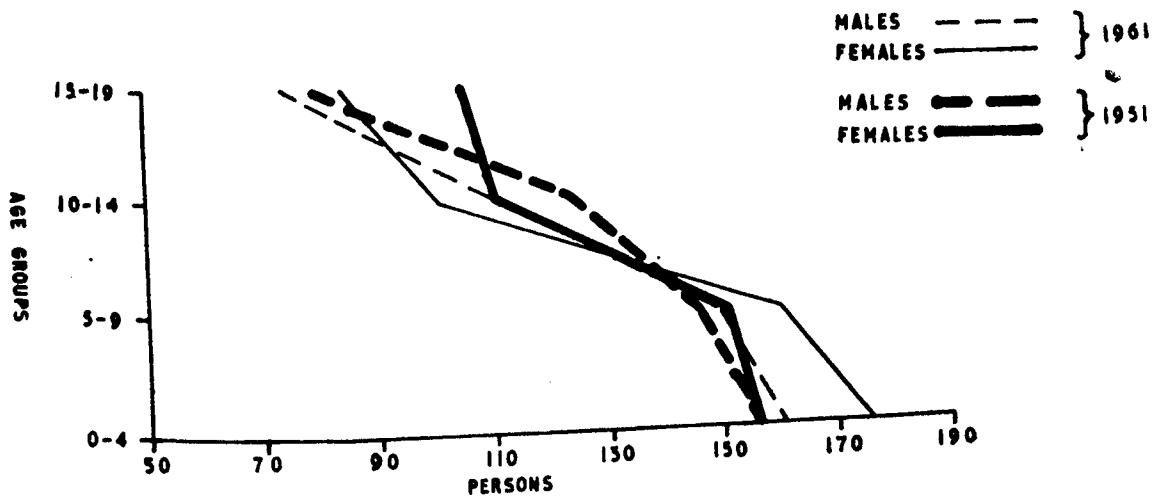
56. In the age group 60+ the proportion of males per 1,000 of all males is highest (64) in Sonamura and lowest (44) in Amarpur and the proportion of females per 1,000 of all females is highest (55) in Khowai and lowest (40) in Amarpur. Number of females per 1,000 males of this age group is highest (932) in Belonia and lowest (725) in Sonamura.

57. The following abstract statement shows the proportion of the younger age groups of 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 to total population of each sex in 1951 and 1961 in this territory. The proportions for 1951 are based on sample figures. Sub-division-wise proportions could not be derived in the absence of Sub-divisionwise age-data for 1951. Hence figures for the Territory only have been shown in this statement. It will be seen that there has been an increase in the proportion of males and females in the age group 0-4 and 5-9 between the years 1951 and 1961. In the next age groups (10-14 and 15-19) the proportion of females has registered an increase from the level of 1951.

Statement VI—6
Proportion of certain younger age groups to total of each sex, 1951 and 1961

Union Territory	Census Year	Proportion of males, females and Total population of each age group to total of 1,000 of males, females and population, 1951 and 1961											
		0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TRIPURA	1951	156	156	156	150	146	151	113	114	111	92	79	105
	1961	168	161	176	154	149	160	106	111	101	79	74	84

PROPORTION OF MALES PER 1,000 MALES AND FEMALES PER 1,000
FEMALES OF YOUNGER AGE GROUPS i.e. 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 FOR 1961 AND 1951 CENSUS



58. The fowllowing graph shows the trend of sex ratios in 1951 and 1961 for the Territory :—

MARITAL STATUS :

59. The marital status is another important classification of the population which is recorded in the census. Marital status for the population is an important factor influencing the population growth. The procedure adopted for recording the marital status during the 1961 census enumeration has already been indicated in para 19.

The questionnaire in 1961 and 1951.

“Q. 3—Marital Status
For never married Write NM
Married Write M
Widowcd Write W
Separated
/divorced Write S

For a person who has never been married write ‘NM’. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write ‘M’. Write ‘M’ also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable de facto union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write ‘M’ if the person concerned says he or she is married or in stable de facto union.

60. The question put on marital status during 1961 census was slightly different from that used in 1951 census as will be evident from the following extract from the Mannual of Instructions for the 1951 Census :

“Question 3. Civil condition—Write ‘1’ for unmarried, ‘2’ for married, ‘3’ for widowed. If divorced write ‘0’. An entry should be made in respect of everybody including a small child. If the child has not been married

the appropriate contraction namely ‘1’ should be entered.

A person should be recorded as married if he has married in accordance with a religious rite or by registration or according to the recognised custom of the country. If without any such formality a person is simply attached to a woman or man, he or she should be treated as unmarried. If a person who after being widowed or divorced has again married, he should be treated as a married person and not as a widowed or divorced person”.

61. The form of questionnaire adopted in 1961 was improved to some extent as compared to that of 1951. The term ‘unmarried’ as mentioned in the questionnaire of 1951 census was not as clear as the term ‘never married’ as adopted in 1961. Similarly the term ‘divorced’ adopted in 1951 was clarified more vividly as ‘separated or divorced’ in 1961. The implication of the question was thus made more understandable to the Enumerators as well as to the persons enumerated during 1961 without keeping any scope for any ambiguity.

62. The following abstract which has been prepared from Table C—II shows the number of males and females in the territory classified by marital status :

Number of males & females in the territory classified by marital status.		
Marital status	Males	Females
Never married	330,931	251,434
Married	240,022	239,347
Widowed	16,481	55,673
Divorced/separated	3,609	4,130
Unspecified	194	184
	591,237	550,768

63. A peculiarity is noticeable in the statement above in as much as there is an excess of married males over married females.

Statement VI-7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age group By Marital Status and females per 1,000 males at age group

(a) Males per 1,000 males at each age group by category of Marital status (Total of all four marital status=1,000)

(b) Females per 1,000 females at each age group by category of Marital status (Total of all four marital status=1,000)

(c) Females per 1,000 males in each age group by each marital status

Age-Group	Marital Status	Distribution by Union Territory															
		Tripura				Sadar				Khowai				Kamarpur			
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
0-9	(a) Never Married	1000	1000	1006	1000	1000	1005	1000	1003	1006	1000	1000	1004	1000	1000	1000	1004
	(b) Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Widowed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Divorced/Separated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	(a) Never Married	995	893	766	995	900	785	697	916	795	997	911	824	998	923	807	
	(b) Married	4	103	24300	4	95	20942	3	84	24045	3	83	28111	1	75	49000	
	(c) Widowed	(N)	(N)	7667	(N)	(N)	5000	..	..	..	..	(N)	..	..	(N)	..	
	(d) Divorced/Separated	(N)	3	2100	(N)	3	13250	..	(N)	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	
	(e) Unspecified	1	1	..	1	2	..	(N)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
15-19	(a) Never Married	916	296	344	938	321	342	946	380	429	941	290	340	833	341	422	
	(b) Married	80	680	9065	58	657	11348	52	607	12587	52	679	14320	165	639	4000	
	(c) Widowed	..	4	4667	1	4	9000	(N)	2	4500	1	2	2000	(N)	3	3667	
	(d) Divorced/Separated	2	19	7308	2	16	9231	2	11	6743	6	29	5769	2	17	11833	

Statement VI-7 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age group By Marital Status and females per 1,000 males at age group

(a) Males per 1,000 males at each age group by category of Marital status (Total of all four marital status=1,000)

(b) Females per 1,000 females at each age group by category of Marital Status (Total of all four marital status = 1,000)

(c) Females per 1,000 males in each age group by each marital status

		Sub-Divisions (Total population)															
		Sonamura				Udaipur				Amarpur				Belonia			
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1000	996	1017	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	996
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
999	916	808	812	624	989	791	660	994	915	797	998	894	731	998	893	728	
1	80	55778	5	180	27783	11	203	15863	6	83	12882	2	102	57571	2	103	42400
(N)	2	9000	(N)	1000	..	(N)	..	..	..	1	..	(N)	..	..	..	..	..
(N)	2	15000	8	..	..	6	..	(N)	(N)	1000	(N)	4	15000	(N)	2	4000	..
(N)	(N)	..	2	..	(N)	..	..	(N)	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
990	328	368	136	172	820	167	256	842	364	460	943	234	259	932	251	305	
46	642	15021	83	830	11628	173	816	5875	148	608	4392	52	742	15025	62	715	13154
(N)	4	10500	9	..	2	2	1286	3	5	2000	1	5	3200	3	4	1500	
3	26	8294	2	25	1333	5	13	3714	6	23	4077	4	19	5083	3	30	1000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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(e) Unspecified 1 1 1 1 1 2 .. (N) (N) (N) .. (N)

20—24 (a) Never Married 602 46 69 639 57 99 577 61 129 639 37 68 672 48 80
 (b) Married 375 925 2882 343 916 2983 402 914 1210 340 924 3211 310 915 3257
 (c) Widowed 8 11 1671 6 11 1968 9 9 1180 5 14 3455 9 14 1684
 (d) Divorced/Separated 14 17 1408 11 14 144 12 16 1552 16 25 17631 9 23 2769
 (e) Unspecified 1 1 1 1 2 .. (N)

25—29 (a) Never Married 227 9 41 250 14 54 189 9 47 242 6 26 270 8 28
 (b) Married 738 948 1283 723 936 1275 768 956 1287 709 946 1305 694 945 1353
 (c) Widowed 16 29 1839 11 35 3098 21 24 1180 18 30 1627 22 29 1350
 (d) Divorced/Separated 19 14 712 15 14 956 22 11 51 31 18 562 14 18 1254
 (e) Unspecified (N) (N) .. 1 1

250

30—34 (a) Never Married 62 4 57 70 4 55 49 5 84 59 2 22 73 4 42
 (b) Married 899 918 902 904 903 929 903 935 911 883 906 851 885 915 867
 (c) Widowed 24 66 2405 14 79 5011 33 52 1383 35 75 1780 28 66 1875
 (d) Divorced/Separated 15 12 702 11 13 1226 15 8 486 23 17 640 14 15 875
 (e) Unspecified (N) (N) .. 1 1 .. (N)

35—39 (a) Never Married 25 2 70 36 3 54 17 2 77 21 1 45 25 (N) 21
 (b) Married 935 873 691 932 857 724 939 898 689 924 869 707 919 870 669
 (c) Widowed 30 113 2826 23 129 4366 34 92 1931 42 119 2146 45 105 1653
 (d) Divorced/Separated 10 12 860 9 10 919 10 8 609 13 11 667 11 25 1619
 (e) Unspecified (N) (N) .. (N) 1 (N)

40—44 (a) Never Married 16 2 90 18 3 124 16 1 55 15 2 115 17
 (b) Married 928 763 650 940 745 667 918 810 682 889 760 615 909 765 653
 (c) Widowed 47 224 3778 35 239 5820 59 185 2880 81 224 2001 65 224 2683
 (d) Divorced/Separated 9 11 988 6 12 1649 7 4 391 15 14 720 8 11 1042
 (e) Unspecified (N) (N) .. 1 1 1

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
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1 (N) (N) .. 1 (N)

642 54 96 540 16 36 440 26 79 426 43 121 628 24 47 584 34 72
 332 912 3120 440 959 2619 538 960 3409 531 931 2128 344 943 3399 382 929 2991
 9 12 1521 6 8 1688 6 4 850 10 10 1286 8 14 2160 11 12 1353
 16 22 1554 13 16 1500 14 10 932 32 16 594 20 19 1175 23 23 1257
 1 1 1 1 (N) 2 ..

267 12 44 180 3 19 168 4 24 141 8 51 226 6 29 224 7 30
 686 937 1300 796 958 1290 804 970 1262 812 963 1083 734 955 1346 738 954 1318
 23 32 1304 8 25 3231 9 18 223 22 18 754 16 31 2053 14 24 1846
 23 19 805 15 14 1000 19 8 432 24 11 431 24 8 360 24 13 543
 1 1 (N) 1 (N) 2 ..

251

89 8 74 52 2 36 40 2 48 38 4 81 54 2 40 56 6 87
 854 903 906 919 922 889 938 937 880 908 967 883 905 923 899 904 930 903
 34 71 1812 15 63 3700 13 56 3829 35 24 557 21 65 2750 26 54 1814
 23 18 643 14 11 694 9 5 517 17 5 26 20 10 446 14 8 521
 (N) (N) 2 2 ..

33 6 129 14 2 83 22 2 78 17 4 171 12 (N) 56 17 1 38
 907 865 686 959 877 689 959 887 686 943 932 679 956 863 615 941 876 680
 45 117 1862 18 109 4652 13 102 5842 31 58 1281 20 124 4129 31 110 2604
 15 12 578 10 12 920 6 9 1188 9 6 500 12 13 743 10 13 938
 (N) (N) 2 1

23 2 71 9 1 59 8 .. 11 5 313 10 1 45 10 2 154
 890 731 625 961 774 659 961 770 643 922 872 737 946 739 584 935 746 572
 70 249 2717 24 216 7354 25 223 7086 58 114 1519 37 250 5024 41 244 4275
 17 18 797 6 9 1250 6 7 1000 8 9 909 7 10 1000 13 7 375
 1 1

64. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age group of marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age group :—

65. It appears from the above statement that there is prevalence of early marriage and also of child marriage in Tripura as boys and girls have been found to have been married in the age group 10-14 in all the Sub-divisions. It seems that child marriage and early marriage are more popular in Udaipur as compared to other Sub-divisions. After Udaipur, Sonamura, Sabroom and Belonia came next in respect of child marriage and early marriage as the number of early marriage in these three Sub-divisions is also higher in respect of girls. The number of such marriage is, however, smallest in the Sub-division of Kailasahar as compared to the other Sub-divisions where also the number of such marriage is not quite insignificant. The position incidentally shows that the provisions of the Child Marriage Act is not strictly followed also in Tripura like other places in the

country. The proportion of married males is more in the age group of 25-29 and that of females is in the age group 35-39. The noteworthy feature is the imbalance in the proportion of married males and females in some age groups which is mainly due to the difference in the marriageable ages for each sex. Upto the age group 30-34 from 0-9, the number of married females is in excess of the married males, but after that the position has been reversed and the imbalance in the proportion of married males and females narrows down gradually after the age group 30-34 upto the age group 50-54. But after this age group the imbalance in the proportion of married males and females becomes wider.

MARITAL STATUS BY BROAD AGE GROUPS :

66. The statement below gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age groups by marital status for the territory and the Sub-divisions :—

Statement VI—8
Distribution by Marital Status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Marital Status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex											
		M A L E S						F E M A L E S					
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60 +	Age n t stated	7	8	9	10	11	12	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6								
TRIPURA	Never Married	999	448	16	4		544	975	91	2	1		533
	Married	1	527	918	786		367	24	868	699	193		400
	Widowed	NEG	12	58	203		..	NEG	25	289	802		67
	Divorced or Separated	NEG	13	8	7		..	1	16	10	4		..
	Unspecified	NEG	NEG	..	..		89	..	..	..	..		..
Sadar	Never Married	999	483	19	4		730	976	101	2	1		552
	Married	1	498	926	803		216	23	853	680	204		379
	Widowed	NEG	8	48	188		..	NEG	30	307	790		69
	Divorced or Separated	NEG	10	7	5		..	1	15	10	4		..
	Unspecified	NEG	1	NEG	NEG		54	NEG	1	1	1		..
Khowai	Never Married	999	427	12	3		167	980	113	1	2		500
	Married	1	543	913	744		333	20	855	743	233		500
	Widowed	..	17	67	246		..	..	20	251	763		..
	Divorced or Separated	..	13	8	7		..	NEG	12	5	2		..
	Unspecified	..	..	..	..		500	..	NEG	..	NEG		..
Kamalpur	Never Married	999	457	15	7		333	978	87	1	1		500
	Married	1	508	892	726		667	20	863	677	172		250
	Widowed	..	15	81	256		..	NEG	27	310	821		250
	Divorced or Separated	..	20	12	11		..	2	23	12	6		..
	Unspecified	..	NEG	..	..		..	..	NEG	..	..		..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kallasahar	Never Married	999	461	14	4	333	981	102	1	..	..
	Married	1	514	896	753	556	19	854	693	171	1,000
	Widowed	..	15	81	237	..	NEG	26	292	827	..
	Divorced or Separated	..	10	9	6	..	NEG	18	14	2	..
	Unspecified	NEG	NEG	NEG	..	111	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	Never Married	1,000	484	23	9	500	980	105	3	2	400
	Married	NEG	482	881	738	500	19	847	665	152	600
	Widowed	NEG	17	82	245	..	NEG	27	319	839	..
	Divorced or Separated	NEG	16	14	8	..	1	21	13	7	..
	Unspecified	NEG	1	NEG	NEG	..	NEG	..	NEG	NEG	..
Sotamura	Never Married	998	419	9	4	286	961	41	1	1	500
	Married	2	562	949	850	714	38	919	707	170	333
	Widowed	NEG	7	35	141	..	NEG	23	283	825	167
	Divorced or Separated	..	11	7	5	..	1	17	9	4	..
	Unspecified	NEG	1	..	NEG	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	Never Married	997	355	10	1	..	958	53	1	..	..
	Married	3	625	955	848	1,000	41	921	719	207	1,000
	Widowed	..	8	30	142	..	NEG	17	272	788	..
	Divorced or Separated	..	12	5	8	..	1	9	8	5	..
	Unspecified	NEG	NEG	NEG	1	..	..	..	NEG	..	..
Amarpur	Never Married	999	345	11	2	1,000	981	106	7	1	..
	Married	1	616	920	795	..	19	866	825	282	1,000
	Widowed	..	18	62	198	..	NEG	14	162	713	..
	Divorced or Separated	NEG	20	7	5	..	NEG	14	6	4	..
	Unspecified	NEG	1	NEG	..	..	NEG	NEG	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Belonia	Never Married	1,000	445	12	4	750	976	63	NEG	1	1,000
	Married	NEG	526	932	814	250	23	896	685	148	..
	Widowed	..	12	48	175	..	NEG	27	304	846	..
	Divorced or Separated	NEG	17	8	7	..	1	14	11	5	..
	Unspecified	..	NEG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	Never Married	999	425	11	7	200	976	73	1	..	..
	Married	1	545	920	784	600	24	885	694	174	1,000
	Widowed	..	14	59	199	..	..	22	294	821	..
	Divorced or Separated	NEG	16	10	10	..	NEG	19	10	5	..
	Unspecified	..	..	NEG	..	200	NEG	1	1	..	..

67. In the age group 0-14 there are only one male out of 1,000 males and 24 females out of 1,000 females in Tripura who are married. The proportion of married boys and girls is highest in Udaipur Sub-division showing 3 out of 1,000 males and 41 out of 1,000 females as married.

68. In age group 15-34, the percentages of never married and married males are 44.8 and 52.7 respectively for the territory. Among the Sub-divisions the percentage of never married males is highest in Dharmanagar (48.4) preceding Sadar with 48.3% and that of married is highest in Udaipur (62.5) preceding Amarpur where it is 61.6%. Among females of this age-group the percentage of never married is 9.1 only and that of married 86.8 for the territory. In the sub-divisions the percentage of married females is highest in Udaipur (92.1) next to which comes Sonamura with 97.9%. The percentage of never married females of this age-group is highest in Khowai (11.3) and Sadar, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Amarpur are almost in an equal proportion. There is no wide difference in the proportion in respect of widowed, and divorced or separated both for males and females.

69. In the age group 35-59, married males constitute 91.8% and married females 69.9% while widowers are only 5.8% and widows 28.9%. In this age group the proportions of divorced or separated for both males and females are less in each sex than

those of the previous age group. The proportion of widowers is maximum in the Sub-divisions of Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar, and minimum in Udaipur in this age group. The widows are almost equal in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Kamalpur Dharmanagar and Belonia and the percentage is highest in Dharmanagar (31.9).

70. In the age group 60+, 78.6% males are married and 20.3% widowers, while for females 19.3% are married and 80.2% are widows at the territory level. Among males, therefore, married category is predominant while among females the widowed category. This trend is seen in the Sub-divisions also. The proportion of divorced or separated in the case of both the sexes of this age group is less than that of the respective previous age-group.

71. There is a large disparity in the proportion of widowed males and widowed females although widow marriage is permitted by many communities in the territory. There is, however, very little difference in the proportion of divorced males and females.

Ratio of females to males for each marital status in broad age groups :

72. The statement below shows the ratio of females to 1,000 males for each marital status in the broad age groups.

Statement VI—9
Ratio of Females to 1,000 Males for each Marital Status at broad age-groups
a) Ratio of Spinster females to 1,000 bachelors
b) Ratio of Wives to 1,000 husbands
c) Ratio of Widows to 1,000 Widowers
d) Ratio of Divorced or Separated females to 1,000 Divorced or Separated Males

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Description of ratio	AGE					GROUPS	
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60 +	Age not stated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
TRIPURA	(a)	943	208	85	172	744		
	(b)	24,300	1,696	573	208	828		
	(c)	7,667	2,156	3,750	3,347	..		
	(d)	21,000	1,236	925	502	..		
Sadar	(a)	946	212	73	213	593		
	(b)	20,942	1,732	585	224	1,375		
	(c)	5,000	3,719	5,096	3,707	..		
	(d)	15,250	1,543	1,227	647	..		
Khowai	(a)	951	275	71	385	1,000		
	(b)	24,045	1,647	597	275	500		
	(c)	..	1,299	2,747	2,719	..		
	(d)	..	924	531	214	..		
Kamalpur	(a)	957	193	47	83	2,000		
	(b)	28,111	1,732	563	191	500		
	(c)	..	1,850	2,835	2,582	..		
	(d)	..	1,171	776	445	..		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kailasahar		(a)	949	220	28	182	200
		(b)	49,000	1,651	560	182	200
		(c)	..	1,695	2,619	2,804	..
		(d)	..	1,857	1,180	211	..
Dharmanagar		(a)	946	217	109	145	1,000
		(b)	55,778	1,764	558	169	1,500
		(c)	9,000	1,626	2,857	2,818	..
		(d)	15,000	1,296	685	677	..
Sonamura		(a)	915	107	79	222	1,500
		(b)	27,783	1,765	565	145	400
		(c)	1,000	3,512	6,113	4,242	..
		(d)	..	1,630	1,071	571	..
Udaipur		(a)	936	167	81	..	..
		(b)	15,863	1,654	562	198	1,000
		(c)	..	2,539	6,781	4,483	..
		(d)	..	870	1,196	474	..
Amarpur		(a)	946	305	485	333	..
		(b)	12,882	1,404	641	294	..
		(c)	..	772	1,865	2,981	..
		(d)	1,000	714	659	571	..
Belonia		(a)	938	149	26	250	2,667
		(b)	57,571	1,783	529	170	..
		(c)	..	2,413	4,574	4,507	..
		(d)	15,000	852	893	588	..
Sabroom		(a)	926	181	71	..	..
		(b)	42,400	1,718	547	198	1,000
		(c)	..	1,722	3,606	3,658	..
		(d)	4,000	1,202	760	455	..

Ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors :

73. At the territory level never married boys and girls of the age group 0-14 are nearly equal. Nearly 80% of the females are married in the age group 15-34 and in other words, the number of never married females of this age group is about one-fifth of the bachelors or about one-fourth of spinsters of age-group 0-14. In age-group 35-59 only 85 never married females are found out of 1,000 never married males. The ratio of spinster females is therefore, very small. After showing a declining trend from age-group 0-14 to 35-59, the ratio of never married females in ages 60+ shows a comparative rise from the previous age group.

74. In the Sub-divisions also it is seen that never married girls are nearly equal in number to never married boys in the age group 0-14. The ratio of never married girls is slightly below the territory average of 943 in the Sub-divisions of Belonia (938), Udaipur (936), Sabroom (926) and Sonamura (915). In age-group 15-34 the ratio of never married females to never married males is highest in Amarpur (305) and lowest in Sonamura (107) as in the case of the age group 0-14. The ratio of never married females to males is a bit below the territory average of 208 of age group 15-34 in the Sub-divisions of Kamalpur (193), Sabroom (181) Udaipur (167), Belonia (149) and Sonamura (107). In age-group 35-59 Amarpur shows the highest ratio (485) which is much higher than the territory average of 85. Belonia records the lowest ratio i.e. only 26. In ages 60+ the ratio of never married females is highest in Khawai (385) and lowest in Kamalpur (83) while the territory average is 172 per 1,000 never married males. The ratio of never married females is declining with a slight rise in ages 60+.

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands :

75. The ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands discloses that in the age group 0-14 the proportion of married females is above 24 times the proportion of married males. Out of 1,000 married boys a proportion as high as 24,300 married girls has been recorded as the territory average. A decline in the ratio of wives as however found in the higher age groups 15-34 to 60+. There is no case of marriage in either sex between the age 0 and 9. The ratio of married girls to married boys is therefore confined to the ages between 10 to 14 in the age group 0-14. In the age group 15-34 the ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands is highest in Belonia Sub-division and lowest in Amarpur. In other Sub-divisions the ratio are nearly at par with that for the territory. It appears from the age group 35-59 that the ratio of wives to husbands is of the same order in 9 Sub-divisions out of 10 and the rest Sub-division Amarpur shows the

highest ratio. Amarpur though records the highest ratio of married females in the next age group 60+. the ratio is nearly equal to that of the territory average. But the ratio is below the territory average in the Sub-divisions of Udaipur, Sabroom, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Belonia, Dharmanagar and Sonamura.

Ratio of widows to 1,000 widowers :

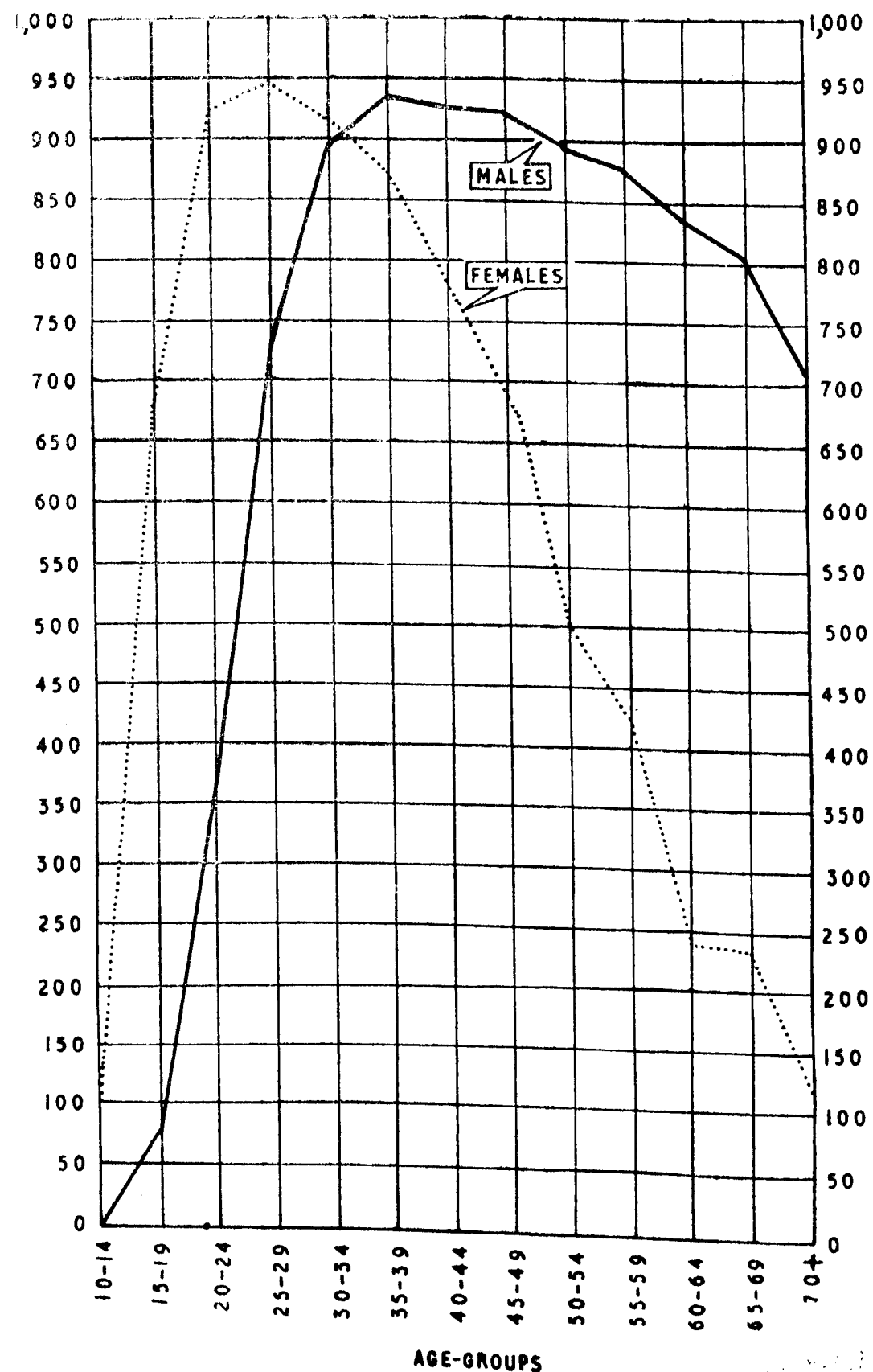
76. A large number of girl widows are found in this territory, but there is no widow or widower in the age group 0-14 in the Sub-divisions of Khawai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom. The ratio of widows to widowers is highest in Dharmanagar. In the age group 15-34 the ratio has decreased and in the next age group of 35-59 it has increased and thereafter shows a fall in the old age group 60+. Among the Sub-divisions the ratio of widows to widowers in the age group 15-34 is highest in Sadar and lowest in Amarpur, but it is below the territory average in the Sub-divisions of Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Sabroom. In the age group 35-59 the ratio is almost double the ratio found in previous age group in the Sub-divisions of Khawai, Udaipur, Amarpur and Sabroom and it is highest in Udaipur and lowest in Amarpur. In the age group 60+ widows are maximum in Belonia and minimum in Kamalpur but it is above the territory average in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom.

Ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males :

77. In the age group 0-14 the ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males is 21,000 for the territory. Although the ratio is large, the absolute figure for females and males in this category are 168 and 8 respectively. The ratio is large in Dharmanagar and Belonia. There is however no divorce or separated boy or girl of this age group in the Sub-divisions of Khawai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Sonamura and Udaipur. The ratio declines gradually in the higher age groups. In the age group 15-34 the ratio is highest in Kailasahar and lowest in Amarpur and in the age group 35-59 the ratio is highest in Sadar and lowest in Khawai. It is however at par in the Sub-divisions of Dharmanagar and Amarpur. In the age group 60+ the ratio is highest in Dharmanagar and lowest in Kailasahar and it is at par in the Sub-divisions of Sonamura and Amarpur.

78. The following graph gives the proportion of married females and married males to 1,000 females and males respectively of each age group :

RATIO OF MARRIED PERSONS TO 1,000 OF PERSONS OF EACH AGE-GROUP BY SEX



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79. Married age group starts from 10-14 for both males and females. In this age group married males are 4% and married females 10.3%. In age group 15-19 the percentages of married males and married females are 8 and 68 respectively. The highest proportions of married males and females are seen in the two different age groups, viz., 35-59 for males and 25-29 for females. This is probably due to the difference of age between the married couple as usually happens. At the same time the existence of a small percentage of married boys in the age group 10-14 goes to show that marriages may also happen between couples of the same age group.

80. The graph shows that the proportion of married males falls very slowly from the age group where it is maximum and in the case of married females the decline is steep and abrupt.

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age group :

81. The following statement gives the ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands in the age groups 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60+.

Statement VI-10

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age group									Age not stated
	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIPURA	..	24,300	9,065	2,882	1,283	798	595	405	208	828
Sadar	..	20,942	11,346	2,983	1,275	828	610	397	224	1,375
Khowai	..	24,045	12,587	2,747	1,286	801	625	443	275	500
Kamalpur	..	28,111	14,320	3,211	1,305	781	558	402	191	500
Kailasahar	..	49,000	4,000	3,257	1,353	768	586	396	182	200
Dharmanagar	..	55,778	15,021	3,120	1,300	799	568	396	169	1,500
Sonamura	..	27,783	11,628	2,619	1,291	788	605	363	145	400
Udaipur	..	15,863	5,873	2,387	1,262	785	590	377	198	1,000
Amarpur	..	12,882	4,392	2,128	1,083	783	673	538	294	..
Belonia	..	57,571	15,025	3,399	1,346	759	548	393	170	..
Sabroom	..	42,400	13,154	2,991	1,318	792	543	401	198	1,000

Source : Table C II

82. The purpose of this statement is to show the age groups where the proportion of married males and the proportion of married females tend to fall. From the relative proportion of sexes at each period of life, it is seen that the ratio of wives to husband decreases steadily from the earliest to the latest age recorded. The age at which the wives are larger than the husbands is between 10 and 29. The nearest approach is found in between the ages 25-29 when the point nearest to equality (1,283) assumes significance and thereafter the ratio of inequality becomes more marked.

83. Never married females are predominant only upto the age of 14 and thereafter until the age of 49,

that is, in the reproductive age group 15-49, wives are predominant. From 50 and upward the balance is turned by the excess of widows.

84. The proportion of wives in the age group 10-14 is highest in Belonia (57,571) and lowest in Amarpur (12,882). It is also very low in Amarpur (4,392) in the age-group of 15-19 and lowest in Kailasahar (4,000). It is a bit higher in Udaipur (5,875). This shows that normally late marriage is in vogue in these three Sub-divisions. The ratios for the territory and the Sub-divisions are nearly equal in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 and thereafter a decreasing trend in the ratio of wives is

predominant. Had there been any vital statistics, it would have revealed the extent to which the maternity deaths had contributed to this decline in the ratio of wives.

85. This statement also reflects the difference between the ages of husband and wife as is seen from the excess of wives over husbands in the earlier age groups upto 25-29.

Age and marital status for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others :

86. Main Table SCT-II Part A deals with age and marital status for Scheduled Castes and main Table SCT-II Part B with age and marital status for Scheduled Tribes. Main Table C-II gives data relating to age and marital status of general popula-

tion including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

87. The following is an abstract from the tables giving the distribution of population belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others in the territory by broad age-groups :

Age group Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Others
Total :

All age groups	119,725	360,070	662,210
0-14	45,913	161,453	282,168
15-44	53,585	149,484	281,298
45 +	20,220	49,116	98,629
Age not stated	7	17	115

88. The following statement gives the distribution of 10,000 persons among broad age groups for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others ;

Statement VI-11

Distribution of 1,000 persons among broad age-groups for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others.

Age group	Distribution of 1,000 persons among		
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others
1	2	3	4
0-14	3,835	4,484	4,261
15-44	4,476	4,152	4,248
45 +	1,689	1,364	1,489
Age not stated	Negligible	Negligible	2

89. The ratio of Scheduled Castes is highest (44.76%) in the age group 15-44 and lowest in ages 45 +. It is highest (44.84%) in the young age group 0-14 in the case of Scheduled Tribes and decreases in higher age groups, as in the case of Others also. The ratio of persons in the young age group and the middle age group among others are at par, while it is higher in the middle age group than it is in the age group of 0-14 among the Scheduled Castes. This reflects an imbalance in the ratios resulting from the immigration of refugees from

East Pakistan. Considering the distribution of persons in the age group 45 + among the three classes, the percentage which is lowest (13.64) for the Scheduled Tribes, indicates a higher death rate among them. This conclusion is, however, veiled by the absence of data on vital statistics.

90. The following statement shows the distribution of 10,000 persons among the broad age-groups in each Scheduled Caste in 1961 :—

Statement VI-12

Distribution of 1,000 persons among the broad age-groups in each Scheduled Caste in Tripura, 1961

Name of Scheduled Caste	Distribution of 10,000 persons in the age group			
	0-14	15-44	45 +	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5
All Scheduled Castes	3,835	4,476	1,689	Negligible
1. Bagdi	3,913	4,658	1,429	..
2. Bhuimali	3,355	4,936	1,709	..
3. Chamar or Muchi	3,865	4,731	1,404	..
4. Dhoba	3,908	4,373	1,717	2
5. Dum	5,032	3,742	1,226	..
6. Ghasi	4,434	4,159	1,407	..
7. Gour	4,107	4,360	1,533	..
8. Gur	5,039	3,721	1,240	..
9. Jalia Kaibarta	3,916	4,334	1,750	..
10. Kahar	4,080	4,400	1,520	..
11. Kanda	3,931	4,478	1,591	..
12. Keot	4,060	4,436	1,504	..
13. Kharia	4,366	4,776	858	..
14. Koch	4,098	4,290	1,612	..
15. Koir	3,898	4,237	1,865	..
16. Kol	3,805	4,780	1,415	..
17. Mahisyadas	3,860	4,363	1,776	1
18. Mali	3,712	4,572	1,716	..
19. Mehtor	3,904	4,978	1,118	..
20. Namsudra	3,769	4,535	1,695	1
21. Patni	3,438	4,576	1,986	..
22. Sabar	4,353	4,205	1,442	..

91. In the statement above distribution of some Scheduled Castes has not been given, the population of each of which is below 100.

92. Among the remaining Scheduled Castes the population is progressive in the castes of Dum, Ghasi, Gur and Sabar. The proportion in the age group 0-14 is highest for Gur (50.39%) preceding Dum (50.32%) and lowest for Bhuimali (33.55%).

In the next age group 15-44 it is highest for Mehtor (49.78%) followed by Bhuimali (49.36%) and lowest for Gur (37.21%). In the higher age group 45 + the proportion is highest for Patni (19.86%) and lowest for Kharia (8.58%).

93. The statement below shows the distribution of 10,000 persons among the broad age groups in each Scheduled Tribe in 1961 :—

Statement VI—13

Distribution of 10,000 persons among the broad age-groups
in each Scheduled Tribe in Tripura, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Distribution of 10,000 persons in the age groups			Age not stated
	0—14	15—44	45 +	
1	2	3	4	5
All Scheduled Tribes	4,484	4,152	1,364	Negligible
1. Chakma	4,636	4,186	1,178	Negligible
2. Garoo	4,670	4,146	1,182	2
3. Halam	4,365	4,244	1,390	1
4. Jamatia	4,543	4,083	1,374	..
5. Khasia	3,439	5,186	1,375	..
6. Kuki	4,527	4,120	1,351	2
7. Lushai	4,649	4,110	1,238	3
8. Mag	4,115	4,397	1,484	4
9. Munda including Kaur	4,568	4,246	1,186	..
10. Noatia	4,368	4,307	1,324	1
11. Orang	4,365	4,376	1,256	3
12. Rieng	4,357	4,357	1,286	Negligible
13. Santal	4,123	4,533	1,344	..
14. Tripuri	4,533	4,050	1,417	Negligible
15. Uchai	4,386	4,504	1,110	..

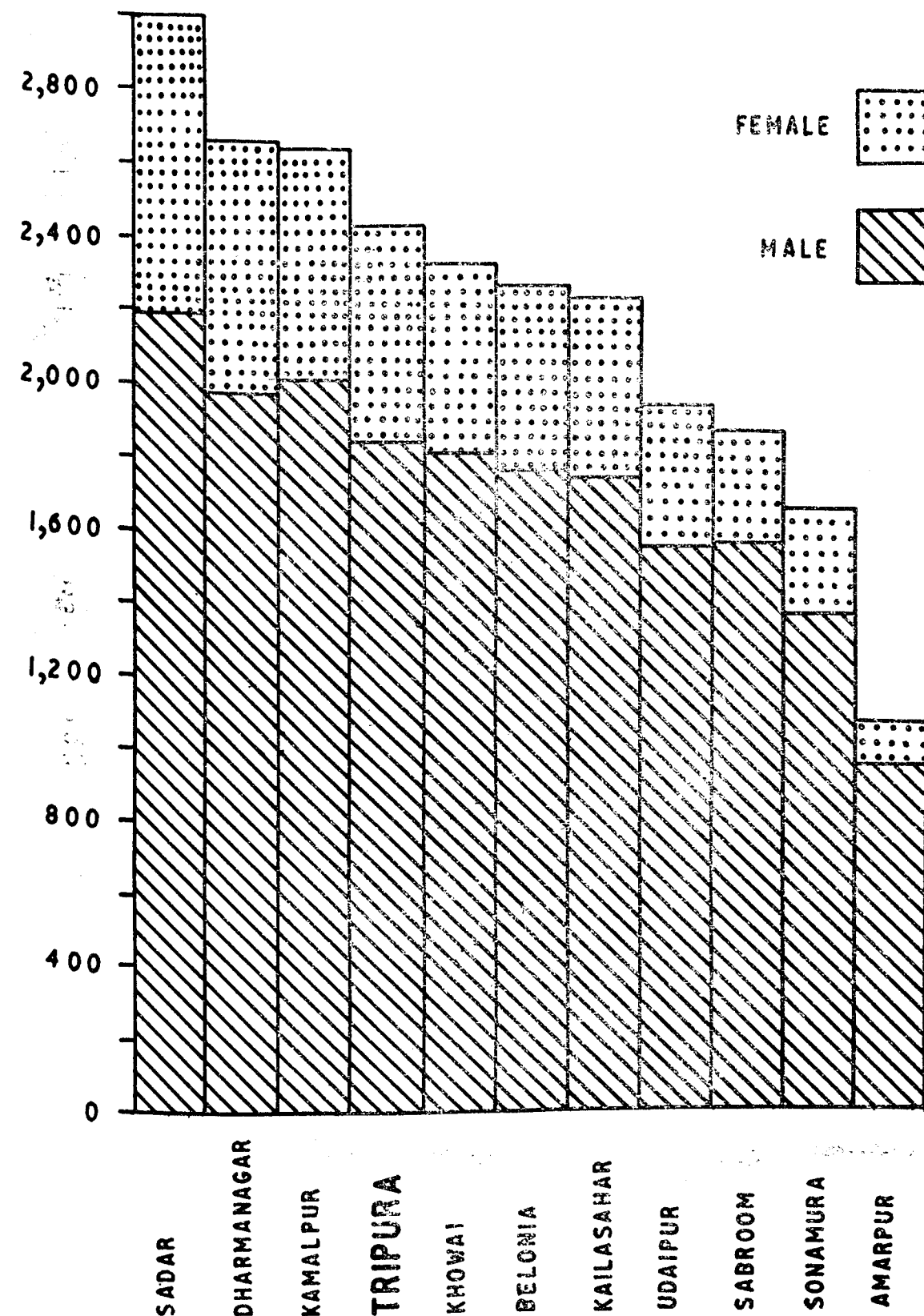
94. The distribution of Scheduled Tribes whose population is below 100 has not been given in the statement above.

95. Among the remaining Scheduled Tribes the trend of population growth of the tribes of Chakma, Garoo, Halam, Jamatia, Kuki, Lushai, Munda (including Kaur), Noatia and Tripuri are progressive. In the age group 0-14 the highest percentage is recorded by Garoo (46.70) and the lowest by Khasia (34.39). The percentage in the young age group is lower than that in the middle age group of the tribes of Khasia,

Mag, Santal and Uchai. In the age group 15-44 the percentage is highest for Khasia (51.86) and lowest for Tripuri (40.50). There is a parity between the proportions of Santal and Uchai. The proportions in this age group among Mag, Noatia, Rieng and Orang are also at par with each other ; so also is the case with Chakma, Garoo, Jamatia, Kuki and Lushai who from another group. In the higher age group the percentage is highest (14.84) for Mag and lowest for Uchai (11.10). In this age group the percentage are within a range of 11.15%.

Marital status and Sex :

SEXWISE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES PER 10,000 PERSONS, 1961



**Marital Status and Sex :
Ratio among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others :**

96. Table SCT II gives information on marital status of each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

classified by broad age groups of 0-14, 15-44 and 45+. The following statement shows the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex among the four marital statuses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others :

Statement VI—14

Distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex among the four statuses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others in Tripura, 1961

Marital Status	Distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex among					
	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Never Married	5,182	3,754	5,434	4,971	5,759	4,488
Married	4,393	4,687	4,176	4,395	3,938	4,257
Widowed	381	1,509	300	563	249	1,168
Divorced/Separated	44	49	89	71	49	82
Unspecified						
Status	Negligible	1	1	Negligible	5	5

97. Never married males are larger than never married females in respect of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and others. But in the case of married groups the ratio of females is higher than the males. The percentage of widows is highest (15%) among females of the Scheduled Castes and lowest among the Scheduled Tribes (6%), while it is 12% among females belonging to Others. The proportion of widowers is also highest (4%) among Scheduled Castes and lowest (2.5%) among others but a bit higher (3%) in the case of Scheduled Tribes. Divorced or Separated females are highest (.82) among others. The proportions of divorced or separated males as

well as females among the Scheduled Castes are, however, lowest. It is of course highest among divorced or separated males who belong to Scheduled Tribes and the proportion for females is also higher than such males among them.

98. Next is a study of these communities is further detail by their distribution according to marital status among the broad age-groups. The statement below gives the distribution of never married males and females among the broad age groups of 0-14, 15-44, and 45+ for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others :—

Statement VI—15

Distribution of 10,000 never married males and females among the age-groups for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others

Category	Distribution of 10,000 Never married persons in each sex							
	0—14		15—44		45 +		Age not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Castes	7,306	6,806	2,674	191	19	3	1	Negligible
Scheduled Tribes	8,138	9,081	1,849	916	12	2	1	1
Others	7,236	9,407	2,736	587	26	4	2	2

99. In the age group 15-44 the percentage of never married tribal females among females is highest (9.16%) (constituting half the proportion of tribal males who are never married) and that for Scheduled Caste females is lowest (1.91). This means that this

age group is most predominant for Scheduled Caste females who are married and more predominant for married females belonging to others. The statement below corroborates this.

Statement VI—16

Distribution of 10,000 married males and females among the age-groups for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others

Category	Distribution of 10,000 married males and females							
	0—14		15—44		45 +		Age not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Castes	8	424	6,519	8,659	3,473	916	Negligible	1
Scheduled Tribes	9	66	6,946	8,207	3,045	1,726	Negligible	1
Others	11	304	6,427	8,606	3,560	1,089	2	1

100. Lowest is the proportion of married tribal females in the age group 0-14. The proportion of married tribal males in the age group 15-44 is highest as compared to married males of the other two communities, while it is lowest for married tribal males in the age group 45+. The proportion

of married tribal females is highest among females in the age group 45+.

101. The following statement shows the distribution of widowed males and females among the broad age groups for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others :—

Statement VI—17

Distribution of 10,000 widowed Males and Females among the age-groups for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others

Category	Distribution of 10,000 widowed males & females							
	0—14		15—44		45 +		Age not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Castes	..	3	2,943	2,623	7,057	7,374	..	..
Scheduled Tribes	..	3	3,303	1,713	6,697	8,283	..	1
Others	4	5	2,539	2,488	7,457	7,506	..	1

102. Predominance of widowed males and females is in the age group 45+. Barely 25% of the widowed males and females belonging to Scheduled Castes and Others are in the middle age group, while the proportion of tribal widowers in this age group is half of that in the old age group. The tribal widows in the middle age group are about one-fifth of their proportion obtaining in the old age group. In the middle age group the proportion of tribal widowers

is highest (33.03) while that of widowers belonging to others is lowest (25.39). Scheduled Caste widows from highest percentage (26.73) in this age group as compared to Scheduled Tribes and Others.

103. The statement below shows the distribution of divorced or separated males and females among the age-groups for the three communities :—

Statement VI—18

Distribution of 10,000 divorced/separated males and females among the age-groups for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others

Category	Distribution of 10,000 divorced/separated males & females							
	0—14		15—44		45 +		Age not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Castes	..	632	7,127	7,824	2,873	1,544	..	..
Scheduled Tribes	6	97	8,840	8,954	1,154	949	..	..
Others	41	530	7,836	8,182	2,123	1,288	..	..

104. In the young age group there is no male divorced or separated among the Scheduled Caste. The proportion of such males belonging to others though comparatively higher, is negligible (.41%). The proportion of such girls is highest (6.32%) among Scheduled Castes and slightly lower (5.30%) among others and it is only .97 or below 1% among Scheduled Tribes. The predominance of divorced or separated males or females among these communities is in the middle age group. The steep fall in the proportions in the old age-group is sugges-

tive of a prevalence of a sense of mutual tolerance, and the proportion of such females are comparatively less than such males.

Age, Sex and Marital status of individual Scheduled Castes :

105. The following statement presented in three parts (A, B & C) shows the distribution per 10,000 of individual Scheduled Caste in each sex by marital status in broad age groups :—

Statement VI—19

Distribution of 10,000 persons of individual Scheduled Caste in each sex by marital status in broad age groups
Part—A :—Distribution in age group 0—14

Name of Scheduled Castes	Distribution per 10,000 persons of each sex among									
	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Div rced/Separated		Unspecified status	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Scheduled Castes	3,786	3,681	3	198	..	1	..	3	Negligible	Negligible
1. Bagdi	3,614	4,231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bhuimali	2,908	4,073	20	36	..	..	..	36	..	..
3. Bhunar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Chamar or Muchi	3,509	4,097	5	195	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Dandasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Dhenuar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Dhooba	3,885	3,782	7	139	..	..	..	4	..	..
8. Dum	4,937	5,131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ghasi	4,837	4,023	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Gour	3,902	4,252	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Gur	4,057	5,461	..	263	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Jalia Kaibarta	3,906	3,638	2	280	..	1	..	4	1	..
13. Kahar	4,386	3,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Kalindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Kan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Kanda	3,937	3,854	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Kanugh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Keot	3,418	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Khadit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Kharia	4,477	4,237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Koch	4,011	3,641	..	544	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Koir	3,692	4,151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Kol	3,388	4,136	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Kora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kotal	4,118	2,941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Mahisyadas	3,975	3,741	3	183	..	..	..	2	2	..
27. Mali	3,739	3,490	1	186	..	..	..	7	..	..
28. Mehtor	3,393	4,602	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Musahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Namsudra	3,747	3,567	4	217	..	1	..	3	..	Negligible
31. Patni	3,238	3,440	..	230	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. Sabar	4,277	4,418	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..

divorced or separated girls is same, that is, all the minor girls who were married at this age have been divorced or separated. There is no widowed or divorced boy among any of the Scheduled Castes, but a negligible percentage of girl widows is seen among Jalia Kaibarta and Namsudra.

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
27. Mali	1,362	24	2,875	4,370	87	357	42	43	..	..
28. Mehtor	1,643	114	3,679	3,863	107	227	36	..	..	..
29. Musahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Namsudra	1,398	43	2,909	4,128	104	427	29	40	..	..
31. Patni	1,724	77	2,928	3,708	99	499	33	51	..	..
32. Sabar	1,375	243	2,607	3,816	170	68	45	87	..	..

107. In the age group 15-44 married males and females are predominant in respect of all the castes and there is no never married female in respect of Bagdi, Bhumali, Koch and Kotal. The proportion of married females as compared to male is higher in respect of all the castes. No widowed or divorced male is found among Bagdis and there is also no widowed or divorced person in respect of Kahar. The proportion of divorced or separated males and females is equal among Kotal.

[illegible]

1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
16. Kanda	45	18	1,131	426	573	924	30	..	..	..
17. Kanugh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Keot	..	..	506	371	886	1,296	..	..	..	..
19. Khadit	..	..	..	..	..	1,667	..	..	..	..
20. Kharia	..	..	614	508	144	424	36	..	..	..
21. Koch	..	..	1,758	598	110	761	..	..	..	..
22. Koir	..	..	1,538	754	154	1,321	..	..	..	..
23. Kol	36	..	1,178	466	489	583	18	39	..	..
24. Kora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kotal	..	..	1,470	588	..	588	294	..	..	..
26. Mahisyadas	11	..	1,611	488	294	1,113	16	7	..	..
27. Mali	11	1	1,591	432	277	1,080	15	10	..	..
28. Mehtor	..	..	928	682	143	398	71	..	..	..
29. Musahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Namsudra	7	Negligible	1,560	403	232	1,163	9	7	..	..
31. Patni	11	..	1,514	473	442	1,522	11	..	..	..
32. Sabar	9	10	1,205	553	294	786	18	..	..	..

108. In the higher age-group 45 + the proportion of never married males is highest among Kahars and in the married groups the proportion of married males is highest in case of Koch and lowest in the case of Keot. The number of married females is less in this groups as compared to married males. The proportion of widow males is highest among Keot but that of widow females is highest in the case of Khadit. Divorced or Separated persons are completely absent among Dum, Kahar, Keot, Khadit, Koch and Koir. But the peculiar feature

is that there is peponderance of married males and widowed in this age-group and unlike the previous age-group widows are seen in this age-group among Dum, Gur and Koir.

Age, Sex and Marital status of individual Scheduled Tribe :

109. The following statement presented in three parts (A,B & C) gives the distribution per 10,000 persons of individual Scheduled Tribe in each sex by marital status in broad age-groups :—

Statement VI—20

Part—A

Distribution of 10,000 persons of individual Scheduled Tribe in each sex by marital status in broad age-group

Part—A :—Distribution in age-group 0—14

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Distribution per 10,000 persons of each sex among									
	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/separated		Unspecified Status	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Scheduled Tribes	4,422	4,514	4	29	..	Negligible	Negligible	1	Negligible	..
1. Chakma	4,535	4,718	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Garoo	4,691	4,577	4	63	..	..	4	..	..	..
3. Halam	4,333	4,366	..	33	..	..	..	1	..	..
4. Jamatia	4,500	4,514	21	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Khasia	3,032	3,913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kuki	4,499	4,538	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Lushai	4,576	4,721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Mag	4,110	4,113	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Munda including Kaur	4,407	4,720	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Noatia	4,274	4,452	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Orang	4,191	4,512	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Riang	4,230	4,457	3	27	..	Negligible	..	3	..	..
13. Santal	3,746	4,586	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Tripuri	4,496	4,538	3	29	..	Negligible	..	Negligible	1	..
15. Uchai	4,487	4,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

110. In the age-group 0-14 early marriage or child marriage is maximum in the case of Garoos and minimum in the case of Mags and the proportion of married girls in this age-group is higher in respect of all the tribes except Mag, where the ratio of married males and females is equal. There

is no widow or widower in this age-group. Divorced or Separated boys are found only among Garoos and divorced or separated girls are found among Halam, Riang and also in a negligible proportion among Tripuris. This age group is predominant for never married boys and girls.

Statement Part—B
Part—B :—Distribution in age-group 15—44

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Distribution per 10,000 persons of each sex among									
	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
All Scheduled Tribes	1,005	455	2,900	3,607	99	96	79	63	1	1
1. Chakma	1,253	535	2,786	3,612	73	54	38	20	3	..
2. Garoo	1,110	231	2,713	3,910	46	175	25	89	..	4
3. Halam	1,193	620	2,780	3,537	112	104	80	68	..	1
4. Jamatia	371	288	3,501	3,737	68	67	94	40	..	..
5. Khasia	1,489	621	3,404	3,913	213	435	160	124	..	..
6. Kuki	1,074	717	2,715	3,292	154	131	57	102	..	..
7. Lushai	2,183	1,456	1,860	2,187	34	186	155	160	..	..
8. Mag	1,178	481	2,797	3,755	99	149	156	189	..	..
9. Munda including Kaur	1,142	341	2,929	3,725	185	93	26	42	..	5
10. Noatia	1,105	393	2,906	3,854	110	90	103	54	1	1
11. Orang	1,359	517	2,672	3,654	313	160	40	36	..	..
12. Rieng	1,064	590	2,993	3,631	156	78	114	88	2	..
13. Santal	1,661	566	2,692	3,527	286	174	46	73	..	..
14. Tripuri	964	402	2,855	3,576	81	101	68	55	Negligible	1
15. Uchai	667	266	3,538	4,362	51	80	..	53	..	..

111. In the age group 15-44 married persons are predominant as compared to the other categories of never married, widowed, divorced or separated except in the case of Lushai males whose proportion is higher for never married group. Never married males are more than double the never married females among Tripuris and nearly double the females among Riengs. The proportion of never married females among Halam and Khasia is at par. In the married group the proportion is highest among Uchai for both males and females, but the percentage of married males and females

is less among Lushai. The ratio of widowers to widows is higher among Halam, Jamatia, Kuki, Munda including Kaur, Noatia, Orang, Rieng and Santal. The proportion of widowers is highest among Orang and that of widows among Khasia. The ratio of divorced and separated persons, is highest in the case of Mag and lowest in the case of Uchai where there is no divorced or separated male. The proportion of divorced or separated male is however highest among Khasia and lowest among Garoos.

Statement Part—C
Part—C :—Distribution in ages 45+

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Distribution per 10,000 persons of each sex among									
	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
All Scheduled Tribes	7	1	1,272	759	201	467	10	7	Negligible	..
1. Chakma	6	..	1,162	664	132	366	9	5	..	..
2. Garoo	..	..	1,317	455	79	485	11	7	..	..
3. Halam	5	..	1,294	787	196	483	7	..	..	..
4. Jamatia	2	..	1,246	954	195	350	2	..	..	..
5. Khasia	53	..	1,170	186	372	808	107	..	..	..
6. Kuki	4	..	1,253	703	215	492	25	7	..	..
7. Lushai	108	40	970	592	94	625	13	33	..	..
8. Mag	15	..	1,409	717	173	558	55	30	..	..
9. Munda including Kaur	9	..	993	626	282	429	18	..	9	..
10. Noatia	4	..	1,320	701	170	434	6	3	..	..
11. Orang	20	7	1,079	510	313	546	13	7	..	..
12. Rieng	5	3	1,191	750	233	368	9	5	..	..
13. Santal	..	..	962	552	596	508	11	..	..	..
14. Tripuri	6	1	1,315	774	202	515	9	8	Negligible	..
15. Uchai	..	..	1,154	665	103	292	..	..	..	..

112. The higher age group 45 + is predominant for the married persons except in the case of Garoo, Khasia, Lushai and Orang. No never married person is found among the Garoos, Santals and Uchais. Never married males are maximum among Lushai and minimum among Jamatia. The proportion of married males is highest among Mag and lowest among Santal. The number of widows is higher than that of married females only among Garoo, Khasia, Lushai, and Orang. It is also

higher than that of widowers except in the case of Santal where the proportion of both married males and widowers is higher. No case of divorced or separated males and females has been recorded among the Uchai. Divorced or separated females of this age group are also not found among Halam, Jamatia, Khasia, Munda including kaur and Santal, although there are divorced or separated males among them.

CHAPTER VII

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Definition of Literacy :

1. 'Literacy' has been defined as the ability to read with understanding and to write a short statement in mother-tongue or any other language. A person who knows only to read or a person who can write only figures and sign his name is treated as illiterate. Children of age-group of 0-4 have been treated as illiterate.

2. In the 1961 Census, literacy and educational levels of persons enumerated were ascertained and recorded against Q.6 in the Individual Slip.

Instructions :

Instructions for filling up Question 6 are reproduced below ;—

"Question 6 : Literacy and Education.

I. Illiterate or Literate

For a person

(1) who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language. Write 0

(2) who can both read and write....
Write L

3. The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript i.e. if the person can read one of the examples in the enumerator's hand book with felicity, he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

II. Standard of Education :

4. If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of 'L'.

Comparability of definitions adopted in 1951 and 1961 Censuses :

5. In 1951 Census the interpretation of literacy was almost the same as it is in 1961. In 1951 Census 'Literacy' was defined as 'the ability to read and write. The test for reading is the ability to read a simple letter either in print or in manuscript'. In 1951 those persons who had the ability to read

only was considered as partly literate i.e. a person who was able to read only but could not write was taken as 'partly literate'.

Definition recommended by the United Nations :

6. It would be useful to examine the extent to which the definitions of 'Literacy' and 'Standard of Education' as adopted in 1961 Census correspond to those recommended in the U. N. Handbook of Population Census Methods. The recommendation of the United Nations regarding the definition of literacy and standard of education is as follows :

7. "Literacy. For Census purposes, literacy is defined as the ability both to read with understanding and to write a short statement on everyday life in any language. A person capable of reading only should be considered illiterate. Also, a person capable only of reading and writing figures and his own name should be considered illiterate. Since literacy is defined as the ability both to read and write, a single questionnaire item on this topic is considered adequate.

8. "Data on literacy should be collected for all persons fifteen years of age and over. If a lower age limit is used for collection, all tabulations not cross-classified by age should be subdivided at this age so as to international comparisons.

9. "Level of education. Data on level of education should be collected so as to show the highest level of education which the individual has completed in the country's regular educational system or its equivalent. For international purposes, this information should be collected so as to show the highest year or grade completed within the most advanced of the following educational levels achieved :

(1) nursery, infant school or kindergarden ;
(2) elementary or primary (3) secondary, high school or middle ; (4) university or higher professional.

10. "Information on level of education completed should be collected for all persons whose formal education is completed. For persons whose formal education is still in progress, information

should be collected either on level of education completed or on grade and level of school currently attended. If the latter information is not collected, then the data on level of education completed should be collected for all persons above the minimum age for usual or compulsory entrance into school".

11. It will therefore appear that the definition of literacy as adopted by the Census of India in 1961 closely corresponds to that recommended by the United Nations. But there is one important difference in respect of data to be collected. The United Nations recommended that collection of literacy data should be confined to persons above 15 years of age, but in the case of Census of India the age limit is 5 years and above. Another difference is also noticed in the concept adopted in 1951 Census in as much as a person was considered 'partly literate' in 1951 Census, if he was able to read and not to write. But according to the United Nations such person should be treated as 'illiterate'. This difference, however, no longer exist in the 1961 Census of India as the criterion during 1961 has been fixed according to the recommendation of the United Nations.

12. As regards level of education, the instruction for 1961 Indian Census is to record the highest examination passed. The United Nations recommendation is to show the highest level of education which the individual has completed. It will therefore appear that in respect of level of education also there is no difference in the concept. The information relating to 'grade and level of school attended' has not been collected in the Indian Census, but as an alternative, the data for full time student has been collected. The information on highest level or grade passed by person no longer attending school/institution has also been collected covering all ages from 5 +. This satisfied the United Nations recommendation that 'As a minimum, information should be collected for all persons 5-24 years of age.' Another recommendation of the United Nations is that 'the total number of years of schooling may be used as the substitute for the higher level of education completed'. This alternative recommendation was not however considered necessary for adoption in the Indian Census.

Accuracy of the information collected on Literacy and Education :

13. The bulk of the enumerators were drawn from teaching staff and village level workers and the enumerators were recruited mostly from within the respective Census blocks so as to ensure that they have the workable knowledge of the language/dialect largely spoken in the area and secondly that they are well acquainted persons in the locality. They were given necessary training and instructions for filling up answers to Question 6 regarding literacy on the basis of the returns. They were

also instructed to put as a rough test the following questions for eliciting answers to Question 6 :—

i) "Can you only read or can you both read and write" ?

ii) "If you can read and write, have you passed any recognised examination (s) ? If so, what is the highest examination you have passed ?"

14. Answers to these queries obviously helped the enumerators to record the information correctly. They were also instructed to find a relation between the educational qualification and the occupation of the individual so returned. Similarly, in the case of a student a correspondance could be found between his age and the class in which he was reading or which he completed last. No difficulties were encountered for completing the test of literacy uniformly all over the territory during enumeration. Although the enumerators interviewed the head of the household, in doubtful cases they had to interview the persons concerned who were being enumerated in order to ascertain about their literacy. No difficulties were also encountered for obtaining the correct returns for girls and women. In doubtful cases the question of literacy was decided by the enumerators concerned after applying the prescribed tests to individual persons who were enumerated. During scrutiny of all slips, however, prior to sorting it was found that there was no entry against Question 6 regarding literacy in some slips. In such cases the persons concerned was treated as illiterate unless the answer to any of the question 11 and 12 had clearly established that he is literate. But the number was very few in this category.

15. The following main tables and the subsidiary tables thereunder deal with Information on literacy and education—
Primary Census Abstracts....(Cols. 17 and 18).

B-III Part A—Industrial Classification of workers & Non-workers by Educational levels in Urban Areas only.

B-III Part B—Industrial Classification of workers & Non-Workers by Educational levels in Rural Areas only.

B-VI —Occupational Divisions of Persons at work other than at cultivation classified by Sex, Broad Age-Groups and Educational Standards in Urban Areas only.

B-VIII Part A—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by Sex, Broad Age-Groups and Educational levels in Urban Areas only.

B-VIII Part B—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by Sex and Educational levels in Rural Areas only.

B-IX —Columns 7 & 8 relating to Full-time Students or children attending school.

C-III Part A—Age, Sex & Education in all Areas.

C-III Part B—Age, Sex & Education in Urban Areas only.

C-III Part C—Age, Sex & Education in Rural Areas only.

C-VIII

Parts A & B—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers & Non-Workers among (A) Scheduled Castes and (B) Scheduled Tribes.

D-IV —Migrants to cities classified by Sex, Broad Age-Groups, Educational Standards and in case of Workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups.

S.C.T.-III

Part A —Education in Urban Areas only.

S.C.T.-III

Part B —Education in Rural Areas only.

S.C.-I —Scheduled Castes not at work classified by Sex, type of activity and Educational Standards.

S.T. II —Persons not at work classified by Sex and Type of Activity.

16. The following Subsidiary Tables to the main tables mentioned above, deal with literacy and education ;—

B-III Part A.1—Distribution of 1000 workers in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part A.2—Distribution of 1000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part A.3—Distribution of 1000 persons not at work by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part B.1—Distribution of 1000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-III Part A.2—Distribution of 1000 persons not at work by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-VI.1 —Distribution of 1000 workers in each occupational division and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-VIII Part A.1—Distribution of 1000 males and females who are unemployed in each age-group according to educational level in urban areas only.

B-VIII Part B.1—Distribution of 1000 males and females who are unemployed by educational level in rural areas only.

C-III Part B.1—Distribution of 1000 persons in each age-group and sex by education level in urban areas only.

C-III part C.1—Distribution of 1000 persons in each age-group and sex by educational levels in rural areas only.

C-VIII Part A.1—Distribution of 1000 persons of all Scheduled Castes by sex and literacy.

C-VIII Part A.2—Distribution of 1000 persons of all Scheduled Castes by categories of Workers and Non-Workers.

C-VIII Part B.1—Distribution of 1000 persons of all Scheduled Tribes by sex and literacy.

C-VIII Part B.2—Distribution of 1000 persons of all Scheduled Tribes by categories of Workers and Non-Workers.

D-IV. 2 —Distribution of 1000 Migrants to cities by sex and educational level.

* A BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW OF EDUCATION IN TRIPURA :

Review of Education till 1947 :

17. Modern education began in Tripura during the reign of Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya (1877-1896) who initiated many progressive reforms on the pattern of the British administration. This enlightened ruler who patronised learning and art was one of the first to discern and acclaim the genius of Rabindranath Tagore when the latter was more or less unknown. He was followed by Maharaja Radhakishore Manikya (1897-1909) who

* Extracts from Review of Education in India (1947-1961), published by the Ministry of Education, Government of India—pages 730-738

continued the progressive policies of his predecessor. It was during his regime that a number of schools, including a high school came to be established at different places. The reign of the next ruler Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya saw further extension of the educational facilities. He passed a compulsory education law for the State in 1932 and introduced compulsion in the Agartala municipal area. During his rule, an ambitious scheme known as Vidyapattan was outlined with the object of starting colleges for arts, science, medicine, agriculture and technology; but it could not be completed owing partly to limited resources and partly to his untimely death in 1947.

Primary Education :

18. In 1946, Tripura had 32 lower primary schools (teaching up to class IV), 86 Pathshalas (teaching up to class II), and one reformatory (Primary) school in the Central Jail. There were 5,641 students in these besides another 3,000 or so reading in the primary classes of 22 government middle English schools and 51 private school. The enrolment in the age group 6-11 was about 12.2 percent of the total population in that group. Most of the teachers were untrained and few of them had any schooling beyond the primary stage. Their pay scales were poor and varied from Rs. 10-20 to Rs. 30-50. The classes were large. Only about 4 percent of the State revenues was spent on education.

19. During the last 13 years or so the picture has changed enormously. In March 1961, the last year of the second Plan, the anticipated position was as follows: total enrolment in the 6-11 group 81,000 (54,000 boys and 27,000 girls); 1,100 schools including 229 junior basic; 2,750 teachers including 610 trained teachers; total expenditure on primary education Rs. 47.27 lakhs (35 per cent of the expenditure on education); per capita cost of primary education Rs. 47.83 (taking direct expenditure into account only); and teacher-pupil ratio 1.35 (excluding schools in the interior). The third Plan will thus start with an enrolment of 64 per cent at the primary stage, 83 per cent for boys and 45 per cent for girls.

20. The minimum qualification for primary teachers is matriculation (the non-matriculate teachers number less than 10 per cent). The scale of pay for primary teachers compares favourably with that in the other States. The first basic training college in the Territory was started in 1954, with training facilities for 50 teachers. Two more training institutions have been added since, and accommodation in each is being increased to 130 so that from 1962, about 400 trained teachers may be trained every year.

Basic Education :

21. The junior basic schools form about 21

per cent of the total number of primary schools at present. However, the salient features of basic education are being introduced in as many schools as possible through the organisation of a systematic orientation programme. An area of about 25 sq. miles around the Basic Training College, Agartala, was developed as the intensive basic education area during the second Plan. All the schools in this area have been converted to basic pattern and the enrolment in the 6-11 age group has already reached 97 per cent.

22. In order to meet the shortage of craft teachers a training institute has been started at Agartala. Craft has also been introduced in 200 non-basic schools. Two guide books for teachers have been brought out by the Education Directorate.

Secondary Education :

23. In 1947, Tripura had nine high schools all managed by the Government, including one high school for girls, and the total enrolment was about 500, girls forming a very small portion of the total. By 1960-61, the number of schools increased to 23, of which 8 were multipurpose higher secondary schools. Six high schools and one multipurpose higher secondary school are meant exclusively for girls. The enrolment in high and higher secondary schools stood at 4,500 (3,500 boys and 1,000 girls) in 1960-61. The high and higher secondary schools in Tripura are affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal. The total expenditure on secondary education was Rs. 1.79 lakhs in 1949-50 and has since increased to Rs. 20.19 lakhs in 1960-61.

24. The most acute problem in the field of secondary education is the shortage of qualified teachers in the high and the higher secondary schools. A scheme has been taken up to depute annually about 20 graduate teachers of high/higher secondary schools at government cost, for B.T/B.Ed. training outside the Territory. A number of teachers have already returned from training under the scheme. Ten post graduate stipends per year were provided in the second Plan.

University Education :

25. There are two Degree Colleges in Tripura teaching up to the degree standard in Arts & Science—the Maharaja Bir Bikram College, Agartala, established by the Government in 1947 and the Shri Ram Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailasahar, established by a private organisation in 1960.

In both the colleges provision has been made for pre-university classes and the three-year degree course.

"Technical Education :

26. Prior to 1947, there was only a small training centre (Silpasram) for turning out artisans in trades like carpentry, smithy, etc. Some industrial training centres, especially for the displaced persons, were started soon after independence. In 1958 was started a polytechnic which provides three-year Diploma courses in Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering and has an annual intake of 60 students. Another industrial training institute was started in 1959-60.

27. To provide facilities for technical education at the degree level to the brighter students passing out of higher secondary schools with science and technology, 18 seats in different engineering colleges and universities all over India are reserved every year for students of this Territory.

"Social Education :

28. Programmes of social education were introduced in 1953-54 when 15 centres for social education were opened and 30 social education workers appointed for the purpose. The work has greatly expanded since. There are about 400 social education centres with 600 social education workers (both man and women). A janata college has also been established for the training of social education workers.

29. A library service has been in existence since 1953-54 and consists of a central library at Agartala town, eight branches at Sub-divisional headquarters, and mobile units to serve the rural areas.

"Girls' Education :

30. Enrolment of girls at primary, middle and secondary stages has been rising steadily. Special scholarships are awarded to girls on the basis of scholarship examinations and 30 percent of the school stipends are ear-marked for them. Education of girls is free at both the Primary and Secondary stages. Girls coming from poorer sections of the rural people are also given clothing in certain schools. Hostel facilities for girls are provided at the secondary and collegiate stages and special stipends have been instituted for them at the university stage.

31. Women teachers are in short supply, particularly in rural areas. A programme for imparting a condensed course of training to 60 selected women from rural areas annually has been taken up recently.

"Scholarships ;

32. In April, 1959, education was made free for all up to the middle stage i. e., up to class VIII. At the secondary stage, education is free for girls and students belonging to the backward communities.

33. Prior to 1947, the number of scholarships awarded to students at different stages of education was very small. There is now provision for 200 school stipends for poor and meritorious students at the school stage. Of these, 55 percent are earmarked for students from the backward communities. Boarding-house stipends for about 250 tribal students at the average rate of Rs. 30 p. m. are also granted each year.

34. At the post-matriculation stage, maintenance stipends are awarded to meritorious and poor students who are permanent residents of this Territory. For educational courses not provided in Tripura, students are sent to other States of the Indian Union and are generally awarded stipends of the value ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 per month."

"Physical Education :

35. There is a Board to advise the Administration on matters relating to physical education and other youth welfare activities. The colleges and the high and higher secondary schools have posts of physical instructors and game teachers. Physical education is a compulsory subject of study for teacher trainees. There is also a full-fledged training institute for physical education in this Territory.

36. Grants were given for the construction of five gymnasias during the second Plan. Clubs are given grants towards the maintenance and purchase of equipment every year. A beginning has also been made with the physical efficiency drive scheme in this Territory."

Scouts and Guides. N.C.C. and A.C.C.

37. Scout troops have been raised in several high schools; one girl guide unit has also been established.

38. The N.C.C. and A.C.C. were introduced in 1953-54. The senior division N.C.C. has now four units for boys, and two units for girls. The junior division has 15 units for boys, and 7 units for girls, and two units for girls. The A.C.C. consists of 42 units with 2,040 boys and 480 girls.

Games and Sports :

39. The Tripura Sports Council advises the Administration on the organisation of games and sports. Athletic meets for school students on

zonal and Sub-zonal basis and sports meets for village adults are organised every year Sports meets are also held on the Bengali New Year's Day."

School Health Service :

40. A school health service has been in existence since 1954-55. It now has three medical officers who have been posted in three areas. In selected block development areas, children of primary schools are given free milk, thanks to the help of the UNICEF."

Education of Backward Communities :

41. Enrolment of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled tribe and other backward community children has been increasing steadily. It rose from 7,471 in 1950-51 to 16,135 in 1954-55 and to 41,001 in 1958-59.

42. An important activity for tribal welfare is the provision of hostels. In 1950-51, there were 220 boys in hostels, of whom 114 studied in primary schools. With the recent expansion of primary education, the need for hostels has shifted from primary stage to the secondary. In 1958-59, there were 407 students residing in free hostels and a great majority of them were in receipt of stipends

43. Steps are also being taken to foster the revival of culture different tribes inhabiting Tripura. Grants are given to cultural organisations for the revival of folk arts. A number of cultural centres have been opened at places where tribal people live in large numbers.

44. Cash rewards for teachers and others for acquiring proficiency in the tribal dialects have been instituted and a Tripuri-Bengali-English dictionary has been published. Attempts are also being made to bring out suitable primers in Tripuri so that some of the tribal students at least may have primary education through their mother tongue. Teachers in the basic training colleges of Tripura have to undergo courses in the Tripuri dialect so that their work with the tribal students may be more effective.

Pre-Primary Education :

45. A well-equipped government nursery school was established in the first Plan. During the second Plan, the Central Social Welfare Board started a number of Balwadis in rural areas. These have been very popular and thanks to the collaboration of the Central Social Welfare Board, the Education Directorate and the Tribal and Labour Welfare Department, these have already covered 375 villages of this Territory.

Audio-Visual Education :

46. The Social Education Section of the Education Directorate has a film library with a

number of full-length pictures, about 300 documentaries, and some filmstrips. The mobile units organise audio-visual programmes, including film shows and puppet shows in all parts of the Territory"

Propagation of Hindi :

47. Prior to 1947, the number of Hindi-knowing people in Tripura was negligible. In 1952, a number of Hindi teachers were appointed in some secondary schools for the first time. Towards the end of the first Plan, some 'Hindi Prachar' centres came into existence, and a Hindi Teachers' Training Institute was started at Agartala by the Education Directorate. Recently, the institute has been raised to the status of a training college which will provide training in both contents and methods. Hindi Prachar and teaching centres run by voluntary organisations are given grants by the Education Department. Candidates prepared by such organisation appear at the examinations conducted by the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha. Facilities have also been arranged for Government employees in the Territory to learn Hindi. A mobile library service for distribution of suitable Hindi books to the Prachar and teaching centres has also been created. Hindi has been declared to be a compulsory subject of study at the middle stage.

Propagation of Sanskrit :

48. Prior to independence, the State Government ran four Sanskrit chautaspathis which prepared students for different Sanskrit examinations. In 1959, thanks to the initiative of the Tripura Territorial Council, the chautaspathis were merged into a Sanskrit college. Provision has been made for offering stipends to students of the Sanskrit college.

49. After independence, about 15 Sanskrit Pathashalas (tols) came into existence as a result of the initiative of displaced Sanskrit scholars from Pakistan. The Education Department gives maintenance grants to these institution.

Finance :

50. In 1946, the total budget provision for education in Tripura was Rs. 2 lakhs. There has been a steady increase in expenditure on education ever since. It stood at Rs. 8.5 lakhs (or 18.6 per cent) in 1950-51, at Rs. 19 lakhs (or 20.8 percent) in 1953-54 and at Rs. 73 lakhs (or 27 per cent) in 1957-58. The second Plan provided Rs. 112 lakhs (or 12.5 per cent of the total Plan outlay for education.

General Literacy :

51. The medium of instruction in this Territory is Bengali. The High and Higher Secondary schools are affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal and colleges to the

University of Calcutta.

52. The statement below gives the rates of literacy in 1961 for the States and Union Territories in India :

Statement VII—1**Percentage of Literacy in States and Union Territories**

State/Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA	24.02	34.44	12.95
States			
Andhra Pradesh	21.19	30.19	12.03
Assam	27.36	37.32	15.99
Bihar	18.40	29.83	6.90
Gujarat	30.45	41.13	19.10
Jammu & Kashmir	11.03	16.97	4.26
Kerala	46.85	54.97	38.90
Madhya Pradesh	17.13	27.03	6.73
Madras	31.41	44.54	18.17
Maharashtra	29.82	42.04	16.76
Mysore	25.40	36.15	14.19
Orissa	21.66	34.68	8.65
Punjab	24.22	32.97	14.09
Rajasthan	15.21	23.71	5.84
Uttar Pradesh	17.65	27.30	7.02
West Bengal	29.28	40.08	16.98
Union Territories & Other Areas			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33.63	42.43	19.37
Delhi	52.75	60.75	42.55
Himachal Pradesh	17.15	27.20	6.25
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	23.27	35.80	10.98
Manipur	30.42	45.12	15.93
Tripura	20.24	29.61	10.19

Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.48	14.71	4.05
Goa, Daman & Diu	30.75	39.04	23.02
Pondicherry	37.43	50.39	24.64
N. E. F. A.	7.13	12.25	1.42
Nagaland	17.91	24.04	11.34
SIKKIM	12.33	19.63	4.26

The percentage of literacy to the total population of Tripura is 20.24 against 24.02 for All India. This Territory ranks seventeenth in literacy among the States and the Union territories and seventh among the Union Territories and other areas. The percentage of literacy in 1951 was 15.52 against 16.6 in All India.

General Literacy and Education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

53. The study of the progress of literacy and education in Tripura will remain incomplete without looking into the enterprise or lagardness that may have been shown by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Tripura who form one-third and one-tenth respectively of the total population.

54. Tables C-VIII Parts A and B and SCT-III Parts A(i), A(ii), B (i) and B (ii) give a very full and illuminating picture of progress not only among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a whole but by individual caste or Tribe in rural and urban areas.

55. According to the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, there are 37 Scheduled Castes and 19 Scheduled Tribes recognised as such in Tripura. The Census enumeration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was conducted in 1961 on the basis of these lists.

56. Of the Total population of 11,42,005, the population of Scheduled Castes is 1,19,725 and of Scheduled Tribes 3,60,070,

57. Literacy among Scheduled Castes population is 13.4% and that among Scheduled Tribes population is 10.0%. In rural areas the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Castes is 12.1 and that among Scheduled Tribes 9.4. Scheduled Tribes, therefore, are more backward in literacy than Scheduled Castes in rural areas. This is so in urban areas also where the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Castes is 1.38 and that among Scheduled Tribes 0.63.

58. The following statement shows the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to their respective population by sex for total, rural and urban :-

		Literacy percentage of					
		Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
TRIPURA	T	13.41	11.44	1.97	10.01	8.88	1.13
	R	12.08	10.41	1.67	9.38	8.49	0.89
	U	1.33	1.03	0.30	0.63	0.39	0.24

59. The above statement shows the extreme laggardness of literacy among females belonging to both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban areas.

60. The following statement gives the distribution of literates by sex per 1,000 population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and general population (others) separately in the Territory and Sub-divisions :-

Statement VII—2

Distribution of literates by sex per 1,000 population belonging to Scheduled Tribes and general population (Others) separately

Union Territory/ Sub-division		Population	Literates	
			M	F
1		2	3	4
TRIPURA	G. P.* (Others)	1,000	353	124
	S. C.*	1,000	114	20
	S. T.*	1,000	89	11
Sadar Sub-division	G. P.	1,000	419	170
	S. C.	1,000	105	19
	S. T.	1,000	126	20
Khowai Sub-division	G. P.	1,000	347	109
	S. C.	1,000	108	15
	S. T.	1,000	103	13
Kamarpur Sub-division	G. P.	1,000	383	135
	S. C.	1,000	114	20
	S. T.	1,000	100	16
Kailasahar Sub-division	G. P.	1,000	330	106
	S. C.	1,000	116	21
	S. T.	1,000	49	3
Dharmanagar Sub-division	G. P.	1,000	373	150
	S. C.	1,000	123	25
	S. T.	1,000	66	16
Sonamura Sub-division	G. P.	1,000	261	61
	S. C.	1,000	117	18
	S. T.	1,000	62	6
Udaipur Sub-division	G. P.	1,000	300	82
	S. C.	1,000	132	20
	S. T.	1,000	98	6
Amarpur Sub-division	G. P.	1,000	181	27
	S. C.	1,000	76	14
	S. T.	1,000	53	2

Belonia Sub-division	G. P.	1,000	338	109
	S. C.	1,000	160	32
	S. T.	1,000	61	3
Sabroom Sub-division	G. P.	1,000	296	66
	S. C.	1,000	152	16
	S. T.	1,000	72	4

* G. P.—General Population means Others excluding S. C. & S. T.

* S. C.—Scheduled Castes

* S. T.—Scheduled Tribes

61. It reveals that the Sub-divisions where male literacy among general population(others) is below the territory average, are Khowai, Kailasahar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom. Female literacy among general population(others) is below the territory average in the above mentioned seven Sub-divisions also. It is therefore seen that where male literacy is above the territory average, the corresponding female literacy is also above the territory average in respect of the general population(others). Male literacy among the Scheduled Caste population is below the territory average for Scheduled Castes only in the three Sub-division of Sadar, Khowai and Amarpur. But the Sub-divisions where female literacy among them is below the territory average(20), are Sadar, Khowai, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom. Male literacy among the Scheduled Tribes population is below the territory average for Scheduled Tribes in the six Sub-divisions except Sadar, Khowai, Kamarpur and Udaipur. Similarly, female literacy among them is very negligible and below the territory average for them in the six Sub-divisions except Sadar, Khowai, Kamarpur and Dharmanagar.

62. The statement presented in the fly leaf to Main Table SCT III Part B(ii) in Part V A of the Census report shows illiteracy, literacy and educational levels for total population by sex classified by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and others for Total, Rural and Urban in abstract figures as well as in percentages to total of each sex.

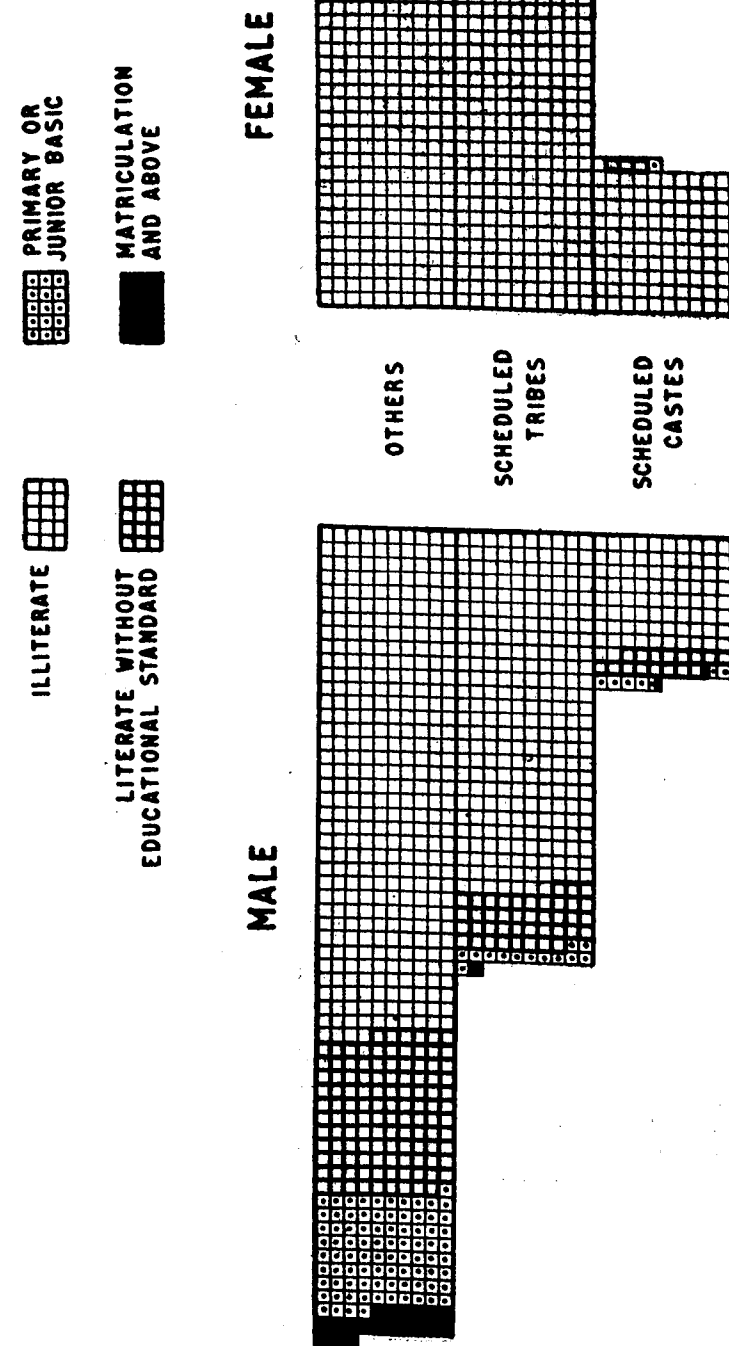
63. In the above mentioned statement it has been shown that out of 100 total male population 17.28 males are literate without educational standard, 10.27 males have passed Primary of

Junior Basic examination and 2.06 males are Matriculates or above that standard. The Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes males in this regard do not correspond to the proportionate share of the literates in each of the above category according to their normal strength of proportion to general population. Among male Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it records 1.65 and 4.10 respectively in literacy without educational standard, 0.63 and 1.25 respectively in Primary and Junior Basic, 0.04 and 0.06 respectively in Matriculation and above. However, Scheduled Caste males in literacy without educational standard only, score about one-tenth of the proportionate figure of literacy among General population.

64. As regards females education 6.17 females out of 100 females in the territory are literate without educational level and in other educational standard they record in proportion of 3.76 in Primary or Junior Basic and 0.26 in Matriculation and above. From the above proportions Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes females share 0.53 and 0.31 respectively in literacy without educational standard, 0.20 and 0.12 respectively in Primary or Junior Basic and 0.01 and negligible proportion respectively in Matriculation and above. The above facts obviously point out that the literacy among Scheduled Castes is comparatively higher than that of Scheduled Tribes for males as well as females, although their shares are not proportionate to the literates of General population according to their normal strength.

65. To aid the above explanation, a bar diagram is given below :-

LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHERS IN TRIPURA



66. The following statement shows the percentage of literacy and education among each Scheduled Caste and each Scheduled Tribe to population of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in rural areas by sex in 1961 :-

Statement VII-3

Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by sex in 1961

Name of S. C.	Percentage of literacy to Total S. C.			Name of S. T.	Percentage of literacy to Total S. T.		
	P	M	F		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
T R I P U R A (Total)							
GROUP A				GROUP A			
1. Namsudra	4.489	3.912	0.577	1. Tripuri	6.147	5.571	0.576
2. Jalia Kaibarta	2.037	1.764	0.273				
3. Mali	1.805	1.518	0.287				
4. Ma'isyadas	1.753	1.429	0.324				
5. Dhoba	1.545	1.317	0.228				
GROUP B				GROUP B			
1. Gour	0.231	0.222	0.009	1. Jamatia	0.693	0.665	0.028
2. Chamar or Muchi	0.211	0.189	0.022	2. Rieng	0.591	0.564	0.027
3. Patni	0.185	0.160	0.025	3. Chakma	0.478	0.450	0.028
4. Sabar	0.101	0.098	0.003	4. Lushai	0.320	0.207	0.113
5. Kol	0.099	0.094	0.005	5. Halam	0.309	0.287	0.022
6. Kanda	0.092	0.090	0.002	6. Mag	0.309	0.282	0.027
7. Bhuimali	0.082	0.080	0.002	7. Garoo	0.211	0.175	0.036
8. Koch	0.041	0.036	0.005	8. Noatia	0.145	0.142	0.003
9. Ghasi	0.021	0.020	0.001	9. Kuki	0.142	0.114	0.028
10. Kharia	0.020	0.019	0.001	10. Orang	0.036	0.035	0.001
11. Koir	0.018	0.015	0.003	11. Munda including Kaur	0.032	0.031	0.001
12. Kahar	0.013	0.010	0.003	12. Uchai	0.026	0.023	0.003
13. Keot	0.013	0.012	0.001	13. Santal	0.022	0.021	0.001
14. Bagdi	0.009	0.009	..	14. Khasia	0.014	0.010	0.004
15. Gur	0.009	0.009	..	15. Bhutia	0.001	0.001	0.003
16. Kotal	0.009	0.008	0.001	16. Lepcha	0.001	0.001	..
17. Mehtor	0.009	0.009	..	17. Chaimal	0.001	0.001	..
18. Dum	0.005	0.004	0.001	18. Bhil	0.003	0.003	..
19. Kalindi	0.003	0.002	0.001				
20. Dandasj	0.003	..	0.003				

21. Kan	0.002	0.002	..
22. Musahar	0.001	0.001	..
Total	12.806	11.029	1.777
Name of S. C.	Percentage of Literacy to total S. C.		
1	P	M	F
2	3	4	
GROUP C			
1. Bhunar	..	..	..
2. Dhenuar	..	..	..
3. Kanugh	..	..	..
4. Khadit	..	..	..
5. Kora	..	..	..

67. In the above statement the names of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been arranged in descending order of their respective percentage of literacy of persons. The percentage of literacy of those shown under Group B is very negligible indicating laggardness of the Castes and Tribes responsible for the low literacy level of this Territory. The Scheduled Castes whose percentage of literacy is nil have been shown under Group C in the above statement. The percentage of female literacy among the Scheduled Castes, Bagdi, Gur,

Mehtor, Kan and Musahar is also nil. The total persons belonging to Scheduled Caste, Dandasi are 10 only of which 5 are males and 5 females and there is no male literate among them. Lepchas, Chaimals and Bhils are negligible in number and female literacy among them is nil.

68. The following is an extract from Table SC-I which gives the persons not at work classified by sex and educational levels for Scheduled Castes :—

Extract

Educational levels	Total Unemployed			Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
1	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
1) Literate without educational Standard	36	36	..	16	..	20	..
2) Primary or Junior Basic	39	39	..	31	..	8	..
3) Matriculation or Higher Secondary	11	11	..	8	..	3	..
4) Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

RURAL							
1) Literate without educational Standard	25	25	..	13	..	12	..
2) Primary or Junior Basic	32	32	..	27	..	5	..
3) Matriculation or Higher Secondary	9	9	..	7	..	2	..
4) Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
URBAN							
1) Literate without educational Standard	11	11	..	3	..	8	..
2) Primary or Junior Basic	7	7	..	4	..	3	..
3) Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2	2	..	1	..	1	..
4) Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

69. It is seen that there is no unemployment among educated females belonging to Scheduled Castes and the total unemployed educated males among them are only 87, that is 3.76% of the total unemployed educated persons (2,316) in the Territory

or 4.12% of total male educated unemployed person (2,113).

70. The following is an extract from Table ST-II which gives the persons not at work classified by sex for Scheduled Tribes :—

Extract

Name of S. T.	Total Unemployed			Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
1	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL TRIBES	179	171	8	115	7	56	1
1. Chakma	3	3	..	2	..	1	..
2. Garoo	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
3. Halam	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
4. Jamatia	6	6	..	5	..	1	..
5. Kuki	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
6. Lushai	3	3	..	..	..	3	..
7. Munda including Kaur	4	2	2	2	2	..	..
8. Riang	5	3	2	3	2	..	..
9. Tripuri	151	147	4	97	3	50	1

71. The total number of Scheduled Tribes who are unemployed, is only 179 irrespective of their educational level, of which 171 are males and only 8 females who belong to Tripuri, Riag and Munda tribes. This means that the total unemployed persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes form only 6.91% of the total literate and educated unemployed population for the Territory and the proportion for Scheduled Tribes unemployed male is 7.21% and that for such females 3.64%.

72. The overall position in respect of that the percentage of literates to the total population of Tripura till 1951 was 15.5. During the first two plan periods, although there was big endeavour for extension of educational facilities at all levels, the position regarding literacy has not improved

to a considerable extent during 1961 Census as according to 1961 Census the percentage of literacy in the Territory is 20.24 as against 54.02 for India as a whole. The main reason for low increase in the percentage of literacy in due to higher percentage of females illiteracy and lower percentage of literacy in the area where there is larger concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who form 42% of the total population of the Territory and also due to migration of illiterate refugees from East Pakistan to some extent. Only 10.2% of the female population is found to be literate as against 12.9% in India as a whole. 30% of male population is literate as compared to 34.7% in India as a whole. The percentage of literacy among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others is 13.4, 10.0 and 27.0 respectively.

Statement VII—4

Statement showing percentage of Literates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Union Territory/Sub-Division	Percentage of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe to total Population	Percentage of Literates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
TRIPURA	42.0	10.9
Sadar	38.8	13.9
Khowai	56.8	11.7
Kamalpur	52.0	12.3
Kailasahar	43.6	7.3
Dharmanagar	33.8	9.6
Sonamura	21.8	10.2
Udaipur	28.7	11.3
Amarpur	73.2	5.7
Belonia	40.2	9.0
Sabroom	57.5	9.0

73. From the statement above it is seen that the Sub-division which contains the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population has the lowest rate of literacy. In Amarpur the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe is 73.2, that is the highest among all the Sub-divisions, whereas the percentage of literacy there is the lowest of all the Sub-divisions (5.7). In the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Udaipur where the percentage of Scheduled Caste is

lower, the percentage of literacy among them is comparatively higher, but this is not so in the case of Kailasahar where the percentage of literacy is not comparatively higher in comparison with the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. It may, however, be presumed that the proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in a Sub-division is inversely proportional to the extent of literacy in the Sub-divisions.

Statement VII—5

Statement showing Percentage of Literates and Illiterates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately

Union Territory/Sub-Division	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	13.42	86.58	10.01	89.99
Sadar	12.39	87.61	14.57	85.43
Khowai	12.25	87.75	11.61	88.39
Kamalpur	13.34	86.66	11.58	88.42
Kailasahar	13.68	86.32	5.21	94.79
Dharmanagar	14.78	85.22	8.19	91.81
Sonamura	13.48	86.52	6.80	93.20
Udaipur	15.25	84.75	10.40	89.60
Amarpur	9.00	91.00	5.53	94.47
Belonia	19.18	80.82	6.39	93.61
Sabroom	14.80	85.20	7.63	92.37

74. The above statement shows that the literacy rates among Scheduled Caste vary from 9% in Amarpur Sub-division to 19.18% in Belonia as against the Territory average of 13.42%. Only in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur and Amarpur the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Caste is lower than the Territory average. Among the Scheduled Tribes the literacy rates vary from 5.21% in Kailasahar Sub-division to 14.57% in Sadar, whereas the corresponding Territory average is 10.01% and the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Tribe is lower than the Territory average in all the Sub-divisions except Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur, and Udaipur. As compared to Scheduled Castes however, the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Tribe is lower in respect of all the Sub-divisions except Sadar, where the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Caste is 12.39, whereas the said percentage is 14.57 in respect of Scheduled Tribe. The highest percentage of literacy in the case of Scheduled Caste is 19.18 in Belonia whereas the highest percentage of

literacy among Scheduled Tribes is found in Sub-division of Sadar (14.57). This means that the Scheduled Castes people of Belonia are more educated as compared to the other Sub-divisions and similarly the Scheduled Tribe people of Sadar is more educated as compared to those of other Sub-divisions.

Effective literacy :

75. The effective literacy which has been adopted as the basis of discussion that follows hereafter in this Chapter, has been calculated by excluding population in the age group 0-4 who have been treated as illiterates.

11 A. Rates of effective literacy in States and Union Territories in India.

76. The following table shows the rates of effective literacy in 1961 for the States and Union Territories in India.

Statement VII—6

Effective Literacy by sex for the States and Union Territories in India in 1961

State/Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA (excluding NEFA and Goa, Daman & Diu)	28.29	40.38	15.31
States			
Andhra Pradesh	24.62	34.98	14.01
Assam	32.98	44.28	19.63
Bihar	21.75	35.19	8.17
Gujarat	36.19	48.73	22.77
Jammu & Kashmir	12.95	19.75	5.05
Kerala	55.08	64.89	45.56
Madhya Pradesh	20.48	32.16	8.09
Madras	36.39	51.59	21.06
Maharashtra	35.08	49.26	19.80
Mysore	29.80	42.29	16.70
Orissa	25.24	40.26	10.12
Punjab	28.77	38.92	16.86
Rajasthan	18.12	28.08	7.01
Uttar Pradesh	20.73	31.89	8.30
West Bengal	34.46	46.57	20.27
Union Territories & Other Areas			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40.07	48.76	24.54
Delhi	61.95	70.37	50.87
Himachal Pradesh	19.95	31.48	7.31
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	27.15	41.95	12.76
Manipur	36.04	53.48	18.87
Tripura	24.34	35.31	12.36
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.55	17.71	5.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	34.91	44.58	25.98
Pondicherry	43.65	58.85	28.69
N. E. F. A.	8.57	14.54	1.80
Nagaland	20.43	27.21	13.04
Sikkim	14.15	22.36	4.93

77. The percentage of effective literacy to total population of this Territory is 24.34 as against 28.29 for All India. Tripura ranks seventeenth in effective literacy among the States and the Union Territories and seventh among the Union Territories and other Areas. There is, therefore, no change of its ranks either in consideration of general literacy or in effective literacy among the states and the

Union Territories.

Progress of literacy :—

78. The following statement shows the proportion of literates per 10,000 of population for the territory for 1911-1961 and by Sub-division for 1961 only :—

Statement VII—7

Number of total, Male and Female Literates per 10,000 of total, Male and Female population respectively in the Territory 1911—1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	1961			1951			1941			1931			1921			1911		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1																		
TRIPURA	2,434	3,531	1,236	1,561	2,463	558	795	1,274	246	343	593	52	821	1,432	112	476	806	92
Sadar	2,995	4,188	1,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khowai	2,334	3,472	1,095	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamarpur	2,645	3,825	1,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	2,240	3,298	1,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	2,667	3,727	1,495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonamura	1,657	2,613	607	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	1,944	3,002	822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amarpur	1,081	1,809	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	2,286	3,376	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	1,872	2,965	660	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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79. It has not been possible to show literates for 1901 and its Sub-division-wise distribution from 1911 to 1951 in the above statement owing to lack of Census data for the relevant period. The figures for 1951 and 1941 are based on data prepared on 10% and 2% samples respectively. In the present Census 231188 persons (males 175060, females 56128) have been enumerated as literate in this Territory registering an increase by 149123 persons (males 110465, females 32658) over 1951 Census. While it is not possible to show the extent of literacy in each Sub-division throughout the current century, it is noteworthy to examine the case for 1961 Census only. Broadly effective literacy of Tripura is 24.3% i.e. approximately one in every four persons of the Territory, is a literate. The literacy for males and females is 35.3% and 12.4% respectively. The ratio of male to female literates is 2.8 i.e. it

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can very leniently be said that for every 3 male literates, there is one female literate or male literates are one in three and females one in nine. In 1951 male literates were one in five and females one in twentyone.

80. Among the Sub-divisions, Sadar shows the highest rate of literacy whereas Amarapur the lowest. Moreover all the Sub-divisions to the north of Sadar with Belonia in the south show the literacy percentage in each above 22 whereas the remaining Sub-divisions show below 20% in each in 1961.

81. The above statement is supplemented by the following statement in respect of distribution of territories literacy among the Sub-divisions in 1961 :—

Statement VII—8
Distribution of 10,000 total, Male and Female literates among the Sub-divisions of the Territory, 1961

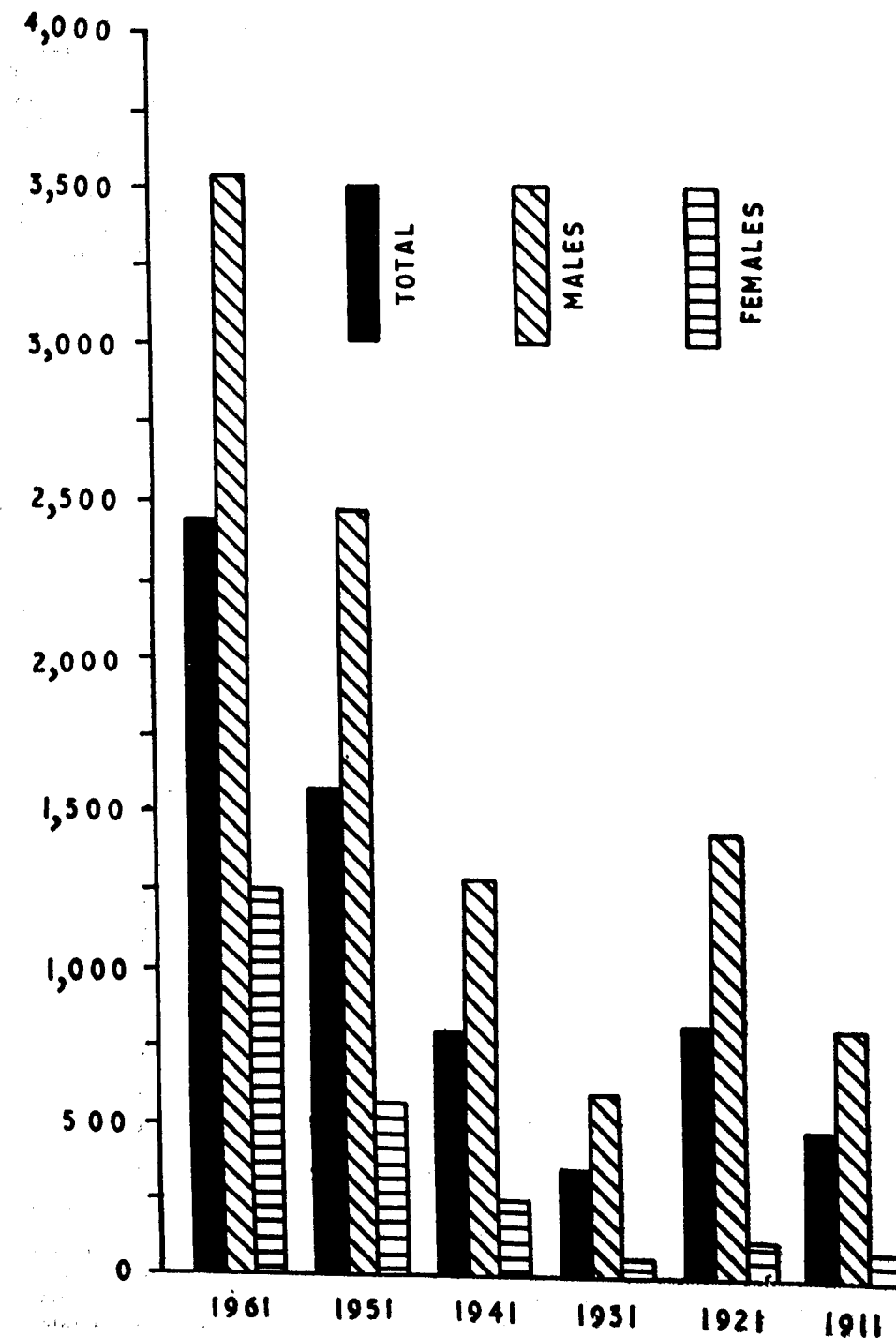
Union Territory/ Sub-Division	1961		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
TRIPURA	10,000	10,000	10,000
Sadar	3,956	3,796	4,455
Khowai	1,094	1,120	1,012
Kamarpur	588	588	587
Kailasahar	852	874	783
Dharmanagar	1,236	1,198	1,354
Sonamura	457	498	329
Udaipur	613	643	519
Amarpur	218	254	106
Belonia	694	707	654
Sabroom	292	322	201

82. As already mentioned Sadar, contains the maximum number of literates whereas Amarapur the minimum. Khowai and Dharmanagar each contains more than 10% whereas, Sonamura and Sabroom each has below 5% of the total literates of the Territory. The characteristics are exactly similar in case of male as well as female with slight variation in percentage. In the absence of Sub-division-wise figures for past Censuses there is

no scope for studying the fluctuation of literacy among Sub-divisions in different decades. There are only three Sub-divisions viz. Sadar, Dharmanagar and Kamarpur with percentage of literates above the Territory average.

83. The following bar shows the progress of literacy in this territory from 1911 to 1961 :—

NUMBER OF TOTAL MALE, FEMALE LITERATES PER 10,000 OF TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION IN TRIPURA 1961-1911



84. The percentage of effective literacy in the Territory was 4.76 in 1911, 8.21 in 1921, 3.43 in 1931, 7.95 in 1941 and 15.61 in 1951. The reasons for the precipitous fall in total literacy of Tripura in 1931 has not been specifically explained in Porter's Census Report (vide Para 328 of the Report.) But in accounting for this fall, the State Report of 1931 published by the then Government of Tripura in Bengali, attributed this to the incorrect recordings made by the enumerators, in as much as the persons who did not pass the Class V examina-

tion were treated as illiterates (vide Para 3 of Chapter VII)

But in a period of 30 years since 1931 a uniformly progressive enterprise in literacy is apparent.

Literacy by Total, Rural, Urban and by Sex for 1961 :-

85. The following statement gives effective literacy by Total, Rural and Urban and by Males and Females for 1961 :-

Statement VII—9
Proportion of Total, Male and Female Literates in the Rural and Urban areas
of the Union Territory, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of total population					Urban Literates per 10,000 of total population					Rural Literates per 10,000 of rural population				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
TRIPURA	2,434	3,531	1,236	1,869	2,853	792	565	676	444	2,061	3,156	871						
Sadar	2,995	4,188	1,705	2,007	3,004	928	989	1,185	777	2,378	3,583	1,091						
Khowai	2,334	3,472	1,095	1,893	2,959	733	441	513	362	2,033	3,179	787						
Kamajpur	2,645	3,825	1,346	2,645	3,825	1,346	..	..	..	2,645	3,825	1,346						
Kailasahar	2,240	3,298	1,058	1,820	2,778	750	420	520	308	1,987	3,041	816						
Dharmanagar	2,667	3,727	1,495	2,052	3,019	982	815	708	512	2,298	3,381	1,100						
Sonamura	1,657	2,613	607	1,657	2,613	607	..	..	..	1,657	2,613	607						
Udaipur	1,944	3,002	822	1,387	2,303	416	557	699	406	1,541	2,572	460						
Amarpur	1,081	1,809	262	1,081	1,809	262	..	..	..	1,081	1,809	262						
Belonia	2,286	3,376	1,094	1,659	2,608	623	626	768	471	1,855	2,919	695						
Sabroom	1,872	2,965	660	1,872	2,965	660	..	..	..	1,872	2,965	660						

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Statement VII—9 (Contd.)
Proportion of Total, Male and Female Literates in the Rural and Urban areas
of the Union Territory, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Urban Literates per 10,000 of Urban population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of Total Literates					Urban Literates per 10,000 of Total Literates				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
TRIPURA	6,065	7,070	4,906	7,677	8,085	6,406	2,323	1,915	3,594				
Sadar	6,342	7,321	5,196	6,699	7,172	5,443	3,301	2,828	4,557				
Khowai	6,432	7,419	5,338	8,112	8,524	6,694	1,888	1,476	3,306				
Kamajpur	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..				
Kailasahar	5,000	6,025	3,785	8,126	8,424	7,089	1,784	1,576	2,911				
Dharmanagar	5,749	6,621	4,785	7,694	8,101	6,572	2,306	1,899	3,428				
Sonamura	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..				
Udaipur	5,573	6,695	4,268	7,135	7,670	5,064	2,865	2,330	4,936				
Amarpur	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..				
Belonia	5,950	7,211	4,556	7,261	7,725	5,694	2,739	2,275	4,306				
Sabroom	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..				

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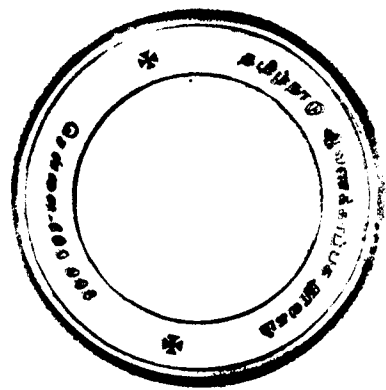
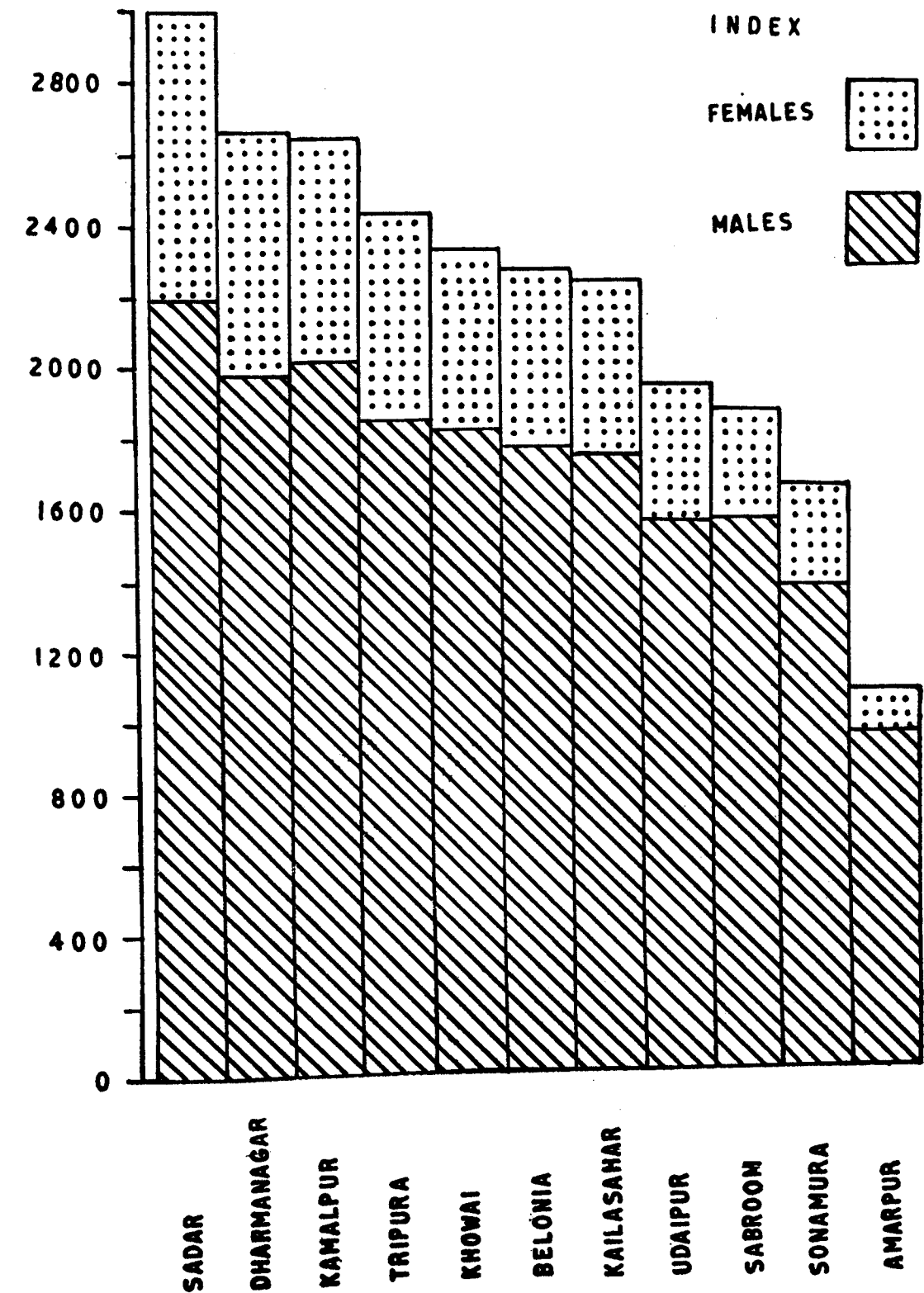
86. In the Territory of Tripura 24.34% of the Total population from the age of 5 years upwards are literates of whom 18.69% reside in rural areas and 5.65% in urban areas. The highest rate of literacy is found in the Sub-division of Sadar (29.95%) followed by Dharmanagar (26.67%) and then Kamalpur (26.45%). The percentage of literacy is lowest in Amarpur (10.81%) which is far below the Territory average. Amarpur is preceded by Sonamura which has 16.57% of literacy. 20.61% are literates among the rural population and 60.65% are literates among the urban population. Thus the rate of literacy among the urban population is more than that of rural population by three times. The rate of literacy of males is higher than that of the female. The rate of literacy among male in rural areas is 31.56% as

against 70.70% in urban areas. In rural areas the female literacy rate is 8.71% as against 49.06% in urban areas. The rate of rural literacy is highest in the Sub-division of Kamalpur (26.45%) followed by Sadar (23.78%) and then Dharmanagar (22.96%). Amarpur records the lowest percentage (10.81%) in this category. The urban literacy is highest in Sub-division of Khowai (64.32%) followed by Sadar (63.42%) and Kailasahar records the lowest rate of literacy in the urban areas, the percentage being 50.00. The difference between the highest and lowest rate of literacy in rural areas is wider, whereas the same is not so wide in the case of urban literacy.

87. The statement below is in elaboration of columns 2,3 and 4 of the statement above (VII-9).

SEXWISE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES PER 10,000 PERSONS, 1961

No. OF LITERATES



Statement VII—10
Distribution of 10,000 Total, Male and Female Literates in the Rural and Urban
areas of the Sub-Division of the Territory, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total Literates			Male Literates			Female Literates		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
TRIPURA	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Sadar	3,956	3,452	5,622	3,796	3,367	5,607	4,455	3,785	5,648
Khowai	1,094	1,156	889	1,120	1,181	864	1,012	1,058	932
Kamalpur	588	765	..	588	727	..	587	916	..
Kailasahar	852	902	687	874	911	719	783	867	634
Dharmanagar	1,236	1,238	1,227	1,198	1,200	1,188	1,354	1,389	1,291
Sonamura	457	596	..	498	616	..	329	514	..
Udaipur	613	570	756	643	610	782	519	414	712
Amarpur	218	284	..	254	314	..	106	166	..
Belonia	694	656	819	707	676	840	654	581	783
Sabroom	292	381	..	322	398	..	201	314	..

High and Low Literacy Zones :

88. The following statement shows the Total,

Rural and Urban literacy in 1961 in the Sub-divisions arranged in decreasing order :

Statement VII—11

Total, Rural and Urban Literacy in Sub-divisions arranged in decreasing order, 1961

Sl. No.	Total Literacy in decreasing order Name of Sub-divisions	Per 10,000	Sl. No.	Rural Literacy in decreasing order Name of Sub-divisions	per 10,000	Sl. No.	Urban Literacy in decreasing order Name of Sub-divisions	per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sadar	2,995	1.	Kamalpur	2,645	1.	Khowai	6,432
2.	Dharmanagar	2,667	2.	Sadar	2,378	2.	Sadar	6,342
3.	Kamalpur	2,645	3.	Dharmanagar	2,298	3.	Belonia	5,950
4.	Khowai	2,334	4.	Khowai	2,003	4.	Dharmanagar	5,749
5.	Belonia	2,286	5.	Kailasahar	1,987	5.	Udaipur	5,573
6.	Kailasahar	2,240	6.	Sabroom	1,872	6.	Kailasahar	5,000
7.	Udaipur	1,944	7.	Belonia	1,855			
8.	Sabroom	1,872	8.	Sonamura	1,657			
9.	Sonamura	1,657	9.	Udaipur	1,541			
10.	Amarpur	1,081	10.	Amarpur	1,081			

89. The following statement presents the Sub-divisions in a re-arranged form on account of the sizes of literate population in each compared to

that for the entire Territory. It is a re-arrangement of part of the foregoing Statement No. VII.11.

Statement VII—12

Distribution of 10,000 Total, Rural and Urban Literates among the Sub-Divisions of the Territory in decreasing order, 1961

Sl. No.	Sub-division in decreasing order of Total Literacy	Per 10,000 Literates	Sl. No.	Sub-divisions in decreasing order of Rural Literacy	Per 10,000 Literates	Sl. No.	Sub-divisions in decreasing order of Urban Literacy	Per 10,000 Literates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sadar	3,956	1.	Sadar	3,452	1.	Sadar	5,622
2.	Dharmanagar	1,236	2.	Dharmanagar	1,238	2.	Dharmanagar	1,227
3.	Khowai	1,094	3.	Khowai	1,156	3.	Khowai	889
4.	Kailasahar	852	4.	Kailasahar	902	4.	Belonia	819
5.	Belonia	694	5.	Kamalpur	765	5.	Udaipur	756
6.	Udaipur	613	6.	Belonia	656	6.	Kailasahar	687
7.	Kamalpur	588	7.	Sonamura	596			
8.	Sonamura	457	8.	Udaipur	570			
9.	Sabroom	292	9.	Sabroom	381			
10.	Amarpur	218	10.	Amarpur	284			

90. In the above two statements certain essential information has been compiled from the preceding Statement No. VII-11. The names of the Sub-divisions have been arranged in decreasing order of literacy. As the age group 0-4 has been excluded from counting for the purpose of finding out literacy, Sadar has the highest proportion of literates in the general population, but in respect of rural population Kamalpur has recorded highest number of literacy and next to Kamalpur is Sadar. But in respect of urban literacy Khowai has recorded the highest proportion and next to Khowai is Sadar.

91. Statement 12 shows the distribution of 10,000 literates by Sub-division in decreasing order. According to this statement also the highest number of literacy is found in Sadar followed by Dharmanagar and then Khowai in respect of general literacy, rural literacy and urban literacy. The position of Kailasahar is fourth in respect of general literacy and rural literacy, but it is sixth in respect of urban literacy. As regards urban literacy, the position of Khowai is third and that of Belonia, Udaipur and Kailasahar fourth, fifth and sixth respectively.

92. The six towns of Tripura comprising the urban areas are scattered and do not form any cluster of high or low literacy. According to Statement 11, Khowai town scores the highest literacy (64.3%), whereas Agartala, the capital town of Tripura records literacy of 63.4% out of a total population of 54878. The literacy among

the six towns of Tripura varies from 64.3% to 50.0%, lowest being in Kailasahar town.

93. It will appear from the above two statements that a cluster is formed by the Sub-divisions of high or low literacy. The cluster formed by Sadar, Dharmanagar, Khowai, Kailasahar Sub-divisions in the north shows the highest rate of literacy. The remaining Sub-division of Kamalpur in the north although shows a high rate of literacy, ranks seventh when compared to the total number of literates of the Territory as a whole. Belonia Sub-division whose position is fifth in respect of literacy in both the statements is situated within the cluster of low literacy region. Evidently the cluster of low literacy is in the south of the Territory. In the case of rural literacy the region of high literacy has been formed by the five Sub-divisions of north viz, Dharmanagar, Kailasahar, Kamalpur, Khowai and Sadar and the low literacy region in the south by the other five Sub-divisions.

94. The foregoing two statements therefore give a picture of distinct zones of high and low literacy by cluster of Sub-divisions for total, rural and urban literacy.

Literacy in Sub-divisions under varying ranges :

95. The rate of literacy in all the Sub-divisions above and below the Territory average for rural as well as for urban is shown separately in Parts A and B of the Table VII-13.

Statement VII—13Part A

Distribution of Sub-divisions in relation to the average rate of Literacy in Rural and Urban areas of the Territory as a whole 1961
Sub-divisions which are above or below the Rural average for the Territory

More than 50% above	25—50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25—50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6
..	Kamalpur	Sadar	Khowai	Amarpur	..
..	..	Dharmanagar	Kailasahar	..	..
..	..	..	Sonamura	..	..
..	..	..	Udaipur	..	..
..	..	..	Belonia	..	..
..	..	..	Sabroom	..	..

Statement VII—13 Part B

Distribution of Sub-Divisions in relation to the average rate of Literacy in Rural and Urban areas of the Union Territory as a whole 1961
Sub-Divisions which are above or below the Urban average for the Union Territory

More than 50% above	25—50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25—50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6
..	..	1) Sadar	1) Kailasahar	..	..
..	..	2) Khowai	2) Dharmanagar	..	..
..	..	..	3) Udaipur	..	..
..	..	..	4) Belonia	..	..

96. The statement above in two parts shows the Sub-divisions arranged according to the different ranges of rates of literacy above and below the Territory average in rural and urban areas separately. Of the three Sub-divisions coming above the rural average of the Territory, Kamalpur ranks first, preceding Sadar and Dharmanagar which are in the medium range, while the remaining seven Sub-divisions are below the rural average, the rate of literacy in Amarapur being the lowest. In certain

area, it is seen that the data have been grouped into two categories—one just above and the other just below the urban average. The Sub-division of Sadar and Khowai have higher rate of literacy within 25% above the Territory average. The other Sub-divisions have a literacy rate upto 25% below the Territory average.

Variation of rural literacy in different parts of the Territory :

97. It would have been possible to relate the tehsils of high, medium or low rural literacy to the educational statistics, had they been maintained by tehsil and by rural and urban in the administrative department of the local Government. The administrative statistics are available down to Sub-divisional level only. Owing to the limitation of administrative statistics scope for further examination of low rural literacy tehsils in the

light of the above statement has shrunk. The administrative statistics contained in the two parts of the Statement (VII-14 Parts A & B) provide scope for study at Sub-divisional level.

98. Variation of rural literacy in the different Sub-divisions may however, be examined further in the light of the following two statements :—

Statement VII—14 Part A

Miscellaneous data to examine the extent of literacy in different Sub-divisions

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Area per school					Scholars per 1000 population			
	Less than 1 sq. mile	1—2.4 sq. mile	2.5—4.9 sq. mile	5.0—7.4 sq. mile	7.5 and above	1—24	25—49	50—74	75 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIPURA	..	..	3.8	..	..	..	..	71	..
Sadar	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Khowai	..	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	63	..
Kamalpur	..	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	102
Kailasahar	..	..	4.8	..	..	..	..	54	..
Dharmanagar	..	..	..	5.1	..	..	..	74	..
Sonamura	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	51	..
Udaipur	..	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	54	..
Amarpur	..	..	..	..	11.2	..	35	..	..
Belonia	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	68	..
Sabroom	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	70	..

Scholars per Teacher				Scholar per school				Population of age 5+	Total Lite- rate & Educated	Percentage of popu- lation, Literate & Educated to popula- tion of age 5+	Percentage of population in pry. schools to population of age 5—14
1—19	20—39	40—49	50 and over	1—49	50—99	100—199	200 and over				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	28	..	..	..	76	..	..	949,807	231,188	24	27
..	32	..	..	..	..	102	..	305,323	91,454	30	33
..	30	..	..	..	64	..	..	108,364	25,291	23	24
..	28	..	..	..	71	..	..	51,370	13,586	26	41
..	23	..	..	..	59	..	..	87,957	19,699	22	21
..	34	..	..	..	71	..	..	107,105	28,568	27	29
..	25	..	..	..	66	..	..	63,805	10,570	17	20
..	25	..	..	..	68	..	..	72,906	14,170	19	21
..	23	..	..	41	..	..	..	46,672	5,046	11	13
..	24	..	..	..	74	..	..	70,198	16,044	23	27
..	20	..	..	..	55	..	..	36,107	6,760	19	27

N. B. This statement is prepared for Total Area of Tripura as the Statistics for School Enrolments, one and mid teacher schools etc. are not available for Rural area separately in the Statistical Abstract, 1961.

Statement VII—14 Part B

Miscellaneous data to examine the extent of literacy in different Sub-divisions

Sub-Division	Percentage of Literates			Percentage of School enrolment in 5—14			Percentage of one teacher school to schools having more than one teacher
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sadar	30	42	17	32	40	24	55
Khowai	23	35	11	24	32	16	153
Kamalpur	26	38	13	41	51	31	73
Kailasahar	22	33	11	21	28	14	57
Dharmanagar	27	37	15	29	36	23	99
Sonamura	17	26	6	20	28	10	83
Udaipur	19	30	8	21	29	12	57
Amarpur	11	18	3	13	19	7	200
Belonia	23	34	11	27	34	19	58
Sabroom	19	30	7	27	35	17	28

Percentage of male scho- lars in single teacher schools to total male scholar in both single teacher & multi-teacher school	Percentage of girl scho- lars in single teacher schools to total girl scho- lars in both single teacher & multi-teacher schools	Percentage of census villages having no schools	Percentage of villages having one teacher schools	Percentage having more than one teacher school	Percentage agri- cultural labour- ers to total workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tri- bes to total population
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	11	78	Not Available		7	39
31	24	85			7	57
22	21	67			5	52
17	15	79			5	44
23	21	68	Not Available		7	34
22	19	64			13	22
19	11	63			14	29
34	19	90			4	73
16	14	79			7	40
12	8	74			14	57

Source :—(i) P. C. A. and C—III Part A

(ii) Data from Education Directorate/Tripura vide their letter No. F. 5 (8-3)/Te-POE/63 dt. 6. 7. 63.

High literacy areas :

99. Literacy percentages as shown above are high in Sadar (30), Dharmanagar (27) and Kamalpur (26) Sub-divisions. Accordingly average area in sq. mile served by each school in this region is lowest in Sadar Sub-division (1.9). Average area served by each school is high in Dharmanagar Sub-division (5.1), although scholars per 1,000 population are high there (74). The wider area served by each school indicates that the habitations are scattered and wide apart there, and 58.77% of the villages are of a very small size with less than 200 population. The area served by each school in Kamalpur Sub-division is 2.6 sq. mile and scholars per 1,000 population are highest there (102) preceding Sadar Sub-division in this respect (88).

Medium literacy areas :

100. Literacy percentages are medium in the Sub-divisions of Khowai (23), Kailasahar (22) and Belonia (23) and the average area in sq. mile served by each school there respectively are 4.2, 4.8 and 5.0 and number of scholars per 1,000 population are 63, 54 and 68 respectively. Belonia Sub-division being a medium literacy area, shows a good number of students per school and in this respect it is next to Sadar Sub-division.

Low literacy areas :

101. The low literacy region is formed by the Sub-divisions of Amarpur, Sonamura, Udaipur and Sabroom where the literacy percentages are 11 (which is lowest), 17, 19 and 19 respectively. Area served per school is also highest in Amarpur (11.2) but scholars per school is lowest in Amarpur (41). The percentage of Scheduled Tribes to population is 70.1 and that of Scheduled Castes is 3.1. Percent-

age of agricultural labourer to total workers is highest in low literacy region, i.e. Sonamura (13), Udaipur (14) and Sabroom (14), but Amarpur Sub-division does not show its association (only 4%) perhaps because of the numerical strength of the scheduled tribes, among whom the proportion of cultivators is high. The number of persons employed in industries using different powers is lowest (102) in Amarpur Sub-division. It is 435 in Sonamura, 428 in Udaipur, 285 in Belonia and 255 in Sabroom Sub-division. There is only one town viz., Radhakishorepur in this low literacy region. Preponderance of industries engaged in production of rice etc. by milling de-husking and processing of crops and foodgrains is found in the low literacy region, and man-power is used considerable instead of other kinds of power. Among the tribals, the women-folk aged more than five generally become of economic value to the households either in cultivation or in household industry or in both. As such tribals are not very much enthusiastic about schooling of their girls.

Literacy in tehsils under varying ranges :

102. Broadly, this territory may be divided into two physical regions, e.g., plains in the north-west along the international boundary with East Pakistan and the hills and forests covered by the six principal hill ranges in the central and almost the whole of eastern portion. These hills form a watershed from which the rivers flow down north, west and south-west. Pressure of population specially due to immigration of refugees from East Pakistan is comparatively more in the plains than in the hilly region where scheduled Tribes are numerous. In this background, the rural tehsils and the urban tehsils may be grouped according to their characteristics of literacy as shown in State VII-15. Parts A and B below :—

Statement VII—15 Part A

Tehsils of Sub-divisions in which rural literacy is above or below the rural average for the Territory. Rural average : 20.61 per 100

Sub-division	TEHSILS WITH RURAL LITERACY					
	More than 50% above	25-50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar	Sadar	Bamutia	Old Agartala Ishanchandranagar Bishalgarh	Simna Mohanpur Kamalasagar Charilam Asharambari Kalyanpur Teliamura	..	Takarjala
Khowai	..	Khowai	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kamalpur	..	Kamalpur	Kulaihour	..	..	..
Kailasahar	..	..	Kailasahar	Fatikroy	..	..
Dharmanagar	..	Dharmanagar	Brajendranagar	Kurti Longai Kanchanpur	..	..
Sonamura	..	..	..	Matinagar Sonamura	Boxanagar Dhanpur Kathalia Salgara Radhakishorepur	..
Udaipur	..	..	..	..	Ampi	Dumburnagar
Amarpur	..	..	..	..	Birganj	..
Belonia	..	Rajnagar	..	Radhanagar Siddhinagar P. R. Bari Belonia Muhuripur	Hrishyamukh	..
Sabroom	..	..	Sabroom	Manu Ghorakappa	Amlighat	Samarendra- ganj

Statement VII—15 Part B

Tehsils of Sub-divisions in which Urban Literacy is above or below the Urban average for the Territory
Urban average : 60.64 per 100

Sub-division	TEHSILS WITH URBAN LITERACY					
	More than 50% above	25-50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khowai	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	..	..	..	..	..	..

103. The rural average and the urban average for the territory come to 20.61% and 60.64% respectively, according to the Statement VII-15 above, on the basis of which data for the tehsil-wise map given

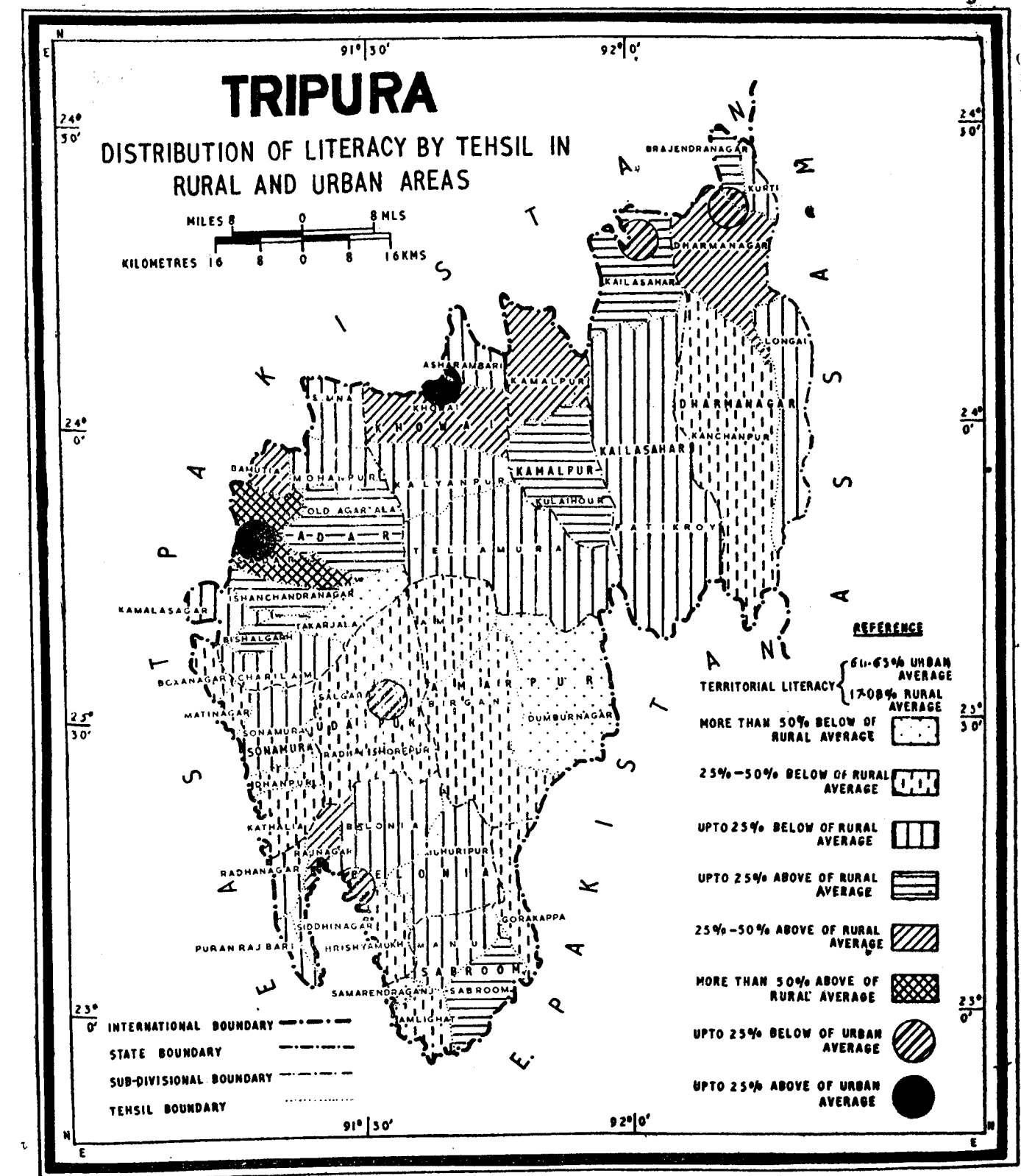
below have been grouped into six categories—three above and three below the rural average and for urban tehsils into two—one above and the other below the urban average.

Rural literacy ;

104. The rural tehsils classified according to the ranges as the rate of literacy obtaining in each in Part A Statement VII-15 have been exhibited in the Map above to study the characteristics of rural literacy under the same range or ranges.

105. Among all the rural tehsils, Sadar tehsil alone shows significantly high rate of literacy which is more than 50% above the rural average. There are five tehsils of which four are in the north containing Sub-divisional headquarters and the fifth to the south of Belonia tehsil, all bordering with East Pakistan and ranking next to Sadar tehsil, the rate of rural literacy remaining there within 25-50% above the rural average. There are seven

tehsils where the rate of literacy is within a range upto 25% above the rural average. It is therefore, found that the tehsils which rank in the ranges above the rural average, are scattered and form outlying areas in the plains with East Pakistan. Twenty tehsils, out of a total of fortyfive, falling within the literacy range upto 25% below the rural average, form the largest cluster in the north and the south of the Territory. The existence of G.B. Hospital, Military Cantonment, Police Reserve Christian Mission, Schools and Colleges, Air-port, Inter-state Police Wireless station, Government quarters at the Kunjaban area—all located outside the municipal limits of Agartala town—have contributed to the prevalence of exceptionally high rate of literacy in the rural area of Sadar tehsil around Agartala Town.



Urban literacy :

Comparison of rural and urban literacy :

106. The urban areas of Sadar and Khowai tehsils show a proportion of 25% above the urban average for the Territory, whereas those of Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Radhakishorepur and Belonia record a proportion below 25% of the urban average of the Territory.

107. Compared to rural and urban portions of the six tehsils, viz. Sadar, Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Radhakishorepur and Belonia, it is worth noting that the urban average is three times the rural average. The peculiarity of each of the urban portion is that its surrounding rural portion of the tehsil shows a different range of rural literacy, in as much as six towns remain isolated

from their contiguous rural portion of the tehsil. This means that the urban areas enjoy better distribution of educational institutions, roads and communications with avenues of diversified occupations.

Age, sex and education :

108. Table C-III Part A which is a consolidation of Tables C-III Part B and C-III Part C, shows the distribution of literacy classified according to five-yearly age-groups upto 34 followed by two ten yearly age groups of 35-44 and 45-54 and another by age-group 60 +. The quinquennial age groups as recommended by the United Nations for population censuses have been adopted for the age tables.

109. The following statement shows the percentage of illiterates and literates and educated persons in different effective age-groups in each sex in 1961 :-

Statement VII—16

Percentage of Illiterates and Literates and Educated persons in different effective age-groups in each sex

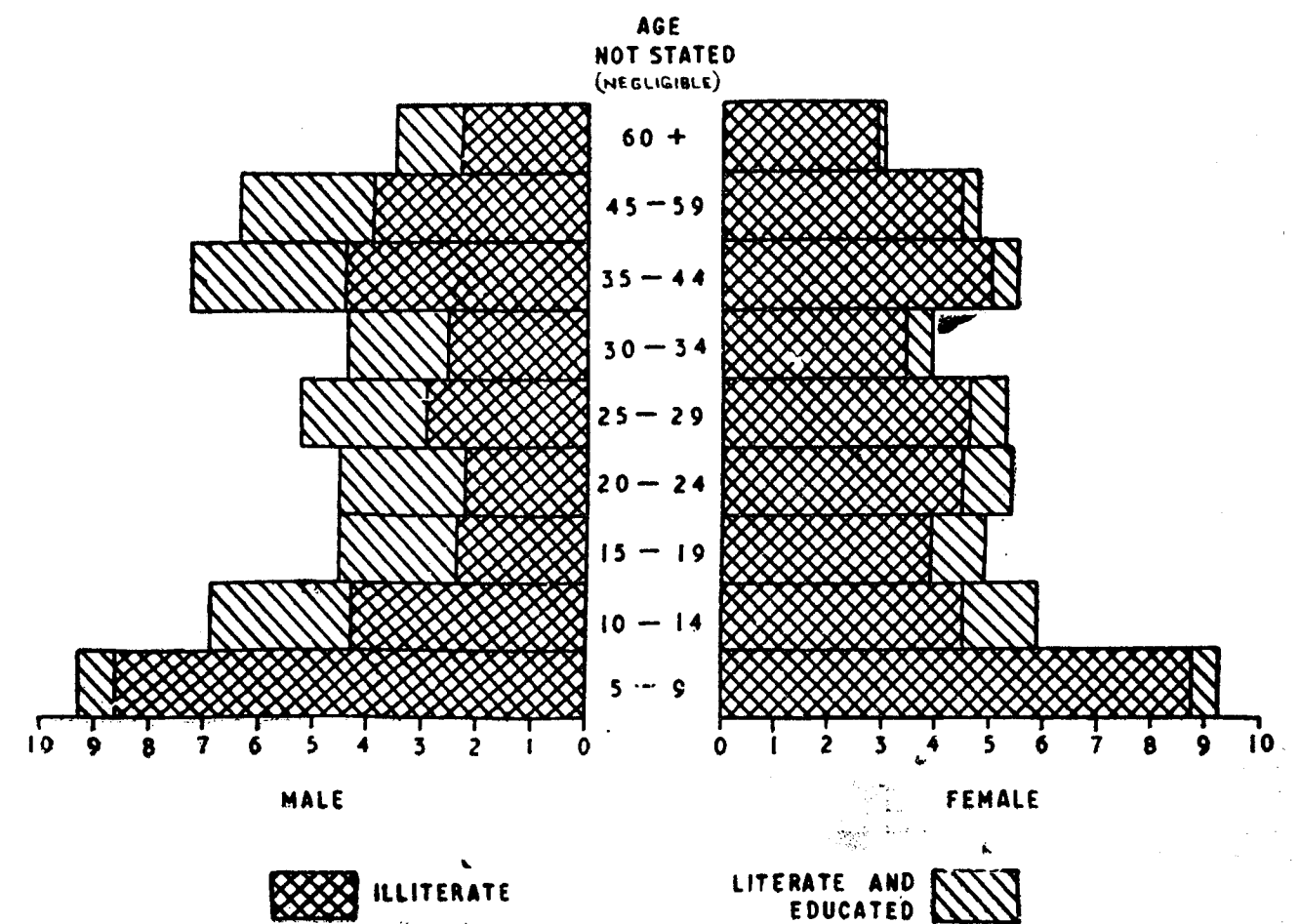
Effective Age-groups	Illiterates		Literates & Educated	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
T R I P U R A				
8 Total of age-groups	33.77	41.89	18.43	5.91
5—9	8.60	8.80	.68	.45
10—14	4.27	4.48	2.61	1.40
15—19	2.37	3.87	2.21	1.00
20—24	2.32	4.44	2.26	.92
25—29	2.93	4.57	2.36	.70
30—34	2.58	3.42	1.80	.44
35—44	4.41	4.99	2.86	.56
45—59	3.94	4.43	2.47	.33
60 +	2.34	2.88	1.18	.11
Age not stated	.01	.01	.00	.00

110. The percentage of male literates and educated persons in the school going age-group 10-14 is higher than that in the post-school age groups 15-19 and 20-24. With a fall in the age group 30-34, the percentage of male literacy remains below 3% in the age groups 10-59. In the absence of male literacy data for 1951 in the age group 50 +, it is not possible to find out the reason of fall in male literacy in age group 60 + in 1961.

111. The percentage of female literacy in all the age-groups from 10-14 to 45-59 is generally in a decreasing order except in the case of the age-group 35-44 which is a bit higher and presents similar characteristics as of male literates of that age-group.

112. The following chart is in clarification of the extent of illiteracy, literacy and education among males and females in each effective age-groups :-

LITERACY BY AGE GROUPS AMONG MALE AND FEMALE IN TRIPURA



Literacy in Age groups 5-24 :

113. The following statement (VII-17) gives the literacy among different age groups for boys and girls. This could not be shown Sub-divisions-

wise as the administrative figures are available only for the Territory. The opportunity for tehsil-wise analysis on the basis of census data and school attendance showing the low literacy pockets is also thus lost.

Statement VII—17

Proportion of literates among males and females in total population and extent of school enrolment at primary status in certain age groups 1951 and 1961

Union Territory	T	Age group 5—14						Age group 15—24							
	R	Total Population		Illiterate		Literate & Educated		Total Population		Illiterate		Literate & Educated			
	U	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
TRIPURA	T	153,604	143,732	122,291	126,152	31,313	17,580	87,045	97,179	44,599	78,953	42,446	18,226		
Age group 5—9						Age group 10—14									
Total Population		Total school enrolment in this age group		Illiterate		Literate		Total Population		Total school enrolment in this age group		Illiterate		Literate	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
88,225	87,853	33,756	19,819	81,717	83,568	6,508	4,285	65,379	55,879	31,958	13,136	40,574	42,584	24,805	13,295
Age group 15—19								Age group 20—24							
Total Population		Illiterate		Literate		Estimated Literate Population of this age group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age group 5-9 with mortality correction		Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age group over the estimated literate population based on 1951 literate population in the age group 5-9 Col. 35-37 Col. 36-38		Total Population		Illiterate		Literate	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
43,527	45,275	22,531	36,785	20,995	9,490	6,720	2,979	14,276	6,511	43,518	50,904	22,068	42,168	21,450	8,736
Age group 20—24 (Contd-)								Number of Schools and School enrolment in 1951							
Estimated literate population of this age group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age group 10-14 with mortality correction		Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age group over the estimated literate population based on 1951 literate population in the age group 10-14. Col. 45-47, Col. 46-48		Total Population in 1951		School enrolment of Primary stages 1951									
						Age group 5-14		Age group 5-9		Age group 10-14		No. of schools teaching primary stages in			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60		
19,833	7,786	1,617	950	335,589	303,440	24,010	5,117	13,565	3,177	10,445	1,940	1,074	444		
* For cols. 37, 38, 47 & 48, see page 10															

* For cols. 37, 38, 47 & 48 vide working sheet to table on page 103 para 16.
N. B. Sub-division wise figures could not be shown due to nonavailability of data for some of the columns.
Source :—C (iii) Part (A)
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TRIPURA.

Statement VII—18

Distribution of 1,000 boys and girls of each age group by characteristics of illiteracy, literacy and school enrolment, 1961

Union Territory	Total	Age group 5—14						Age group 15—24					
		Total Population		Illiterate		Literate & Educated		Total Population		Illiterate		Literate	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TRIPURA	Total	1,000	1,000	796	878	204	122	1,000	1,000	512	812	488	188

Age group 5—9								Age group 10—14							
Total Population 1961		Total school enrolment in the age group		Illiterate		Literate		Total Population 1961		Total school enrolment in this age group		Illiterate		Literate	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,000	1,000	383	226	926	951	74	49	1,000	1,000	489	235	621	762	379	238

Statement VII—18 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 boys and girls of each age group by characteristics of illiteracy, literacy and school enrolment, 1961

Total Population 1961		Age group 15—19								Age group 20—24					
		Illiterate		Literate		Estimated literate population of this age group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age group 5-9 with mortality correction		Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age group over the estimated literate population based on 1951 literate population in the age group 5-9 col. 35-37, 36-38		Total population 1961		Illiterate		Literate	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1,000	1,000	518	795	482	205	154	64	328	141	1,000	1,000	507	828	493	172

Age group 20—24						Number of Schools and school enrolment in 1951							
Estimated literate population of this age group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age group 10-14 with mortality correction		Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age group over the estimated literate population based on 1951 literate population in the age group 10-14 Col.45-47,46-48		Total population (4-14) in 1951		School enrolment at Primary Stages in 1951							
						Children enrolled in school 1951 (5-14)		Age group 5-9		Age group 10-14		No. of schools reading primary stages	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
456	153	37	19	1,000	1,000	275	64	155	40	12	24	1,074	444

General :

114. Literacy in Tripura has increased considerably during the last two decades firstly as a result of migration of literate people from East Pakistan since the partition of India and partly, due to progress of educational expansion, the benefit of which is achieved by schooling of younger generation. Hence it may be interesting to attempt a comparison of the literacy figure obtaining among different age-groups of this Territory. According to present Census, age group 5-14 contains 260 and age group 15-24, 161 persons per 1000 of total population. Out of these only 43 and 53 in the age group 5-14 and 15-24 respectively are literates. In other words it may be said that 16.4% and 32.9% are literates among those persons who are in the age groups 5-14 and 15-24 respectively. In 1951 the corresponding literacy in the age group 5-14 was 16.8% which after 10 years, has increased to 32.9% by the process educational progress as well as counter-balancing the migration of literates in this Territory.

115. The proportion of scholars in the age group of 10-14, which comes down to 39.5, as compared to 72.8 literates, reveals the magnitude of wastage after receiving education in primary stage. Had all the children in this age group 5-14 been enrolled in primary stage, there would have been 66.8% increase over the present enrolment of the students in schools. In other words, only 33.2% of the population in the group 5-14 are enrolled in primary stage.

116. It has already been indicated that the proportion of the population in the remaining age sub-groups 15-19 and 20-24 of 1961 comes to 79 and 83 respectively. Out of these proportions, literates are 26.7 in the age sub-group 15-19 and 26.4 in the age sub-group 20-24. Ten years back in 1951, persons of the age sub-groups 15-19 and 20-24 were in the age groups 5-9 and 10-14 respectively. For every 149 persons in 5-9 age group, the number of literates was 14 and for every 113 persons in age group 10-14, literates were 30. It appears, therefore, that proportion of literacy in the age-group 15-19 has increased, while it has decreased in the next higher age group. This decrease shows that the increase in literacy could not keep pace with the increase population of this age group.

Male literacy (5-24)

117. Male literates are 35% of the total males. Those who are in the age groups 5-14, and 15-24, constitute 20.4% and 48.8% of the respective age groups. The following statement shows the percentages of male literacy in 1961 and 1951 in the age sub-groups 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 :-

Percentage of male literacy in the age group

	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24
1961	7.4	37.9	48.2	45.6
1951	14.4	42.4	25.3.....	

118. The percentage of boys enrolled in the primary stage in the age sub-groups 5-9 and 10-14, comes to 38.3 and 48.9 respectively for 1961. The difference between the percentage of literacy and school enrolment in these two age sub-groups of 1961 shows that 20.9% and 11.0% boys could not come out as literates in the Census enumeration.

119. Male youths in the age group 15-24 of 1961 were boys in the age-group 5-14 in 1951. Boys of age group 5-14 in 1951 were literates to the extent of 31.9%, thereby showing an increase of 16.9% in 1961. This increase is attributable partly to immigration of literates youths and partly to educational development achieved during the decade.

120. The slight percentage fall shown in the age group 20-24 in 1961 is indicative of a trend of out-migration either for further prosecution of studies or for occupational pursuits.

Female literacy (5-24)

121. Female literates constitute 12.3% only of the total females as against 5.6% in 1951. Percentages of female literates in the age groups 5-14 and 15-24 are 12.2 and 18.8 respectively. The following statement shows the percentages of female literates in 1961 and 1951 in the age sub-groups 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 :-

Percentage of female literates in age group

	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24
1961	4.9	23.8	20.5	17.2
1951	11.0	31.1	6.56....	

122. The percentage of girls enrolled in the primary stage in the age sub-groups 5-9 and 10-14 is 22.6 and 23.5 respectively in 1961, the difference in the percentage enrolment being very little as compared to that obtaining in respect of school boys of the corresponding age-sub groups. The difference between the percentage of literate females and the percentage of school enrolment in respect of these in the lowest age sub-group 5-9 is 17.7% representing the extent to which school going girls could not return themselves as literates in the Census enumeration, because of the application of literacy tests. Such difference in the age-sub-group 10-14 is only 0.3% which is very negligible, unlike the boys, the difference in whose case is 11.0%.

123. Females in the age group 5-14 of 1951, have attained ages in the group 15-24 in 1961.

The percentage of female literates of the age group 5-14 in 1951 was 20.7 thereby showing a decrease by 1.9% in 1961. This small decrease may be a pointer to out-migration as a result of marriage or further prosecution of studies elsewhere or their employment outside. For these reasons a declining tendency is observed among the female literates in the higher age sub-groups of 15-19 and 20-24.

124. The above studies have revealed (i) the growth of school enrolment during the decade, (ii) the extent of participation by male and female students, (iii) increase in the number of literate children in the age-group 5-14 in 1961 over than in 1951 and (IV) increase in the proportion of school going children to children of school-going age in 1961 over 1951.

125. Two more characteristics may be discerned from the above two tables - viz. (i) increase in the number of schools providing primary education and (ii) proportionate increase in 1961 of the number of children of school going age. These are give below :-

(i) Number of schools providing teaching in primary stage was 444 in 1951 as against 1,074 in 1961, thereby showing an increase of 630 schools. Area served by a school of primary stage, on average, was 9.27 sq. miles in 1951 as against 3.72 sq. miles in 1961. This means that due to expansion of educational facilities during the decade, the average area in 1961 has decreased to one-third approximately.

(ii) Population of school going age (i.e. in the age group 5-14) was 167,026 in 1951 and 297,336 in 1961 showing an increase of 130,310 that is 78.0%. Such male population was 87,384 in 1951 and 153,604 in 1961 indicating an increase of 66,220, that is 75.8%. Again, the female counterpart of school going age (5-14) was 79,642 in 1951 and 143,732

in 1961 showing an increase of 64,090 that is 80.3%.

126. Number of increase in enrolment of students in this age group was 69,542 (or 238.7%) during the decade, of which the increase of male students in schools was 41,704 (or 273.7%) and of female students 27,838 (or 644%). This shows that the progress of female education has obtained a satisfactory level in this age group.

127. Let us now compare the figures of enrolment in the age group 5-14 with the figures of full-time students as exhibited in Table B-IX. The enrolment comes to 98,669 and the number of full-time students doing no work in the age group 0-14 comes to 87,614. The excess of enrolment of 11,005 is indicative of the extent of school going students doing other works rather than spending all their time as students.

Progress of literacy and educational standards among workers : 1951-61 :

128. The progress of literacy and educational standards among workers and non-workers can be approximately compared as between 1951 and 1961, because in 1951, the economic classification was by earners, earning dependants and dependants by eight livelihood classes, of which four were agricultural and four non-agricultural. In 1961, workers have been divided into nine industrial classes and non-workers have been lumped into one common category.

129. Literacy figures with educational standards distributed into economic classification were shown in Subsidiary Table VII. 2 of 1951 and those into industrial classification in Subsidiary Tables B-III Part A.2 and B-III Part B. 1 for 1961 which are relevant here. Extracts from these subsidiary tables in so far as they show the position at the Territory level are reproduced below :-

Distribution per 1,000 persons by sex in each Livelihood class classified by educational standards (VII.2 of 1951)

Extract from Subsidiary Table VII.2 of 1951

Extract

Category	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Middle School		Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	1,000	1,000	848	981	138	18	13	1	1	..
II	1,000	1,000	810	988	179	11	10	1	1	..
III	1,000	1,000	786	985	171	15	43	..	..	..
IV	1,000	1,000	543	954	334	33	109	..	..	..
V	1,000	1,000	650	975	274	17	70	8	6	..
VI	1,000	1,000	505	950	352	40	121	9	22	1
VII	1,000	1,000	431	957	497	43	67	..	5	..
VIII	1,000	1,000	487	507	331	77	124	14	58	2

Extract from Subsidiary Table B-III Part A.2 of 1961 :—
Distribution of 1000 workers in each Industrial Category and in each sex by educational levels in Urban areas only

Union Territory/ Sub-division		Total		Illiterate		Literate (with- out educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TRIPURA	Total	1,000	1,000	387	583	227	209	270	185	116	23
	I	1,000	1,000	419	788	468	186	90	26	23	..
	II	1,000	1,000	748	920	225	80	25	..	2	..
	III	1,000	1,000	307	500	193	500	208	..	287	..
	IV	1,000	1,000	268	738	543	192	179	68	10	2
	V	1,000	1,000	204	626	433	198	321	176	42	..
	VI	1,000	1,000	143	750	223	125	264	..	370	125
	VII	1,000	1,000	139	745	434	189	344	57	83	9
	VIII	1,000	1,000	274	333	335	..	275	..	116	667
	IX	1,000	1,000	230	509	237	90	221	119	312	282

Extract from Subsidiary Table B-III Part B.1 of 1961 :—
Distribution of 1000 workers in each Industrial Category and in each sex by educational levels in Rural areas only

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matricula- tion and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TRIPURA	Total	1,000	1,000	736	928	167	48	86	23	11	1
	I	1,000	1,000	684	976	239	20	76	4	1	..
	II	1,000	1,000	870	994	109	5	21	1	n	..
	III	1,000	1,000	681	990	215	10	67	n	37	..
	IV	1,000	1,000	520	944	325	42	153	14	2	n
	V	1,000	1,000	478	915	294	58	217	27	11	..
	VI	1,000	1,000	444	979	257	21	212	..	87	..
	VII	1,000	1,000	302	961	382	30	300	9	16	..
	VIII	1,000	1,000	448	500	265	166	231	167	56	167
	IX	1,000	1,000	494	812	214	63	182	82	110	43

130. As the economic classification made in 1951 Census does not afford adequate scope for segregation of literate and educated dependants, an attempt has been made to find a comparison approximately of literates and educated working persons by sex according to grouping by sector, instead of apportioning literates and educated dependants among each of the different livelihood classes, since literate dependants of 1951 were merged in each of the eight livelihood classes. The grouping into sectors has been done by combining figures of livelihood classes I to IV of 1951 and workers' category of I to III of 1961 so as to obtain figures for the primary sector, livelihood

classes V of 1951 and industrial category VI to IV of 1961 for the secondary sector and livelihood Classes VI to VIII of 1951 and industrial category VII to IX of 1961 for the Tertiary sector. An attempt is now made to compare some progress of literacy between 1951 and 1961 census figures among the literates and educated working force based on the extracts given above, the figures having been grouped into Sectors as explained herein before. The following statement shows the distribution of literate and educated workers in each of the above mentioned sectors for males and females in 1951 and 1961 :—

Statement VII—19

Distribution of 1000 population in each sector by literacy and Educational standard separately for Males and Females of 1951 and 1961 respectively

Category Sector	Year	Total Population		Illiterate		Literate below Matric standard		Matriculation and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary	I+II+III	1961	1,000	1,000	704	977	293	23	3
	I+II+III+IV	1951	1,000	1,000	825	959	168	40	1
Secondary	IV+V+VI	1961	1,000	1,000	418	935	534	67	48
	V	1951	1,000	1,000	768	902	219	97	13
Tertiary	VII+VIII+IX	1961	1,000	1,000	378	724	503	160	119
	VI+VII+VIII	1951	1,000	1,000	599	756	357	239	44

As a general rule persons engaged in Mining and Quarrying (category III) have to be included in secondary sector instead of under primary and those engaged in gas and electricity supply (Category IX) in secondary sector instead of under Tertiary. It has not been possible to segregate the figures of literates engaged in Mining and Quarrying which have been retained in primary sector and those in gas and electricity supply in Tertiary Sector. The table above, therefore suffers from this limitation.

131. The statement above shows that the percentage of literacy is highest in the tertiary sector and lowest in the primary sector during both the years, 1951 and 1961.

132. The percentage of male literacy below matric standard in 1961 is 29.3 in the primary

sector, 53.4 in the secondary sector and 50.3 in the tertiary sector as against 16.8, 21.9 and 35.7 in 1951 respectively. The percentage of those males who are matriculate and above in 1961 Census is 0.3 in the primary sector, 4.8 in secondary sector and 11.9 in tertiary sector as against 0.7, 1.3 and 4.4 in 1951 respectively. The percentage of male literacy has therefore shown a fall in the primary sector in 1961. This may perhaps be due to lack of proper encouragement to higher education in rural areas for change of characteristics among agricultural classes.

133. Percentage of female literacy below matric standard in 1961 is 2.3 in primary sector 6.7 in secondary sector, and 16.0 in the tertiary sector as against 4.0, 9.7 and 23.9 in 1951 Census respectively. The percentage of those females

who are matriculates and above is rather nil in the primary sector, negligible in the secondary sector and 11.6 in the tertiary sector as against 0.1 in primary and secondary sectors and 0.5 in tertiary sector in 1951. The rate of female literacy was therefore comparatively higher in 1951 in the primary and secondary sectors. The drop in female literacy below matriculation standard has been compensated by the increase of female matriculates and above standard in the tertiary sector of 1961.

Literacy by educational Levels and by Age groups :

134. Table C-III, Part B.1 shows the distribution of population classified by educational levels and age-groups by sex in urban areas and Table C-III Part C.I gives the distribution in the same way for the rural areas. The literacy levels as adopted for rural areas are : Literate without educational level : Primary or Junior Basic and matriculation and above. The classification of literacy for urban areas is in more details. These are : Literate without educational level, Primary or Junior Basic, Matriculation or Higher Secondary, Technical Diploma not equal to Degree ; Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree ; University Degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree ; and technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate Degree sub-classified into Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying, Technology, Teaching and Others.

135. The tables actually give the effective literacy by excluding the population in age group 0-4 who are treated as illiterates.

136. At the rural level, 316 males out of 1,000 males and 87 females out of 1,000 females in the age group 5+ are literates. This is much

Educational level :	R/U	5-14		15-34	35-59	60 +	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Primary or Junior Basic	R	57	31	154	39	95	13
	U	296	273	370	270	255	90
Matric and above	R	n	n	25	2	14	n
	U	n	n	172	58	130	5

140. In the age group 15-34 the proportion of literates is highest in respect of both males and females, but the proportion has got decreasing tendency in the lower as well as higher age groups.

141. This tendency is also noticed in all the towns of Tripura except Dharmanagar town where the proportion of those who have passed Primary and Junior Basic is in decreasing order from the lower to the higher age group for both males and females. Agartala town has got a highest proportion among matric and above in the age groups 15-34 and 35-59 in both the sexes and the proportion in this category in the age group 60+ is highest for males in Belonia town (15.7%) followed by Agartala town (13.7%) in respect of females there is only 0.1% in Agartala town in this age group, but there is none in the remaining towns. There is also no female who has passed Primary

lower than the figures for literates of the same age group in urban areas, the proportions being 707 for males and 490 for females. This shows the disparity in rural and urban literacy.

137. The following statement shows the proportion of illiterates per 1,000 in each sex and in each age group in rural and urban areas :-

Age groups	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
5-14	824	912	519	549
15-34	588	886	171	387
35-59	646	944	226	597
60+	697	981	267	796

138. It is seen that literacy is highest in age group 15-34 for both males and females in rural and urban areas. The proportion of literates in rural areas in the age group 5-14 is significantly in contrast to that in urban areas both in respect of males and females. This is indicative of the strides that education has made in rural areas for the spread of school education during the past decade. The proportion of illiteracy between males and females increases in the age group 15-34 in rural as well as urban areas. The schemes for the removal of illiteracy will perhaps remain inadequate in view of the continuous stream of illiterates immigrants from Pakistan.

139. The following statement shows the proportion per 1,000 of those who passed Primary or Junior basic as also of those who are Matric and above in each sex and age group in rural and urban areas :—

Age groups	5-14		15-34	35-59	60 +	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Primary or Junior basic	57	31	154	39	95	13
	296	273	370	270	255	90
Matric and above	n	n	25	2	14	n
	n	n	172	58	130	5

or Junior basic in the age group 60+ in Dharmanagar town.

142. Table D-VII of 1951 showed literacy by livelihood classes only. The classification of literacy levels by age groups for rural and urban separately was not there, making it difficult for a comparative study of the progress of literacy during the decade. What, therefore, could be done, is to compare the figures for matriculates and above for total by sex. The following statement reveals the position :—

Proportion of matriculates and above to 1,000 males and females separately in 1951 and 1961 :

	Matriculates and above	
	Males	Females
1951	15	2
1961	21	3

143. The ratio of male to female matriculates and above remains almost the same in the decade.

144. In the higher age groups 35-59 and 60+, female in urban areas with Technical diploma not equal to degree or with Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree is nil except in teaching in 1961 and the younger age group 15-34, a ray of encouragement is seen among females, though in a negligible proportion, to possess degree in Medicine and Teaching only. The proportion of males having degree or post-graduate degree in Veterinary and Dairying, Agriculture and Technology is also negligible in the age group 15-34. In the older age groups there is no such males,

Educated unemployment :

145. Table B-VIII Parts A & B shows the unemployed persons aged 15 and above by educational levels in urban and rural areas. It is worth while to examine in Part A of the Table the ages at which persons of different educational standards begin to seek work for the first time, that is whether the seeking of work for the first time is staggered over the ages according to the standard of educational attainment. Educated unemployment was not a problem at the time of 1961 Census as only 2316 educated persons in the age group 15 and above were unemployed throughout the territory as against 182,295 literate people in the said age group.

Industrial Category	Occupational Divisions	Educational Levels
IV Household Industry	3 Sales Workers	Primary or Junior Basic
V Manufacturing other than Household Industry	7-8 Craftsman, Production Process workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified	
VII Trade & Commerce		
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
IX Other Services		
VI Construction	O Professional, Technical and Related workers	Matriculation or Higher Secondary
VII Trade & Commerce	2 Clerical and Related workers	
IX Other Services	O Professional, Technical and Related workers	Technical Diploma not equal to degree
VI Construction	O Professional, Technical and Related workers	
IX Other Services	O Professional, Technical and Related workers	Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree
IX Other Services	O Professional, Technical and Related workers	
III Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		University Degree or Post graduate Degree other than Technical degree

146. The proportion of unemployed persons to total population is 9 only per 1,000 in urban areas of which female is only 1. Agartala, the capital town of this territory does not exceed much this proportion of unemployment. In rural areas the proportion of unemployment varies from 0.2 to 2.8 per mile. In urban areas the major portion of unemployed persons are matriculates or under matriculates in all the age groups, the highest concentration being in the age group 20-24, followed by the congregation in the age group 15-19.

In the case of university graduates and post-graduates, the seeking of work for the first time is staggered over the age groups 20-24 and 25-29. The proportion of technical or non-technical graduates or post-graduates seeking employment for the first time is negligible in urban areas. So far, therefore, unemployment has not posed to be a problem in this territory in so far as graduates and post-graduates are concerned. In urban areas the ratio of male to female unemployed is about 6:1 and of this, only about 2 per 1,000 of female population are seeking work for the first time.

147. The reading of the table B-VIII Part A is further enlightened on a scrutiny of tables B-III Part A and B-VI which show which industrial categories and occupational divisions tend to absorb which educational categories most. The following statement show the industrial categories and occupational divisions which absorb workers of such educational qualifications most :—

VI Construction	1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical degree
VII Trade and Commerce		
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
IX Other Services	9 Service, Sport and Recreation workers	
III Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
VI Construction	O Professional Technical and Related workers	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree—in Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying Technology, Teaching and Others
IX Other Services	1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	

148. Industrial category IX is the widest channel in which the maximum number of workers of different educational levels are provided (vide B-III Part A). Educated unemployed persons seeking employment for the first time in urban areas are, therefore, likely to be provided with employment in the related occupations.

149. The second part of Table B-VIII Part A gives the distribution of persons who are aged 15 and above and were employed before but are now out of employment and seeking work, by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas. The clustering of such persons is confined to Matriculation or Higher Secondary and under Matriculation and they are maximum in the age-group 20-24, followed by the age-groups 15-19 and 25-29. Similar is the case with University degree holders. Matriculates and under matriculates who are in the age groups 30-34 and 35+ may either be refugees from Pakistan or it is an indicative of the proneness of matriculates and under matriculates due to delay in being fixed up with some job. As already stated, these educational levels (matriculation and below) tend to throw up such unemployed persons in all age-groups.

Persons seeking employment :

150. Table B-VIII Part A gives an idea of the particular ages at which persons of different educational standard belonging to urban areas begin to seek work. In the territory there are 580 males and 108 females in the age group 15 and above who are seeking employment for the first time. Of the males 376 or 64.8% and of the females 93 or 86.1% fall within the age group 15-24. In the age group 20-24 a fairly high percentage of males and females are in search of employment for the first time. In this age group 246 males and 46 females comprising 42.4% and 42.6% respectively of the total males and females mentioned above are seeking employ-

ment for the first time. Thus most of the unemployed persons seeking employment for the first time are found in the age group 15 to 24 out of whom the majority come within the age group 20-24.

151. Out of 580 males seeking employment for the first time 24 are illiterates, 111 are literates without any educational standard, 222 have got primary or Junior Basic education, 207 are matriculate, 14 hold university or post-graduate degree other than technical degrees and the remaining 2 hold technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree. Out of 108 females belonging to this category none of them is illiterates, 42 are either literates or have passed the primary education, 64 are matriculates, and 2 are university degree holders. Thus out of 688 persons seeking employment for the first time 271 or 39.4% are matriculate and 18 or 2.6% are those who are technically or non-technically qualified personnel or university degree or post graduate degree holders. Most of these unemployed matriculates and other highly qualified personnel belong to age group 20 to 24.

Unemployed persons in urban areas :

152. Of the unemployed persons there are some who were employed before but are now out of employment and seeking work. There are 253 such males and 15 such females in the territory in the age group 15 and above and of them 186 males belong to age group 20 to 44, majority of whom fall within the age group 25 to 34.

153. Out of the total males of the above category 20 are illiterates, 85 are literates without any educational standard, 96 have studied upto Primary or Junior Basic standard, 48 are matriculates, (technical or non-technical diploma holders not equal to degree), 3 are holders of university degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree and only 1 is technical degree or diploma holder. Similarly out of 15 females, there are no illiterates and more literates, 8 have read up-

to primary standard, 6 are matriculates and the remaining one is degree or diploma holder. Thus out of 268 persons who were employed earlier but are not out of employment, 54 or 20.1% are matriculates and most of these unemployed matriculates are found in the age group 25 to 34.

154. Of the total unemployed persons of 956, Sadar sub-division alone, has got 577 or 60.4%. Next comes Dharmanagar sub-division any it has got 146 unemployed persons. In the sub-division of Sadar out of the total unemployed persons, 36 are illiterates, 110 are merely literates without any educational standard, 250 have read upto Primary or Junior Basic, 163 are matriculates, 14 are University degree holders & 4 are technical degree holders. No technical or non-technical diploma holder, is unemployed in the territory as a whole.

155. The other sub-division which comes next in order is Dharmanagar which has got 146 unemployed personnel out of whom 2 are illiterates, 72 are literates without and educational standard, 12 have read upto primary or Junior Basic standard, 58 are matriculates and 2 are university degree holders. No technical graduate is unemployed in the sub-division of Dharmanagar.

Total unemployment in rural areas :

156. According to Table B-VIII part B which

gives data about persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational level in the rural areas only, it is seen that there are 1,636 such unemployed persons in the territory out of whom 232 are illiterates, 400 are merely literates, 690 have read upto primary or Junior Basic and the rest 314 are either matriculates or have higher qualification than matriculation. The Sub-divisions which contain larger number of unemployed persons is Sadar followed by Dharmanagar, Kamalpur and Khowai. These 4 Sub-divisions alone contain 1,261 unemployed, i. e. 77.08% of the total 1,636 unemployed persons in the rural areas. 855 that is roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total unemployed population in territory are found in the sub-division of Sadar. Most of the educated unemployed, namely those who have a level of education equivalent to matriculation or above are found in the Sub-divisions of Sadar i. e. 134 out of total 314 in the rural areas of the Territory.

157. In the sub-division of Sadar, the number of unemployed persons both in the rural and urban areas is highest among all the sub-divisions. With 855 in rural areas and 577 in urban areas. It has attracted many outsiders belonging to other sub-divisions to come to the town of Agartala in search of employment. Next to Sadar comes Dharmanagar followed by Khowai where the number of total unemployed persons come to 290 and 221 respectively. The total number of unemployment in the territory as a whole is only 2,605.

CHAPTER VIII LANGUAGE

Introductory :

This Chapter deals with the language composition of the population of Tripura on the basis of data on mother-tongue. The bilingual characteristics of the speakers of different mother-tongues in this territory which is inhabited by people of several language groups are also very useful for determining the number of people speaking each of the principal languages. The collection of data on mother-tongue and secondary languages of the people is a common feature of every Indian Census. In the census of 1961 there were 112 languages recorded as being spoken in the territory. The regional language of the territory is Bengali which is spoken by 63.3% of the total population. There are 105 other Indian and tribal languages and 6 non-Indian languages spoken by the remaining 36.7% of the population. Tribal language which are 16 in number are included in the above figure and cover 21.0% of the population.

Questions, Definitions and instructions of 1961 Census :

2. In 1951 the definition of mother tongue was "the language spoken from the cradle. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes, the mother-tongue recorded was that of the mother". In the year 1961 there was practically no change from 1951 as far as definition of mother-tongue was concerned. But the definition was expressed in somewhat different manner in 1961, namely "mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person (concerned), or mainly spoken in the household".

3. The question relating to mother-tongue and other languages has spoken by the persons enumerated was put in two parts which are as follows :—

Q. 7 (a) Mother-tongue : and Q. 7 (b) Any other language (s)

Elaborate instructions were given to record the answer correctly. The following is an extract from

the Manual of Instructions issued during the 1961 Census for recording answers to the above questions :—

Q. 7 (a) Mother-tongue :—

4. "Write the mother-tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother-tongue is a language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother".

5. Q. 7 (b) Any other language (s) : "After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language (s), Indian or Foreign, and write the language (s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language, Put 'X'."

6. The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue which he speaks and understands best and use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects or the same language".

Quality of returns :

7. Instructions given in the Instruction Booklet as also in the Census Manual in connection with Q. 7 (a) and Q. 7 (b) of the Individual Slip were comprehensive. The enumeration staff did not experience any difficulty over censusing of mother-tongue.

8. Now-a-days people are becoming more and more conscious of their rights and privileges. A few months before the census enumeration, Assam had passed through a troublesome period over the official language issue and although there was no repercussion in Tripura, which is a neighbouring territory of Assam, people became conscious and were general alive and enthusiastic about their respective mother-tongue. So the chance of

mis-recording of mother-tongue of any individual was very remote and as a matter of fact there was not a single mischief minded enumerator. During scrutiny of slips before sorting no case of contradiction in recording of mother-tongue came to notice.

9. Sorting and tabulation of data relating to languages were done without any difficulty. Sorting was done on the basis of returns recorded in the individual slips and no attempt was made to group language returns at sorting and tabulation stages. Before sorting, scrutiny of slips was confined to those where answers to Q. 7 (a) and 7 (b) had been left blank by enumerators. It was found in a few cases that Q. 7 (a) Q. 7 (b) had been left blank. In such cases necessary entries were made in reference to other members of the same household. As regards blank entry against Q. 7 (b), the person concerned was treated as knowing no subsidiary language. The cases of such blank entries were however very few. After the preparation of language Tables, the Linguist of the Office of the Registrar General, India, verified the returns and classified them according to the Linguistic Survey of India and other records.

10. Before the language returns were classified by the Linguist, the table in the first instance contained a number of names of mother tongues and on scrutiny of slips it was found that one and the same name of mother tongue had been differently transcribed from slips or spelled in different ways, and that one and the same language which was equally well known by more than one name, was tabulated as separate mother tongues. There were some difficult or strange sounding names in the list originally prepared, but on scrutiny of slips it revealed to the Linguist that these had been the result of the confusion made in the individual slips by the enumerators while recording the name of the mother tongue. The languages were however properly classified by the Linguist in the table.

11. Mother tongue is an index of ethnic origin. Out of a population of 1,142,005, Scheduled Tribes who are 360,070, from 31.53% speaking as many as 49 mother-tongues. A very important step in the 1961 Census has been taken in collecting the mother tongues by members of each Scheduled Tribe and the other languages that they speak.

12. In the Constitution of India (eighth Schedule) there are 14 recognised languages which are as follows :—

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Assamese | 2. Bengali | 3. Gujarati | 4. Hindi |
| 5. Kannada | 6. Kashmiri | 7. Malayalam | 8. Marathi |
| 9. Oriya | 10. Punjabi | 11. Sanskrit | 12. Tamil |
| 13. Telugu | 14. Urdu | | |

13. It was obvious from the instruction issued to enumerators that the name of the spoken language under one of the 14 principal languages recognised by the Constitution of India was recorded by the enumerators and in case they failed to record the language spoken they recorded the name of the language as given by the enumerated person. Actually the names as declared by the citizens were recorded in the earlier censuses; it was the practice to attempt an affiliation of dialects of the parent languages and give the figures only for the main languages in the table. This practice gave rise to controversies as to whether they stood for separate languages or for dialects of some other language. With a view to avoid this sort of difficulty it was decided that Census of India should not be committed to enter such controversy and that the name given by the citizen to his own mother-tongue should be accepted as such. This practice was followed in 1961 Census.

Alphabetical List of Languages returned :

14. An alphabetical list of languages returned as prepared by the Linguist is given below :—

Statement VIII—I

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LANGUAGES

Sl.No.	Mother Tongue
1.	ABOR/ADI
2.	AFGHANI/KABULI/PAKHTO/PASHTO/PATHANT
3.	ANGAMI
4.	AO
5.	ASSAMESE
6.	BANSHI
7.	BENGALI
8.	BENJUA
9.	BHIM
10.	BHIMCHAURA
11.	BHOTIA-UNSPECIFIED
12.	BHUIYA/BHUYAN
13.	BHUMIJ
14.	BIHARI
15.	BISHNUPURIYA
16.	BONGCHER
17.	BURMESE
18.	CEYLONESE/SIMELU/SINGHALESE
19.	CHAKMA
20.	CHANG-NAGA
21.	CHARI CHONG
22.	DARLONG
23.	DESWALI
24.	DEVANAGARI
25.	ENGLISH
26.	FRENCH
27.	FULMALI
28.	FULNAGRI
29.	GANJU
30.	GARHWALI
31.	GARO
32.	GHASI
33.	GHATWAL
34.	GONDI
35.	GORKHALI
36.	GOWALA
37.	GUJARATI
38.	GUR
39.	GURMUKHI
40.	GURUNG
41.	HALAM
42.	HINDI
43.	HINDUSTANI
44.	JAINTIA
45.	JAMATIA

46.	JHARA
47.	KABUI
48.	KACHARI
49.	KAIPANG
50.	KALAI
51.	KANNADA
52.	KARBONG
53.	KASHMIRI
54.	KHARIA
55.	KHASI
56.	KHATTAI
57.	KOCH
58.	KOK BARAK
59.	KOL
60.	KONDA
61.	KUKI-UNSPECIFIED
62.	KULI
63.	KUMAUNI
64.	KURMI
65.	KURUKH/ORAOON
66.	KUTAL
67.	LARKA
68.	LOTHA
69.	LUSHAI/MIZO
70.	MADRASI
71.	MALAYALAM
72.	MANAKI
73.	MANIPURI/MEITHEI
74.	MARARI
75.	MARATHI
76.	MARWARI
77.	MOGH
78.	MUCHI
79.	MULSOM
80.	MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED
81.	MUNDARI
82.	MURA
83.	MURASING
84.	MURSUM
85.	NAGARI
86.	NEPALI
87.	NOATIA
88.	ORIYA
89.	PAHARI/BIRJIA/BRIJIA/BINJHIA
90.	PAIK
91.	PERSIAN
92.	PUNJABI
93.	RAJASTHANI
94.	RAJBHAR
95.	RANCHI
96.	RANGKHOL

97.	REANG
98.	RUPINI
99.	SAIMAL
100.	SANTALI
101.	SAVARA
102.	SINDHI
103.	TAMIL
104.	TANTI
105.	TELUGU
106.	TIBETAN
107.	TRIPURI
108.	TURI
109.	UCHAI
110.	URDU
111.	UTKALI
112.	VAIPHEI

History of Linguistic Survey : **

15. Sir George Abraham Grierson who entered Indian Civil Service in the year 1871, came to India in 1873. He was in his service for more than twenty years. From his student life he was very much interested in Linguistic Studies. In 1886, on his initiative the proposal of a Linguistic Survey of India was moved in the Ninth International Congress or Orientalists held at Vienna, by Prof. G. Buhler, after which the Executive Committee of the Congress requested the Government of India to take up the work. Then the Government of India entrusted Sir Grierson with this work by appointing him as the Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey in 1898.

16. Grierson based his survey work on the Census of 1891. His work started in early nineties of the 19th Century and it took 31 long years to complete the work, although some of the work still remains to be completed. The year 1904 witnessed the first publication of his monumental work and subsequently the remaining ten volumes came out.

17. Grierson classified the languages mainly on the basis of their structures for which purpose he exploited all the available materials.

Broad groupings were made following the traditional geneological classifications. Thus he classified all the languages according to the four great families of India viz. : Austric, Dravidian Indo-European and Tibeto-Chinese. He made further classifications such as Sub-family, Branch, Group etc. The present work on 1961 Census is also confined to the same classification except a very few cases which have been reclassified of the latest works.

18. The mother tongues that were returned from Tripura have been classified in the same manner and they are given below.

19. The languages belonging to other countries and the languages that could not be classified for want of any dependable information are also given separately.

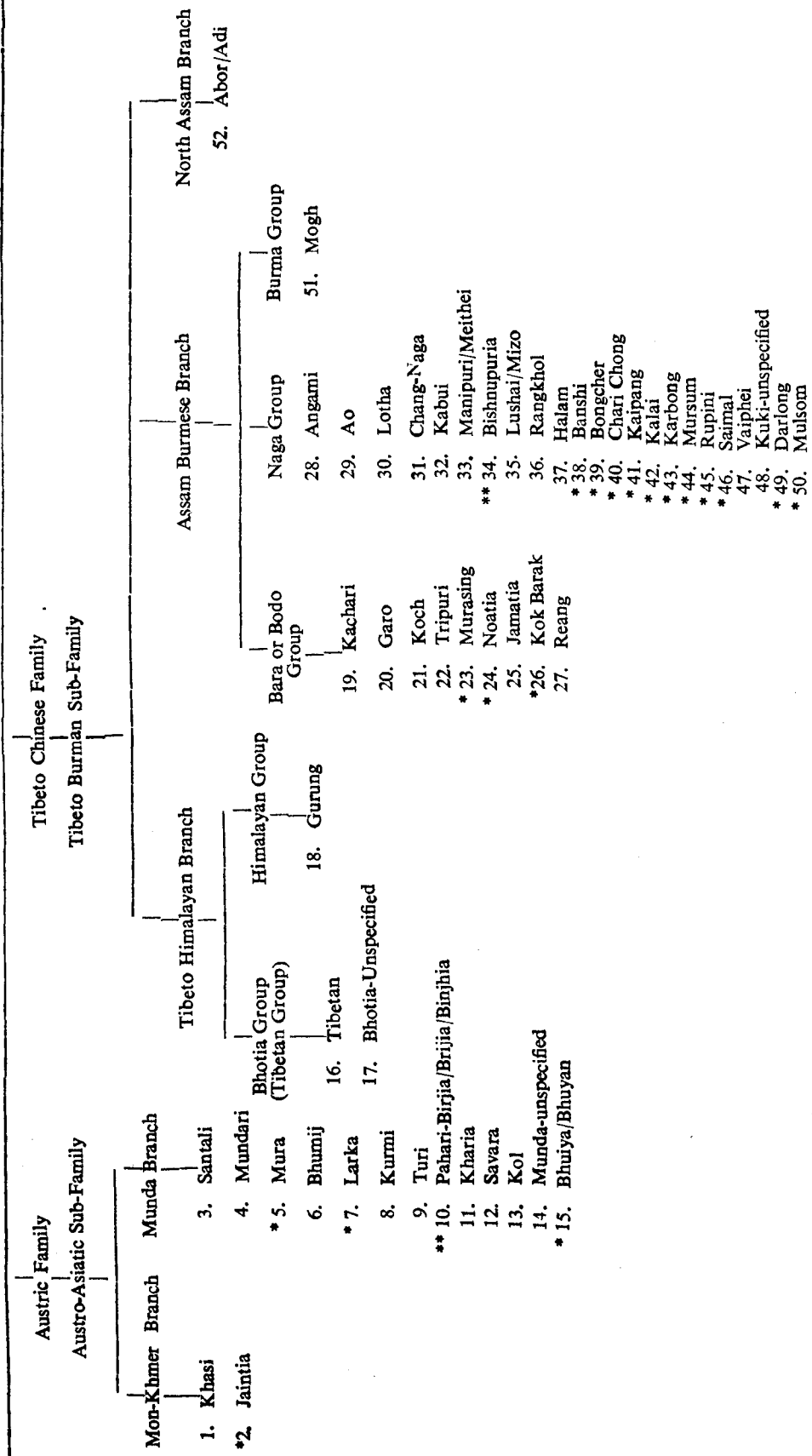
** Contributed by Shri R. C. Nigam, Linguist.

Classification of Language returns :

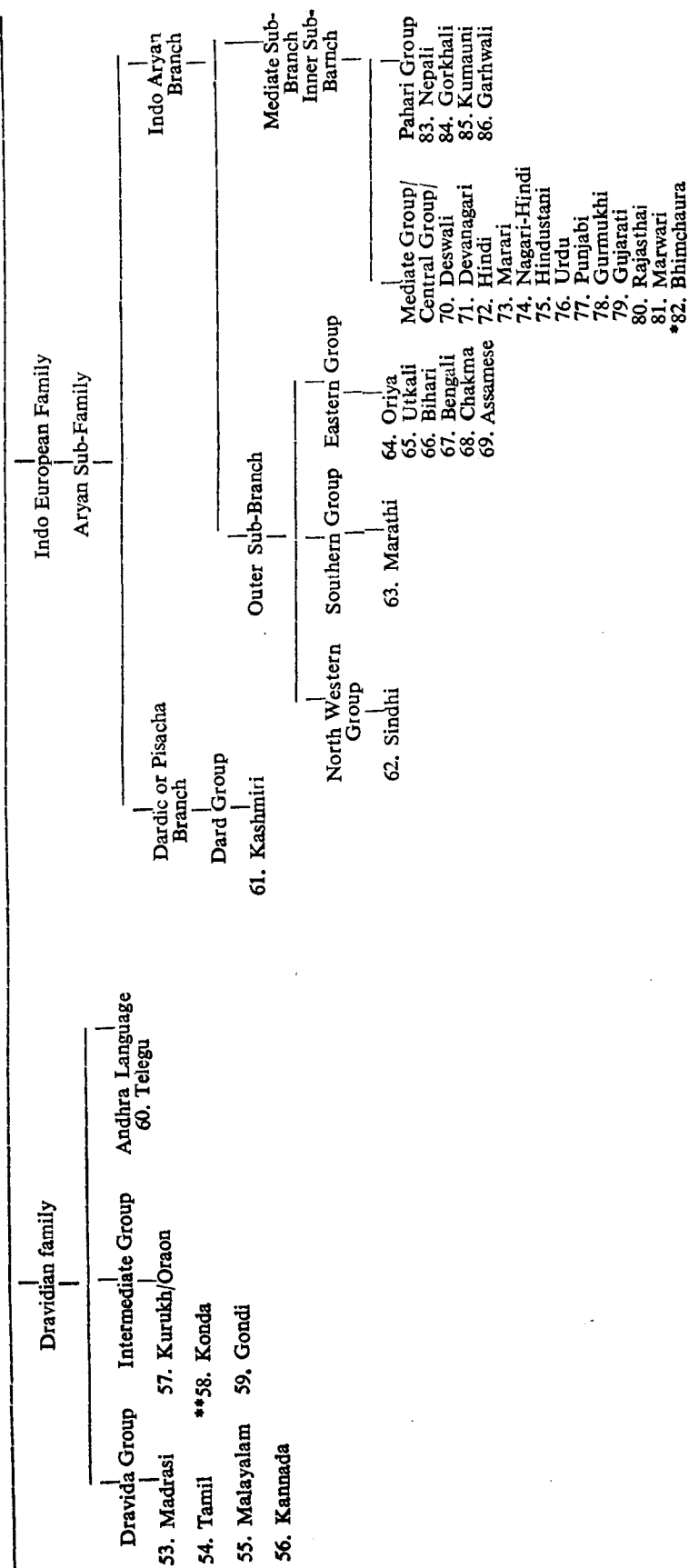
20. The following is a classification of languages according to families, Sub-families branches, groups and sub-groups of Grierson Classification, as prepared by the Linguist :

LANGUAGE OF TRIPURA

Families, Sub-families, Branches and Groups of Languages

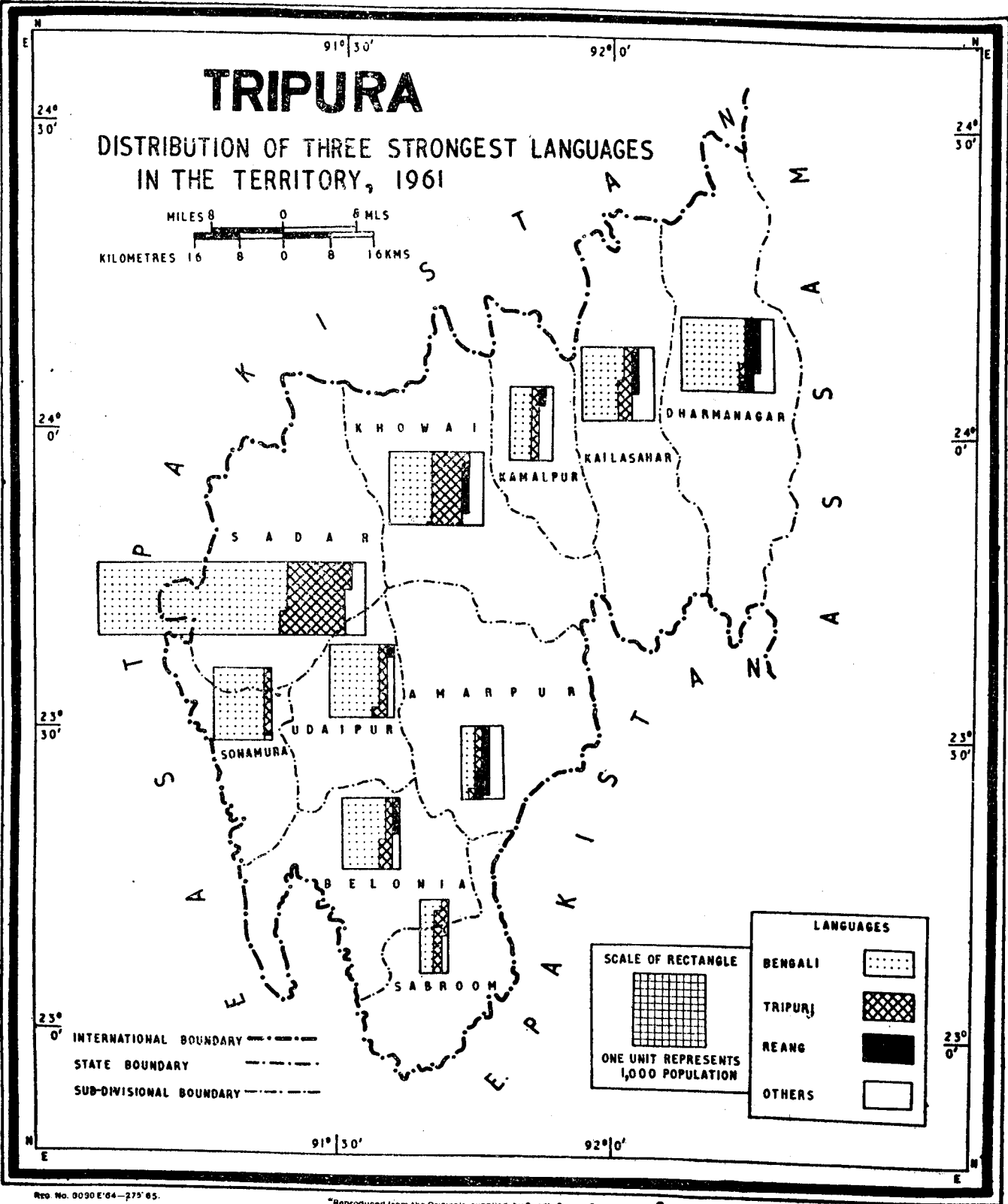
**LANGUAGE OF TRIPURA**

Families, Sub-families, Branches and Group of Languages (Contd.)



* These languages are tentatively classified by the Linguist.

** These languages are tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.



Major languages :

21. Out of 112 languages spoken in the territory according to 1961 Census, Bengali is the language of majority of the people, as it is spoken by 63.3% of the total population. The other principal languages are Tripuri, Reang, Manipuri-Meithei, Chakma, Hindi, Jamatia and Oriya as the speakers of each of these languages are more than one percent. The remaining 104 languages may be deemed to be numerically unimportant as the speakers of each of these languages is below one percent of the total population.

22. Out of the total 112 languages spoken in the territory during 1961 Census, 67 have been classified in the Statement No. 2 and of the remaining 45 languages, 19 have been found to have remained unclassified by the Linguistic Survey of India, but tentatively classified by the Linguist Six non-Indian languages namely, 1. Afghani/ Kabuli/ Pakhto/ Pashto/ Pathani, 2. Burmese, 3. Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese, 4. Persian, 5. English and 6. French were also returned and the remaining 20 languages which also remained unclassified are 1. Benjua, 2. Bhim, 3. Fulmali, 4. Fulnagri, 5. Ganju, 6. Ghasi, 7. Ghatwal, 8. Gowala, 9. Gur, 10. Jhara, 11. Khattai, 12. Kuli, 13. Kutal, 14. Manaki, 15. Muchi, 16. Paik, 17. Rajbhar, 18. Ranchi, 19. Tanti and 20. Uchai.

23. The three mother-tongues namely (i) Bishnupuriya, 2. Konda and 3. Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binhia are among those 67 mother tongues which have appeared in the Statement No. 2 according to the classification made in the Linguistic Survey. But the Linguist of the office of the Registrar General, India has re-classified them tentatively in the following manner :-

Mother tongue	Classified name in the Linguistic survey of India.	Reclassified name as tentatively done by the Linguist
---------------	--	---

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Bishnupuriya | Bishnupuriya | Manipuri/Meithei |
| 2. Konda | Kui | A language of the Dravidian family. |
| 3. Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binhia | Pahari group | Birjia/Brijia/Binhia. |

24. It would be interesting to study the Appendix to main Table C-V in which percentage change in decades of population of 3 numerically most important languages (including their dialects) of 1961 has been shown. These three important languages are :-

- 1) Bengali which includes Chakma dialect.
- 2) Tripura which includes Jamatia, Kok Barak, Murasing, Noatia and Reang dialects.
- 3) Manipuri/Meithei including Bishnupuriya dialect.

The percentages of speakers of these languages to total population are 65.22, 24.86 and 2.45 respectively in 1961. They together cover 92.53% of the total population.

Languages difficult to indentify and spoken by less than 2,000 persons all over the territory :

25. The following statement shows the languages and dialects that are difficult of dientification and numerically very small, arranged in descending numerical order with an indication of sub-divisions and tehsils from which they have been returned in 1961 Census :-

Statement VIII-3				
Places from which numerically small and lesser known languages, which are, besides difficult of identification, have been returned				
Languages, difficult to identify, spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the territory (in descending numerical order)	Number of Persons speaking them		Sub-divisions from which returned	Tehsil from which returned
	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5
1. KAIPANG	979	998	Sadar	Old Agartala
				Takarjala
			Khowai	Teliamura
			Amarpur	Ampi

1	2	3	4	5
2. DARLONG	357	460	Sadar Kamalpur Kailasahar Dharmanagar	Sadar Kamalpur Kailasahar Fatikroy Dharmanagar Kanchanpur
3. UCHAI	392	376	Udaipur Sadar Dharmanagar Amarpur	Salgara Sadar Kanchanpur Birganj
4. MURA	308	204	Belonia Khowai Kamalpur Kailasahar Dharmanagar	Muhuripur Khowai Kalyanpur Kamalpur Kailasahar Brajendranagar
5. MULSOM	153	136	Sadar	Kurti Sadar Old Agartala Charilam
6. BENJUA	112	117	Kamalpur	Kulaihour
7. BHIM	117	112	Sadar	Mohanpur
8. CHARI CHONG	114	99	Sadar	Bamutia
9. GUR	106	86	Kailasahar Sadar Khowai Dharmanagar	Kailasahar Mohanpur Khowai Dharmanagar
10. KULI	47	91	Sadar	Kanchanpur Simna
11. BHIMCHAURA	71	58	Dharmanagar	Old Agartala Kurti
12. GHASI	28	96	Khowai	Dharmanagar
13. JHARA	49	42	Sadar Khowai	Khowai Simna Khowai
14. RANCHI	38	40	Sadar	Kalyanpur
15. KARBONG	48	24	Kailasahar	Sadar
16. BANSHI	36	31	Sadar Khowai Amarpur	Kailasahar Old Agartala Teliamura Ampi

1	2	3	4	5
17. SAIMAL	10	31	Kamalpur	Kulaihour
18. LARKA	17	13	Kamalpur	Kamalpur
19. MURASING	13	9	Amarpur	Ampi Birganj
20. GANJU	14	5	Khowai	Khowai
21. MUCHI	8	10	Sadar	Old Agartala
22. GOWALA	14	2	Khowai	Khowai
23. RAJBHAR	12	4	Khowai	Khowai
24. TANTI	9	7	Kamalpur	Kamalpur
25. MANAKI	5	8	Khowai	Asharambari
26. BHUIYA/BHUYAN	6	4	Khowai	Khowai
27. FULMALI	6	4	Kamalpur	Kamalpur
28. PAIK	3	5	Sadar	Mohanpur
29. BONGCHER	4	2	Khowai	Teliamura
30. GHATWAL	3	2	Khowai	Khowai
31. KHATTAI	1	3	Khowai	Khowai
32. KOKBARAK	..	3	Khowai	Teliamura
33. FULNAGRI	2	..	Amarpur	Ampi
34. KUTAL	1	1	Khowai	Khowai
35. JAINTIA	1	..	Sadar	Sadar

26. There are as many as 35 languages/dialects which are difficult to identify and spoken by less than 2,000 persons all over the territory in each case. None of these languages/dialects has been returned from the Sub-divisions of Sonamura and Sabroom.

Language composition of the population in 1951 and 1961:-

27. The statement below shows the language composition per 10,000 of total population in the territory as in 1951 and 1961 :-

Statement VIII—4

Number per 10,000 of total population speaking each recorded language as Mother tongue in the Territory, 1951 & 1961

Sl. No.	Languages (arranged as per strength of 1961)	Number per 10,000 of 1961	Total population 1951
1	2	3	4
	All Languages	10,000	10,000
1.	Bengali	6,326	5,869

1	2	3	4
2.	Tripuri (Tripura in 1951)	1,855	2,025
3.	Reang	464	261
4.	Manipuri/Meithei [Manipuri (Mithai) in 1951]	245	299
5.	Chakma	196	183
6.	Hindi	162	594
7.	Jamatia	127	43
8.	Oriya	102	100
9.	Garó	48	52
10.	Halam (Hallam in 1951)	48	191
11.	Noatia	39	20
12.	Lushai/Mizo	26	49
13.	Kuki-Unspecified	17	40
14.	Kurukh/Oraon (Oraon in 1951)	16	26
15.	Nepali (Naipali in 1951)	15	48
16.	Telugu (Telegu 1951)	15	23
17.	Santali	14	13
18.	Savara	7	11
19.	Rangkhól (Hrangkhól including Bete in 1951)	5	16
20.	Persian (Parsee in 1951)	4	3
21.	Khasi	3	8
22.	Koch	3	3
23.	Burmese	2	2
24.	Kharia	2	NEG
25.	Konda	2	3
26.	Mundari	2	33
27.	Assamese	1	4
28.	Gondi	1	9
29.	Jhara	1	..
30.	Kuli	1	..
31.	Punjabi	1	8
32.	Tamil	1	1
33.	English	NEG	NEG
34.	Gujarati	NEG	NEG
35.	Kachari	NEG	NEG
36.	Kurmi (Kurmi/Bhumij in 1951)	NEG	1
37.	Marathi	NEG	2
38.	Marwari (Marwari/Rajasthani in 1951)	NEG	1
39.	Sindhi	NEG	NEG
40.	Urdu	NEG	4
41.	Mogh (Maghi including Paran in 1951)	90	35

1	2	3	4
42.	Mursum	39	..
43.	Munda-Unspecified (Manjhi in 1951)	26	4
44.	Kalai	18	..
45.	Rupini	18	..
46.	Kaipang	17	..
47.	Darlong	7	..
48.	Uchai	7	..
49.	Mura	5	..
50.	Hindustani	3	..
51.	Mulsom	3	..
52.	Benjua	2	..
53.	Bhim	2	..
54.	Chari Chong	2	..
55.	Gur	2	..
56.	Banshi	1	..
57.	Bhimchaura	1	..
58.	Garhwali	1	..
59.	Ghasi	1	..
60.	Karbong	1	..
61.	Madrasi	1	..
62.	Nagari-Hindi	1	..
63.	Ranchi	1	..
64.	Abor/Adi	NEG	..
65.	Afgani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani	NEG	..
66.	Angami	NEG	..
67.	Ao	NEG	..
68.	Bhotia-Unspecified	NEG	..
69.	Bhuiya/Bhuyan	NEG	..
70.	Bhumij	NEG	..
71.	Bihari	NEG	..
72.	Bishnupuriya	NEG	..
73.	Bongcher	NEG	..
74.	Ceylonese/Simelu/Singalese	NEG	..
75.	Chang-Naga	NEG	..
76.	Deswali	NEG	..
77.	Devanagari	NEG	..
78.	French	NEG	..
79.	Fulmali	NEG	..
80.	Fulnagri	NEG	..
81.	Ganju	NEG	..
82.	Ghatwal	NEG	..

1	2	3	4
83.	Gorkhali	NEG	..
84.	Gowali	NEG	..
85.	Gurmukhi	NEG	..
86.	Gurung	NEG	..
87.	Jaintia	NEG	..
88.	Kabui	NEG	..
89.	Kannada	NEG	..
90.	Kashmiri	NEG	..
91.	Khattai	NEG	..
92.	Kok Barak	NEG	..
93.	Kol	NEG	..
94.	Kumauni	NEG	..
95.	Kutal	NEG	..
96.	Larka	NEG	..
97.	Lotha	NEG	..
98.	Malayalam	NEG	..
99.	Manaki	NEG	..
100.	Marari	NEG	..
101.	Muchi	NEG	..
102.	Murasing	NEG	..
103.	Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	NEG	..
104.	Paik	NEG	..
105.	Rajasthani	NEG	..
106.	Rajbhar	NEG	..
107.	Saimal	NEG	1
108.	Tanti	NEG	..
109.	Tibetan	NEG	..
110.	Turi	NEG	..
111.	Utkali	NEG	..
112.	Vaiphei	NEG	..
*(a)	Sho (Shoa in 1951)	..	NEG
*(b)	Jhora	..	3
*(c)	Koli	..	2
*(d)	Gor	..	1
*(e)	Thaithak	..	10
*(f)	Vion	..	NEG
*(g)	Naga-Unspecified (Naga in 1951)	..	NEG

* Mother tongues against Sl. Nos. (a) to (g) were returned in 1951 but not in 1961.

28. The number of mother tongues returned was 112 in 1961 against 51 in 1951. Before a comparative study of speeches returned in both the Censuses is attempted, it is to be borne in mind that in 1951 the returns of speeches were not linguistically classified with the result that the total number of mother tongues varies so widely and in the absence of any notes to the 1951 Table (D-1) it cannot be said with any accuracy as to what affiliated dialects had merged with which language or left separate. It has already been mentioned that in the case of 1961 returns, some have been classified, some others tentatively classified and some others remain unclassified and there are still others which are difficult to identify.

29. Keeping in view the above position, it is found that in 1961 there are 8 languages in this territory which may be treated as major mother tongues as each of these languages is spoken by more than one percent of total population. These major languages are Bengali, Tripuri, Reang,

Manipuri/Meihei, Chakma, Hindi, Jamatia and Oriya.

30. Comparative figures however indicate that Bengali which is the language of the territory commands highest number of speakers in both the censuses. The Hindi language which held the third position during 1951 has receded to sixth position in 1961. The Reang language which occupied fifth position in 1951 has occupied the third position in 1961. The Manipuri language which was fourth in 1951 has retained its position in 1961 also. A substantial increase is noticed in the number of Jamatia speakers in 1961 as compared to 1951. The speakers of Halam, Noatia, Lushai, Kuki, Kurukh/Oraon, Nepali, Telugu, Rangkhali etc. language have substantially decreased during 1961.

31. The following statement shows the figures of total speakers by sex in each of the 8 major languages returned in 1961 together with the corresponding figures of 1951, shown within brackets.

Statement VIII—5

Total Speakers of the Territory by sex of 8 Major languages returned in 1961 and 1951

Language	Total Speakers		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
1. Bengali	722,442 (375,035)	374,565 (200,758)	347,877 (174,277)
2. Tripuri	211,883 (129,379)	108,167 (65,072)	103,716 (64,307)
3. Reang	52,993 (16,667)	27,162 (9,109)	25,831 (7,558)
4. Manipuri/Meihei	27,940 (19,086)	14,280 (10,327)	13,660 (8,759)
5. Chakma	22,361 (11,672)	11,608 (5,585)	10,753 (6,087)
6. Hindi	18,451 (37,979)	10,790 (19,264)	7,661 (18,715)
7. Jamatia	14,552 (2,750)	7,310 (1,241)	7,212 (1,509)
8. Oriya	11,582 (6,395)	6,075 (3,490)	5,507 (2,905)

Distribution of speakers of major languages as mother tongues among sub-division.

32. The following statement gives the distribution of speakers of each of 8 major languages which are treated as major mother tongues, per

10,000 of population in 1961 among the sub-divisions. It has not been possible to furnish a similar distribution of each of these languages among sub-divisions for 1951, in the absence of sub-division wise data for that year.

Statement VIII—6
Distribution of the major mother-tongues per 10,000 of total population among the
Sub-divisions of the Territory, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	No per 10,000 of total population speaking								
	Language No-1	Language No-2	Language No-3	Language No-4	Language No-5	Language No-6	Language No-7	Language No-8	
	BENGALI	TRIPURI	REANG	MANIPURI/MEITHEI	CHAKMA	HINDI	JAMATIA	ORIYA	
	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
TRIPURA	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Sadar	3,536	3,962	8	2,149	16	3,496	33	2,892	
Khowai	826	1,974	1,222	723	1	1,409	2,462	3,568	
Kamalpur	417	487	503	2,128	2	1,845	16	1,856	
Kailasahar	811	761	1,076	3,043	3,087	1,199	31	287	
Dharmanagar	1,158	108	3,557	1,931	3,316	1,507	..	1,195	
Sonamura	965	376	n	1	..	118	..	..	
Udaipur	951	544	305	6	89	157	2,982	12	
Amarpur	229	324	2,362	2	2,562	65	4,476	11	
Belonia	790	779	967	11	190	156	..	132	
Sabroom	317	685	n	6	737	48	..	47	

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33. Out of 10,000 of total population speaking Bengali as mother tongue, Sadar sub-division has 3,536 while Amarpur only 229. Next to Sadar sub-division is Dharmanagar which has 1,158. The sub-divisions of Khowai, Kailasahar and Belonia have Bengali speakers almost in equal proportion. The sub-divisions of Sonamura and Udaipur stand in this respect almost on an equal footing.

34. In Tripuri also Sadar sub-division has 3,962 out of 10,000 speakers of that language as mother tongue. Next of Sadar is Khowai which has 1,974. The proportion of such speakers is almost equal in the sub-divisions of Kailasahar and Belonia. The proportion is lowest in Dharmanagar.

35. 3,557 out of 10,000 of total population speaking Reang as their mother tongue are found in Dharmanagar Sub-division, next to which is Amarpur sub-division where they are 2,362. In Khowai it is 1,222 and in Kailasahar 1,076. It is insignificant in Sadar and negligible in the Sub-division of Sonamura and Sabroom.

36. The concentration of persons speaking Manipuri/Meithei is mainly in the northern Sub-divisions including Sadar and their proportion is higher in Kailasahar, Sadar and Kamalpur sub-division sharing an equal proportion.

37. Dharmanagar sub-division has 3,316 out of 10,000 speaking Chakma language as mother tongue, while Kailasahar sub-division has 3,087 and Amarpur 2,562. Such speakers are nil in

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Sonamura and very insignificant in the sub-division of Khowai and Kamalpur.

38. Out of 10,000 persons returning Hindi as their mother tongue, 3,496 are found in Sadar sub-division and such speakers are thinly distributed among the southern sub-divisions. They are chiefly found in the northern sub-divisions probably because of the plantation areas.

39. Out of 10,000 of total population speaking Jamatia as their mother tongue, Amarpur sub-division, their chief abode, has 4,476, Udaipur 2,982 and Khowai 2,462. It is nil in the four sub-divisions of Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Belonia and Sabroom. They are very thin in the sub-divisions of Sadar, Kailasahar and Kamalpur.

40. Out of 10,000 persons who speak Oriya as their mother tongue, 3,568 are in Khowai sub-division, 2,892 in Sadar, 1,856 in Kamalpur, 1,195 in Dharmanagar and 287 in Kailasahar. The concentration of Oriya speaking persons is similar to those speaking Hindi as their mother tongue.

Major Languages spoken as mother tongue in Rural and Urban Areas in each sub-division :

41. The statement below shows the number of major mother-tongue speakers per 10,000 of total population by rural and Urban classification in the sub-divisions in 1961:-

Statement VIII—7
Number per 10,000 of total population speaking the major languages as Mother tongue in each Sub-divisions of the Territory, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Rural Urban	Total	Language No-1 Language No-2 Language No-3 Language No-4 Language No-5 Language No-6 Language No-7 Language No-8								
			Bengali	Tripuri	Reang	Manipuri/Meithei	Chakma	Hindi	Jamatia	Oriya	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
TRIPURA	R	10,000	6,016	2,028	510	252	214	159	140	110	
	U	10,000	9,456	112	2	176	8	192	1	12	
SADAR	R	10,000	6,552	2,667	1	170	NEG	165	2	107	
	U	10,000	9,393	175	1	129	6	241	..	4	
KHOWAI	R	10,000	4,254	3,445	534	144	NEG	205	295	333	
	U	10,000	9,289	106	..	313	1	126	..	108	
KAMALPUR	R	10,000	4,878	1,672	432	364	1	552	4	349	
KAILASAHAR	R	10,000	5,285	1,686	597	861	720	216	5	35	
	U	10,000	9,437	22	..	317	23	173	..	1	
DHARMANAGAR	R	10,000	6,232	199	1,649	127	647	225	..	121	
	U	10,000	9,390	14	3	392	11	153	..	4	
SONAMURA	R	10,000	8,940	1,023	NEG	NEG	..	28	..	..	
UDAIPUR	R	10,000	7,398	1,412	198	NEG	24	21	532	2	
	U	10,000	9,777	40	3	18	..	138	7	..	
AMARPUR	R	10,000	2,932	1,217	2,221	1	1,017	21	1,153	2	
BELONIA	R	10,000	6,376	2,167	672	2	54	29	..	20	
	U	10,000	9,815	31	16	18	13	79	..	3	
SABROOM	U	10,000	5,280	3,343	NEG	4	380	21	..	12	

42. In rural sector, 6,016 out of 10,000 population, have Bengali as mother tongue at the territory level. The proportion is highest in this sector in Sonamura (8,940) and lowest in Amarpur (2,932). In urban sector of the territory 9,456 out of 10,000 speakers have Bengali as mother tongue, the proportion varying from 9,289 in Khowai town to 9,815 in Belonia town.

43. In rural sector 2,028 out of 10,000 speak Tripuri as mother tongue at the territory level. This proportion ranges from 1,023 in Sonamura to 3,445 in Khowai rural sub-division. In urban sector 112 only out of 10,000 speak Tripuri as mother tongue at the territory level and the proportion ranges from 14 in Dharmannagar town to 175 in Agartala town.

44. At the territory level 510 have Reang as their mother tongue out of 10,000 of rural population. The proportion ranges from 198 in Udaipur to 2,221 in Amarpur rural. In urban sector 2 only out of 10,000 speak Reang at the territory level, the proportion varying from 1 in Agartala town to 16 in Belonia town. There is none in Khowai town and also in Kailasahar town.

45. In rural sector at the territory level 252 out of 10,000 of population have Manipuri/Meithei as mother tongue and their proportion is highest in Kamalpur rural (964) and lowest in Amarpur rural (1). The proportion is negligible in the rural areas of Sonamura and Udaipur. In urban sector at the territory level 176 out of 10,000 speakers have this as mother tongue, and the proportion is highest in Dharmannagar town (392) and lowest in both Radhakishorepur town and Belonia town, the figure in both the cases being 18. At the territory level 214 have Chakma as their mother tongue out of 10,000 of rural population. In urban sector the proportion is highest in Amarpur (1,017) and lowest in Kamalpur (1). In urban sector the proportion ranges from 1 in Khowai town to 23 in Kailasahar town.

46. In rural sector 159 have Hindi as their mother tongue out of 10,000 of population at the territory level. In urban sector 192 (a proportion higher than in rural) out of 10,000 speak Hindi. In rural sector the proportion is highest in Kamalpur (552) and lowest in the sub-divisions of Udaipur, Amarpur and Sabroom (21 in each), while in urban sector it is highest in Agartala town (241) and lowest in Belonia town (79). The trend of Hindi is like that of Bengali which records a high-

er proportion generally in urban than in rural. The proportion of Hindi speakers is lower in urban areas than in rural areas in the three sub-divisions of Khowai, Kailasahar and Dharmannagar.

47. At the territory level, 140 out of 10,000 of rural population have Jamatia as their mother tongue and 1 only out of 10,000 of urban population speak the same in urban areas. In rural sector the proportion is highest in Amarpur (1,153) and lowest in Sadar (2). In urban sector it is found only in Radhakishorepur town.

48. 110 out of 10,000 of rural population and 12 only out of 10,000 of urban population have Oriya as their mother tongue at the territory level. In rural sector the proportion is highest in Kamalpur (349) and lowest in Udaipur and Amarpur (2 in each) while in urban sector it is highest in Khowai town (108) and lowest in Kailasahar town (1).

Bilingualism :

49. When a person spoke in other Indian languages other than his mother tongue, the name of only two such languages was recorded on the enumeration slip. The languages other than mother tongue were then tabulated in order to obtain information about bilingualism. The intention was to ascertain the extent to which the members of one particular linguistic fold have adopted a secondary language, the tongue of some other group with which they are brought into close contact in day to day life.

50. Table C.VI given in Sub-Part II(ii) of the Census Reports, contains information on subsidiary languages being the result of sorting answers to Q. 7(b) in the slip. The Table has been prepared only for total. The subsidiary language varies from locality to locality as it is dependant on the major mother tongue spoken in a locality. In 1961 bilingualism has been shown by sex down to sub-divisional level. In 1951 total subsidiary language speakers only for the territory were given.

51. 182,618 persons out of 1,142,005 or 15.99 % of the total population speak subsidiary language against 120,598 (or 18.87 %) in 1951 out of total population of 639,029. This means that the remaining 84.01 % of population know only their respective mother tongues.

52. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of speakers of subsidiary language to total males and total females in the territory in 1961 :—

Statement VIII—8

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Percentage distribution of subsidiary language speakers to total speakers of each sex	
	M	F
1	2	3
TRIPURA	22.68	8.82
Sadar	7.37	3.01
Khowai	3.03	1.03
Kamalpur	1.77	0.85
Kailasahar	2.55	1.40
Dharmanagar	2.28	0.79
Sonamura	0.58	0.29
Udaipur	1.14	0.40
Amarpur	1.56	0.25
Belonia	1.47	0.53
Sabroom	0.93	0.27

53. The percentage among males is highest in Sadar and lowest in Sonamura sub-division, while among females it is highest in Sadar and lowest in Amarpur sub-division.

Distribution of important subsidiary languages to major Mother tongues :

54. It would be worth-while to study the position of three subsidiary languages(selected according

to their numerical strength in descending order) to each of the eight major mother tongues of the territory.

55. The following statement shows accordingly the distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother tongue in the territory who also speak one or other subsidiary language :—

Statement VIII—9

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major-mother tongue in the territory who also speak one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

(a) Denotes absolute figures returned in 1961

(b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Union Territory and only those Sub-divisions where bilingualism is considerable	Mother tongues in descending orders of numerical strength		Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength		
1	2	3	4	5	
	Language-1				
	Bengali	English	Hindi	Arabic/Arbi	
TRIPURA	(a) 722,442	27,711	1,280	744	

		1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	(b)	10,000	384	18	10	
SADAR	(a)	255,434	14,062	476	119	
	(b)	10,000	551	19	5	
KHOWAI	(a)	59,705	1,756	82	119	
	(b)	10,000	294	14	20	
KAMALPUR	(a)	30,087	907	94	3	
	(b)	10,000	301	31	1	
KAILASAHAR	(a)	58,591	2,028	80	34	
	(b)	10,000	346	14	6	
DHARMANAGAR	(a)	83,672	3,000	294	157	
	(b)	10,000	359	35	19	
SONAMURA	(a)	69,702	1,072	20	140	
	(b)	10,000	154	3	20	
UDAIPUR	(a)	68,723	2,148	13	101	
	(b)	10,000	313	2	15	
AMARPUR	(a)	16,524	354	65	45	
	(b)	10,000	214	39	27	
BELONIA	(a)	57,090	1,630	69	17	
	(b)	10,000	286	12	3	
SABROOM	(a)	22,914	754	87	9	
	(b)	10,000	329	38	4	
		Language-2				
		Tripuri	Bengali	English	Mogh	
TRIPURA	(a)	211,883	75,498	159	30	
	(b)	10,000	3,563	8	1	
SADAR	(a)	83,953	31,784	84	..	
	(b)	10,000	3,786	10	..	
KHOWAI	(a)	41,833	13,905	33	..	
	(b)	10,000	3,324	8	..	
KAMALPUR	(a)	10,309	4,511	8	..	
	(b)	10,000	4,376	8	..	
KAILASAHAR	(a)	16,129	6,091	5	..	
	(b)	10,000	3,776	3	..	
DHARMANAGAR	(a)	2,291	633	5	..	
	(b)	10,000	2,763	22	..	
SONAMURA	(a)	7,976	3,549	3	..	

1		2	3	4	5
SONAMURA	(b)	10,000	4,450	4	..
UDAIPUR	(a)	11,515	3,934	5	..
	(b)	10,000	3,416	4	..
AMARPUR	(a)	6,857	2,293	4	..
	(b)	10,000	3,344	6	..
BELONIA	(a)	16,154	5,061	7	..
	(b)	10,000	3,065	4	..
SABROOM	(a)	14,506	3,737	5	30
	(b)	10,000	2,576	3	21
Language-3					
		Reang	Bengali	Lushai/Mizo	Tripuri
TRIPURA	(a)	52,993	12,165	29	13
	(b)	10,000	2,296	5	2
SADAR	(a)	41	22	..	..
	(b)	10,000	5,366	..	..
KHOWAI	(a)	6,474	272	..	6
	(b)	10,000	420	..	9
KAMALPUR	(a)	2,665	930	..	..
	(b)	10,000	3,490	..	..
KAILASAHAR	(a)	5,702	1,596	..	..
	(b)	10,000	2,799	..	..
DHARMANAGAR	(a)	18,851	4,420	29	..
	(b)	10,000	2,345	15	..
UDAIPUR	(a)	1,616	482	..	..
	(b)	10,000	2,983	..	..
AMARPUR	(a)	12,517	2,325	..	7
	(b)	10,000	1,857	..	6
BELONIA	(a)	5,125	2,117	..	..
	(b)	10,000	4,131	..	..
SABROOM	(a)	1	1	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..
Language-4					
		Manipuri/Meithei	Bengali	English	Hindi
TRIPURA	(a)	27,940	17,154	171	21
	(b)	10,000	6,140	61	8
SADAR	(a)	6,003	3,312	63	13
	(b)	10,000	5,517	105	22

1		2	3	4	5
KHOWAI	(a)	2,021	1,039	18	2
	(b)	10,000	5,141	89	10
KAMALPUR	(a)	5,946	3,554	6	..
	(b)	10,000	5,977	10	..
KAILASAHAR	(a)	8,502	5,975	17	2
	(b)	10,000	7,028	20	2
DHARMANAGAR	(a)	5,396	3,236	58	2
	(b)	10,000	5,997	107	4
SONAMURA	(a)	3	2	..	1
	(b)	10,000	6,667	..	3,333
UDAIPUR	(a)	17	14	..	..
	(b)	10,000	8,235	..	..
AMARPUR	(a)	6	3	2	..
	(b)	10,000	5,000	3,333	..
BELONIA	(a)	29	7	5	1
	(b)	10,000	2,414	1,724	345
SABROOM	(a)	17	12	2	..
	(b)	10,000	7,059	1,176	..
Language-5					
		Chakma	Bengali	English	Lushai/Mizo
TRIPURA	(a)	22,361	7,711	15	1
	(b)	10,000	3,448	7	NEG
SADAR	(a)	37	21	1	..
	(b)	10,000	5,676	270	..
KHOWAI	(a)	3	1	1	..
	(b)	10,000	3,333	3,333	..
KAMALPUR	(a)	4	4	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..
KAILASAHAR	(a)	6,902	2,094	..	..
	(b)	10,000	3,033	..	..
DHARMANAGAR	(a)	7,414	2,678	9	1
	(b)	10,000	3,612	12	1
UDAIPUR	(a)	199	78	..	..
	(b)	10,000	3,920	..	..
AMARPUR	(a)	5,730	1,788	..	..
	(b)	10,000	3,120	..	..
BELONIA	(a)	425	244	4	..

1		2	3	4	5
BELONIA	(b)	10,000	5,741	94	..
SABROOM	(a)	1,647	803	..	..
	(b)	10,000	4,876	..	..
		Language-6			
		Hindi	Bengali	English	Urdu
TRIPURA	(a)	18,451	7,611	172	24
	(b)	10,000	4,125	93	13
SADAR	(a)	6,450	2,255	94	4
	(b)	10,000	3,496	146	6
KHOWAI	(a)	2,600	1,099	8	..
	(b)	10,000	4,227	31	..
KAMALPUR	(a)	3,404	1,473	3	14
	(b)	10,000	4,327	9	41
KAILASAHAR	(a)	2,213	1,416	20	2
	(b)	10,000	6,399	90	9
DHARMANAGAR	(a)	2,780	912	27	..
	(b)	10,000	3,281	97	..
SONAMURA	(a)	217	136	2	..
	(b)	10,000	6,267	92	..
UDAIPUR	(a)	290	110	8	..
	(b)	10,000	3,793	276	..
AMARPUR	(a)	120	15	2	4
	(b)	10,000	1,250	167	333
BELONIA	(a)	288	134	5	..
	(b)	10,000	4,653	174	..
SABROOM	(a)	89	61	3	..
	(b)	10,000	6,854	337	..
		Language-7			
		Jamatia	Bengali	Tripuri	En_lish
TRIPURA	(a)	14,522	2,911	18	15
	(b)	10,000	2,005	12	10
SADAR	(a)	48	4	18	..
	(d)	10,000	833	3,750	..
KHOWAI	(a)	3,575	661	..	1
	(b)	10,000	1,849	..	3
KAMALPUR	(a)	23	11	..	..
	(b)	10,000	4,783	..	..

1		2	3	4	5
UDAIPUR	(a)	4,331	1,068	..	14
	(b)	10,000	2,466	..	32
AMARPUR	(a)	6,500	1,161	..	..
	(b)	10,000	1,795	..	..
		Language-8			
		Oriya	Bengali	Hindi	English
TRIPURA	(a)	11,582	5,979	12	5
	(b)	10,000	5,162	10	4
SADAR	(a)	3,349	2,021	1	3
	(b)	10,000	6,035	3	9
KHOWAI	(a)	4,133	1,699	..	..
	(b)	10,000	4,111	..	..
KAMALPUR	(a)	2,150	1,220	1	..
	(b)	10,000	5,674	5	..
KAILASAHAR	(a)	332	224	..	1
	(b)	10,000	6,747	..	30
DHARMANAGAR	(a)	1,384	660	9	..
	(b)	10,000	4,769	65	..
UDAIPUR	(a)	14	1	..	..
	(b)	10,000	714	..	..
AMARPUR	(a)	13	9	..	..
	(b)	10,000	6,923	..	..
BELONIA	(a)	153	108	..	1
	(b)	10,000	7,059	..	65
SABROOM	(a)	54	37	1	..
	(b)	10,000	6,852	185	..

Diversity in bilingualism :

56. The diversity of speeches in the territory level and sub-divisional level is revealed from the above statement. There is no uniformity as there are varied combinations of mother tongue with subsidiary languages in different sub-divisions. In the territory there are 722,442 persons with Bengali as mother tongue, but speaks as many as twenty three subsidiary languages of which English, Hindi and Arabic /Arbi are numerically most important. English is common to all the ten sub-divisions, Hindi is numerically important only in the sub-divisions of Sadar and Dharmanagar and Arbi/Arbi in Dharmanagar and Sonamura.

(1) Subsidiaries to Bengali :

57. At the territory level it is seen that speakers of Bengali as their mother tongue speak English, Hindi and Arbi/Arbi mainly, besides others, as their important subsidiary languages. The chief subsidiary language is English for 384 persons per 10,000 speakers of Bengali. The proportions of Hindi and Arabic show 18 and 10 respectively. English is used for official purposes. The proportion of subsidiary language, English, is maximum in Sadar sub-division (551) where the capital town of Agartala is situated, and it is lowest (154) but higher than the other two subsidiaries in Sonamura sub-divisions. There is ample scope for promotion of

Hindi among those speaking Bengali as their mother tongue in all the sub-divisions as only 0.18% of those speaking Bengali as their mother tongue know Hindi. The proportion of Bengali speakers knowing Arabic is highest in Amarpur (27) and lowest in Kamalpur (1).

(2) Subsidiaries to Tripuri :

58. The chief subsidiary language among speakers of Tripura as their mother tongue is Bengali, next to which is English. Hindi does not find any place among the three important subsidiary languages to Tripuri.

(3) Subsidiaries to Reang :

59. In the case of speakers of Reang as their mother tongue Bengali with 2,296 is the chief subsidiary language next to which comes Lushai/Mizo with a negligible proportion of 5 and then Tripuri with 2. The peculiarity is that speakers of Reang as their mother tongue have Lushai/Mizo as their subsidiary in Dharmanagar sub-divisions alone and the subsidiary speakers in Tripura are found in the two sub-divisions of Khowai and Amarpur only.

(4) Subsidiaries to Manipuri/Meithei :

60. At the territory level out of 10,000 speakers of Manipuri/Meithei (which is distinct from Bishnu-puriya) as their mother tongue, Bengali with 6,140 is their chief subsidiary language, next to which comes English with 61 and then Hindi with 8 only. None of them knows English in Sonamura and Udaipur. Those who are in Kamalpur, Udaipur, Amarpur and Sabroom do not know Hindi. Bengali is the only subsidiary language of speakers of Manipuri/Meithei who are in Udaipur sub-division.

(5) Subsidiaries to Chakma :

61. Out of 10,000 speakers of Chakma as their mother tongue at the territory level, Bengali with 3,448 is the chief subsidiary language next to which is English with 7 and thereafter Lushai/Mizo with a negligible proportion. The main concentration of speakers of Chakma as their mother tongue is in the sub-divisions of Dharmanagar, Kailasahar and Amarpur. Bengali language is the only subsidiary to speakers of Chakma as mother tongue in the sub-divisions of Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Udaipur, Amarpur and Sabroom. English is spoken as subsidiary only in the sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Dharmanagar and Belonia and its proportion is highest in Khowai. The proportion of those whose mother tongue is Chakma and whose subsidiary is Lushai/Mizo is 1 per 10,000 in Dharmanagar sub-division. In no other sub-division, Lushai/Mizo is spoken as a subsidiary to Chakma mother tongue.

(6) Subsidiaries to Hindi:

62. The three main subsidiaries to those speak-

king Hindi as their mother tongue, are Bengali which is the chief subsidiary with 4,125, English with 93 and Urdu with 13 per 10,000 of Hindi speakers at the territory level. The proportion of subsidiary Bengali is the largest in Sabroom (6,854) and smallest in Amarpur (1,250). The proportion of subsidiary English is highest also in Sabroom sub-division (337) while it is lowest in Kamalpur sub-division (9). Urdu is a subsidiary to Hindi in the sub-divisions of Sadar, Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Amarpur.

(7) Subsidiaries to Jamatia :

63. The speakers in Jamatia as mother tongue are found in the five sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur, Udaipur and Amarpur only. The three main subsidiaries to Jamatia speakers as mother tongue are Bengali, Tripuri and English, the proportions of which at the territory level are 2,005, 12 and 10 respectively, per 10,000 speakers in Jamatia as mother tongue. The proportion of subsidiary Bengali is highest in Kamalpur sub-division (4,783) and lowest in Sadar (833). Tripuri is spoken as a subsidiary to Jamatia in Sadar sub-division only. English is recorded as subsidiary to Jamatia language in the two sub-divisions of Khowai and Udaipur.

(8) Subsidiaries to Oriya :

64. The three subsidiaries to those speaking Oriya as their mother tongue are Bengali, Hindi and English of which Bengali with a proportion of 5,162 out of 10,000 speakers, stands out as the chief subsidiary language. The proportion of Hindi and English at the territory level is 10 and 4 respectively. The proportion of subsidiary Bengali is highest in Belonia (7,059) and lowest in Udaipur (714). The proportion of subsidiary Hindi is highest in Sabroom (185) and lowest in Sadar among the four sub-divisions of Sadar, Kamalpur, Dharmanagar and Sabroom. English is a subsidiary to those speaking Oriya as mother tongue in the three sub-divisions of Sadar, Kailasahar and Belonia only and its proportion is highest in Belonia (65) and lowest in Sadar (9). There is none speaking Oriya as mother tongue in the sub-division of Sonamura.

Scheduled Tribes and their language/Dialects :

65. Table ST-I given in part V-A of the Census Reports, shows the speakers of each Scheduled Tribe in mother tongues and also the number of persons by sex using a subsidiary language which they can use with felicity in communicating with others.

66. 117,743 persons that is 32.7% of the speakers of tribal dialects speak a second language other than their mother tongue of whom 116,318 persons have returned Bengali as the subsidiary language. About 32.3% of the total tribal languages as their mother tongue are conversent with Bengali as additional language.

Multi-lingual composition of each Scheduled tribe :

67. The following statement shows that apart

from the mother tongue returned by the name of the tribe, there are other mother tongues returned by the principal Scheduled Tribes.

Statement showing the multi-lingual composition of each Scheduled Tribe whose population is more than 2,000 in this Territory

Sl. No.	Name of Tribe	Names of Mother tongues returned by persons belonging to the tribe
1.	Chakma	1. Chakma 2. Bengali 3. Mogh 4. Hindi 5. Tripuri.
2.	Garoo	1. Garo 2. Hindi 3. Bengali 4. Tripuri 5. Garhwali 6. Chakma 7. English.
3.	Halam	1. Halam 2. Mursum 3. Kalai 4. Tripuri 5. Rupini 6. Jamatia 7. Chari Chong 8. Bansi 9. Karbong 10. Kuki-unspecified 11. Mulsom 12. Manipuri/Meithei 13. Bengali 14. Rangkhoh 15. Bongcher 16. Reang 17. Saimal 18. Chakma.
4.	Jamatia	1. Jamatia 2. Tripuri 3. Bengali 4. Kok Barak 5. Noatia.
5.	Kuki	1. Kaipang 2. Kuki-Unspecified 3. Darlong 4. Rangkhoh 5. Halam 6. Bengali 7. Tripuri 8. Hindi 9. Garo 10. Mulsom 11. Vaiphei.
6.	Lushai	1. Lushai/Mizo 2. Kuki-Unspecified 3. Tripuri.
7.	Mag	1. Mogh 2. Burmese 3. Bengali 4. Nagari-Hindi 5. Reang 6. Tripuri.
8.	Munda including Kaur	1. Munda-Unspecified 2. Hindi 3. Bengali 4. Santali 5. Mundari 6. Oriya 7. Mura 8. Hindustani 9. Jhara 10. Tripuri 11. Persian 12. Ranchi.
9.	Noatia	1. Tripuri 2. Noatia 3. Bengali 4. Murasing 5. Hindi 6. Reang.
10.	Orang	1. Kurukh/Oraon 2. Hindi 3. Bengali 4. Oriya 5. Persian 6. Hindustani 7. Ranchi 8. Bihari 9. Santali 10. Savara.
11.	Riang	1. Reang 2. Tripuri 3. Bengali 4. Khasi 5. Notia 6. Bihari 7. Mogh 8. Nepali.
12.	Tripuri	1. Tripuri 2. Bengali 3. Mulsom 4. Rupini 5. Manipuri/Meithei 6. Mogh 7. Hindi 8. Noatia 9. Reang 10. Jamatia 11. Nepali 12. Halam 13. Oriya.

68. The following statement shows the difference of population in each of the nineteen Scheduled

Tribes speaking mother tongue in the tribe's name between table S.T.-1 and Table C-V :

Statement VIII—10

Table showing the difference of population in each Scheduled Tribe speaking a mother tongue in the Tribe's name between ST-I and C-V

Name of Tribe	Population			Mother tongue speakers in Tribe's name (ST-I)			Mother tongue speakers in Tribe's name (C-V)			Decrease of M. T. Speakers in ST-I from C-V		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bhil	69	34	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutia	7	6	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	1	2
Chaimal	50	20	30	39	9	30	41	10	31	2	1	1
Chakma	22,386	11,626	10,760	22,335	11,591	10,744	22,361	11,608	10,753	26	17	9
Garoo	5,484	2,801	2,683	5,401	2,748	2,653	5,458	2,767	2,691	57	19	38
Halam	16,298	8,423	7,875	5,026	2,494	2,532	5,481	2,723	2,758	455	229	226
Jamatia	24,359	12,184	12,175	14,137	7,090	7,047	14,522	7,310	7,212	385	220	165
Khasia	349	188	161	322	181	141	332	184	148	10	3	7
Kuki	5,531	2,785	2,746	1,793	974	819	1,902	1,033	869	109	59	50
Lepcha	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lushai	2,988	1,484	1,504	2,922	1,450	1,472	2,941	1,465	1,476	19	15	4
Mag	10,524	5,435	5,089	10,245	5,302	4,943	10,304	5,350	4,954	59	48	11
Munda including												
Kaur	4,409	2,267	2,142	2,816	1,440	1,376	2,961	1,510	1,451	145	70	75
Noatia	16,010	8,251	7,759	4,433	2,317	2,116	4,468	2,343	2,125	35	26	9
Orang	2,875	1,501	1,374	1,785	933	852	1,811	952	859	26	19	7
Riang	56,597	28,974	27,623	52,926	27,117	25,809	52,993	17,162	25,831	67	45	22
Santal	1,562	873	689	1,366	761	605	1,634	887	747	268	126	142
Tripuri	189,799	96,926	92,873	184,089	94,069	90,020	211,883	108,167	103,716	27,794	14,098	13,696
Uchai	766	390	376	766	390	379	768	392	376	2	2	..

69. Figures shown in Column 5 are less than those in Column 8(except in the cases of Bhil, Bhutia, and Lepcha). The decrease of mother tongue speakers in tribe's name as shown in Column 11 goes to show the extent to which members of the

other tribes plus non-tribals also who have returned their mother tongue by that tribe's name. This will be evident from the following statement which shows the distribution of Scheduled Tribe speakers in language/dialect other than in tribe's name.

Statement VIII—11

Distribution of each Scheduled Tribe by mother tongue other than that in Tribe's name

Name of Tribe	Mother tongue									
	Banshi	Bengali	Bhimchaura	Bihari	Bongcher	Burmese	Chakma	Chari Chong	Darlong	English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BHIL	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BHUTIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHAIMAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHAKMA	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GAROO	..	22	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
HALAM	69	9	..	..	4	..	1	213	..	..
JAMATIA	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KHASIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KUKI	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	815	..
LEPCHA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LUSHAI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAG	..	60	..	..	..	211	..	..	..	..
MUNDA including Kaur	..	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NOATIA	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORANG	..	279	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
RIANG	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
SANTAL	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRIPURI	..	5,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UCHAI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	69	6,110	37	4	4	211	3	213	815	1

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Statement VIII—11 (Contd.)

Distribution of each Scheduled Tribe by mother tongue other than that in Tribe's name

Name of Tribe	Mother tongue									
	Mother									
	Garhwali	Garo	Halam	Hindi	Hindustani	Jamatia	Jhara	Kaipang	Kalai	Karbong
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BHIL	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
BHUTIA	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHAIMAL	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHAKMA	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
GAROO	14	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
HALAM	..	..	..	..	..	347	..	..	2,033	54
JAMATIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KHASIA	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
KUKI	..	3	421	4	..	..	..	1,938	..	..
LEPCHA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LUSHAI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUNDA including Kaur	..	..	..	561	65	..	54	..	..	..
NOATIA	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORANG	..	..	..	528	38	..	..	..	..	..
RIANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SANTAL	..	..	..	139	6	..	..	..	..	..
TRIPURI	..	..	1	9	..	5	..	..	..	..
UCHAI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	14	3	433	1,276	109	352	54	1,938	2,033	54

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Statement VIII—11 (Contd.)
Distribution of each Scheduled Tribe by mother tongue other than that in Tribe's name

Name of Tribe	Mother					tongue			
	Khasi	Kok Barak	Kuki- Unspecified	Manipuri/ Meithei	Mogh	Mulsum	Munda- Unspecified	Mundari	
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
BHIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BHUTIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHAIMAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHAKMA	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
GAROO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HALAM	..	..	34	14	..	19	..	..	..
JAMATIA	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KHASIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KUKI	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
LEPCHA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LUSHAI	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUNDA including Kaur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	..
NOATIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RIANG	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
SANTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
TRIPURI	..	..	..	21	10	264	..	..	..
UCHAI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	5	3	99	35	16	284	1	179	

Statement VIII—11 (Contd.)
Distribution of each Scheduled Tribe by mother tongue other than that in Tribe's name

Name of Tribe	Mother							tongue			
	Mura	Murasing	Mursum	Nagari-Hindi	Nepali	Noatia	Oriya	Persian	Ranchi	Ranghol	
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
BHIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
BHUTIA	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHAIMAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHAKMA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GAROO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HALAM	..	..	4,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
JAMATIA	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
KHASIA	..	..	..	..	5	..	19	..	..	..	..
KUKI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	539	..
LEPCHA	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
LUSHAI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAG	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUNDA including Kaur	71	..	..	..	..	..	147	30	4	..	..
NOATIA	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	102	9	..	..
RIANG	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
SANTAL	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRIPURI	..	..	..	..	4	9	1	..	..	..	..
UCHAI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	77	19	4,480	4	21	12	306	132	13	545	

Statement VIII—11 (Concl.)
Distribution of each Scheduled Tribe by mother tongue other than that in Tribe's name

Name of Tribe	Mother tongue					Tibetan	Tripuri	Vaiphei
	Reang	Rupini	Saimal	Santali	Savara			
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
BHIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
BHUTIA	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
CHAIMAI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHAKMA	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
GAROO	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
HALAM	4	1,988	2	..	..	..	1,995	..
JAMATIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,203	..
KHASIA	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
KUKI	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
LEPCHA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LUSHAI	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
MAG	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
MUNDA including Kaur	..	..	..	194	..	..	45	..
NOATIA	1	..	..	..	..	..	11,535	..
ORANG	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..
RIANG	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,645	..
SANTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRIPURI	7	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
UCHAI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	14	2,013	2	198	2	1	27,474	1

70. Figures of Column 5 of Statement VIII-10 and figures of Statement VIII-11 give the figures for speakers belonging to Scheduled Tribes. As an illustration, the case of the Scheduled Tribe Chakma may be taken for examination. It is seen that column 5 of Statement VIII-10 gives 22,335 speakers in the tribe's name, while column 8 of Statement VIII-11 shows that there are 2 Garoos and 1 Halam who speak Chakma as their mother tongue. But column 11 of statement VIII-10 shows that the difference is 26 which, if reduced by 3(2 Garoos and 1 Halam), comes to 23 thereby representing the extent to which Chakma has been returned as mother tongue in non-tribal communities. The other cases, if examined in this way, will yield the same conclusion.

71. Statement VIII-11 shows also the extent to which Bengali language has been returned as mother tongue by different Scheduled Tribes. It will be seen that out of a total speakers in Bengali of 6,110, the maximum (5,354) has been returned by Tripuri Tribe. It is probable that Bengali has been returned by those who belong to Sub-tribe, Deshi Tripura including Thakurloks. The returns by other Scheduled Tribes are very negligible.

72. The following statement does not also reveal any instance of sex-ratio as having been 'lopsided'.

Statement VIII—12

A comparative statement of (a) numerical strength in the census of 1961 of certain tribes and of (b) the number of persons returned as speaking as mother tongue the languages that go by those tribal names

Scheduled Tribes and mother tongues (in alphabetical order)	Union Territory of TRIPURA		SADAR		KHOWAI		KAMALPUR		KAILASAHAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Scheduled Tribe										
CHAIMAL										
(a) Population of Tribe	20	30	..	..	..	..	20	30	..	..
(b) Mother tongue by that name	9	30	..	..	..	..	9	30	..	..
CHAKMA										
(a) Population of Tribe	11,626	10,760	37	13	2	..	3	2	3,596	3,312
(b) Mother tongue by that name	11,591	10,744	22	11	2	..	2	2	3,588	3,311
GAROO										
(a) Population of Tribe	2,801	2,683	1,065	999	60	57	578	548	219	195
(b) Mother tongue by that name	2,748	2,653	1,041	880	49	51	577	548	219	193
HALAM										
(a) Population of Tribe	8,423	7,875	1,231	1,167	1,034	971	1,651	1,538	363	333
(b) Mother tongue by that name	2,494	2,532	67	51	75	259	1,300	1,243	206	213
JAMATIA										
(a) Population of Tribe	12,184	12,175	755	744	1,980	1,983	11	13	111	102
(b) Mother tongue by that name	7,090	7,047	30	17	1,780	1,780	10	13	21	24
KHASIA										
(a) Population of Tribe	188	161	1	6	35	20	1	..	98	93
(b) Mother tongue by that name	181	141	..	4	33	2	..	..	98	93
KUKI										
(a) Population of Tribe	2,785	2,746	397	362	557	548	204	224	900	858
(b) Mother tongue by that name	974	819	49	30	105	96	51	59	687	557
LUSHAI										
(a) Population of Tribe	1,484	1,504	69	22	..	..	2	3	110	116
(b) Mother tongue by that name	1,450	1,472	60	22	..	..	1	6	77	84
MAG										
(a) Population of Tribe	5,435	5,089	6	7	46	47	419	373	112	109
(b) Mother tongue by that name	5,302	4,943	2	2	46	47	418	368	48	31
MUNDA including Kaur										
(a) Population of Tribe	2,267	2,142	1,095	968	606	646	166	144	195	200
(b) Mother tongue by that name	1,440	1,376	738	664	432	447	51	54	117	135

[illegible]

Statement VIII—12 (Contd.)

A comparative statement of (a) numerical strength in the census of 1961 of certain tribes and of (b) the number of persons returned as speaking as mother tongue the languages that go by those tribal names

DHARMANAGAR		SONAMURA		UDAIPUR		AMARPUR		BELONIA		SABROOM	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,850	3,558	..	..	74	105	2,964	2,762	210	218	870	790
3,847	3,557	..	..	94	105	2,964	2,761	207	216	865	781
..	..	3	3	748	757	88	94	34	30	1	..
5	..	1	..	734	757	88	94	33	30	1	..
876	803	202	203	1,310	1,148	1,754	1,710	2	..	..	..
842	765	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	281	267	5,319	5,463	3,360	3,258	366	341	1	4
..	..	..	..	2,120	2,198	3,129	3,015	..	..	..	..
50	42	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
48	42	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
132	136	..	..	33	27	579	591	1	..	..	..
48	50	..	..	33	27	..	..	1	..	..	..
1,307	1,360	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
1,307	1,360	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	11	12	1	..	247	245	2,487	2,268	2,103	2,028
3	..	..	..	1	..	246	245	2,475	2,266	2,063	1,984
133	128	..	..	..	..	5	7	55	42	12	7
65	61	..	..	..	..	5	7	24	6	8	2

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
148	157	828	733	824	835	2,993	2,750	909	843	448	400
3	2	..	..	..	..	1,265	1,147	1	3	..	..
56	59	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	1
50	55	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	1
9,666	9,168	1	..	1,179	1,195	6,411	6,126	3,731	3,610	20	26
9,661	9,168	1	..	789	822	6,397	6,104	2,592	2,523	..	..
36	27	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
21	19	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
1,023	905	2,926	2,776	1,180	922	1,628	1,436	6,122	5,646	7,013	6,602
1,006	897	2,811	2,679	1,081	855	1,614	1,429	6,110	5,643	6,995	6,384
20	15	..	..	..	..	250	258	120	103	..	..
20	15	..	..	..	..	250	258	120	103	..	..

Source :—Table ST—I.

73. The above statement read with the statement below (VIII-12) illustrates the extent to which members of scheduled tribes speak their own language among themselves and use other languages in intercourse with the rest of the world.

ages among themselves and use other languages in intercourse with the rest of the world.

Statement VIII—13

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of Mother Tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the Territory who also speakers one or more subsidiary languages, 1961

a) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

b) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Mother Tongue		Subsidiary language in descending order of numerical strength					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bhil	Bhimchaura		1. Bengali					
	a) 22	a) 15	a) 14	a) 7	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b) 6,363.64	b) 4,666.67	..	..	..	..
	Tripuri		1. Bengali					
	a) 12	a) 6	a) 9	a) 3	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b) 7,500.00	b) 5,000.00	..	..	..	..
2. Bhutia	Hindi		1. Nepali					
	a) 1	a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b) ..	b) 10,000	..	..	..	..
	Nepali		1. Hindi		2. Bengali			
	a) 4	a) ..	a) 3	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) ..	b) 7,500.00	b) ..	b) 2,500.00	b) ..	..	..
3. Chaimal	Saimal		1. Bengali					
	a) 9	a) 30	a) 5	a) ..	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b) 5,555.56	b) ..	..	..	..	..
	Halam		1. Bengali					
	a) 11	a) ..	a) 2	a) ..	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) ..	b) 1,818.18	b) ..	..	..	..	..
4. Chakma	Bengali		1. English		2. Hindi			
	a) 27	a) 11	a) 8	a) 2	a) 1	a) ..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b) 2,962.96	b) 1,818.18	b) 370.37	b) ..	..	..
	Chakma		1. Bengali		2. English		3. Lusai/Mizo	
	a) 11,591	a) 10,744	a) 5,715	a) 1,989	a) 13	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b) 4,930.55	b) 18,51.27	b) 11.22	b) ..	b) 0.86	b) ..
			4. Reang					
			a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..
			b) 0.86	b) ..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Chakma (Concl'd)	Hindi		1. Bengali					
a) 4	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) ..	b1) 2,500.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tripuri		1. Bengali					
a) 2	a) 2	a) 2	a) 1	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 10,000	b1) 5,000.00	..	..	..	..	..
5. Garo	Bengali		1) Hindi					
a) 11	a) 11	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 909.09	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chakma		1. Bengali					
a) ..	a) 2	a) ..	a) 2	..	..	..	..	..
b) ..	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 10,000.00	..	..	..	..	..
	English		1. Bengali					
a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) ..	b1) 10,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Garo		1. Bengali					
a) 2,748	a) 2,653	a) 1,550	a) 1,143	a) 13	a) ..	a) 5	a) ..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,640.47	b1) 4,308.33	b2) 47.31	b2) ..	b3) 18.20	b3) ..	..
			4. Nepali					
		a) 1	a) ..					
		b4) 3.64	b4) ..					
	Garhwali		1. Bengali					
a) 11	a) 3	a) 9	a) 3	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 8,181.82	b1) 10,000.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Hi di		1. Bengali					
a) 15	a) 11	a) 2	a) 3	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 1,333.33	b1) 2,727.27	..	..	..	..	..
	Tripuri		1. Bengali					
a) 15	a) 3	a) 14	a) 2	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 9,333.33	b1) 6,666.67	..	..	..	..	..
6. Halam	Bongcher		1. Bengali					
a) 4	a) ..	a) 2	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) ..	b1) 5,000.00	b1) ..	b2) 2,500.00	b2) ..	..	..	..
	Banshi		1. Bengali					
a) 38	a) 31	a) 19	a) 1	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,000.00	b1) 322.58	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Halam (Contd.)	Bengali		1. English					
a) 6	a) 3	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 1,666.67	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chari Chong		1. Bengali					
a) 114	a) 99	a) 89	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 7,807.02	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Halam		1. Bengali					
a) 2,494	a) 2,532	a) 1,249	a) 528	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,008.02	b1) 2,085.31	..	..	..	..	..
	Jamatia		1. Bengali					
a) 188	a) 159	a) 4	a) 1	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 212.77	b1) 62.89	..	..	..	..	..
	Kalai		1. Bengali					
a) 1,100	a) 933	a) 622	a) 195	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,654.55	b1) 2,090.03	..	..	..	..	..
	Karbong		1. Bengali					
a) 42	a) 12	a) 15	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 3,572.43	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kuki-unspecified		1. Bengali					
a) 17	a) 17	a) 8	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 4,705.88	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manipuri/Meithei		1. Hindi					
a) 6	a) 8	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 1,666.67	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mulsom		1. Bengali					
a) 9	a) 10	a) 1	a) 1	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 1,111.11	b1) 1,000.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Mursum		1. Bengali					
a) 2,353	a) 2,127	a) 574	a) 49	a) 11	a) ..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 2,439.44	b1) 230.37	b2) 46.75	b2) ..	..	..	..
	Rangkhoh		1. Bengali					
a) 4	a) 2	a) 2	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rupini		1. Bengali					
a) 1,008	a) 980	a) 495	a) 69	a) 3	a) 1	a) 1	a) ..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 4,910.71	b1) 908.16	b2) 29.76	b2) 10.20	b3) 9.92	b3) ..	..
			4. Karbong					
		a) ..	a) 1					
		b4) ..	b4) 10.20					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Halam (Concl'd)	Tripuri	1. Bengali	2. Reang					
a) 1,016	a) 959	a) 328	a) 126	a) 4	a) 5	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 3,166.02	b1) 1,313.87	b2) 38.54	b2) 51.87	..	..	
7. Jamatia	Bengali	1. Tripuri	2. Hindi					
a) 9	a) 6	a) 1	a) 2	a) ..	a) 1	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 1,111.11	b1) 3,333.33	b2) ..	b2) 1,666.67	..	..	
	Jamatia	1. Bengali	2. Tripuri	3. English				
a) 7,090	a) 7,047	a) 2,575	a) 323	a) 11	a) 7	a) 15	a) ..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 3,631.88	b1) 458.35	b2) 15.51	b2) 9.93	b3) 21.16	b3) ..	
		4. Reang						
		a) 1	a) ..					
		b4) 1.41	b4) ..					
	Tripuri	1. Bengali	2. Reang					
a) 5,085	a) 5,118	a) 2,371	a) 913	a) 2	a) 2	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 4,662.73	b1) 1,783.90	b2) 3.93	b2) 3.91	..	..	
8. Khasia	Hindi	1. Bengali						
a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) ..	b1) 10,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	
	Khasi	1. Bengali	2. English	3. Hindi				
a) 181	a) 141	a) 118	a) 71	a) ..	a) 3	a) 1	a) ..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 6,519.34	b1) 5,036.46	b2) ..	b2) 212.77	b3) 55.25	b3) ..	
	Nepali	1. Hindi						
a) 3	a) 2	a) ..	a) 1	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 5000.00	..	..	..	..	
	Oriya	1. Bengali						
a) 1	a) 18	a) 1	a) 1	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 10,000.00	b1) 555.56	..	..	..	..	
	Santali	1. Bengali						
a) 1	a) ..	a) ..	a) ..	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 10,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	
9. Kuki	Bengali	1. English						
a) 6	a) 3	a) ..	a) 1	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 3,333.00	..	..	..	..	
	Darlong	1. Bengali	2. English	3. Lushai/Mizo				
a) 356	a) 459	a) 207	a) 82	a) 4	a) ..	a) 1	a) 1	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,814.61	b1) 1,786.49	b2) 112.36	b2) ..	b3) 28.09	b3) 21.79	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Kuki (Concl'd)	Garo	1. Bengali						
a) ..	a) 3	a) ..	a) 2	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 6,666.67	..	..	..	..	
	Halam	1. Bengali						
a) 208	a) 213	a) 4	a) 4	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 192.31	b1) 187.79	..	..	..	..	
	Hindi	1. Bengali						
a) 3	a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 10,000.00	..	..	..	..	
	Kaipang	1. Bengali	2. Tripuri	3. Kalai				
a) 965	a) 973	a) 330	a) 19	a) 60	a) 13	a) ..	a) 2	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 3,419.69	b1) 195.27	b2) 621.76	b2) 133.61	b3) ..	b3) 20.55	
	Kuki-unspecified	1. Bengali	2. Reang	3. English				
a) 974	a) 819	a) 581	a) 358	a) 6	a) 4	a) 4	a) 2	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,965.09	b1) 4,371.18	b2) 61.66	b2) 48.84	b3) 41.11	b3) 24.42	
		4. Tripuri	5. Hindi	6. Halam				
		a) 3	a) 2	a) 4	a) ..	a) ..	a) 3	
		b4) 30.83	b4) 24.42	b5) 41.11	b5) ..	b6) ..	b6) 36.63	
		7. Lushai/Mizo	8. Rupini					
		a) ..	a) 3	a) 1	a) 1			
		b7) ..	b7) 36.63	b8) 10.4	b8) 12.21			
	Multoi	1. Bengali						
a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 10,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	
	Rangkhoh	1. Bengali	2. Tripuri					
a) 269	a) 270	a) 115	a) 28	a) 40	a) 24	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 4,275.09	b1) 1,037.04	b2) 1,486.99	b2) 888.89	..	..	
	Tripuri	1. Bengali						
a) 2	a) 5	a) 1	a) 3	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,000.00	b1) 6,000.00	..	..	..	..	
10. Lepcha	Nepali	1. Hindi	2. Bengali					
a) 6	a) 1	a) 3	a) ..	a) 2	a) ..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,000.00	b1) ..	b2) 3,333.33	b2) ..	..	..	
	Kuki-unspecified	1. Bengali						
a) 33	a) 32	a) 11	a) 6	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 3,333.33	b1) 1,875.00	..	..	..	..	
	Lushai/Mizo	1. English	2. Bengali	3. Hindi				
a) 1,450	a) 1,472	a) 111	a) 33	a) 85	a) 29	a) 34	a) 1	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 765.52	b1) 224.18	b2) 586.21	b2) 197.01	b3) 234.48	b3) 6.79	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Lushai (Concld)	Lushai/Mizo (Concld)		4. Reang					
			a) 26	a) 7				
			b4) 179.31	b4) 47.55				
	Tripuri		1. Bengali					
	a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 1000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..
12. Mag	Bengali		1. Mag	2. English				
	a) 35	a) 25	a) 2	a) 1	a) 1	a) ..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 571.42	b1) 400.00	b2) 285.71	b2) ..	..	..
	Burmese		1. Bengali					
	a) 94	a) 117	a) 56	a) 75	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,957.45	b1) 6,410.26	..	..	..	..
	Mogh		1. Bengali	2. English	3. Tripuri			
	a) 5,302	a) 4,943	a) 2,437	a) 1,120	a) 8	a) ..	a) 4	a) 1
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 4,596.38	b1) 2,326.52	b2) 15.09	b2) ..	b3) 7.54	b3) 2.02
			4. Chakma	5. Burmese				
			a) 2	a) ..	a) ..	a) 1	..	..
			b4) 3.77	b4) ..	b5) ..	b5) 2.02	..	..
	Nagari-Hindi		1. Mogh					
	a) ..	a) 4	a) ..	a) 4	..	..	..	..
	b) ..	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 1,000.00	..	..	..	..
	Reang		1. English					
	a) 2	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) ..	b1) 5,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..
	Tripuri		1. Mogh					
	a) 2	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) ..	b1) 5,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..
13. Munda including Kaur	Bengali		1. Hindi					
	a) 120	a) 123	a) ..	a) 1	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 81.30	..	..	..	..
	Hindi		1. Bengali					
	a) 302	a) 250	a) 149	a) 118	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 4,933.77	b1) 4,555.98	..	..	..	..
	Hindusthani		1. Bengali					
	a) 46	a) 19	a) 21	a) 7	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 4,365.22	b1) 3,684.21	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Munda including Kaur (Concld)	Jhara		1. Bengali					
	a) 28	a) 26	a) 4	a) ..	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 1,428.57	b1) ..	..	..	..	..
	Mundari		1. Bengali					
	a) 100	a) 79	a) 67	a) 44	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 6,700.00	b1) 5,569.62	..	..	..	..
	Munda-unspecified		1. Bengali	2. Hindi	3. Tripuri			
	a) 1,440	a) 1,376	a) 853	a) 673	a) 10	a) 5	a) 5	a) 2
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,923.61	b1) 4,890.99	b2) 69.44	b2) 36.34	b3) 34.72	b3) 14.53
			4. Persian					
			a) ..	a) 1	..	..	..	..
			b4) ..	b4) 7.27	..	..	..	..
	Mura		1. Bengali					
	a) 36	a) 35	a) 14	a) ..	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 3,888.89	b1) ..	..	..	..	..
	Oriya		1. Bengali					
	a) 71	a) 76	a) 43	a) 26	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 6,056.34	b1) 3,421.05	..	..	..	..
	Persian		1. Bengali					
	a) 9	a) 21	a) 6	a) 11	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 6,666.67	b1) 5,238.09	..	..	..	..
	Ranchi		1. Bengali					
	a) 3	a) 1	a) 3	a) ..	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 10,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..
	Santali		1. Bengali					
	a) 92	a) 102	a) 68	a) 65	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 7,391.30	b1) 6,372.55	..	..	..	..
	Tripuri		1. Bengali					
	a) 20	a) 25	a) 1	a) 13	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 500.00	b1) 5,200.00	..	..	..	..
14. Noatia	Murasing		1. Bengali					
	a) 10	a) 9	a) 7	a) 2	..	..	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 7,000.00	b1) 2,222.22	..	..	..	..
	Noatia		1. Bengali	2. Reang				
	a) 2,317	a) 2,116	a) 828	a) 88	a) ..	a) 1	..	..
	b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 3,573.59	b1) 415.88	b2) ..	b2) 4.73	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14. Noatia (Concl'd)	Reang	1. Bengali						
a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) ..	b1) 10,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	:	..	..
Tripuri		1. Bengali						
a) 5,905	a) 5,630	a) 2,914	a) 873	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 4,934.80	b1) 1,550.62	..	..	..	..	..
15. Oran	Bihari	1. Bengali			2. Hindi			
a) ..	a) 3	a) ..	a) 2	a) ..	a) 1	..	..	..
b) ..	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 6,666.67	b2) ..	b2) 3,333.33	..	..	..
Hindi		1. Bengali						
a) 227	a) 251	a) 191	a) 146	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 6,895.31	b1) 5,816.73	..	..	..	..	..
Hindusthani		1. Bengali						
a) 25	a) 13	a) 17	a) 7	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 6,800.00	b1) 5,384.62	..	..	..	..	..
Kurukh/Oraon		1. Bengali			2. Hindi		3. English	
a) 933	a) 852	a) 562	a) 439	a) 16	a) 13	a) 1	a) ..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 6,023.58	b1) 5,152.53	b2) 171.49	b2) 152.58	b3) 10.72	b3) ..	..
Oriya		1. Bengali						
a) 74	a) 52	a) 47	a) 28	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 6,351.35	b1) 5,384.62	..	..	..	..	..
Persian		1. Bengali						
a) 47	a) 55	a) 38	a) 26	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 8,085.11	b1) 4,727.27	..	..	..	..	..
Ranchi		1. Bengali						
a) 5	a) 4	a) 4	a) 4	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 8,000.00	b1) 1,000.00	..	..	..	..	..
Savara		1. Bengali						
a) 1	a) 1	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 1,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Santali		1. Bengali						
a) 1	a) 2	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 1,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Riag	Bengali	1. English		2. Hindi				
a) 5	a) 11	a) 1	a) 1	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 2,000.00	b1) 909.09	b2) 2,000.00	b2) ..	..	..	..
Bihari		1. Bengali						
a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	..	..	..	..	..
b) ..	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 10,000.00	..	..	..	..	..
Mogh		1. Bengali						
a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) ..	b1) 10,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Reang		1. Bengali			2. Lu-hai/Mizo		3. Tripuri	
a) 27,117	a) 25,809	a) 10,428	a) 1,709	a) 21	a) 8	a) 3	a) 10	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 3,845.56	b1) 662.17	b2) 7.74	b2) 3.10	b3) 1.11	b3) 3.87	..
		4. English		5. Hindi		6. Halam		
		a) 9	a) ..	a) 2	a) ..	a) ..	a) 1	..
		b4) 3.32	b4) ..	b5) 0.74	b5) ..	b6) ..	b6) 0.39	..
		7. Jamatia						
		a) ..	a) 1	..	..	..	..	..
		b7) ..	b7) 0.39	..	..	..	..	..
Tripuri		1. Bengali			2. English			
a) 1,849	a) 1,796	a) 1,041	a) 410	a) 3	a) ..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,630.07	b1) 2,282.85	b2) 16.22	b2) ..	..	..	..
17. Santali	Bengali	1. Hindi						
a) 25	a) 19	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 400.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi		1. Bengali						
a) 75	a) 64	a) 43	a) 38	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,733.33	b1) 5,937.50	..	..	..	..	..
Hindusthani		1. Bengali						
a) 6	a) ..	a) 6	a) ..	..	..	..	..	..
b) 10,000	b) ..	b1) 1,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Santali		1. Bengali			2. English		3. Munda-unspecified	
a) 761	a) 605	a) 463	a) 240	a) 1	a) ..	a) ..	a) 1	..
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 6,084.10	b1) 3,966.94	b2) 13.14	b2) ..	b3) ..	b3) 16.53	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18. Tripuri	Bengali	1. English	2. Tripuri	3. Hindi				
a) 2,686	a) 2,668	a) 385	a) 68	a) 55	a) 48	a) 18	a) 10	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 1,433.36	b1) 254.87	b2) 204.76	b2) 179.91	b3) 67.01	b3) 37.48	
		Manipuri/Meithei	5. Lushai/Mizo	6. Nepali				
		a) ..	a) 3	a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	
		b4) ..	b4) 11.24	b5) 3.72	b5) ..	b6) 3.72	b6) ..	
	Hindi	1. Bengali	2. English					
a) 2	a) 7	a) ..	a) 3	a) ..	a) 1	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 4,285.71	b2) ..	b2) 1,428.57	..	..	
	Jamatia	1. Bengali						
a) 5	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) ..	b1) 2,000.00	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	
	Manipuri/Meithei	1. Bengali	2. English	3. Hindi				
a) 7	a) 14	a) 6	a) 8	a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 8,571.43	b1) 5,714.29	b2) ..	b2) 714.29	b3) ..	b3) 714.29	
	Mogh	1. Bengali						
a) 9	a) 1	a) 3	a) ..	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 3,333.33	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	
	Mulsom	1. Bengali						
a) 141	a) 123	a) 65	a) ..	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 4,609.93	b1) ..	..	..	..	..	
	Nepali	1. Bengali						
a) ..	a) 4	a) ..	a) 1	..	..	..	..	
b) ..	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 2,500.00	..	..	..	..	
	Noatia	1. Bengali						
a) 4	a) 5	a) ..	a) 2	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 4,000.00	..	..	..	..	
	Oriya	1. Hindi						
a) ..	a) 1	a) ..	a) 1	..	..	..	..	
b) ..	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 1,000.00	..	..	..	..	
	Rupini	1. Bengali						
a) ..	a) 25	a) ..	a) 5	..	..	..	..	
b) ..	b) 10,000	b1) ..	b1) 2,000.00	..	..	..	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18. Tripuri (Concl'd)	Tripuri	1. Bengali	2. English	3. Mogh				
a) 94,069	a) 90,020	a) 48,418	a) 17,951	a) 109	a) 11	a) 27	a) 1	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 5,147.07	b1) 1,994.11	b2) 11.59	b2) 1.22	b3) 2.87	b3) 0.11	
		4. Hindi	5. Halam	6. Reang				
		a) 8	a) ..	a) 1	a) 3	a) ..	a) 3	
		b4) 0.85	b4) ..	b5) 0.11	b5) 0.33	b6) ..	b6) 0.33	
		7. Manipuri/Meithei	8. Nepali					
		a) ..	a) 1	a) 1	a) ..	..	..	
		b7) ..	b7) 0.11	b8) 0.11	b8) ..	..	..	
19. Uchai	Uchai	1. Bengali						
a) 390	a) 376	a) 166	a) 58	..	..	..	..	
b) 10,000	b) 10,000	b1) 4,256.41	b1) 1,542.55	..	..	..	..	

74. It will be seen from the statement above that Bengali is generally the medium for the major Scheduled Tribes for intercourse with the rest of the world, and the proportion of females is far less than that of males knowing Bengali.

Statement IX—1

Distribution of Population by Religion

Religion	Population				
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
All religions	1,142,005	639,029	513,010	382,450	304,437
1. Hindu	867,998	480,662	347,752	261,589	207,713
2. Muslim	230,002	136,940	123,570	103,720	82,288
3. Christian	10,039	5,262	328	2,596	1,860
4. Sikh	49	35	3	14	16
5. Jain	195	36	..	..	9
6. Buddhist	33,716	15,403	7,724	14,531	10,147
7. Others	6	691	33,633	..	2,404

CHAPTER IX
RELIGION

INTRODUCTORY :

As in the past Censuses the information relating to religion was also collected in the 1961 Census, but the process of tabulation was slightly different as compared to the censuses prior to 1951. In the Censuses prior to 1951, enumeration slips were sorted in the first instance on the basis of religion. At the 1951 Census the enumeration slips were sorted in the first instance with reference to the principle means of livelihood of every citizen as a result of which figures for the eight main livelihood classes were available. In the 1961 Census almost the same procedure was adopted. The slips were sorted first for preparation of Primary Census Abstract which gives classification of population by literacy, by working and non-working groups and by S.Cs. and S.Ts. Religion had no place in this initial sorting. It, however, came latter in the process of sorting and compilation of the data.

2. The practice of classification of population by religion continued upto 1931 Census. In 1941 Census it was replaced by a classification by communities. This change of classification affected the figures in respect of the tribal communities with the result that a scheduled tribe who might return himself as a Buddhist, Christian, Hindu or tribal was classified under Tribal community irrespective of his religion. In 1951 Census the old classification of population by religion was introduced again, thereby facilitating comparison with previous censuses upto 1931. In 1961 Census also the classification by religion was adopted.

Question & Instructions :

3. The data on religion have been obtained by

sorting slips into religion with reference to the answer recorded in Q.5 (b) in the Individual Slip. Instructions for recording answer to Q. 5 (b) are reproduced below :—

“Q. 5 (b) Religion

For Hindu .. Write H
Muslim .. Write M
Christian .. Write C
Jain .. Write J
Buddhist .. Write B
Sikh .. Write S
For others write the answers actually returned.”

Coverage and difficulties, if any, encountered during enumeration :

4. The query put to individuals during enumeration for eliciting answer to question 5 (b) was—“What is your religion”? The answer was recorded as returned. No difficulty was reported to have experienced in recording answers to this question. In the course of scrutiny undertaken before sorting of slips, some cases were found where there was no entry against Q. 5 (b). In such cases, the religion of the other members of the same household was entered.

Distribution by religion :

Distribution of population by religion :

5. The statement below shows at a glance the number of persons in each major religion for the past five censuses in the Territory :

Religious composition at successive censuses from 1901 to 1961 :

6. From 1901 to 1961 the major distribution of population in this territory is between Hindus and Muslims only and the minor distribution among Buddhists, Christians and Others. The following

Statement IX-2 shows the distribution of the strength of Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists and Christians only per 10,000 of total, rural and urban population respectively at each census. Sikhs, Jains, Zoroastrian and Animists, if any, have been combined and shown in a separate column as ‘Others.’

Statement IX—2

Distribution of the strength of each major religious community per 10,000 of total, rural and urban population respectively, 1901-1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total—10,000 Rural—10,000 Urban—10,000	H I N D U										M U S L I M									
		1961	*1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1961	*1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901						
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
1	2																				
TRIPURA	T	10,000	7,601	7,522	6,779	6,840	6,822	6,885	6,877	2,014	2,143	2,409	2,712	2,703	2,829	2,615					
	R	10,000	7,449	7,386	6,731	6,794	6,769	6,830	6,884	2,130	2,256	2,428	2,747	2,744	2,878	2,586					
	U	10,000	9,128	9,427	8,103	8,627	8,860	8,716	6,755	845	554	1,868	1,355	1,125	1,216	3,111					
Sadar	T	10,000	8,590	7,542	7,369	7,300	7,148	6,770	6,865	1,374	2,126	2,219	2,688	2,765	3,166	3,114					
	R	10,000	8,439 (a)	7,334	7,271	7,169	6,990	6,574	6,883	1,522	2,299	2,266	2,819	2,916	3,363	3,115					
	U	10,000	9,444	9,427	8,103	8,627	8,860	8,716	6,755	537	554	1,868	1,355	1,125	1,216	3,111					
Khowai	T	10,000	9,260	7,481	8,667	9,155	9,328	9,608	9,372	711	2,178	1,011	845	672	392	526					
	R	10,000	9,225 (b)	7,481	..	..	..	..	..	744	2,178	..	..	..	..	..					
	U	10,000	9,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Kamalpur	T	10,000	9,079	..	..	..	8,285	..	..	663	..	..	..	1,715	..	..					
Kailasahar	T	10,000	7,622	6,671	7,372	6,726	7,080	6,159	1,456	1,657	1,836	1,949	2,907	2,759	..	..					
	R	10,000	7,595	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,404	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	U	10,000	7,921	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,045	..	..	..	..	..	..					

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Dharmanagar	T	10,000	6,803	6,816	6,346	6,671	6,689	6,983	2,251	..	3,002	3,619	3,305	3,288	3,017	..
	R	10,000	6,593	..	..	..	..	..	2,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	10,000	8,613	..	..	..	..	..	1,314	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sonamura	T	10,000	3,828	3,136	3,260	3,702	4,043	6,281	6,167	..	6,817	6,740	6,297	5,957	2,552	..
	T	10,000	4,820	5,016	4,340	4,561	6,659	..	5,067	..	4,765	5,618	5,429	2,246	..	
	R	10,000	4,433	..	..	..	..	..	5,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Udaipur	T	10,000	8,407	..	..	..	..	..	1,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	T	10,000	6,999	7,066	7,774	7,602	..	..	1,799	..	559	348	162	..	..	
	R	10,000	7,517	6,754	6,379	6,487	6,942	7,324	1,847	..	1,974	2,181	2,462	2,567	2,035	
Belonia	T	10,000	7,321	..	..	..	..	..	1,973	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	10,000	9,228	..	..	..	..	..	745	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	10,000	7,975	7,047	7,390	7,737	8,209	..	682	..	981	821	668	582	..	
Sabroom	T	10,000	7,975	7,047	7,390	7,737	8,209	..	682	..	981	821	668	582	..	..

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Statement IX-2 (Concd.)
Distribution of the strength of each major religious community per 10,000 of total, rural and urban population respectively, 1901-1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total —10,000 Rural —10,000 Urban—10,000	CHRISTIAN										BUDDHIST										OTHERS																
		1961 *1951 1941 1931 1921 1911 1901 1961 *1951 1941 1931 1921 1911 1901 1961 *1951 1941 1931 1921 1911 1901																																				
		17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37																																				
1	2																																					
TRIPURA	T 10,000	88	82	6	68	61	6	8	295	241	150	380	..	..	346	2	12	656	NEG	414	280	154																
	R 10,000	96	87	6	69	63	5	1	324	258	156	390	..	..	366	1	13	679	..	424	287	163																
	U 10,000	4	16	9	2	10	28	132	7	1	1	1	..	..	2	16	2	19	15	5	40	..																
Sadar	T 10,000	31	102	31	11	19	19	21	3	214	..	NEG	..	..	NEG	2	16	401	1	68	45	..																
	R 10,000	36	112	11	12	20	18	2	2	238	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	452	..	74	45	..																
	U 10,000	6	16	7	2	10	28	132	4	1	..	1	..	..	2	9	2	22	15	5	40	..																
Khowai	T 10,000	18	42	..	..	..	..	..	10	295	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	322	..	..	..	102																
	R 10,000	19	42	..	..	..	..	..	11	295	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..																
	U 10,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..																
Kamalpur	T 10,000	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																
	T 10,000	200	12	341	429	..	..	..	716	..	..	451	..	..	..	6	1,160	..	896	13	1,082																	
	R 10,000	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..																
Dharmahar	T 10,000	329	8	35	24	..	..	..	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..																
	R 10,000	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..																
	U 10,000	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..																
Sonamura	T 10,000	2	..	..	..	..	..	NEG	3	..	..	NEG	..	..	..	1,084	NEG	47	..	1	..	83																

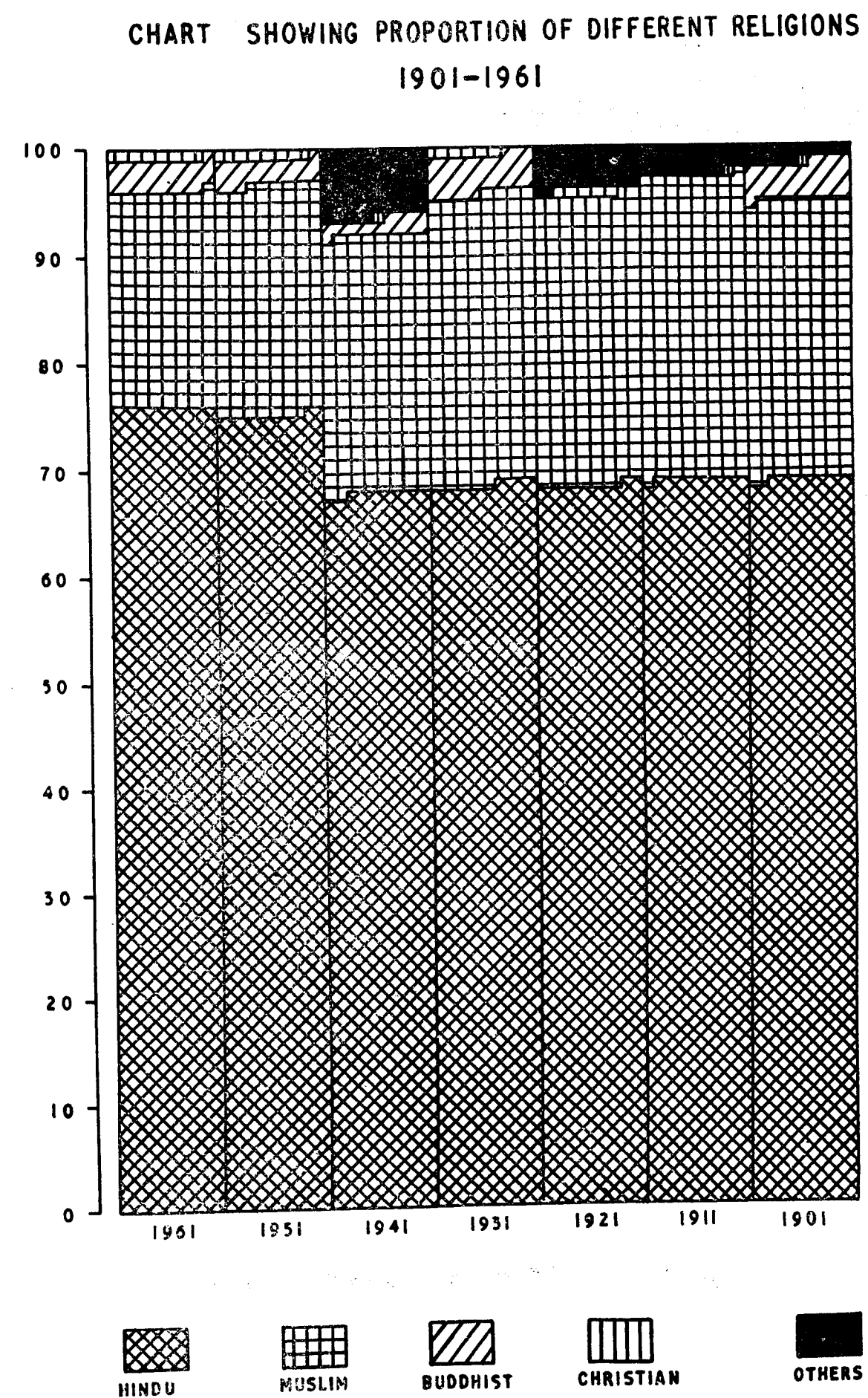
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Udaipur	T 10,000	90		..	..	..	..	..	22		..	22	..	..	..	1		219	..	10	1,095	..
	R 10,000	100		..	..	..	..	..	24		..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	
	U 10,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	9		..	..	..	..	
Amarpur	T 10,000	100		..	..	1	..	..	1,102		1,878	..	..	..	..	NEG		2,375	..	2,235	..	..
	T 10,000	21		..	..	..	..	..	615		1,440	..	..	639	..	..		1,272	..	1,051	491	2
Beonia	R 10,000	23		..	..	..	..	..	683		..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	U 10,000	3		..	..	..	..	..	24		..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	T 10,000	..		1	..	6	..	..	1,343		1,789	..	..	..	..	..		1,971	..	1,589	1,209	..
																				</		

* (a) Sadar, Khowai, Kamarpur, Kailasahar & Sonamura Sub-divisions.
(b) Dharmahar, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia & Sabroom Sub-divisions.

7. It will appear from the above statement that the major religions of the territory are Hindu and Muslim and they have been able to maintain their status in all the five Censuses from 1921. The position of Buddhists was third and that of Christians was fourth in all the Censuses from 1921. The Sikhs and Jains were very few in all the Censuses. As compared to 1951, the Hindus have increased by 80.58%, Muslims by 67.95%, Christians by 90.64% and the Buddhists by 118.89%. The reasons for increase of Hindus and Muslims at exorbitant rate

during 1961 Census are due to large scale migration of Hindu refugees and infiltration of Muslims in large number from the East Pakistan. The reason for exorbitant increase in the percentage of Christians and Buddhists in 1961 is probably attributable to the migration of large number of people of these communities from Chittagong Hill tracts of East Pakistan.

8. The following chart shows the proportion of each religious community from 1901 to 1961 :-



for total, rural and urban among the Sub-divisions of the territory from 1901 to 1961 :—

Statement IX—3

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Udaipur	T	500	1,984	809	204	59	359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	466	1,999	812	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	785	1,597	..	555	..	483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amarpur	T	454	441	559	408	1,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	510	458	561	645	1,847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	T	735	681	177	..	1,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	720	679	175	..	1,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	858	748	714	..	3,182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	T	399	129	..	..	1,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	447	134	..	..	1,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement IX—3 (Contd.)
Distribution of each religious community among the Sub-division of the Territory, 1901-1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	T R U	1941										1931									
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others						
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						
TRIPURA	T	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..						
	R	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	10,000	..	..						
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..						
Sadar	T	3,181	2,696	5,158	6,667	..	..	1,454	2,998	2,785	447	10,000	1	..	..						
	R	2,888	2,495	4,967	5,000	..	..	1,447	2,770	2,694	440	..	..	..	..						
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..						
Khowai	T	1,348	442	..	..	..	..	421	1,402	326	..	..	..	..	..						
	R	1,406	455	..	..	..	..	421	1,447	330	..	..	..	..	..						
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Kamalpur	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Kailasahar	T	1,725	1,206	3,481	..	..	..	3,609	1,945	1,221	9,052	..	2,142	..	..						
	R	1,799	1,239	3,618	..	..	..	3,612	2,008	1,237	9,059	..	2,142	..	..						
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Dharmnagar	T	1,039	1,288	1,298	..	..	..	223	911	1,310	501	..	..	..	..						
	R	1,083	1,323	1,349	..	..	..	223	940	1,326	501	..	..	..	..						
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Sonamura	T	294	1,800	..	..	..	..	37	337	1,757	..	..	1	..	..						
	R	307	1,849	..	..	..	..	37	348	1,780	..	..	1	..	..						
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						

1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Udaipur	T	599	1,798	..	..	..	..	21	1,689	1,387	..	..	..	..	6,842
	R	619	1,817	..	..	..	..	21	1,756	1,405	..	..	..	..	6,842
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amarpur	T	778	42	11	..	..	..	3,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	805	42	11	..	..	..	3,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	T	619	593	..	..	..	..	1,655	843	758	..	..	..	..	1,465
	R	640	600	..	..	..	..	1,655	875	768	..	..	..	..	1,465
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	T	413	90	38	..	..	..	1,398	286	49	..	..	..	..	1,039
	R	427	91	38	..	..	..	1,398	298	50	..	..	..	..	1,039
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement IX—3 (Concl'd.)

Distribution of each religious community among the Sub-divisions of the Territory, 1901—1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	T R U	1901						
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51
TRIPURA	T	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	10,000	..	10,000
	R	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	10,000	..	10,000
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	10,000	..	..
Sadar	T	3,779	4,508	9,928	..	3	..	..
	R	3,424	4,125	9,167	..	..	..	..
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	10,000	..	..
Khowai	T	810	120	..	..	..	..	393
	R	856	128	..	..	..	..	393
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamalpur	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	T	1,068	1,258	..	..	..	..	8,369
	R	1,129	1,346	..	..	..	..	8,369
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	T	596	677	..	..	..	..	..
	R	630	724	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonamura	T	2,067	2,209	72	..	7,085	..	1,223
	R	2,185	2,363	833	..	7,087	..	1,223
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Udaipur	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amarpur	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	T	1,680	1,228	..	..	2,912	..	15
	R	1,776	1,314	..	..	2,913	..	15
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

- * (a) Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar & Sonamura.
 (b) Dharmanagar, Udaipur, Amarpur Belonia & Sabroom.

10. Statement IX-3 reveals that the population of the territory is on the increase from decade to decade and the increase is more significant among the Hindus during the last 20 years. In the decades prior to 1941 Hindus maintained a steady proportion of increase say 68 to 69% of the total population, but the proportion increased to 75 to 76% in 1951 and 1961 respectively. It is also noticed that Christians recorded a very small percentage in 1941 as compared to 1931. This may be due to the fact that some of the tribals who professed Christianity returned themselves as professing tribal religion in 1941 census.

11. In the rural areas of the territory Hindus have increased from decade to decade during the last 50 years from 68.5 to 74.5 percent, while the Muslims have decreased during this period from 28.8 to 21.3 percent. Christians in rural areas show the same trend as for their total. Buddhists, as a separate community, appeared only in 1901, 1931, 1951 and 1961, while the proportions of other religions in the years 1911, 1921 and 1941 were abnormally high indicating the probability of the figures of Buddhists having been included therein in those years.

12. The major communities inhabiting the urban areas are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists and persons of other religions. There was only one town, viz. Agartala during the period from 1901 to 1951. In 1961 the number of towns including Agartala has increased to six.

Religious strength of the Sub-divisions (1901-1961) :

13. During the early forties the proportion

of Hindus was highest in Khowai & Kamalpur. In 1961 the percentage of Hindus is highest in Khowai Sub-division, (92.6) preceding Kamalpur Sub-division (90.8). In 1901 Kamalpur was a part of Khowai, Udaipur and Amarpur were parts of Sonamura and Sabroom a part of Belonia. In 1911 Udaipur along with Amarpur became a separate unit; so also Sabroom was made a unit separate from Belonia. In 1921 Kamalpur and Amarpur emerged as separate units.

14. The concentration of Christians, was in Sadar and Sonamura in 1901 and was confined only to Sadar Sub-division in 1911 and in 1921 followers of this faith were seen to have spread in Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Amarpur and Sabroom Sub-divisions. The position in 1961 is that there are Christians in all other Sub-divisions except in Sabroom and their percentage is highest in Dharmanagar (3.29) preceding Kailasahar which registers 2%. Since 1921 Christians are more of the countryside than of the towns.

15. In a period of 30 years hence from 1931 Buddhists account for a decrease in the Sub-divisions of Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom and an increase in Kailasahar Sub-division only.

Religious strength of the Tehsils (1961):

16. Main table C-VII-Religion has been presented down to Tehsil in the District Census Hand Book. Subsidiary Table C-VII. 1 shows the distribution of 1,000 persons by religion down to Sub-divisional level. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 person by religion at tehsil level :—

Statement IX-4

Distribution of 1,000 persons by religion at Tehsil level

		Number of persons per 1,000 who are :									
Sub-Division/Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Total Population									
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1											
Sadar Sub-Division	T	1,000	859	138	3	n	n	n	n	n	n
	R	1,000	844	152	4	n	n	n	n	0	n
Simna Tehsil	U	1,000	944	54	1	n	1	n	n	n	0
Mohanpur Tehsil	R	1,000	992	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banutiia Tehsil	R	1,000	919	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sadar Tehsil	R	1,000	976	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	1,000	888	107	4	n	n	n	1	n	0
	R	1,000	853	139	7	n	n	n	1	0	0
	U	1,000	944	54	1	n	1	n	n	n	0
Old Agartala Tehsil	R	1,000	877	120	3	0	0	0	n	0	0
Ishanchandranagar Tehsil	R	1,000	903	83	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamalasagar Tehsil	R	1,000	668	332	n	0	0	0	n	0	0
Bishalgarh Tehsil	R	1,000	603	396	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charilam Tehsil	R	1,000	789	211	n	0	0	0	n	0	n
Takarjala Tehsil	R	1,000	947	46	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khovai Sub-Division	T	1,000	926	71	2	n	n	n	1	0	n
	R	1,000	923	74	2	n	0	1	1	0	n
	U	1,000	973	26	n	n	1	n	n	0	0
Khovai Tehsil	T	1,000	919	80	n	n	n	1	1	0	0
	R	1,000	905	94	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	U	1,000	973	26	n	n	1	n	n	0	0

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		Number of persons per 1,000 who are :									
Sub-Division/Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Total Population									
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1											
Ashrambari Tehsil	R	1,000	997	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kalyanpur Tehsil	R	1,000	916	81	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teliamura Tehsil	R	1,000	925	70	3	n	0	0	2	0	n
Kamalpur Sub-Division	R	1,000	908	66	13	0	0	0	13	0	0
Kamalpur Tehsil	R	1,000	896	100	4	0	0	0	n	0	0
Kulaihour Tehsil	R	1,000	929	7	30	0	0	0	34	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-Division	T	1,000	762	146	20	n	n	n	72	0	0
	R	1,000	760	140	22	n	n	n	78	0	0
	U	1,000	792	205	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Kailasahar Tehsil	T	1,000	717	260	19	0	0	1	3	0	0
	R	1,000	699	273	24	0	0	0	4	0	0
	U	1,000	792	205	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Fatikroy Tehsil	R	1,000	797	57	20	0	0	1	125	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	T	1,000	680	225	33	n	1	1	61	0	0
	R	1,000	659	236	37	0	n	n	68	0	0
	U	1,000	861	131	1	n	5	2	2	0	0
Brajendranagar Tehsil	R	1,000	707	291	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurti Tehsil	R	1,000	416	584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Tehsil	T	1,000	727	269	3	n	1	1	n	0	0
	R	1,000	692	305	3	0	0	0	n	0	0
	U	1,000	861	131	1	n	5	2	2	0	0
Longai Tehsil	R	1,000	820	8	152	0	0	0	20	0	0
Kanchanpur Tehsil	R	1,000	666	24	90	0	n	n	220	0	0
Sonamura Sub-Division	R	1,000	383	617	n	n	0	0	n	0	0
Boxanagar Tehsil	R	1,000	255	745	n	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matinagar Tehsil	R	1,000	394	606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sonamura Tehsil	R	1,000	395	605	n	n	0	n	0	0
Dhanpur Tehsil	R	1,000	37	691	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kathalia Tehsil	R	1,000	558	442	n	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-Division	T	1,000	482	507	9	n	n	2	0	0
	R	1,000	443	544	10	0	0	3	0	0
	U	1,000	841	158	0	n	1	0	0	0
Salgara Tehsil	R	1,000	351	649	n	0	0	n	0	0
Radhakishorepur Tehsil	T	1,000	579	401	16	n	n	4	0	0
	R	1,000	526	451	19	0	0	4	0	0
	U	1,000	841	158	0	n	1	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-Division	R	1,000	700	180	10	n	0	110	0	0
Ampi Tehsil	R	1,000	826	160	14	0	0	n	0	0
Birganj Tehsil	R	1,000	628	288	12	n	0	72	0	0
Dumburnagar Tehsil	R	1,000	734	4	3	0	0	259	0	0
Belonia Sub-Division	T	1,000	752	185	2	0	0	61	0	0
	R	1,000	732	198	2	0	0	68	0	0
	U	1,000	923	75	n	0	0	2	0	0
Rajnagar Tehsil	R	1,000	754	246	n	0	0	n	0	0
Radhanagar Tehsil	R	1,000	534	466	0	0	0	n	0	0
Siddhinagar Tehsil	R	1,000	441	559	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puranrajbari Tehsil	R	1,000	32	968	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Tehsil	T	1,000	801	144	5	0	0	50	0	0
	R	1,000	761	166	7	0	0	66	0	0
	U	1,000	923	75	n	0	0	2	0	0
Hrishyamukh Tehsil	R	1,000	572	428	0	0	0	n	0	0
Muhuripur Tehsil	R	1,000	814	62	n	0	0	124	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sabroom Sub-Division	R	1,000	798	68	0	0	0	134	0	0
Mau Tehsil	R	1,000	860	18	0	0	0	122	0	0
Gorakappa Tehsil	R	1,000	485	3	0	0	0	512	0	0
Samarendrananj Tehsil	R	1,000	340	657	0	0	0	3	0	0
Amlihat Tehsil	R	1,000	837	151	0	0	0	12	0	0
Sabroom Tehsil	R	1,000	869	72	0	0	0	59	0	0

17. It will be seen from the above statement that in the tehsils the major religious communities are Hindus and Muslims. Out of 45 tehsils, Hindus are in majority in 35 tehsils and Muslims in 9 tehsils. There is only 1 tehsil in which Buddhists are in majority : this is Gorakappa with 51.2%. Except Salgara tehsil, all the other 8 tehsils where muslims are in majority lie on the borders.

A : Hindus :

18. Out of a total population of 1,142,005 in 1961, Hindus are 867,998 (76.01%), of which 451,025 are males and 416,973 females. Out of a

total rural population of 1,039,008, Hindus are 773,979 (74.49%), of which 401,130 are males and 372,849 females, and of the urban population of 102,997, Hindus number 94,019 (91.28%) of which males and females are 49,895 and 44,124 respectively.

19. As already mentioned, Hindus constitute 76% of the total population in 1961. They are, therefore, numerically the maximum in the territory. The following statement shows the comparison of variation of Hindu population with general population over the decades from 1901 to 1961 :

Statement IX—5

Statement showing variation of Hindus and general population over the decades from 1911—1961

Census year	Hindus	Increase	% increase	Rate of increase of General Population
1	2	3	4	5
1901	119,192	..	..	..
1911	158,111	38,919	32.65	+ 32.48
1921	207,713	49,602	31.37	+ 32.59
1931	261,589	53,876	25.94	+ 25.63
1941	347,752	86,163	32.94	+ 34.14
1951	480,662	132,910	38.22	+ 24.56
1961	867,998	387,336	80.58	+ 78.71

20. This statement show that the rate of increase among the general population is about the same as that of the Hindus in each decade except in 1951. The increase remains steady upto 1941 and thereafter shoots up to a high proportion as a result of heavy exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan since the communal riots in Bengal in 1946 and partition of the country in 1947 and merger of this princely state with the Union of India. Although this territory is surrounded in the north, west and south by Muslim majority areas of Bengal and Assam, Hindus increased here steadily in the earlier decades also. The tribal population who had been animist in large number in the earlier censuses upto 1921 or returned as followers of tribal religion in 1941 and 1951 censuses gradually professed

Hinduism, Buddhism and Christianity as revealed by the 1961 Census, in which Scheduled tribes constitute 36.60% of the Hindus.

21. The percentage distribution of Hindus among the Sub divisions in 1961 is 36.23 in Sadar, 13.86 in Khowai, 10 in Dharmanagar, 9.14 in Kailasahar, 7.35 in Belonia, 6.45 in Kamalpur, 5 in Udaipur, 4.54 in Amarpur, 3.99 in Sabroom and 3.44 in Sonamura. From 1901 to 1941 and in 1961 the distribution of Hindus among the Sub-divisions is highest in Sadar and during the last forties it is least in Sonamura where Muslims are in majority. The percentage is higher in northern Sub-divisions.

22. In the rural areas of all the Sub-divisions

the number of total Hindus is 773,979 according to 1961 Census, out of which 38.93% is in Sadar, 14.44% in Khowai, 9.74% in Dharmanagar, 9.38% in Kailasahar, 7.23% in Kamalpur, 7.20% in Belonia, 5.10% in Amarpur, 4.66% in Udaipur, 4.47% in Sabroom and 3.85% in Sonamura.

In the rural Sub-divisions Sadar maintains the highest position in respect of percentage of Hindus in all the censuses from 1901 to 1961.

23. As already mentioned there was only one town viz. Agartala in Sadar Sub-division in the censuses from 1901 to 1951. In 1961 Census, Agartala continues to be a town in addition to five Sub-divisional headquarters of Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Radhakishorepur and Belonia having been treated as towns. The percentage distribu-

tion of Hindus to total urban Hindus among the towns comes to 55.13 for Agartala, 12.13 for Dharmanagar, 9.09 for Khowai, 8.58 for Belonia, 7.85 for Radhakishorepur and 7.22 for Kailasahar town. In each of the towns Hindus are numerically the highest of all the religious communities, because the number of Hindus per, 1,000 of urban population is 944 in Agartala, 861 at Dharmanagar, 973 at Khowai, 923 at Belonia, 841 at Radhakishorepur and 792 at Kailasahar town.

24. In the following statement IX-6 tehsils have been grouped according to the percentage range of Hindus and in descending order. Tehsils under percentage groups 51+ have been treated as tehsils (35) where Hindus are in majority. The six urban tehsils are seen to have come under these groups.

Statement IX—6

Statement showing Tehsils in which Hindus are under different percentage ranges
Tehsils in which Hindus are

25% and below	26—50%	51—75%	76% and above
1	2	3	4
P. R. Bari 3.2	Gorakappa 48.5	Dumburnagar 73.4	Asharambari 99.7
	Siddhinagar 44.1	Dharmanagar 72.7	Simna 92.2
	Kurti 41.6	Kailasahar 71.7	Bamutia 97.6
	Sonamura 39.5	Brajendranagar 70.7	Takarjala 94.7
	Matinagar 39.4	Kamalasagar 66.8	Kulaihour 92.9
	Salgara 35.1	Kanchanpur 66.6	Tellamura 92.5
	Samarendrananj 34.0	Birganj 62.8	Mohanpur 91.9
	Dhanur 30.7	Bishalgarh 60.3	Khowai 91.9
	Boxanagar 25.5	Radhakishorepur 57.9	Kalyanpur 91.6
		Hrishyamukh 57.2	Ishanchandranagar 90.3
		Kathalia 55.8	Kamalpur 89.6
		Radhanagar 53.4	Sadar 88.8
			Old Agartala 87.7
			Sabroom 86.9
			Manu 86.0
			Amlighat 83.7
			Ampi 82.6
			Longai 82.0
			Muhuripur 81.4
			Belonia 80.1
			Fatikroy 79.7
			Charilam 78.9
			Rajnagar 75.4

B : Muslims :

25. According to 1961 Census, Muslims account for 230,002 that is 20.14% of the total population and of them males are 117,478 and females 112,524 in the Territory. In rural areas they number 221,229 (or 21.30% of rural total) of which males are 112,889 and females 108,410. In urban areas they are only

8,703 (or 8.45% of urban total) of which males are 4,589 and females 4,114.

26. The following statement shows a comparison of the variation of Muslim population in each decade since 1901 with that among total population of the Territory :—

Statement IX—7

Statement showing variation of Muslims and general population over the decades from 1911—1961

Census Year	Muslims	Increase	% increase	Rate of increase of General Population
1	2	3	4	5
1901	45,323	..	..	..
1911	64,953	19,630	43.33	32.48
1921	82,288	17,335	26.68	32.59
1931	103,720	21,432	26.04	25.63
1941	123,570	19,850	19.13	34.14
1951	136,940	13,370	10.82	24.56
1961	230,002	93,062	67.95	78.71

27. Muslims rank second to Hindus in the territory throughout the period from 1901 to 1961 in strength. The rate of increase was steady in 1911 and 1921, slightly at an ebb in 1941 and showed a steep fall in 1951, although the absolute number increased by 13,370 and thereafter shot up to a very high level. The large increase in 1961 is indicative of a large scale infiltration of Muslims into this territory.

28. The percentage of Muslims to total population in each Sub-division varies at this Census from 6.63 in Kamalpur Sub-division to 61.67 in Sonamura Sub-division, as against 20.14 which is the average for the territory. The highest concentration of Muslims is, therefore, at Sonamura Sub-division. They are 50.67% in Udaipur Sub-division. The percentage of Muslims is smallest in Sabroom (6.82%) and Kamalpur Sub-division (6.63%). From

1911 and onwards Sonamura Sub-division has been continuing as the Muslims majority areas, preceding Udaipur Sub-division since 1921. Sadar, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Belonia Sub-divisions exhibited a downward tendency from 1921 in the percentage increase of Muslims. Udaipur Sub-division is a marginal case in point of proportion of Hindus and Muslims in 1961. The lowest percentage of Muslims in earlier decades obtained in Amarapur and Sabroom Sub-divisions from 1921 to 1941. These were 1.62 and 6.68 in 1921, 3.48 and 8.21 in 1931 and 5.59 and 9.81 in 1941 respectively.

29. Out of the total Muslims in the rural areas of the Sub-divisions in 1961, 21.73% is in Sonamura, 21.40 in Sadar, 19.99 in Udaipur, 12.19 in Dharmanagar, 6.79 in Belonia, 6.06 in Kailasahar, 4.58 in Amarapur, 4.07 in Khowai, 1.85 in Kamalpur and 1.34 in Sabroom. From 1901 to 1941 the distribution of Muslims was highest

in Sadar rural among the rural areas of Sub-divisions.

30. The percentage distribution of Muslims among the towns in 1961 is 33.84 in Agartala, 20.16 in Kailasahar, 19.99 in Dharmanagar, 15.97 in Radhakishorepur, 7.48 in Belonia and 2.56 in Khowai.

31. In the following statement tehsils have been grouped according to the percentage range of Muslims and in descending order. Tehsils under percentage groups 51+ have been treated as tehsils where Muslims are in majority.

Statement IX—8

Statement showing Tehsils in which Muslims are under different percentage ranges

25% and below		26%—50%		51%—75%		76% and above	
1		2		3		4	
Rajnagar	24.6	Radhanagar	46.6	Boxanagar	74.5	Puranrajbari	96.8
Charilam	21.1	Kathalia	44.2	Dhanpur	69.1		
Ampi	16.0	Hrishyamukh	42.8	Samarendrananj	65.7		
Amlighat	15.1	Radhakishorepur	40.1	Salgara	64.9		
Belonia	14.4	Bishalgarh	39.6	Matinagar	60.6		
Old Agartala	12.0	Kamalasagar	33.2	Sonamura	60.5		
Sadar	10.7	Brajendranagar	29.1	Siddhinagar	55.9		
Kamalpur	10.0	Birganj	28.8	Kurti	58.4		
Ishanochandranagar	8.3	Dharmanagar	26.9				
Mohanpur	8.1	Kailasahar	26.0				
Kalyanpur	8.1						
Khowai	8.0						
Sabroom	7.2						
Teliamura	7.0						
Muhuripur	6.2						
Fatikroy	5.7						
Takarjala	4.6						
Kanchanpur	2.4						
Bamutia	2.2						
Manu	1.8						
Simna	0.8						
Longai	0.8						
Kulaihour	0.7						
Dumburnagar	0.4						
Gorakappa	0.3						
Asharambari	0.2						

C : Buddhists :

32. At the present census Buddhists in this territory are 33,716 (or 3% of total population) of which males are 17,525 and females 16,191. In rural areas they number 33,650 (or 3.2% of total rural population) of which males and females are 17,479 and 16,171 respectively. In urban areas they are 66 only (or .1% of total urban population) of which males

are 46 and females 20.

33. The strength of this religious community has been on the increase since 1921 when Buddhists were 10,147 only. The following statement shows a comparison of the variation of Buddhist population in each decade since 1901 with that among total population of the Territory :-

Statement IX—9

Statement showing variation of Buddhists and general population over the decades from 1911—1961

Year	No. of persons	Increase	% Increase	Rate of increase of General Population
1	2	3	4	5
1901	5,999	..	..	..
1911	5,997	(—) 2	..	32.48
1921	10,147	4,150	40.90	32.59
1931	14,531	4,384	43.20	25.63
1941	7,724	(—) 6,807	(—) 46.84	34.14
1951	15,403	7,679	99.42	24.56
1961	33,716	18,313	118.89	78.71

34. The percentage increase from decade to decade is higher in the case of Buddhists than those either of Hindus or Muslims. The reasons for the decrease of Buddhists in 1911 and 1941 are not recorded anywhere. Table SCT-IV Part B shows that among the scheduled tribes, Chakmas and Mags are mainly the followers of Buddhism, and it might be that there was considerable out-migration of these tribes to Chittagong Hill Tracts and elsewhere in those years, resulting in a decrease among the Buddhists. It might also be that a large number of these scheduled tribes returned themselves as professing Tribal religion or Animism instead of Buddhism.

The reason for the increase in 1951 and 1961 may be attributed to the gradual decrease of Tribal religion and corresponding swallo of the same by the major religion viz. Hinduism, Buddhism and Christianity.

D : Christians :

37. According to 1961 Census the total number of Christians in this territory comes to 10,039 (or .9% of the total population) of which males are

5,060 and females 4,979. In rural sector they account for 9,997 (or 1.0% of the total rural population) of which males are 5,032 and females 4,965. In the urban sector their number is only 42 representing a negligible percentage of total urban population and consisting of 28 males and 14

females.

38. The following statement shows the comparison of variation of Christian population with general population over the decades from 1901 to 1961 :—

Statement IX—10

Statement showing variation of Christians and general population over the decades from 1911—1961

Census year	Christians	Increase	% increase	Rate of increase of General Population
1	2	3	4	5
1901	138	..	..	..
1911	138	..	..	32.48
1921	1,860	1,722	1,247.83	32.59
1931	2,596	736	39.57	25.63
1941	316	(—) 2,280	(—) 87.83	34.14
1951	5,266	4,950	1,566.46	24.56
1961	10,039	4,773	90.64	78.71

39. The rate of variation is indicative of the extent of increase or decrease of the number of Christians in different census years. The figures of 1901 and 1911 suggest that there was no conversion activity during the period. The increases thereafter and the decrease in 1941 were abrupt. According to 1931 Census Report the total number of hill tribes who were Christians in Tripura came to 2,369 of which males were 1,197 and females 1,172. The reason for the decrease of Christians in 1941 does not appear any-where. One of the causes for high increase in 1951 and 1961 might be attributed to the in-migration of Christians from East Pakistan and also conversion in larger scale.

40. The highest proportion of Christians are found in the rural areas of Kailasahar and Dharmanagar where the percentage is 2.18 and 3.67 of the total population of the Sub-divisions

respectively. This position was obtaining in all the census years except in 1901, when the main concentration was in Agartala town. There was no Christian in Khowai, Kamalpur and Udaipur Sub-divisions from 1901 to 1941.

41. The percentage distribution of Christians in the towns in 1961 is very negligible.

E : Other Religions :

42. The other religions mentioned in Statement IX-1 and IX-2 of this Chapter include tribal religions Animist, Sikh, Jain, Zoroastrian, Brahmya and religion not stated. The number under religion not stated was nil from 1901 to 1951. Only during 1961 Census, two persons were found to have not stated their religion. The following statement gives the break of figures by such religion in absolute figures and percentages to total population in each decade.

Statement IX—11

Statement showing the distribution of religions included in 'Others' in tables IX-1 and IX-2

Census year	Tribal religion	Animist	Sikh	Jain	Zoroastrian	Brahmya	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	..	2,673 (100.00)	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	408 (96.23)	4 (.94)	2 (.47)	..	10 (2.36)	..
1921	..	2,404 (98.28)	16 (.65)	9 (.37)	..	17 (.70)	..
1931	..	..	14 (100.00)	..	..	..	..
1941	33,633 (99.99)	..	3 (.01)	..	..	..	..
1951	690 (90.55)	..	35 (4.59)	36 (4.73)	1 (1.13)	..	..
1961	..	..	49 (19.60)	195 (78.00)	4 (1.60)	..	2 (0.80)

43. The Animist that is those who believe in ghosts and spirits etc, were returned during the period from 1901 to 1921, but no person of this category was found from 1931 and onwards. The religion of Animists was practised by some members of the scheduled tribes only. In 1941 and 1951 some persons returned themselves as professing tribal religion, but during 1961 no such religion was found to have been reported.

Religious distribution of Scheduled Castes :

44. According to the census instructions, Scheduled castes can belong only to Hindu or Sikh religion and if a person belongs to Scheduled caste either 'H' or 'S' was to be recorded in the answer to Question 5 (b) according to the reply of

the person enumerated.

45. The Table SCT-IV Part A gives the religious distribution of each Scheduled caste and all the Scheduled Castes of this Territory has returned themselves as Hindus. The table of religion for Scheduled Castes has been prepared for the first time in 1961 Census.

45. Out of the total Hindus of 8,67,998, the Scheduled Castes who are 1,19,725 in number, form 13.79% of which 13.02% are in rural areas and 77% in urban areas.

47. The following statement shows the distribution of persons in each Scheduled Caste per 10,000 of Hindu Scheduled Castes by total, rural and urban classification :—

Statement XI—12

Distribution of Persons in each Scheduled Caste per 10,000 of Hindu Scheduled Castes by total, rural and urban classification

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total Rural Urban	Total Scheduled Castes Population	Number of persons per 10,000 of Scheduled Castes who are Hindus
1	2	3	4
All Scheduled Castes	T	10,000	10,000
	R	9,437	9,437
	U	563	563
Bagdi	T	14	14
	R	14	14
	U	N	N
Bhuimali	T	66	66
	R	66	66
	U	0	0
Bhunar	T	N	N
	R	N	N
	U	0	0
Chamar or Muchi	T	304	304
	R	262	262
	U	42	42
Dandasi	T	1	1
	R	1	1
	U	0	0
Dhenuar	T	1	1
	R	N	N
	U	1	1
Dhoba	T	909	909
	R	821	821
	U	88	88
Dum	T	13	13
	R	12	12
	U	1	1
Ghasi	T	27	27
	R	27	27
	U	0	0
Gour	T	294	294
	R	292	292
	U	2	2
Gur	T	22	22

1	2	3	4
Gur (Concld)	R	21	21
	U	1	1
Jalia Kaibarta	T	1,521	1,521
	R	1,440	1,440
	U	81	81
Kahar	T	11	11
	R	11	11
	U	N	N
Kalindi	T	3	3
	R	3	3
	U	0	0
Kan	T	N	N
	R	N	N
	U	N	N
Kanda	T	102	102
	R	102	102
	U	0	0
Kanough	T	N	N
	R	N	N
	U	0	0
Keot	T	11	11
	R	11	11
	U	0	0
Khadit	T	1	1
	R	1	1
	U	0	0
Kharia	T	43	43
	R	43	43
	U	0	0
Koch	T	31	31
	R	31	31
	U	0	0
Koir	T	10	10
	R	10	10
	U	0	0
Kol	T	89	89
	R	87	87
	U	2	2
Kora	T	1	1
	R	1	1

1	2	3	4
Kora (Concld)	U	N	N
Kotal	T	4	4
	R	4	4
	U	0	0
Mahisyadas	T	1,002	1,002
	R	954	954
	U	48	48
Mali	T	1,283	1,283
	R	1,174	1,174
	U	109	109
Mehtor	T	38	38
	R	10	10
	U	28	28
Musahar	T	4	4
	R	4	4
	U	0	0
Namsudra	T	3,874	3,874
	R	3,732	3,732
	U	142	142
Patni	T	141	141
	R	124	124
	U	17	17
Sabar	T	180	180
	R	179	179
	U	1	1

CHAPTER X

THE WORKING POPULATION

INTRODUCTION :

In the earlier Indian Censuses or atleast at the last few Censuses income or economic independence was made a criterion for measuring the economy of the country. An account was taken of all persons who were economically independent and of those who were economically dependent. An intermediate category of economic semi-independence was also introduced from 1931 Census and this category was called working dependent in the 1931 Census, partly dependent in 1941 and earning dependent in 1951, when also an element of income was introduced. At the 1961 Census, the concept of dependency has been abandoned for economic classification of the population divided into nine categories of workers besides non-workers, being pooled in a separate category. According to this concept, all people who work, including family workers who are not in receipt of any income, or working children who cannot earn enough for their maintenance, are treated as workers. The entire population, in other words, has been classified into workers and non-workers at this Census. This Chapter deals with the working population and the next Chapter with the non-working population.

Concept of work :

2. All persons contributing to economic activities are deemed as working population and they are broadly grouped into nine industrial categories of workers as **I)** Cultivator, **II)** as Agricultural labourer, **III)** in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, **IV)** at Household Industries, **V)** in Manufacturing other than Household Industries, **VI)** in Construction, **VII)** in Trade and Commerce, **VIII)** in Transport, Storage and Communications and **IX)** in Other Services and the work includes not only the actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

3. A person who is working as cultivator, as an agricultural labourer, at household industry or doing any other work or engaged in only one

or more of these categories has been considered to be a worker.

4. In the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc, the basis of work has been satisfied, if the person has some regular work for more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season.

5. In the case of a regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, the basis of work has been satisfied if the person has been employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the enumerator visited the household. If the person who is working, was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day of enumerator's visit, due to illness or other cause, he has been treated as a worker. Work includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

Questions and Instructions :

6. The questions on the economic activity of the population put in this Census and the instructions issued to fill up the same in the individual slip are reproduced below :

Question :

- | | |
|---|--|
| Q. 8. Working as Cultivator | |
| Q. 9. Working as Agricultural labourer | |
| Q. 10. Working at Household Industry | (a) Nature of work |
| | (b) Nature of Household Industry |
| | (c) If Employee |
| Q. 11. Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10 | (a) Nature of work |
| | (b) Nature of Industry Profession, Trade or Service. |
| | (c) Class of worker |
| | (d) Name of Establishment |
| Q. 12. Activity if not working | |

Instructions :

7. "Questions 8 to 11 - working persons : These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at a Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answer in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which case he should be entered both in Q.8 and Q.9. Or, he may be working both as a Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q.8 and Q.10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which case he will be entered in appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four questions 8 to 11.

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual questions are given against those questions below. You should carefully study them before recording the answers. For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a Jail he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in Q. 12 below.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., if the person has some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season.

In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as **worker**. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as **non-worker**. **Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.**

Persons under training as apprentices with

or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult women who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Q.11.

Q. 8. Working as Cultivator :

For a person working as a cultivator write C. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put X.

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

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantation like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to

which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share, such as, share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

The following classification illustrates as to which answers should be entered under Q. 8 and which others under Q. 11 :—

(i) **Q. 8 Includes the productions of the following :**

1. Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram), such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, roots and tubers like potato, yam, beet etc ; sugarcane etc.
2. Production of pulses, such as arhar moong, masur, urd, Khesari, other gram.
3. Production of raw jute cotton and kindred fibre crops.
4. Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops.

(ii) **Q. 11. Includes other Field Produce and Plantation Crops :**

A. Other Field Produce :

1. Production of other crops including vegetables not covered in Q. 8.
2. Production of fruits and nuts in plantations, vines and orchards (like cocoanut, arecanut etc.).
3. Production of wood, bamboo, cane, reeds, thatching grass etc.
4. Production of juice by tapping palms.
5. Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by Sl. No. 2 and flowers) not covered above.

B. Plantation Crops :

1. Production of tea in plantation.
2. Production of coffee in plantation.
3. Production of rubber in plantation.
4. Production of tobacco in plantation (does not include tobacco which is cultivated in rotation with other cereal crops in which case it would go under cultivation).
5. Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, poppy, saffron etc.
6. Production of other plantation crops not covered above.

Q. 9 Working as Agricultural Labourer :

Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer, i. e., a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share, such as, share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

Qs. 10(a) & 10(b) - Household Industry :

If a person is working in Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against questions 10(a) and also (2) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10(b). Otherwise put X in both questions 10(a) and 10(b). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or washerman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry, is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10(a) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10(b).

Q. 10(c) If Employee in Household Industry :

This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write E. E. For all others put X.

The following examples will illustrate how questions 10(a) to 10(c) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry :—

Q. 10-Working at Household Industry.

(a) Nature of work	(b) Nature of Household Industry	c If Employee
1. Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha.	X
2. Dyeing yarn	Handloom weaving.	X
3. Threshing and cleaning grain.	Flour making Chakki.	X
4. Labourer employed for crushing oil.	Oil ghani.	E. E.
5. Tempering and polishing implements.	Blacksmithy making Agricultural implements.	X
6. Labourer employed for making and firing kiln.	Earthenware pottery.	E. E.
7. Throwing and Turning Pottery.	Earthenware pottery.	X
8. Making wooden doors and windows.	Carpentry.	X
9. Filling gold ornaments with lac.	Goldsmithy.	X
10. Labourer working hosiery machine.	Hosiery.	E. E.
11. Keeping accounts.	Hosiery.	X
12. Polishing and Scraping metal.	Electroplating.	X
13. Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on Cartwheels.	Cart wheel wright.	E. E.
14. Repairing of guns.	Gunsmithy.	X
15. Bee Keeping.	Production of Honey.	X
16. Tending Cattle.	Livestock raising.	X

Q. 11-Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10 :

If a worker is not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any Household Industry write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation etc., as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any

of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above, write here the work on which he devotes more time.

Q. 11(a) - Nature of work :

Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information

as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous Censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

Q. 11(b) - Nature of Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service :

In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in question 11(a), you should write here the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works.

As in the case of Question 11(a), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described.

In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

In the case of a person for whom an X is put in Question 11(a), put an X in this Question also.

Important points to remember in Questions in 11 (a) and 11 (b) :

1. Women or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling fire-wood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. **In the case of a married or grown-up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and HW written in brackets after the full description.**

2. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

3. Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known.

4. The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves :

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, polisher.

5. **Labourers**—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done, e. g., railway porter, market or bazar porter, labour employed on road digging, bricklayer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

6. **Machine Operators**—Always state the kind of machine giving its recognised name, if any.

7. **Shop-keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants**—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write, 'Dealer' (if principal) or, shop Assistant or Salesman (if assisting) and state wheather the business is whole-sale or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesmen in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (e. g., Ship and Railway Parts, Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

8. **Transport Workers**—Describe fully the nature of the transport, e. g., air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

9. **Services**—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government.

10. If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use the name. Manager, Foreman, etc., should be given the department/branch wherever applicable e. g., Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine Shop Foreman or Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves :—

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

11. **Domestic services**—In the case of any private servant e. g., a cook or domestic servant, write only 'private cook or domestic servant'. There is no industry in his case but in the case of persons employed in hostels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc., the words hotel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of Firms carrying on two or more business, if the businesses are carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (i. e., they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. If, however, the two activities are carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or establishment should be given.

12. **Commerce**—Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

Q. 11 (c)—Class of worker :

For a person who is

1. an **Employer**, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11 (a) .. Write MR
2. an **Employee**, that is, who does his work described in Q. 11 (a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind. ... Write EE
3. a **Single worker**, that is, who doing work described in Q. 11 (a) without employing others, except casually and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of co-operatives. ... Write SW
4. a **Family worker**, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11 (a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind. ... Write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Q. 11 (a) and 11 (b) put an X in this question also.

Explanation :

(i) An **Employer** is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11 (a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q. 11 (a). But a person who employ domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) An **Employee** is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on

behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A **Single worker** for the purpose of Q. 11 (c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a **Single Worker** will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producer's Co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) A **Family Worker** is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Q. 11 (d)—Name of Establishment :

Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom an X is put in Qs. 11 (a), 11 (b) and 11 (c) put an X in this question also.

The following examples will illustrate how Qs. (11) (a) to 11 (d) should be filled up for persons doing work other than 8, 9 or 10.

Q. 11—Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10

Q. 11 (a) Nature of Work	Q. 11 (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11 (c) Class of Workers	Q. 11 (d) Name of Establish- ment
1. Cutting trees in forests.	Logging in forests	EE	Forest Department of Government.
2. Hunting for fur	Hunting	SW	No fixed place of work.
3. Gardener in mango orchard.	Fruit growing	EE	Master's mango orchard.
4. Paid farm labourer.	Coffee plantation	EE	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate.
5. Travelling Ticket Inspector.	Northern Railway	EE	Northern Railway.
6. Senior Scientific Officer.	Indian Ceramic Institute.	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute.
7. Foreman	Kiln room in Ceramic Institute.	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute.
8. Contractor.	Supplying gypsum to Fertilizer Factory.	MR	Sindri Fertilizer Factory.
9. Accountant.	Locomotive Factory.	EE	Chittaranjan Loco- motives.
10. Goods porter.	Railway Station porter.	SW	Delhi Central Railway Station.
11. Day labourer.	Road digging in Mathura Road.	EE	C.P.W.D.
12. Labourer.	Assisting brick layer in house building.	EE	Defence Colony, New Delhi.
13. General Labourer.	No fixed job	SW	No fixed place of work.
14. Machine Operator. ..	Electric transformer in Electric Supply Transformer Station.	EE	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation.
15. Shop Assistant.	Retail shop in Stationery Stores.	FW	Madan Brothers.
16. Dealer.	Wholesale Stores in grains and cereals.	MR	Sahu and Co.
17. Salesman.	Retail shop of ready made garments and hosiery.	FW	Dayanand and Sons.
18. Sales Manager.	Hardware Department, Kaka Agrico.	EE	Kaka Agrico.

Q. 11 (a) Nature of Work	Q. 11 (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11 (c) Class of Workers	Q. 11 (d) Name of Establishment
19. Boiler Room Foreman.	Indian Iron and Steel Company.	EE	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur.
20. Air pilot.	Air transport.	EE	Indian Airlines Corporation.
21. Bus driver.	Motor transport Service.	EE	Government Motor Transport Service.
22. Manager and Proprietor.	Motor Truck Goods transport.	MR	Prakash Transport Service.
23. Radiologist.	Surgical Department of Hospital.	EE	Medical College, Calcutta.
24. Plant Nutritionist. ..	Plant Protection Research.	EE	I.C.A.R. Pusa, Delhi.
25. Chemist.	Sugar Factory.	EE	Bimla Sugar Factory.
26. Chemist.	Pharmaceutical factory.	EE	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory.
27. Secretary.	Administrative Department of Life Insurance Corporation.	EE	L.I.C., Delhi.
28. Assistant Secretary. ..	Commerce and Industry Department, Madras.	EE	Government of Madras State.
29. Supervisor.	Jewellery Works.	FW	Kundan Brothers Jewel- lers, Jaipur.
30. Machinist	Lathe Department in Engineering Works.	EE	Hoogly Docking Company.
31. Private cook or domestic servant. ..	..	EE	Master's house.
32. Cook.	Residential Hotel.	EE	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
33. Khansama.. ..	Boarding House and Club.	EE	XYZ Club.
34. Grocer.	Retail trade in grocery.	SW	Home.
35. Chartered Accountant.	Steel Production Factory.	EE	Bhilai Steel Plant.
36. Accountant.	Jute mill.	EE	Howrah Jute Mill.
37. Cinema Artist.	Cinema Company.	EE	ABC Cinema Co.
38. Sign painter.	Commercial Sign painting.	EE	Rupalekha Company.
39. Canvas bag maker	Cement Company	EE	Portland Cement Co.

Q. 11 (a) Nature of Work	Q. 11 (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11 (c) Class of Workers	Q. 11 (d) Name of Establishment
40. Sharebroker	Broker in tea and jute shares.	SW	ABC Share Exchange
41. Discount broker	Discounting of bills in business House.	MR	ABC Business House Ltd.
42. Die Caster	General Engineering Works.	EE	Ramchandra Engineering Company.
43. Ochre grinder	Wood paint Factory	EE	ABC Paint Factory.
44. Distillation Plant Operator	Brewery Factory	EE	Solan Breweries
45. Grinder	Chemical Factory	EE	ABC Chemical Factory.
46. Cleaner	Steel Rerolling Works	EE	ABC Rerolling Mills.
47. Ticket Collector	Cinema House	EE	ABC Cinema
48. Iron moulder	Iron & Steel Foundry	EE	ABC Engineering Works.
49. Foreman	Packing Department in oil mill	EE	ABC Oil Mill Company.
50. Foreman	Saw mill in wagon Factory	EE	ABC Wagon Company.
51. Foundry Caster	Aluminium factory	EE	ABC Aluminium Company.
52. Furnace man	Boiler shop, Iron foundry works	EE	ABC Iron Foundry.
53. Mono printer	Printing works	EE	Govt. Printing Press.
54. Brass turner	Small tools production	EE	ABC Small Tools Company.
55. Honorary social worker	State Social Welfare Board.	SW	State Social Welfare Board
56. Member of Parliament	Parliament	SW	Parliament, Delhi.
57. Free lance Journalist	Writing for newspapers and periodicals.	SW	No fixed journal.
58. Political Worker	Political work	SW	Name of party.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION : 1951 and 1961:

8. The 1951 Census sought to ascertain the 'economic status' and 'the means of livelihood' of every person enumerated. On this basis, the people were divided into two broad livelihood categories, viz., Agricultural classes and non-Agricultural Classes. The Agricultural Category was thus sub-divided into four Agricultural Classes, viz.,

I — Cultivators or land, wholly or mainly owned ; and their dependents.

II — Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned ; and their dependents.

III — Cultivating labourers ; and their dependents ; and -

IV — Non-cultivating owners of land ; agricultural rent receivers ; and their dependent.

9. The non-agricultural category also comprised of persons (including dependents) who used to derive their principal means of livelihood from —

V — Production (other than cultivation).

VI — Commerce.

VII — Transport.

VIII — Other Services, and Miscellaneous sources.

10. Each of these eight Livelihood Classes was further sub-divided into three sub-classes, with reference to their economic status as given below:-

(i) Self-supporting persons ;

(ii) Non-earning Dependents ; and

(iii) Earning Dependents.

11. The economic classification in 1951 Census was, therefore, based on eight livelihood classes each of which was further sub-divided into three sub-classes. At the 1961 Census the concept of dependency has been abandoned for economic classification of the population. The criterion of income or economic independence introduced in 1951 did not include those who helped in family economic activities but did not actually earn an income. Stress has, therefore, been laid at the 1961 Census on work so that all people who work, including family workers, who are not in receipt of any income, or working children who cannot earn enough for their maintenance, have also been included as workers. As stated earlier, the industrial classification of workers has been adopted for the primary economic classification of the population divided into nine categories of workers and a separate category of non-workers.

All those who do not come under any of the nine categories of workers, are treated as non-workers. A two-way classification of all workers according to the industry in which engaged and the occupation of the workers has also been made, 'Industry' means that sector of economic activity in which the worker is engaged, e. g., textile industry, automobile industry, etc., whereas 'occupation' describes the exact function that a worker performs in that sector. e. g., fitter, carpenter, etc.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION :

12. As already stated, in 1951 Census people were divided into livelihood categories according to the scheme of classification known as the Indian Census Economic Classification, but at the 1961 Census, an industrial classification of all economic activity, called the 'Standard Industrial Classification' prepared by the Government of India has been adopted. According to this system, the industries have been classified by three digit codes. First, the whole range of economic activity is divided into nine 'Divisions', the first digit of the code number representing the Division. Each 'Division' is then divided into a number of 'Major Groups' not exceeding ten. The first two digits of any code number together represent the 'Division' and the 'Major Group' under which the activity is classified. There are 45 Major Groups in all. Each 'Major Group' is again sub-divided into a number of 'Minor Groups' not exceeding ten. The 'Minor Group' is represented by a third digit added to the 'Major Group' code number.

There are 343 Minor groups in all. Thus, a one-digit code number represents a 'Division', a two-digit code number represents a 'Major Group' and a three-digit code number represents a 'Minor Group of Industries. The Standard Industrial Classification containing the name of industries along with the code numbers is given in an Appendix to this Report.

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS :

13. Besides the Industrial Classification of all workers as explained above, an occupational classification to classify the workers according to their occupation has also been adopted. This classification is based on the 'National Classification of Occupation which classifies, defines and briefly describes the various occupations with code structures of the civilian force in the country. The Occupational hierarchy in this classification system is composed of 'Occupations', 'Families', 'Groups' and 'Divisions'. Occupations are classified under families, families are combined into groups and groups are assigned to divisions. In the code system, Division is represented by the first digit Group by the second digit and family by the third digit of the code number. There are 11 Divisions composed of 75 Groups sub-divided into 331 Families under

which the individual occupations are classified. This system based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations has been modified by the Government of India to suit Indian conditions.

14. Tables B-IV and B-V which deal with the Industrial classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation into divisions, major groups and minor groups and their occupational classification into divisions, groups and families, are expected to meet the present day requirement. The Indian Economic Census Classification used in the previous Census, was evolved combining industrial and occupational classification.

Since that classification was neither purely industrial nor purely occupational, the Standard Industrial Classification and the National Classification of Occupations have been adopted at the 1961 Census. They are definite improvement upon the previous schemes.

15. As a result of quality checks carried out as to the appropriateness of cross classification of industrial categories and occupational families as exhibited in Table B-V, a few anomalies were found to have remained in the Table in the industrial categories of workers under some occupational families. This shows that inspite of the intensive training given to the enumerators, answers to Questions 10 and 11 were not recorded correctly in a few cases. The nature of industry could not be correctly classified in the case of 0.14% of workers at the territory level. The mistakes, were however corrected at the time of scrutiny of census schedules in the Tabulation Office as far as practicable. The set of questionnaire for determining livelihood category was considered adequate to cover the whole range of economic activity of the population at work and the form of questions appears to be comprehensive and did not present much difficulty in understanding.

PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY WORK : CLASSIFICATION OF :

16. The classification of workers has been made on the basis of their principal work. As the finding out principal and secondary work of an individual is a later device, no specific question or indication for same was made in the individual slip. According to the subsequent decision, the work on which a person spent most of his time should be considered at the time of enumeration as his principal work and the other as secondary. In case the person enumerated has more than one productive activity that is, more than one of the question 8, 9, 10 or 11 in the individual slip has been filled up his principal work has been ascertained and a ring has to be drawn round the relative question number. In case of more than two productive activities, the principal work and secondary work of a person have to be ascertained and the principal work has to be marked by a ring round the particular question number and the secondary

work with a tick on the right-hand-side of the relative question number. The instructions issued in this connection are given below :

"After you have filled up the answers to question 8 to 11, if you find that in the case of any person more than one productive activity has been recorded, i. e., more than one of the questions 8, 9, 10 or 11, has been filled up indicating some work, you should ask him which one of the activities that has been recorded for him is his principal work. The principal work is the one on which the person spends most time. Put a ring round the number of the question 8, 9, 10 or 11, according to the work on which the person spends most time. You should invariably ask for the principal work where more than one work is recorded and put a ring round the question relating to the principal work.

It may be that in a few cases you find that you have recorded more than two productive activities in questions 8 to 11, i. e., more than two of the questions, 8 to 11 would have been filled up by some work. In such cases you should first ascertain the principal work, i. e., the one on which the person spend most time and put a ring round the number of the question. You should then ascertain the work which is the next in importance to his principal work i. e., the work after his principal work which occupies most time. You should put a tick against the question number of that work on the right hand side of the question number. The ring and the tick should be put clearly so that any difficulty will not be felt to recognise them clearly."

FILLING UP OF QUESTIONS 8 AND 9 :

17. Questions No. 8 and 9 of the individual slip relate to persons working as Cultivator and Agricultural Labourer respectively. These two questions, therefore, are designed to collect the basic information regarding the cultivators and agricultural labourers of the country. The form of the questions is simple and the instructions for filling up the questions are elaborate. During scrutiny it has been revealed that no difficulty has been experienced by any enumerator even in ringing round the question to indicate the principal work.

A person is classified as a cultivator if he or she is engaged as an employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land, owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share in the produce of crop. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or grove or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

Any person who works on another's land for wages in cash or kind without having any supervision or direction in cultivation, has been classified as an agricultural labourer.

FILLING UP OF QUESTIONS 10 AND 11 :

18. Question No. 10 relates to Household Industry and has three parts, viz., (a) Nature of work, (b) Nature of Household Industry and (c) If employee. A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. The professions of pleader, doctor, barber, washerman or astrologer do not, however, fall within the scope of household industry. Part (c) of the question is to be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. The nature of work and the nature of industry had created some amount of confusion as some of the enumerators had noted the same answers for both the parts and sometime inadequate descriptions of the answers were recorded. These anomalies were, however, removed before coding the slips in the Tabulation Office.

The drilling of the illustrations as to how the three parts of Question should be filled up, as given elaborately in the Instructions and in the training classes has helped the enumerators to record the answers correctly. During scrutiny and before coding for Q. 10(a) where there is an entry with reference to the National Classification of Occupations, no case of inadequacy of description has been detected ; but during scrutiny and coding for Q. 10(b) with reference to the Standard Industrial Classification, it has been found in a few cases that the nature of Industry was not fully described. These deficiencies in the recording of the answers have, however, been removed before coding the slips. The answers recorded in Q. 10(c) have not reflected any defect.

Question 11 is the most complicated of all the census questions as all categories of workers who are not recorded in question 8, 9 and 10 have to be covered in this question. It is sub-divided into four parts, viz., (a) Nature of work, (b) Nature of industry, profession, trade or service, (c) Class of worker and (d) Nature of establishment. In the case of slips where the principal work is another than 'working as cultivator', 'working as agricultural labourer' and 'working at Household Industry', that is, where the principal work is recorded in Q. 11, it has got to be carefully decided from the description given in the answer to Q. 11 (b) as to which of the following six industrial categories the slip belongs : III-Mining and Quarrying etc., V-Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI-Construction, VII-Trade and Com-

merce VIII-Transport, etc., and IX-Other Services. Before sorting, the answer to Q. 11 (b) has been coded with a three-digit code number written on the right hand side of the question in slip, if it is the principal work. The answer to Q. 11 (a), as in the class of 10 (a), viz., Nature of work, has been coded with reference to the National Classification of Occupations. Inspite of elaborate training arrangements of Census enumerators and supply of printed instructions for filling up this question, the answers recorded against this question have not shown satisfactory performance as expected, particularly, in some remote areas. The deficiencies in the answers were however rectified before coding the slips.

According to the result obtained from the enumeration slips it can not be said that the filling up of the answers relating to employment in geometric design of question 10C and 11C has posed any problem. The enumerators have rightly understood the instructions and for the geometric designs their work has become simpler and speedier.

Q. 12-ACTIVITY, IF NOT WORKING :

19. If any of the questions 8 to 11 has not been filled up in the case of a person enumerated, question 12 has had to be filled up. The question and the instructions for filling up the same have been dwelt upon fully in Chapter XI of this Report. This question is easily understood and no difficulties were experienced to get correct answer regarding the eight activities of non-workers and the tabulation results also have not disclosed any abnormal features.

COMPARABILITY BETWEEN 1961 CENSUS ECONOMIC DATA AND 1951 LIVELIHOOD DATA :

20. As the data for urban area of Censuses previous to 1951 are not available, the scope for study of the comparability of economic data has been limited to 1951. The scheme of division of population into workers and non-workers and the classification of workers into nine industrial categories and the pooling of non-workers in a separate category are distinct from the economic classification adopted in 1951 Census which was based on eight livelihood classes, each of which was further sub-divided into three sub-classes. In 1951 Census, data regarding household industry were not separately collected and tabulated. Moreover, it is generally held that 1951 Census underestimates the labour participation rate while 1961 Census overestimates the size of the working force. Nevertheless, attempts have been made to establish a comparability after making some adjustments in the 1951 Census figures. The groups in the 1951 Census have been related to the groups in the Indian Standard Industrial classification for 1961 Census and clubbed into nine industrial categories of workers according to the methodology prescribed by the Registrar

General, India (vide Note on Working Force Estimates, 1901-1961' appended to Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962 on Final Population Totals). It is, therefore, possible to achieve a comparability by re-grouping the entire system of classification of 1951 so as correspond to the 1961 Industrial classification. An extract from the note giving the ways of conversion is given below :-

lity by re-grouping the entire system of classification of 1951 so as correspond to the 1961 Industrial classification. An extract from the note giving the ways of conversion is given below :-

Statement X A—1

Workers and non-workers of 1951 Census in form of the Ten Industrial Categories of 1961

1961	1951
I Working as Cultivators.	Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) plus Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned).
II. Working as Agricultural Labourers.	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating Labourers).
III. Working in Mining, Quarrying, etc.	Divisions 0+ Division 1 of Livelihood Class V.
IV. Working in Household Industry	..
V. Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry.	Division 2+ Division 3+ Division 4 of Livelihood Class V Plus Sub-division 5.5. of Livelihood Class VIII.
VI. Working in Construction.	Sub-division 5.0 to Sub-division 5.4 of Livelihood Class VIII.
VII. Working in Trade and Commerce.	Livelihood Class VI (Division 6).
VIII. Working in Transport, Storage and Communications.	Sub-division 7.0 to 7.4 of Livelihood Class VII Plus Sub-division 7.5 to Sub-division 7.9 of Livelihood Class VIII.
IX. Working in Other Services.	Livelihood Class VIII minus Sub-division 5.0 to Sub-division 5.5 minus Sub-division 7.5 to Sub-division 7.9 minus persons in non-agricultural non-productive occupations (i.e., Sub-divisions 5.6, 5.7 and Division 8 and Division 9),
X. Non-workers.	(i) All non-earning dependents ; (ii) S.S persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupation ; (iii) S.S. persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class VIII ; (iv) E.D. whose own occupation (Secondary means of Livelihood) was agricultural rent under Class IV ; and (v) E.D. estimated at 455, 792 whose secondary occupation was non-agricultural non-productive.

21. The subsidiary tables B-I.6 and B-II. 3 given in sub-part I(ii) are based on data so re-grouped according to industrial categories of workers and non-workers.

22. The following statement shows the result of the re-grouping of 1951 data according to 1961 industrial classification :-

Statement X A—2

Industrial structure of Total population, 1951 and 1961

Industrial Categories	1951	1961	% of Population at work to total Population	
			1951	1961
I	2	3	4	5
I	168,020	280,881	26.29	24.6
II	23,849	32,912	3.73	2.9
III	17,069	12,193	2.67	1.1
IV	..	25,153	..	2.2
V	11,128	10,839	1.74	0.9
VI	210	4,100	0.03	0.4
VII	16,999	18,521	2.66	1.6
VIII	2,008	4,779	0.32	0.4
IX	27,628	47,851	4.33	4.2
Total of Categories I to IX	266,911	437,229	41.77	38.3
X	372,118	704,776	58.23	61.7
Total Population	639,029	1,142,005	100	100

23. The results in the above table do not necessarily uphold the inflation inherent in the proportion of workers in 1961 as compared to that of 1951. This might be due to heavy immigration that took place during the decade.

24. Table X. A-18 given in Part A of this Chapter deals with sex-wise distribution in each industrial category.

25. The introduction of household schedule is one of the new features of 1961 Census. In the past, the census enquiry was restricted to individuals for collecting various items of information with regard to individuals and to account for them in a number of tables. Now for the first time, a household has been taken as one unit for enumeration in addition to a individual being

treated as a smaller unit. It was considered during 1961 Census that collection of only information on the basis of individuals is likely to be misleading unless such information was supplemented by some other information concerning the economic activities of the family. A correct picture of the family economy can be had more satisfactorily by treating the family as one unit. The system of collecting information of the family unit as adopted in 1961 Census will nodoubt give more reliable accounts of the economic and social structures of the country than what was obtained in the past Censuses. The household schedule was designed to collect information relating to cultivation and household industry, because these are the only main economic activities of the households.

Form of household schedule :

26. The form of household schedule consists of two parts namely Part A—Household Schedule and Part II—Census Population record. As already mentioned the first part is meant for recording consolidated information regarding the household as a unit and of the important items of information contained therein one is in respect of cultivation of the family holding and another in respect of household industry conducted by the head of the household or by a member thereof. The second part of the schedule, that is, the Census Population Record, is a list of the members of the household showing name, sex, relationship, age and marital status and description of work, if any. The second part of the schedule serves the purpose of National Registrar of Citizens to a great extent prepared during 1951 Census. During enumeration the enumerators was required to fill in both the individual slip and the household schedule.

In the latter, information relating to household as a unit was required to be collected.

27. Household cultivation relates to the extent of land under cultivation either owned or held from Government, or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share or both. Household cultivation also included land not actually cultivated by household but given to private person for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share.

28. Under household industry, the nature of industry and the number of months in the year during which it was conducted was given. Emphasis was given on participation of head of the household or one or more member of the household in conducting the industry.

Instruction for filling up Household Schedule :

29. Elaborate instructions were issued to enumerators for recording answers in the household schedule. These instructions are reproduced below :-

“At the top of the Schedule you will find the Location Code. You will have to write the Location Code of the household here. Your Supervisor will give you the Code numbers representing your district/tehsil/thana/town, village/Ward/Block. You should take care to write these three numbers connected together by oblique strokes in between on every household schedule.

When you are visiting each household for enumeration you should write the code number of the household also on the Household Schedule. For purposes of the census a Census house has been defined as a structure or a part of structure, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or place of business, or shop-cum-dwelling giving on the road

or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoying a separate entrance. A household means the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same Census house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. In some Census houses there may be more than one group of persons, each group with a common mess. In such cases, each group should be regarded as a separate household for purposes of the Census and a separate Household Schedule should be prepared. You should write the household number from the extracts of the Houselist given to you by your supervisor. If, in any case, you find a Census house or a household satisfying the definitions given above has not been numbered you should bring it to the notice of your supervisor and have a separate number given to the house or household and enumerate the household.

At the right hand corner of the Location Code you will find a question ‘Is this an institution?’ With a rectangle below it. If you are enumerating any penal, charitable or mental institution, hostel, hotel, hospital, boarding house, etc., you should write the nature of the institution within the rectangle like jail, hospital, etc.

Below the Location Code you will find a column for recording the full name of the Head of the household. The Head of the household for Census purposes is a person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus the Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex.

You need not, however, make any elaborate enquiry about this and should record as Head of household the name of the person who is actually acknowledge as such.

Institutions like boarding houses messes and chumneries should also be regarded as Census households but of ‘un-related persons living together.’ In such a Household the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibilities or who by common consent is regarded as the Head, should be recorded as Head, of the household. If in an Institution separate families are also living, each such family should be treated as a Census household and a separate household schedule should be filled. In such cases the full name of the recognised Head of the household should be written.

If the Head of the household is a person who spends the week-days in town and spends the week-ends at home, he should be recorded as Head of Household and entered for enumeration at his home. If he should be away for a fairly long time which covers the entire enumeration

period then the person who is incharge in his absence should be recorded as the Head of the household.

You will find a parallelogram at the right hand side against the Full Name of head of the household marked ‘S.C./S.T.’. If the Head of the household is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your state or in your district you should write S.C. or S.T. as the case may be within the parallelogram. If the Head of the Household does not belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe you should put ‘X’ within the parallelogram.

You should then fill up the part of household schedule relating to cultivation and Household Industry, sub-part ‘A’ relates to Cultivation; sub-part ‘B’ to Household Industry and Sub-part ‘C’ to workers at Cultivation or Household Industry.

Sub-part ‘A’ relating to Cultivation will have to filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for Cultivation purposes including temporary fallows). Three categories of land are given in times 1 (i), 1 (ii), and 2. Items 1 (i) and 1 (ii) relate to land actually cultivated by the household. Item 2 relates to land which is not cultivated by the household but has been given by it to private person for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of three cases the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held, or taken or given should be made and entered. A number of lines has been provided for this purpose in 1 (i) and 1 (ii) to account for separate plots or parcels of land held or owned or taken under different recognised local rights. If the household (a) cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions or (b) has given land to private persons for cultivation purposes you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to ‘local name of right on land’. Category 1 (i) land owned or held from Government, will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held in owner-like possession. e.g., land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment, (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession, but without the right of transfer and (iii) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government. Category 1 (ii) land taken from private persons or institution for payment in money, kind or share, will include land (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer; (iii) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows :

(a) tenants holding land with permanent and

heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner or grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also) ;

(b) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right) ;

(c) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period ;

(d) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment ; and

(e) areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village community or to Government (This also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights) ; and

(iv) the following :-

- (a) land taken for a fixed amount of money,
- (b) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,
- (c) land taken for a share of the produce,
- (d) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and
- (e) land held free of consideration.

Category 2 Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in category 1 (ii).

Categories 1 (i) and (ii) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and record in the column relating to ‘Area in acres’. You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible, make a conversion from the local measure given to you. Even if this is not possible write

the area in local measure giving invariably the name of the measure adopted.

This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put an 'X' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent free land, lands enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of a Co-operative farm will record only that amount of land which had belonged to it before and under right enter 'Co-operative farm'. Labour hired by such a Co-operative farm should not be entered for this household.

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly threefold :

- (a) Household industry should embrace manufacture, processing of servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.
- (b) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

- (c) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside, the house e.g., preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. Biri-makers who wither alone or with help of members of the family rool biris at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored cloths, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at 'place of work' or where womenfolk of the household fill in at home lack in gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry (s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub-part 'C' relates to Workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation if the Head of the household is working write I under the column 'Head', and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working. Write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working in the column relating to 'Total'. Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it.

The hired workers should have been in whole-time employment during last working season or should be in whole-time employment during current working season.

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the Head of the household is working write I in the column relating to the 'Head' and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the members in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total' and then ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write I under the column relating to the Head and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to Total. Ascertain the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a Household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purposes of the Household Scheduled.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry.' Similarly, in the case of Households engaged in Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to, Household Cultivation only, and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry.' If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Household Industry only'. If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work thereon.

30. It will thus be seen from the instructions above that the returns in the Household Schedule relate to extent of land under cultivation,

nature of Household Industry and the number of persons who are employed therein either as family worker or as hired labourers.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PART A OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE :

31. Questions No. 8 and No. 9 of the Individual Slip are designed to collect the number of persons engaged in cultivation and the number of persons engaged as agricultural labourer respectively, and these two questions do not take into account the person's right to or interest in the land under cultivation. This deficiency has been made good by Part A of the Household Schedule which is designed to record the type of right of the head of the household over the land under cultivation.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PART B OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE :

32. Question No. 10 of the Individual Slip relates to Household Industry. According to the definition which is given under Instructions for filling up the same, it is an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. Apart from this, a household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. In part B of the Household Schedule, the size of the household industry has been restricted to the extent that it should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

PART A

THE BROAD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES :

33. As already mentioned the unique feature of 1961 Census is the economic classification of population based on the concept of 'Work'. In other Censuses there was an attempt to classify population according to their occupation, means of livelihood of work and non-workers. Although the definition and concepts used in different Censuses in respect of classification are not identical, the results obtained may be compared from Census to Census by some adjustments and such comparison will show the growth of population and resources of the country.

34. The following Statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons among nine Industrial Categories and non-workers according to 1961 Census in India, and in each State and Union Territory:—

Statement X A—3

Distribution of 1,000 person in India and each State and Union Territory among the nine Industrial categories and non-workers, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Total	W O R K E R S									Non-Workers		
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
INDIA	1,000	227	72	12	27	18	5	17	7	45	570		
Andhra Pradesh	1,000	208	148	16	51	13	6	22	7	48	481		
Assam	1,000	280	16	44	24	9	3	15	6	36	567		
Bihar	1,000	223	95	14	23	9	2	11	5	32	586		
Gujarat	1,000	219	61	5	27	26	4	20	8	41	589		
Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	324	5	7	27	9	3	9	4	40	572		
Kerala	1,000	70	58	29	29	31	4	19	9	84	667		
Madhya Pradesh	1,000	328	87	15	26	10	5	13	5	34	477		
Madras	1,000	192	84	13	36	25	6	22	8	70	544		
Maharashtra	1,000	221	114	10	21	33	6	22	11	41	521		
Mysore	1,000	246	75	14	30	18	8	17	4	43	545		
Orissa	1,000	248	74	8	30	5	2	8	3	59	563		
Punjab	1,000	197	27	3	27	17	7	19	7	46	650		
Rajasthan	1,000	350	20	8	30	9	5	14	6	34	524		
Uttar Pradesh	1,000	250	44	2	25	11	3	14	5	37	609		
West Bengal	1,000	128	51	17	14	38	4	25	11	44	668		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,000	102	5	115	73	19	86	17	6	68	509		
Delhi	1,000	21	3	3	6	64	13	55	19	137	679		
Himachal Pradesh	1,000	496	9	7	33	5	10	5	2	29	404		

Statement X A—3 (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1,000	6	..	24	427	15	10	5	6	23	484
Manipur	1,000	300	3	1	102	1	3	15	4	30	541
Tripura	1,000	246	29	11	22	9	4	16	4	42	617
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,000	445	85	34	11	2	5	4	2	12	400
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,000	177	63	50	..	30	6	22	26	38	588
Pondicherry	1,000	60	105	21	20	47	10	36	9	67	625
North East Frontier Agency	1,000	4	..	9	12	..	44	11	23	573	324
Nagaland	1,000	524	7	1	..	2	1	3	2	54	406
Sikkim	1,000	573	14	1	2	..	11	10	1	29	359

Note :—In case of N. E. F. A. the classification of only 38, 705 persons was available. We have, therefore, taken only this population as 1,000.

35. According to the all India pattern of distribution of workers and non-workers there is preponderance of non-workers, the ratio being 430 workers to 570 non-workers out of 1000 of general population. The bulk of the population is comprised of non-workers not only in India but also in majority of States. There are of course some States where the conditions are different. In the States like West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh there is heavy concentration of non-workers above all India average. The States of Bihar, Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir have also exceeded the all India figures by showing high proportion of non-workers. In the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and the Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, Sikkim, Nagaland, North East Frontier Agency, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the proportion of workers is higher than that of non-workers. The State and Union Territories where the proportion of non-workers is higher than that of this Territory are Kerala, West Bengal, Delhi and Pondicherry. Out of a total population of 11,42,005 in the Territory of Tripura, total workers account for 4,37,229 or 38.3% and non-workers 7,04,776 or 61.7%. The preponderance of non-workers has correspondence with the broad pattern exhibited by All India where the ratio of workers and non-workers is 43 : 57.

36. The variation in the proportionate distribution of workers affirms the agricultural type of economy of the Territory. This is so in all States and other Union Territories. Compared to All India level, the difference in proportions of workers of this Territory is very wide in certain industrial categories, viz. in category II-working as Agricultural labourer, the proportions are 29 for Tripura as against 72 for All India ; in category V-working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry, they are 9 for Tripura and 18 for All India ; and in category VIII-working in Transport, Storage and Communications, they are 4 for this Territory and 7 for All India. Compared to the adjoining States of Assam and West Bengal and the Territory of Manipur, Tripura maintains a correspondence in the ratios of workers only in category VI-Construction.

Sex-wise distribution of workers & non-workers in India, States and Union Territories :

37. The following statement gives the distribution of population in each sex in this Territory, other Union Territories and States and India as a whole among industrial categories of workers and non-workers :—

Statement X A—4

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State and Union Territory among the nine industrial categories and non-workers, 1961

India/State/Union Territory	Total Male Female	W O R K E R S									Non- Workers	
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
INDIA	M—1,000	294	77	18	32	32	8	30	13	67		429
	F—1,000	156	67	6	22	4	1	4	..	20		720
Andhra Pradesh	M—1,000	256	135	26	63	21	10	33	13	65		378
	F—1,000	159	162	5	37	5	3	12	..	30		587
Assam	M—1,000	346	25	46	4	14	6	28	12	60		459
	F—1,000	204	5	41	46	2	..	2	..	9		691
Bihar	M—1,000	297	111	23	26	17	4	19	10	49		444
	F—1,000	148	80	5	20	2	..	3	..	13		729
Gujarat	M—1,000	265	64	7	32	47	7	36	15	62		465
	F—1,000	170	57	3	21	4	2	3	..	19		721
Jammu & Kashmir	M—1,000	421	9	10	23	16	4	17	7	71		422
	F—1,000	213	1	4	32	1	..	..	1	4		744
Kerala	M—1,000	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124		528
	F—1,000	32	54	10	35	16	..	3	1	46		803
Madhya Pradesh	M—1,000	358	84	23	32	18	9	21	9	48		398
	F—1,000	296	90	7	20	2	2	3	..	20		560

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras	M-1,000	250	85	20	40	44	10	39	15	94	403
	F-1,000	133	83	6	31	6	2	6	..	46	687
Maharashtra	M-1,000	232	103	17	28	58	10	38	21	64	429
	F-1,000	209	125	3	14	6	2	5	1	16	619
Mysore	M-1,000	312	74	20	37	30	13	27	9	62	416
	F-1,000	178	76	8	22	5	3	6	..	22	680
Orissa	M-1,000	363	92	11	33	8	3	13	6	79	392
	F-1,000	133	57	4	28	2	..	4	..	38	734
Punjab	M-1,000	274	44	6	39	31	12	35	13	75	471
	F-1,000	107	6	1	13	2	1	..	..	12	858
Rajasthan	M-1,000	398	22	11	38	14	9	26	11	52	419
	F-1,000	297	17	5	21	2	1	2	..	14	641
Uttar Pradesh	M-1,000	370	53	4	34	20	5	26	10	60	418
	F-1,000	117	35	1	14	1	..	2	..	12	818
West Bengal	M-1,000	209	78	24	16	67	8	45	21	72	460
	F-1,000	35	20	9	11	5	..	2	..	12	906
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	M-1,000	133	9	178	52	29	138	27	10	102	322
	F-1,000	51	..	13	108	2	1	1	..	12	812
Delhi	M-1,000	23	3	5	9	110	22	97	33	221	477
	F-1,000	18	2	1	3	6	2	2	1	30	935
Himachal Pradesh	M-1,000	476	11	12	39	8	19	10	4	52	369
	F-1,000	519	6	1	26	1	1	..	..	4	442
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	M-1,000	11	..	49	345	29	19	9	12	42	484
	F-1,000	1	..	..	508	3	1	..	..	4	483
Manipur	M-1,000	365	3	1	19	2	5	14	8	56	527
	F-1,000	237	2	..	183	1	1	17	..	4	555
Tripura	M-1,000	337	50	13	12	15	7	30	8	73	455
	F-1,000	148	7	8	33	3	..	1	..	9	791

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	M-1,000	432	82	50	15	3	8	7	4	20	379
	F-1,000	458	89	18	6	..	3	1	..	4	421
Goa, Daman & Diu	M-1,000	191	42	77	..	56	13	29	50	55	487
	F-1,000	165	82	25	..	6	..	14	3	23	682
Pondicherry	M-1,000	98	117	40	23	83	19	55	18	98	449
	F-1,000	22	94	2	18	11	1	17	..	36	799
*North East Frontier Agency	M-1,000	3	..	11	1	..	56	13	29	697	190
	F-1,000	7	..	..	57	2	..	..	..	106	828
Nagaland	M-1,000	480	6	3	..	3	2	6	4	101	395
	F-1,000	571	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	418
Sikkim	M-1,000	563	16	2	2	1	20	17	2	46	331
	F-1,000	583	12	..	2	..	2	2	..	10	389

* In case of N. E. F. A. the classification of only 38, 705 (30, 580 Males & 8,125 Females) persons was available.

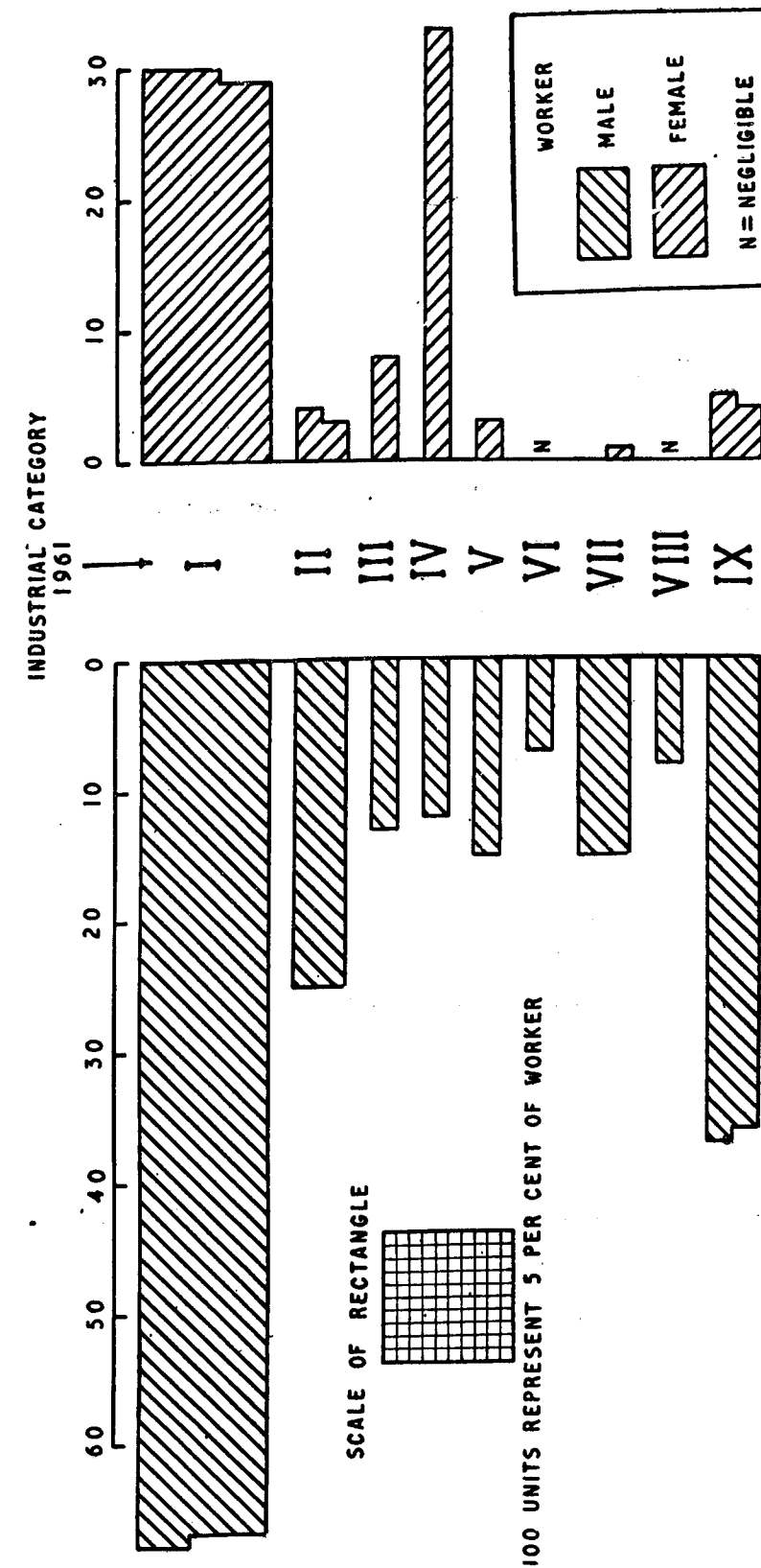
38. According to the sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers, 572 males and 280 females are workers per 1,000 persons of each sex in India but there are 428 non-working males per 1,000 persons and 720 females per 1,000 of them. Thus there is preponderance of female non-workers in India as a whole. The States of Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal have higher proportion of non-workers in both the sexes exceeding All India figures. West Bengal has higher proportion of female non-workers followed by Punjab. The proportion of male workers is higher than that of male non-workers in all these States except in Kerala where non-workers in both sexes are larger in proportion than that of workers. The States of Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have identical distribution. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan have lower proportion of non-workers in both the sexes as compared to all India average. It can roughly be said that there is predominance of female non-workers in every States, but as regards distribution of male population, the proportion of workers out-number the non-workers in all the States except Kerala.

39. In the Territory of Tripura the proportion of male workers comes to 54.5 percent of males as against 57.1 percent in all India and that of female workers to 20.9 percent only of females as against 28 percent in all India. The number of total male workers in the Territory is 3,22,043 as against the total female workers of 1,15,186. The female

workers in Category VI come to 102 and female workers in Category VIII come to 9 only in this Territory. The percentage of male agricultural labourers in Tripura is double the percentage obtained in Assam and the percentage of female in this category is .7 in Tripura as against .5 in Assam. The proportion of females in Category III of this Territory is equal to what is obtained in Mysore and is less than what is obtained in Assam or West Bengal. In Category VII-Trade and Commerce unlike Manipur where the percentage of female workers is higher than that of males, the proportion of males and females in this Territory comes to 3.0 percent and 0.1 percent respectively as against 3.0 percent and 9.4 percent in India as a whole. In Category VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications, the proportion of male and female workers of this Territory are at par with those of Manipur. In Category IX-Other Services, the proportion of male workers is higher in this Territory (7.3%) than that obtained in Manipur (6.5%), Assam (6%) or West Bengal (7.2%), but with regard to female workers, Tripura records the percentage of 0.9 only which is at par with Assam and is higher than Manipur or Nagaland. The proportion of male and female non-workers of this Territory closely corresponds to those obtained in Pondicherry, but they differ widely in each sex when distributed category-wise.

40. The following chart shows the distribution of workers in each sex per 1,000 of male and female population in the Territory :—

NUMBER OF WORKERS PER 1,000 OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION SEPARATELY IN TRIPURA 1961



Distribution of persons of each sex in India, States and Union Territories among Industrial Sectors :

41. The workers of each sex classified into

Industrial Category	Description		
I	As Cultivator ;	Primary Sector	Category I
II	As Agricultural Labourer ;		Category II
III	In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities ;		Category III (excluding mining & quarrying)
IV	At household industry ;	Secondary Sector	Category IV
V	In Manufacturing other than Household industry ;		Category V
VI	In Construction ;		Category VI
VII	In Trade and Commerce	Tertiary Sector	Category III (Only mining and quarrying) Category IX (only gas and electricity)
VIII	In Transport, Storage and Communications ;		Category VII
IX	In Other Services ;		Category VIII
	and		Category IX (excluding gas and electricity)

42. With a view to facilitating further examination of the distribution of workers in each sex, the following Statement gives the sex-wise

nine industrial categories as mentioned below have been broadly grouped into three sectors namely, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary :—

distribution of 1,000 persons in India, States and Union Territories among the three industrial sectors of workers :—

Statement X A-5
Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India, each State and Union Territory among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and Non-workers, 1961

India/States/Union Territories	Total M=1,000 F=1,000	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non-workers
		(1 + 2)	3	4	III (except Mining and Quarrying)	III (only Mining & Quarrying) + IV + V + VI + IX (only Gas and Electricity)	III (only Mining & Quarrying) + IV + V + VI + IX (only Gas and Electricity)	VII + VIII + IX (Except Gas and Electricity)	VII + VIII + IX (Except Gas and Electricity)	VII + VIII + IX (Except Gas and Electricity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA	M=1,000 F=1,000	370	14	77	110	429	25	110	42	99	691
Andhra Pradesh	M=1,000 F=1,000	222	5	28	25	720	110	42	99	691	444
Assam	M=1,000 F=1,000	391	22	99	46	378	42	99	10	77	729
Bihar	M=1,000 F=1,000	321	4	46	26	587	99	10	16	111	465
Gujarat	M=1,000 F=1,000	371	45	26	48	459	77	22	94	744	528
Jammu & Kashmir	M=1,000 F=1,000	210	41	57	77	691	16	111	22	803	398
Kerala	M=1,000 F=1,000	408	14	24	16	444	22	94	5	176	560
Madhya Pradesh	M=1,000 F=1,000	228	3	89	111	729	22	94	5	176	528
Madras	M=1,000 F=1,000	329	6	27	22	465	22	94	5	176	528
Maharashtra	M=1,000 F=1,000	228	2	27	22	465	22	94	5	176	528
	M=1,000 F=1,000	430	9	45	45	721	22	94	5	176	528
	M=1,000 F=1,000	214	4	33	33	744	22	94	5	176	528
	M=1,000 F=1,000	170	45	81	81	528	22	94	5	176	528
	M=1,000 F=1,000	86	10	52	52	465	22	94	5	176	528
	M=1,000 F=1,000	442	19	64	64	721	22	94	5	176	528
	M=1,000 F=1,000	386	6	25	25	691	22	94	5	176	528
	M=1,000 F=1,000	336	18	99	99	560	22	94	5	176	528
	M=1,000 F=1,000	215	6	40	40	465	22	94	5	176	528
	M=1,000 F=1,000	336	15	98	98	687	22	94	5	176	528
	M=1,000 F=1,000	334	3	23	23	619	22	94	5	176	528

Statement X A 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mysore	M=1,000	385	17	85	97	416
	F=1,000	254	7	32	27	680
Orissa	M=1,000	455	9	47	97	392
	F=1,000	190	3	31	42	734
Punjab	M=1,000	319	5	84	121	471
	F=1,000	113	1	15	13	858
Rajasthan	M=1,000	420	9	64	88	419
	F=1,000	314	5	25	15	641
Uttar Pradesh	M=1,000	423	4	60	95	418
	F=1,000	152	1	15	14	818
West Bengal	M=1,000	287	16	100	137	460
	F=1,000	55	7	17	15	906
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	M=1,000	142	172	227	137	322
	F=1,000	51	13	111	13	812
Delhi	M=1,000	27	3	143	350	477
	F=1,000	20	N	12	33	935
Himachal Pradesh	M=1,000	486	12	69	64	369
	F=1,000	524	1	28	5	442
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	M=1,000	11	48	393	64	484
	F=1,000	N	N	512	5	483
Manipur	M=1,000	368	1	27	77	527
	F=1,000	239	1	184	21	555
Tripura	M=1,000	387	13	34	111	455
	F=1,000	155	8	36	10	791
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	M=1,000	514	50	26	31	379
	F=1,000	547	18	9	5	421
Goa, Daman & Diu	M=1,000	233	27	120	133	487
	F=1,000	247	3	28	40	682

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Statement X A 5—(Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry	M=1,000	215	39	128	169	449
	F=1,000	116	2	30	53	799
North East Frontier Agency	M=1,000	4	11	57	738	190
	F=1,000	7	..	59	106	828
Nagaland	M=1,000	486	1	7	111	395
	F=1,000	579	N	N	3	418
Sikkim	M=1,000	579	1	24	65	331
	F=1,000	595	N	4	12	389

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43. The statement above shows the sex-wise distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each State among the three sectors of workers and non-workers. It appears that female participation is the lowest in some States like West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. This is due to pre-occupation in household duties by the females. As regards distribution of workers in three sectors, males are in descending order in the primary, tertiary and secondary sectors in all the States as well as in India.

PRIMARY SECTOR :

44. According to the all India figures there is heavy concentration of workers of both sexes in the primary sector and the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan are above the all India average in both sexes of this sector. Kerala, Madras, Punjab and West Bengal have low proportion in both the sexes as compared to all India figures, but Gujarat and Maharashtra have recorded higher proportion of female agricultural workers.

45. The proportion of male workers of this territory in the primary sector comes to 40.0% as against 38.4% for All India and that of female workers in this sector comes to 16.3% as against 22.7% for All India. The above percentage of male participation is a little less than that of Mysore (40.2%) and its female participation is more than that of Uttar Pradesh (15.3%). Tripura ranks fourteenth in respect of male workers and eighteenth in respect of female workers in this sector among the States and the Union Territories. It is fifth in respect of male workers and seventh in respect of female workers of this sector when compared among the Union Territories and other areas. The percentages of both male and female workers are higher in Assam (M-41.6%, F-25.1%), but are less in West Bengal (M-30.3% ; F-6.2%). In Manipur male participation is comparatively less (36.9%) than that of female.

SECONDARY SECTOR :

46. The proportion of male workers in the secondary sector is less than that of the tertiary sector, but is slightly higher in respect of female workers than the tertiary sector in India. This may be due to larger participation of females in industrial activities. There is high proportion of workers in both the sexes above the all India average in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala. The ratios in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa are comparable and the male workers in these States are below the all India

level, while that of females has exceeded it. As compared to all India figures Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal have high proportion of male workers and low proportion of female workers.

47. The percentage of male workers of this territory is 3.4% as against 7.7% for All India and that of female workers is 3.6% as against 2.8% for All India. In other words, the ratio of female participation is a little more than males in this territory. In respect of male workers the percentage recorded by Tripura is less than that registered by Jammu and Kashmir (4.5%) but it gains over the latter (3.3%) in respect of female workers. In this sector, Tripura occupies twenty-second position among the States and the Union Territories and eighth among the Union Territories and other areas in respect of male workers, whereas it secures a better position in respect of female participation, that is, ninth among the States and the territories and fifth among the Union territories and other areas. The percentage of male workers is less in both Manipur (2.7) and Assam (2.6) but is higher in West Bengal (10.0) and that of female workers is conversely higher in both Manipur (18.4) and Assam (4.8) and less in West Bengal (1.7).

TERTIARY SECTOR :

48. The tertiary sector comprises the economic activities other than agriculture and industry. The sex-wise comparison reveals that female participation is much above the all India average in the States of Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. But the male workers in Orissa is lower than the all India figure. As compared to all India figure, female participation in this sector has not shown any satisfactory result in the States of West Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have recorded very less number of male workers per 1,000 in this sector apart from the very small number of female workers.

49. The proportion of male workers of this territory in the tertiary sector comes to 11.1% as against 11.0% for All India. This percentage for the territory is just equal to that of Gujarat or Nagaland. The percentage for Andhra Pradesh equals to that for All India. The percentage of female workers of this territory is as low as 1.0 which is just equal to that of Assam as against 2.5% for All India. In this sector Tripura ranks eleventh among the States and the Union Territories and sixth among the Union Territories and Other Areas in respect of male workers and twentyfirst

among the States and the Union Territories and eight among the Union Territories and Other Areas in respect of female participation. West Bengal records a higher percentage (13.7) but Assam and Manipur each a lower one, viz., 9.9 and 7.7 in respect of male workers, but in respect of female participation in this sector all these three areas have scored 1.5%, 1.0% and 2.1% respectively.

50. The analysis of working population has not displayed any abnormal feature except that female participation is low. The lower participation of

workers in the secondary sector may be due to lack of industrialisation.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN THE SUB-DIVISIONS AMONG INDUSTRIAL SECTORS :

51. The Sub-division-wise analysis of the distribution of population among the workers of primary, secondary and tertiary sector and non-workers is given in the following Statement :—

Statement X A-6

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each Sub-division among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry and Non-workers, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total M F	W O R K E R S					
		Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
		I + II	III (Except Mining and Quarrying)	III (Mining & Quarrying) + V + VI & IX (Gas & electri- city)	IV (Gas & electri- city)	VII + VIII + IX (Except Gas and electricity)	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
TRIPURA	T=1,000	275	11	35	62	617	
	M=1,000	387	13	34	111	455	
	F=1,000	155	8	36	10	791	
Sadar	T=1,000	206	11	42	89	652	
	M=1,000	288	13	52	159	488	
	F=1,000	118	8	31	15	828	
Khowai	T=1,000	348	4	28	53	567	
	M=1,000	433	6	23	93	445	
	F=1,000	257	4	33	10	696	
Kamalpur	T=1,000	296	12	50	55	587	
	M=1,000	429	13	25	96	437	
	F=1,000	154	12	75	10	749	
Kailasahar	T=1,000	308	29	39	46	578	
	M=1,000	439	31	27	82	421	
	F=1,000	163	27	52	8	750	
Dharmanagar	T=1,000	280	17	32	47	624	
	M=1,000	424	19	30	85	442	
	F=1,000	122	15	35	6	822	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sonamura	T=1,000	253	8	34	42	663
	M=1,000	440	15	22	77	446
	F=1,000	52	N	47	5	896
Udaipur	T=1,000	267	3	28	50	652
	M=1,000	410	6	38	92	454
	F=1,000	118	N	18	6	858
Amarpur	T=1,000	438	1	21	30	510
	M=1,000	505	3	13	54	425
	F=1,000	365	N	29	3	603
Belonia	T=1,000	295	4	28	59	614
	M=1,000	419	7	27	104	443
	F=1,000	162	1	28	12	797
Sabroom	T=1,000	319	5	35	63	578
	M=1,000	421	8	17	111	443
	F=1,000	209	3	53	11	724

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PRIMARY SECTOR :

52. In combined categories I and II of Primary Sector the southern Sub-divisions, viz., Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom show proportions higher than the territory average both among male and female workers. This characteristic is found only in Khowai and Kailasahar Sub-divisions in the north. Peculiarity is noticed in the proportion of female in categories I and II in Sonamura Sub-division where the proportion of female workers is very low as compared to that of the territory average. In Category III of Primary Sector, the proportion both among male (3.1%) and female (2.7%) workers in Kailasahar Sub-division is highest among the Sub-divisions and above territory average.

SECONDARY SECTOR :

53. In Secondary Sector proportion of female worker (3.6%) is higher than that of male worker (3.4%) in the territory and this pattern of distribution is found in all other Sub-divisions except Sader (Male 5.2%, Female 3.1%) and Udaipur (Male 3.8%, Female 1.8%) where proportions of male are higher. The distribution of proportions among male and female workers in Secondary

Sector shows a wider divergence between the sexes in the Sub-divisions of Kamalpur (Male 2.5%, Female 7.5%) and Sabroom (Male 1.7%, Female 5.3%) than the territory average.

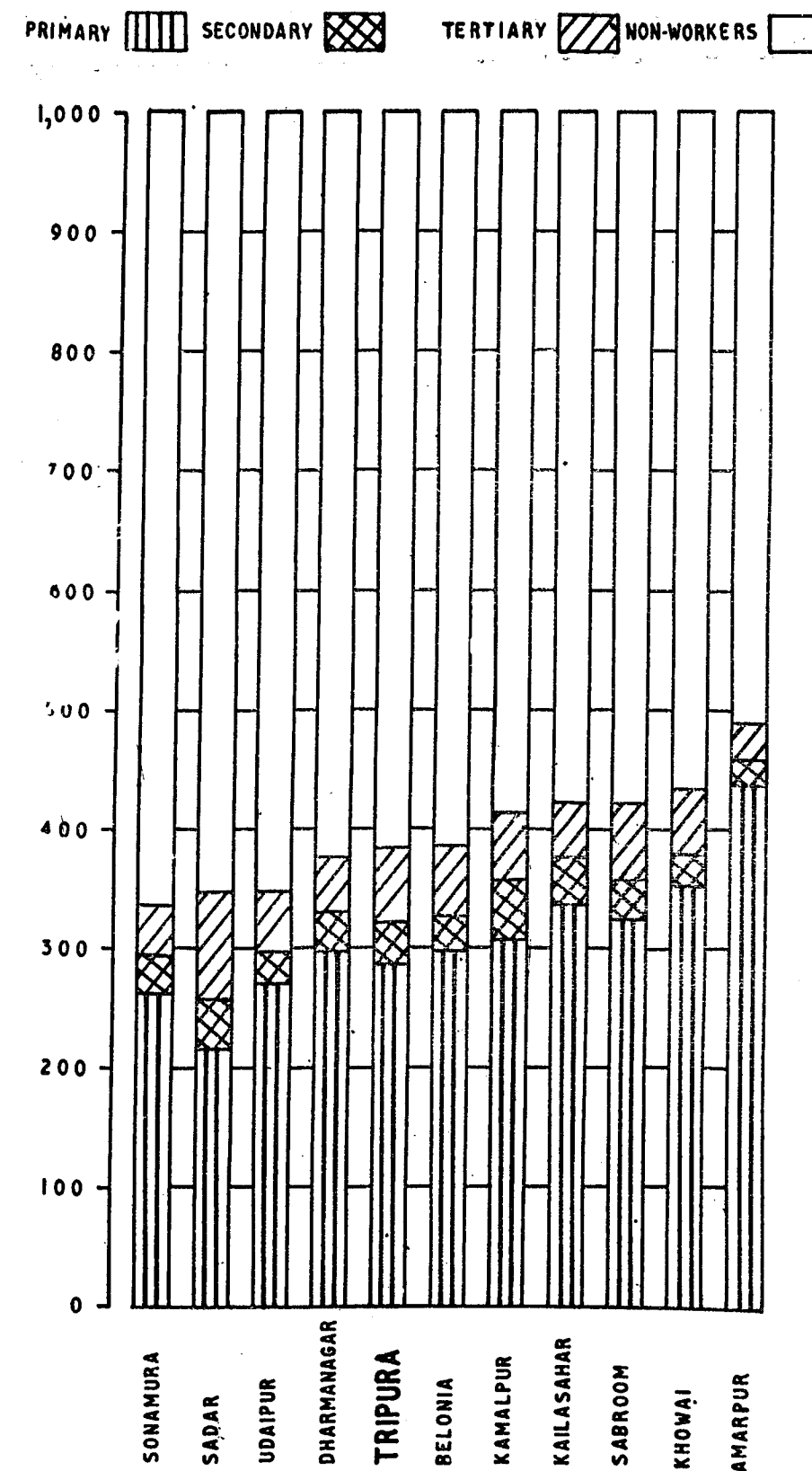
TERTIARY SECTOR :

54. In the Tertiary Sector the proportions in Sabroom Sub-division both among male (11.1%) and female (1.1%) workers are almost equal to the territory average and those of Sader Sub-division both among male (15.9%) and female workers (1.5%) are highest in the territory.

55. The proportion of Non-workers has exceeded the territory average in the Sub-divisions of Sader, Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Udaipur, but in respect of male Non-workers the Sub-divisions of Sader and Sonamura only have exceeded the territory average and in respect of female Non-workers the Sub-divisions of Sader, Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Belonia have exceeded the territory average.

56. The following chart shows the distribution per 1,000 of population among the three broad Industrial Sectors and Non-workers in the territory and Sub-divisions according to 1961 Census :-

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS AMONG PRIMARY, SECONDARY TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRY AND NON-WORKERS IN TRIPURA AND SUB-DIVISIONS, 1961



GROUPING OF SUB-DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO PARTICIPATION RANGES IN CATEGORIES I AND II OF PRIMARY SECTOR :

57. Now, corresponding to the proportionate distribution of workers in categories I and II

only of the Primary Sector, the Sub-divisions are rearranged in the statement below according to the order of degree of deviation from the territory average value. The proportion of worker for the whole territory is regarded as the territory average which is indicated at the top of the statement.

Statement X A—7
Sub-division arranged according as they are within 100 to 250 or more points either way of the Territory figure in the Primary Sector (I+II) only 1961
 (Territory average 275)

Primary Sector		(I+II)				Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
More than 250 above Territory average	100 to 250 above Territory average	100+ of the Territory average	Less than 100 to 250 below Territory average	More than 250 below Territory average	III	IV + V + VI & IX (gas and electricity only)	VII ± VIII & IX (except gas and electricity)	Non-workers X	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
..	AMARPUR	..	..	..	1	21	30	510	
..	..	SADAR	..	..	11	42	89	652	
..	..	KHOWAI	..	..	4	28	53	567	
..	..	KAMALPUR	..	..	12	50	55	587	
..	..	KAILASAHAR	..	..	29	39	46	578	
..	..	DHARMANAGAR	..	..	17	32	47	624	
..	..	SONAMURA	..	..	8	34	42	663	
..	..	UDAIPUR	..	..	3	28	50	632	
..	..	BELONIA	..	..	4	28	59	614	
..	..	SABROOM	..	..	5	35	63	578	

58. The statement above shows that in Category I and II of the Primary Sector, proportionate value in Amarpur Sub-division only records 100 points above the territory average. The remaining Sub-divisions lie within the limit of 100 plus or minus of the territory average. It is also observed that in the other two sectors, the proportionate figures of Amarpur Sub-division are less when compared with the other Sub-divisions in the corresponding sectors.

GRUPING OF SUB-DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO CONTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN CATEGORY III, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS AND AMONG NON-WORKERS :

59. Again, if the Sub-divisions are arranged in descending order according to the contribution of workers in category III, Secondary and Tertiary sectors also according to the proportion of non-workers, the same picture is repeated for Amarpur Sub-division which shows the least proportionate distribution in each of these fields. The statement so prepared in substantiation of this observation is presented below :—

Statement X A—8
Sub-divisions arranged in descending order of participation of workers per 1,000 of Population in Category III and the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and of Non-workers, 1961

Category III		Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non-Workers		
Sub-Division	No. per 1,000	Sub-Division	No. per 1,000	No. per 1,000	Sub-Division	No. per 1,000	Sub-Division	No. per 1,000	Sub-Division	No. per 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Kailasahar	29	Kamalpur	50	Sadar	89	Sonamura	663			
Dharmanagar	17	Sadar	42	Sabroom	63	Sadar	652			
Kamalpur	12	Kailasahar	39	Belonia	59	Udaipur	652			
Sadar	11	Sabroom	35	Kamalpur	55	Dharmanagar	624			
Sonamura	8	Sonamura	34	Khowai	53	Belonia	614			
Sabroom	5	Dharmanagar	32	Udaipur	50	Kamalpur	587			
Khowai	4	Udaipur	28	Dharmanagar	47	Sabroom	578			
Belonia	4	Khowai	28	Kailasahar	46	Kailasahar	578			
Udaipur	3	Belonia	28	Sonamura	42	Khowai	567			
Amarpur	1	Amarpur	21	Amarpur	30	Amarpur	510			

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUB-DIVISIONS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, CATEGORY III, SECONDARY SECTOR, TERTIARY SECTOR AND NON-WORKERS :

60. Statement X A-5 shows the Sub-divisions arranged in order of participation of workers in Primary Sector, and Statement X A-6 shows the

Sub-divisions in order of participation of workers in Category III, Secondary Sector, Tertiary Sector and of workers, per 1,000 of population. From these two statements, the following statement has been prepared to show the groupings of Sub-divisions into high, medium and low ranges in each sector etc. so as to facilitate an examination of the geographical contiguity of the Sub-divisions :

Statement X A—9

Proportional Strength of Population Per 1,000 In Sub-divisions

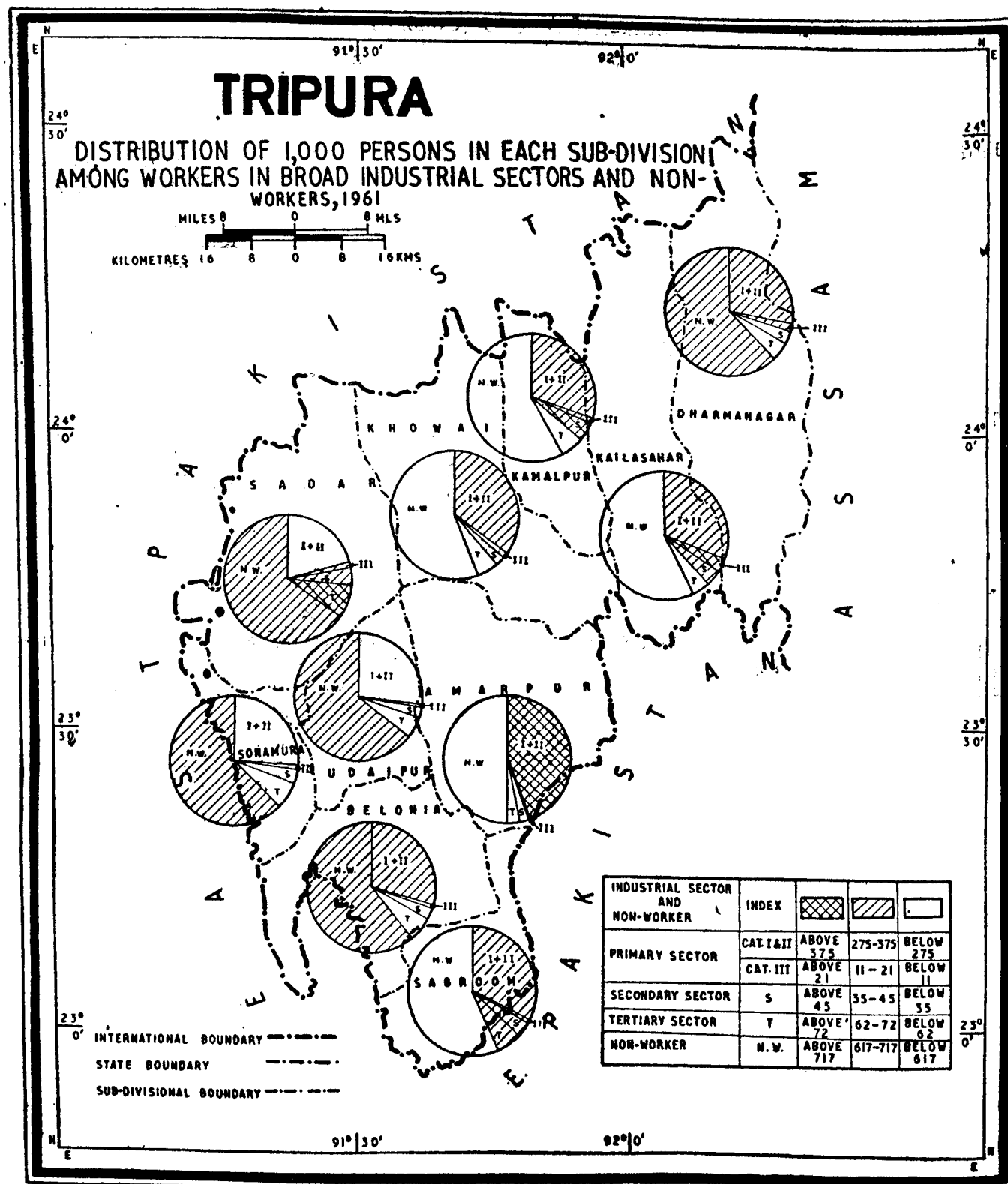
	High (Above 375)	Medium (275—375)	Low (Below 275)
Category I & II (Territory average 275)	Amarpur (438)	Kailasahar (308) Khowai (348) Sabroom (319) Kamalpur (296) Dharmanagar (280) Belonia (295)	Udaipur (267) Sonamura (253) Sadar (206)
	(Above 21)	(11—21)	(Below 11)
Category III (Territory average 11)	Kailasahar (29)	Dharmanagar (17) Kamalpur (12) Sadar (11)	Sonamura (8) Sabroom (5) Belonia (4) Udaipur (3) Amarpur (1) Khowai (4)
	(Above 45)	(35—45)	(Below 35)
Secondary Sector (Territory average 35)	Kamalpur (50)	Sadar (42) Kailasahar (39) Sabroom (35)	Udaipur (28) Khowai (28) Belonia (28) Amarpur (21) Sonamura (34) Dharmanagar (32)

Statement X A—9 (Concl'd.)

	(Above 72)	(62—72)	(Below 62)
Tertiary Sector (Territory average 62)	Sadar (89)	Sabroom (63)	Dharmanagar (47) Kailasahar (46) Sonamura (42) Amarpur (30) Belonia (59) Kamalpur (55) Khowai (53) Udaipur (50)
	(Above 717)	(617—717)	(Below 617)
Non-workers (Territory average 617)		Sonamura (663) Sadar (652) Udaipur (652) Dharmanagar (624) Belonia (640)	Amarpur (510) Kamalpur (587) Sabroom (578) Kailasahar (578) Khowai (567)

61. On the basis of Sub-divisions in each Sector etc., from high to low ranges, as given in the statement above, the following map has been pre-

pared to show the geographical contiguity of Sub-divisions in each sector etc.



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The External Boundary of India on the map agrees with the Reserve/Blanket Copy Certified by the Survey of India.

62. Amarpur Sub-division where workers in categories I and II are 100-250 points above the Territory average, records the highest proportion (43%) and is in the high range. Of the six Sub-divisions in the medium range, the four Sub-divisions in the north, viz., Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar are contiguous, while Belonia and Sabroom in the south form a zone in this range. In the low range also the three Sub-divisions of Sadar, Sonamura and Udaipur are contiguous. In Category III workers participation is in the low range in six Sub-divisions, of which Sonamura, Udaipur, Belonia, Sabroom, Amarpur and Khowai are contiguous. Khowai, Sonamura, Udaipur, Belonia and Amarpur have again formed a contiguous belt of low range in Secondary Sector. In Tertiary sector the Sub-division of Sabroom drops from the group. Among non-workers too, the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Belonia have formed a long contiguous zone

in the medium range and another group of Sub-divisions of Khowai, Kamalpur and Kailasahar in the north, being contiguous, have formed a zone of low range. In each of the Industrial sectors it is, therefore, found that well-pronounced knots or group of contiguous Sub-divisions have been formed. The Sub-divisions of Sonamura and Udaipur being contiguous, in particular are found common in the low range of Primary sector, Category III, Secondary and Tertiary sector. The disparity in the proportion of workers in the Sub-divisions may be due to difference in land-man ratio, rainfall, irrigation, ratio of cultivated area, crop pattern and the distribution of villages by class sizes. Therefore, it will be interesting to correlate all these factors with a view to study the influence working behind the distribution of different sectors of workers. Accordingly the following statement has been prepared to help the study:—

Statement X A—10
Statement showing Rainfall, Crop pattern, No. of villages by size class
and land-man ratio in different Sub-Divisions

Sub-Division	Yearly Rainfall in c.m.	Crop Pattern		No. of villages by size class				Land-man ratio	
		Total yield in Metric ton per hectre	3	Total	Class I			Ratio of land in acres to total population	5
					below 5000	Class II below 2000	Class III below 500		
1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	4 (c)	4 (d)	5		
Sadar Sub-Division	191.4	17.64	1,417	13	141	1,263	1.05		
Khowai Sub-Division	210.2	18.60	939	..	50	889	2.65		
Kamalpur Sub-Division	193.0	19.55	297	..	33	264	2.41		
Kailasahar Sub-Division	242.3	15.77	463	..	49	414	2.78		
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	247.2	20.88	456	..	83	373	3.42		
Sonamura Sub-Division	77.5	16.39	166	8	40	118	1.68		
Udaipur Sub-Division	181.9	14.32	177	8	45	124	1.75		
Amarpur Sub-Division	225.5	12.75	454	..	9	445	5.98		
Belonia Sub-Division	284.4	14.94	373	1	34	338	2.97		
Sabroom Sub-Division	273.2	17.22	190	1	24	165	3.51		

63. It is seen that in Amarapur Sub-division the annual rainfall is moderately high (225.5 c. m.); the ratio of land in acres to population is highest (5.98) although the size of villages and of population is not large and yield is comparatively the lowest. The topography is hilly and cultivation by Jhuming is extensive. These two factors are responsible for the high ratio of land and bringing down the yield of crops. Both male and female participation in Categories I and II is highest in this Sub-division (M—50.5% and F—36.5%). Sadar Sub-division which records a rainfall just a little less than that of Kamalpur, an yield the pattern of which is a little less than that of Sabroom, the ratio of land to population as the lowest and the distribution of villages in all size classes as the highest, comes in the lowest range, because of its obtaining the high range in Tertiary Sector. Sonamura Sub division records the lowest rainfall but a higher yield (16.39) than that of Amarapur. With more than double the rainfall, Udaipur as compared to Sonamura has a less outturn of crops. The pattern of distribution of villages by size classes is similar in both the Sub-divisions. The land-man ratio is also nearly equal and a little above Sadar. The percentage of workers in categories I and II comes to 25.3 in Sonamura where participants are 44% of males and only 5.2% of females. The percentage of agriculturists among females in Sadar and Udaipur is equal (11.8) and that among males is higher in Udaipur (41%).

CATEGORY III :

64. Kailasahar Sub-division falls in the highest range in this category which excludes Mining and Quarrying. The participants are 3.1% of males and 2.7% of females. Next to Kailasahar comes Dharmanagar where the participants are 1.9% for males and 1.5% for females. Women's participation in this category is negligible in the Sub-divisions of Sonamura, Udaipur and Amarapur. In total for the category, Khowai and Belonia are at par, while Amarapur records the lowest. Sadar is equal to the Territory average.

SECONDARY SECTOR :

65. Kamalpur Sub-division records the highest proportion of 5.0% in this sector, while Amar-

pur the lowest (2.1%). There are four Sub-divisions viz., Kamalpur, Sadar, Kailasahar and Sabroom which are above the territory average. The remaining six Sub-divisions record their proportions of participants below the territory average. Kamalpur Sub-division which contains no urban area occupies the top position in this sector because of maximum participation in Household Industry of males and 7.3% of females are engaged in Household Industry of category IV alone. Categories V and VI absorb only 1.5% of males and 0.2% of females there. But Sadar Sub-division which contains Agartala town and Kailasahar Sub-divisions which contains Kailasahar town record proportions next to Kamalpur Sub-division which is entirely rural. This position corroborates the fact that the predominant functional character of these two towns is not industrial.

TERTIARY SECTOR :

66. Sadar Sub-division alone falls in the high range in this sector with a proportion of 89 as against the territory average of 62. Sabroom Sub-division which ranks next in the medium range is just above the territory average with a proportion of 63, leaving a wide disparity between Sadar Sub-division which contains the capital town, and Sabroom Sub-division which is entirely rural. The other eight Sub-divisions are below the territory average. The predominance of proportions of each sex in each of the categories of VII, VIII and IX (excluding major group 50) in Sadar Sub-division accounts for its highest proportion in the sector. Amarapur Sub-division which has been found at the top in the agricultural sector, records the lowest proportion as is natural, in this sector.

PARTICIPATION OF MEN AND WOMEN AS WORKERS IN THE THREE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS :

(A) — PARTICIPATION OF MEN :

67. Now statement X A—4 may be referred to for examining whether any pattern of contiguity of Sub-divisions emerges in respect of employment of men and women as workers in the three industrial sectors. The following statement shows the Sub-divisions arranged in descending order of men's participation in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors and of Non-workers :—

Statement X A-11
Sub-divisions in descending order of men's participation in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry, 1961

Non-workers											
Primary sector (I+II only)											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
More than 250 points above Territory average	100-250 points above Territory average	100+ of Territory average	100-250 points below Territory average	More than 250 points below Territory average	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	More than 250 points above Territory average	100-250 points above Territory average	100+ points Territory average	100-250 points below Territory average	More than 250 points below Territory average
..	..	..	..	..	Sadar (52)	Sadar (159)	..	..	Sadar (488)	..	..
..	..	Sonamura (440)	..	..	Udaipur (38)	Sabroom (111)	..	..	(Territory Average-455)	..	..
..	..	Kailasahar (439)	..	..	(Territory Average-34)	(Territory Average 111)	..	..	Udaipur (454)	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	Dharmanagar (30)	Belonia (104)	..	..	Sonamura (406)	..	..
..	..	Khowai (433)	..	..	Kailasahar (27)	Kamalpur (96)	..	..	Khowai (445)	..	..
..	..	Kamalpur (429)	..	..	Belonia (27)	Khowai (93)	..	..	Sabroom (443)	..	..
..	..	Dharmanagar (424)	..	..	Kamalpur (25)	Udaipur (92)	..	..	Belonia (443)	..	..
..	..	Sabroom (421)	..	..	Khowai (23)	Dharmanagar (85)	..	..	Dharmanagar (442)	..	..
..	..	Belonia (419)	..	..	Sonamura (22)	Kailasahar (82)	..	..	Kamalpur (437)	..	..
..	..	Udaipur (410)	..	..	Sabroom (17)	Sonamura (77)	..	..	Amarpur (425)	..	..
..	..	(Territory Average-387)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Sadar (288)	..	..	Amarpur (13)	Amarpur (54)	..	..	Kailasahar (421)	..	..

68. The proportion of male workers in Category III of Primary sector which has been shown in statement X A-4, has not been included in the above statement. In view of the proportions in Secondary and Tertiary sectors being smaller and within 100 plus or minus of the territory average, Sub-divisions have been arranged above and below the territory average.

69. Men's participation in Categories I and II of Primary sector is high only in Amarpur (505), that is, within 100-250 points above the territory average of 387, Barring Sadar Sub division which records a proportion of male participation (288) barely 100 points minus the territory average, all the other eight Sub-divisions show the proportion within 100 plus points above the territory average. The lowest proportion of Sadar Sub-division in agriculture is indicative of its advancement in other industrial sectors. Actually Sadar is found to have topped the lists both under Secondary and Tertiary sectors. Amarpur which tops in agriculture, sees its reverses in Secondary and Tertiary sectors. Udaipur which occupies the last but-

one position in agriculture, becomes second to Sadar under Secondary sector only.

70. Men's participation under Secondary sector is above the territory average of 34 in the Sub-divisions of Sadar (52) and Udaipur (38) and is below that in the remaining eight Sub-divisions. Under Tertiary sector their participation is above the territory average of III in the two Sub-divisions of Sadar and Sabroom and below that in the remaining eight Sub-divisions.

71. It is therefore, found that in agricultural sector the nine Sub-divisions (except Amarpur) have formed a compact block being within 100 plus or minus of the territory average, and all the ten Sub-divisions have formed a block in Secondary as well as Tertiary Sectors for the same reason.

(B) PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN ;

72. The following Statement shows the Sub-divisions arranged in descending order of women's participation in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors and of Non-workers.

Sub-divisions in descending order of women's participation in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry, 1961

Primary Sector			(I+II only)			Non-workers						
More than 100-250 points above Territory average	100+ of Territory average	100-250 points below Territory average	More than 250 points below Territory average	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	More than 250 points above Territory average	100-250 points above Territory average	100+ points	Territory average	100-250 points below Territory average	More than 250 points below Territory average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
.. Anampur (365)	..	..	..	..	Kamalpur (75)	Sadar (15)	.. Sonamura (896)	..	..	..	..	
.. Khowai (257)	..	..	..	..	Sabroom (53)	Belonia (12)	..	..	Udaipur (858)	..	..	
.. .. Sabroom (209)	..	..	..	..	Kailasahar (52)	Sabroom (11)	..	..	Sadar (828)	..	..	
.. .. Kailasahar (163)	..	..	..	..	Sonamura (47)	Kamalpur (10)	..	..	Dharmanagar (822)	..	..	
.. .. Belonia (162)	..	..	..	..	Dharmanagar (35)	Khowai (10)	..	..	Belonia (797)	..	..	
.. .. Kamalpur (154)	..	..	..	..	Khowai (33)	Kailasahar (8)	..	..	(Territory average 791)			
.. .. Dharmanagar (122)	..	..	..	..	Sadar (31)	Udaipur (6)	..	..	Kailasahar (750)	..	..	
.. .. Udaipur (118)	..	..	..	..	Amapur (29)	Dharmanagar (6)	..	..	Kamalpur (749)	..	..	
.. .. Sadar (118)	..	..	..	..	Belonia (28)	Sonamura (5)	..	..	Sabroom (724)	..	..	
.. .. Sonamura (52)	..	..	..	..	Udaipur (18)	Amapur (3)	..	..	Khowai (696)	..	..	
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amapur (603)	..	

74. Women's participation in Categories I and II of Primary Sector is in the high range of 100-250 points above the territory average of 155 in Amarapur (365) and Khowai (257) Sub-divisions, which are contiguous. Sonamura Sub-division records in this respect 100-250 points below the territory average, that is only 52. Naturally, therefore, Sonamura remains isolated in the high range of 100-250 points above the territory average of 791 among women non-workers. Amarapur gets into the lowest position in Tertiary sector and among non-workers. Khowai which is in the high range in agriculture, finds its place in the range of 100 plus or minus or the territory average in the other two sectors and among non-workers. The other seven Sub-divisions in Categories I and II of Primary sector record proportions of women workers in the range of 100 plus or minus and are around the territory average. In this range the Sub-divisions of Kanakpur, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar have formed a zone in the north.

75. Women's participation in Secondary Sector is above the territory average of 36 in the Sub-divisions of Kamalpur (75), Sabrocom (53), Kailashar (52) and Sonamura (47) and is below that in the remaining six sub-divisions of Charmanagar (35), Khewai (33), Sadar (31), Amarpur (29), Belonia

(28) and Udaipur (18). But all the Sub-divisions fall in the same range of 100 plus or minus of the territory average. Their participation in Tertiary sector is above the Territory average of 10 in the five Sub-divisions of Sadar (15), Belonia (12), Sabroom (11), Kamalpur (10) and Khowai (10) and is below that in the remaining five Sub-divisions of Kailasahar (8), Udaipur (6), Dharmanagar (6), Sonamura (5) and Amaipur (3). But all of them fall within the range around the Territory average. So in Secondary as well as in Tertiary sector, all the Sub-divisions form a compact block within the same range.

ETHNIC AND CULTURAL PATTERN IN INFLUENCING WOMEN PARTICIPATION :

76. Of the total population of Tripura, 1,19,725 or 10.48% belong to Scheduled Castes, 3,60,070 or 31.53% to Scheduled Tribes and remaining 6,62,210 or 57.99% to Others. Amarapur is inhabited by 0.15% of Scheduled Castes, 3.46 of Scheduled Tribes and 1.32% of Others, while the corresponding percentages in Khowai are 3.92, 8.51 and 4.92 respectively. So, these two Sub-divisions may be said to be predominantly tribal. The proportion of women among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others in the territory works out at 5.05%, 15.40% and 27.78% respectively to total population. In Amarapur and Khowai Sub-divisions where the participation of women in agriculture is highest, the distribution of female population by communities and the extent of their participation in categories I and II there are given below in absolute figures as well as in percentages to total :

Sub-division	Total/S.C./S.T./Others	Females Population	Female workers in categories I & II
Amaipur	Total	26,925	9,812
		(100)	(36.44)
	Scheduled Caste	803	4
		(2.98)	(0.02)
	Scheduled Tribe	19,240	9,613
		(71.46)	(35.70)
Khowai	Others	6,882	195
		(25.56)	(0.72)
	Total	62,760	16,137
		(100)	(25.71)
	Scheduled Caste	7,223	754
		(11.51)	(1.20)
	Scheduled Tribe	28,911	13,542
		(46.07)	(21.58)
	Others	26,626	1,841
		(42.42)	(2.93)

77. The Predominance of women belonging to Scheduled Tribes among all women in categories I and II of Primary Sector is, therefore, evident. But the cultural pattern among women belonging to Scheduled Tribes in these two Sub-divisions is not encouraging at all. The percentage of female literacy in the territory comes to 4.91 only of which their proportions are 0.01% in Amarapur as against 0.05% of female literacy for the Sub-division and 0.07% in Khowai as against 0.50% of female literacy for that Sub-division. It is, therefore, found that ethnic and cultural pattern of the two Sub-divisions where the participation of women in Categories I and II of Primary Sector is in the high range, is similar and a geographical contiguity is also noticed. There is no Sub-division where the participation of women in any of the other two sectors is in the high range.

ACTIVITIES OF NON—WORKING WOMEN :

78. Statement X A—8 gives also the distribution of Sub-divisions according to ranges for

non-workers among women. As already mentioned Sonamura is the only Sub-division which records 100—250 points above the territory average of 791 for non-working women, while Amarapur records 100-250 points below the territory average for such women. The remaining eight Sub-divisions fall within a range of 100 points plus or minus of the territory average, four of them, viz., Udaipur (858), Sadar (828), Dharmnagar (822) and Belonia (797) being above and the other four, viz., Kailasahar (750), Kamalpur (749), Sabroom (724) and Khowai (696) being below the Territory average. Being within the range around the territory average, these eight Sub-divisions may be said to have found a compact block isolating Sonamura to the west and Amarapur to the east.

79. It would now be useful to examine the proportionate distribution of girls and women who are not at work by their activities for total rural and urban. The following statement gives this distribution by broad age-groups for the territory :—

Statement X A—13

Girls and Women not at work classified by sex, Broad age groups and type of activity, 1961 (Each age group being expressed as number per 1,000 of all age groups taken together)

Union Territory	Age-group	Total Rural Urban	Total Non-working Females	Full time Students	Housewives	Dependants etc.	Retired persons etc.	Beggars	Inmates	Persons seeking employment for first time	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TRIPURA	Total	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14		534	893	30	849	..	16	320	7	..
	15—34		266	107	627	34	76	121	344	915	900
	35—59		143	N	310	39	322	568	299	78	100
	60+		57	..	33	78	602	295	37	..	..
	Age not stated		N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14		543	940	32	853	..	15	324	30	..
	15—34		259	60	629	32	76	117	334	727	877
	35—59		140	N	308	38	308	570	304	243	123
	60+		58	..	31	77	616	298	38	..	..
	Age not stated		N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14		453	786	18	789	..	30	219	..	..
	15—34		329	213	611	50	74	154	625	972	1,000
	35—59		166	1	330	65	438	547	156	28	..
	60+		52	..	41	96	488	269	..	..	..
	Age not stated		N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..

80. It is seen from the statement above that in the Territory 53.4% of girls among non-working women are aged below 15 and 40.9% of Non-working women are in the working age group of 15-59, while 5.7% only of such women are in the older age group of 60 and over. The percentage of non-working girls below 15 is larger (54.3%) in rural areas than in urban areas where it is 45.3%. Correspondingly, the percentage of non-working women in the working age group of 15-59 is comparatively smaller (39.9) in rural areas than that in urban areas (49.5). The percentage of older women in the age group 60 and over among non-workers is 5.8 in rural areas, being a bit higher than that (5.2) found in urban areas.

81. In every 1,000 female full time students, 893 are girls aged below 15 and 107 are women in age group 15-34 in the territory. Full time women students in age group 15-34 are in higher proportion in urban areas than in rural. This is indicative of existence of facilities for higher education for women in urban areas. Housewives returned are all females in this territory. The percentage among housewives is highest (62.7) in the age group 15-34 and lowest among girls under 15 years of age who form 3.0% only. The percentage of housewives in the age group 35-59 is reduced to half of what obtains in the lower age group of 15-34. This pattern is same in rural and urban areas. The proportion of girl housewives aged below 15 is higher in rural than in urban areas and the opposite picture is seen for the older age group of 60 and over, the percentage being higher (4.1) in urban than in rural areas (3.1). In every 1,000 females who are dependants, (including infants or children attending schools or disabled persons) the percentage of such girls under 15 is highest (84.9). They are only 7.3% in the working age group of 15-59 and 7.8% in the older age group. In urban areas compared with rural, the proportion of dependancy in the working force age group or in the older age group is apparently more. Among every 1,000 of females who are either retired or rentier etc., the proportion is highest (60.2%) in the older age group; it is 39.8% in the working force age group for the territory. In urban area such females are more than half the proportion (51.2) in the working force age group. The proportion of girl beggars etc., under 15 in rural areas is half of what is found in urban areas. The pattern for rural and urban is almost similar for women beggars etc. in the higher age groups. The percentage is highest in the age group 35-59 for both rural and urban. As regards female inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions, the proportions are more or less evenly distributed in rural areas in the age groups 0-14, 15-34 and 35-59, while in urban areas the proportion is highest (62.5%) in the age group 15-34 and lowest in the older age group (15.6%). In every 1,000 female unemployed, the main concentra-

tion is found in the age group 15-34 both in rural and urban areas (72.7% and 97.2% respectively), while almost similar is the pattern for females seeking re-employment in both the areas.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTICIPATION OF MEN & WOMEN IN DIFFERENT SECTORS :

82. From the two statements X A-11 and X A-12 a relationship is found to exist between the proportions of men and women participation in groups of contiguous Sub-divisions in the different industrial sectors. Thus in categories I and II of Primary sector, all the seven Sub-divisions, except Amarpur, Khowai and Sonamura, are in the same range of proportionate value around the territory average in both the statement for males and females. Similarly, in each of the other two Sectors-Secondary and Tertiary-all the Sub-divisions form into a compact block being in the range around the territory average in both the statements for males and females.

83. An attempt may now be made to find out whether there is any direct or inverse relationship between participating proportions of male and female in the sectors and non-workers exist in contiguous Sub-divisions. For this purpose, the following statement has been prepared to show the Sub-divisions arranged in descending order according to their value of co-efficient of co-relation between participation of male and female in all sectors and non-workers :—

Name of Sub-division	Value of
Amarpur	.94
Khowai	.91
Sadar	.89
Sabroom	.88
Kailasahar	.84
Belonia	.84
Kamalpur	.83
Udaipur	.81
Dharmanagar	.81
Sonamura	.74

84. In the statement proportion of male participation in each sector and as non-worker has been taken as 'X' and that of female participation as 'Y' and the co-efficient of correlation represented by 'r' has been calculated according to the following formula :—

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{\sum xy \cdot \sum xy}{\sum x^2 \cdot \sum y^2}}$$

From the results it is seen that Amarpur and Khowai Sub-divisions have the highest value of 'r', indicating a close relation between the proportionate values of male and female, but Sonamura

Sub-division which shows the lowest co-efficient of correlation gives the least relation between the proportionate values of male and female. Here, Amarpur and Khowai Sub-divisions are contiguous.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND AS NON-WORKERS IN TEHSILS :

85. It would now be useful to examine the proportion of workers in each of industrial sectors and of non-workers as may be found in the tehsils. The following statement in four separate parts has been prepared to show the aforesaid distribution in the tehsils :—

Statement X A—14

Distribution of Tehsils in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector of Industry
(by workers) and Non-workers, 1961

Part—A :—Primary Sector

Sub-Division	Tehsil in descending order of workers participation per thousand of total population	Primary Sector	
		(I & II) No. per 1,000	III No. per 1,000
1	2	3	4
Sadar	Takarjala	451	N
	Simna	309	65
	Mohanpur	306	28
	Charilam	342	2
	Old Agartala	314	6
	Bamutia	179	56
	Bishalgarh	208	4
	Kamalasagar	227	10
	Sadar	73	8
	Ishanchandranagar	186	2
Khowai	Asharambari	442	1
	Kalyanpur	402	6
	Teliamura	373	1
	Khowai	263	9
Kamalpur	Kulaihour	389	1
	Kamalpur	244	19
Kailasahar	Fatikroy	384	2
	Kailasahar	209	64
Dharmanagar	Longai	437	1
	Kanchanpur	409	1
	Brajendranagar	220	117
	Dharmanagar	216	10
	Kurti	226	26
Sonamura	Kathalia	323	3
	Dhanpur	289	2
	Boxanagar	332	1
	Sonamura	220	12
	Matinagar	265	3
Udaipur	Radhakishorepur	275	3
	Salgarah	256	3
Amarpur	Dumburnagar	509	N
	Ampi	470	1
	Birganj	384	3

1	2	3	4
Belonia	Puran Raj Bari	559	3
	Muhuripur	343	1
	Belonia	267	6
	Rajnagar	256	2
	Radhanagar	252	14
	Hrishyamukh	277	2
	Siddhinagar	212	3
	Gorakappa	449	1
Sabroom	Manu	345	3
	Amlighat	353	2
	Samarendraganj	375	..
	Sabroom	242	10

Part—B :—Secondary Sector

Sub-Division	Tehsil in descending order of workers participation per 1,000 of total population	Secondary Sector (IV, V & VI) No. per 1,000
1	2	3
Sadar	Takarjala	20
	Simna	24
	Mohanpur	40
	Charilam	27
	Old Agartala	38
	Bamutia	52
	Bishalgarh	38
	Kamalasagar	19
	Sadar	55
	Ishanchandranagar	24
Khowai	Asharambari	37
	Kalyanpur	12
	Teliamura	27
	Khowai	37
Kamalpur	Kulaihour	23
	Kamalpur	65
Kailasahar	Fatikroy	46
	Kailasahar	30
Dharmanagar	Longai	21
	Kanchanpur	52
	Brajendranagar	6
	Dharmanagar	30
	Kurti	10
Sonamura	Kathalia	22
	Dhanpur	14
	Boxanagar	N
	Sonamura	47
	Matinagar	9
Udaipur	Radhakishorepur	31
	Salgarah	23
Amarpur	Dumburnagar	14
	Ampi	11
	Birganj	29
Belonia	Puranrajbhari	..
	Muhuripur	25
	Belonia	39

1	2	3
Belonia (Concl'd)	Rajnagar	19
	Radhanagar	14
	Hrishyamukh	10
	Siddhinagar	16
Sabroom	Gorakappa	28
	Manu	30
	Amlighat	20
	Samarendraganj	5
	Sabroom	47

Part—C :—Tertiary Sector

Sub-division	Tehsil in descending order of workers participation per 1,000 of total population	Tertiary Sector (VII, VIII & IX) No. per 1,000
1	2	3
Sadar	Takarjala	23
	Simna	40
	Mohanpur	51
	Charilam	29
	Old Agartala	42
	Bamutia	61
	Bishalgarh	55
	Kamalasagar	46
	Sadar	158
	Ishanchandranagar	80
Khowai	Asharambari	42
	Kalyanpur	34
	Teliamura	38
	Khowai	86
Kamalpur	Kulaihour	37
	Kamalpur	65
Kailasahar	Fatikroy	30
	Kailasahar	68
Dhermanagar	Longai	78
	Kanchanpur	22
	Brajendranagar	22
	Dharmanagar	63
	Kurti	42
Sonamura	Kat alia	26
	Dhanpur	45
	Boxanagar	12
	Sonamura	51
	Matinagar	34
Udaipur	Radhakishorepur	53
	Salgarah	47
Amarpur	Dumburnagar	14
	Ampi	30
	Biranj	39

1	2	3
Belonia	Puranrajbati	19
	Muhuripur	46
	Belonia	82
	Rajnagar	53
	Radhanagar	47
	Hrishyamukh	29
	Siddhinagar	62
	Gorakappa	54
Sabroom	Manu	49
	Amlighat	36
	Samarendrananj	21
	Sabroom	86

Part—D :—Non-workers

Sub-division	Tehsil in descending order of workers participation per 1,000 of total population	Non-workers
		No. per 1,000
1	2	3
Sadar	Takarjala	506
	Simna	562
	Mohanpur	575
	Charilam	600
	Old Agartala	600
	Bamutia	652
	Bishalgarh	695
	Kamalasagar	698
	Sadar	706
	Ishanchandranagar	708
Khowai	Asharambari	478
	Kalyanpur	546
	Telia nura	561
	Khowai	605
Kamalpur	Kulaihour	550
	Kamalpur	607
Kailasahar	Fatikroy	538
	Kailasahar	629
Dharmanagar	Longai	463
	Kanchanpur	516
	Brajendranagar	635
	Dharmanagar	681
	Kurti	696
Sonamura	Kathalia	626
	Dhanpur	650
	Boxanagar	655
	Sonamura	670
	Matinagar	689
Udaipur	Radhakishorepur	638
	Salgarah	671
Amarpur	Dumburnagar	463
	Ampi	488
	Birganj	545

1	2	3
Belonia	Puranrajbari	419
	Muhuripur	585
	Belonia	606
	Rajnagar	670
	Radhanagar	673
	Hrishyamukh	682
	Siddhinagar	707
	Gorakappa	468
	Manu	573
	Amlighat	589
Sabroom	Samarendraganj	599
	Sabroom	615

ATEGORIES I & II OF PRIMARY SECTOR :

86. The proportion of workers in categories I and II of Primary sector per 1,000 of population is highest in Puranrajbari tehsil (559) followed by Dumburnagar tehsil (509). These two tehsils are in the range of 100-250 points above the territory average of 387. There are twenty-two tehsils which are within 100 points plus or minus of the territory average and of them, eight tehsils, viz., Ampí, Takarjala, Gorakappa, Asharambari, Longai, Kanchanpur, Kalyanpur and Kulaihaor are within 100 plus of the territory average and the remaining fourteen tehsils viz., Fatikroy, Birganj, Samarendraganj, Teliamura, Amlighat, Manu, Muhuripur, Charilam, Boxanagar, Kathalia, Old Agartala, Simna, Mohanpur and Dhanpur are within 100 points minus the Territory average. The tehsils which show proportions in the range 100-250 points below the territory average are twenty in number and they are, in descending order Hrishyamukh, Radhakishorepur, Belonia, Matinagar, Khowai, Salgara, Rajnagar, Radhanagar, Kamalpur, Sabroom, Kamalasagar, Kurti, Brajendranagar, Sonamura, Dharmanagar, Siddhinagar, Kailasahar, Bisalgarh, Ishanchandranagar and Bamutia. Sadar is the only tehsil which falls isolated in the lowest range of more than 250 points below the territory average with a proportion of 73 only. It is therefore, seen that in the range around the territory average the tehsils of Longai, Kanchanpur, Fatikroy, Kulaihaor, Teliamura, Kalyanpur, Simna, Mohanpur, Old Agartala, Takarjala, Charilam and Boxanagar being contiguous to one another have formed a zone from east to west, and another range consisting of the tehsils of Ampí (lying to the south of Teliamura), Birganj, Gorakappa, Muhuripur, Manu, Samarendraganj and Amlighat stretches southward, as they are also found to be contiguous.

CATEGORY III -

87. In this category Brajendranagar is found to be the only tehsil in the range of 100-250 points above the territory average of 11. The remaining forty-four tehsils are in the range around the territory average and of them, eight tehsils viz., Simna, Kailasahar, Bamutia, Mohanpur, Kurti, Kamalpur, Radhanagar and Sonamura are within 100 plus of the territory average. The proportion of workers in this category is high in Brajendranagar and more than double the territory average in Simna, Kailasahar, Bamutia, Mohanpur and Kurti, probably because of the extensive tea plantation in these tehsils. A clear block is formed in regard to low proportion of workers in this category, covering central and lower portion of the territory extending from east to west.

Secondary Sector :

88. In the Secondary sector all the tehsils fall around the territory average of 34 and only thirteen tehsils have proportions within 100 plus points of the territory average. These are Kamalpur, Sadar, Bamutia, Kanchanpur, Sonamura, Sabroom, Fatikroy, Mohanpur, Belonia, Old Agartala, Bishalgarh, Asharambari and Khowai. The proportions of the remaining thirty-two tehsils are below the territory average. All the tehsils being within the same range around the territory average, have formed a compact block over the entire territory.

Tertiary Sector :

89. As in the Secondary sector, all the tehsils come within the range around the territory average of 111 in this sector also. Sadar tehsil which shows the lowest proportion of agriculturists, now scores the highest proportion of 158 in the aforesaid range in the Tertiary sector. All the tehsils, however, being within the same range around the territory average, have formed a compact block over the entire Territory.

Non-Workers :

90. The proportion of Non-workers per 1,000 of population is in the very high range of more than 250 points above the territory average of 455 in the three tehsils, viz., Ishanchandranagar, Siddhinagar, and Sadar. There are twelve tehsils where proportions of Non-workers are within the range around the territory average and of them, Puranrajbari thesil shows the lowest proportion. The other tehsils forming this range are Kulaihaor, Kalyanpur, Birganj, Fatikroy, Kanchanpur, Takarjala, Ampí, Asharambari, Gorakappa, Longai and Dumburnagar. The remaining thirty tehsils fall in the high range of 100-250 points above the territory average. Of these thirty tehsils, eleven tehsils in the north, viz., Kurti, Brajendranagar, Dharmanagar, Kailasahar, Kamalpur, Khowai, Simna, Mohanpur, Bamutia, Old Agartala and Teliamura being contiguous, have formed a compact block, while the other group of nineteen tehsils lying in the west of Amarpur Sub-division and Gorakappa tehsil, to the south of Ishanchandranagar tehsil and to the north of Siddhinagar and Puranrajbari tehsil, have formed another compact block in this range.

91. The following chart is in aid to show the distribution of population by industrial sectors and non-workers :—

, excluding these
uld also be taken
tal working force.
e treated as the
ld not be taken
should not be
Total persons in
89,534 or 42.9%
them workers are
numbering 13,057
7,952 or 0.7%.
strength of wor-
s namely, (I) po-
orce, (II) popula-
ng force but sho-
pulation which is
force but which
ups, (IV) popu-
force but should

WORKING FORCE IN 1961 :

92. All persons who are capable of taking part in the production of goods and services constitute the working force of the country. According to 1961 Census, out of a total population of 11,42,005, total workers of both the sexes are 4,37,229 or 38.3% of which males are 3,22,043 or 28.2% and females 1,15,186 or 10.1%. But these workers alone do not, as a matter of fact, constitute the total working force of the Territory. There are persons seeking employment for the first time and there are also persons who were once employed but are now unemployed and seeking employment again. Such persons although treated as non-workers at the time of enumeration are potential workers capable of contributing to the productive activity. Such persons should therefore, be treated as part of the working force of the territory. Other non-workers who are in

the age groups 15-34 and 35-59, excluding these engaged in Household duties, should also be taken into account in calculating the total working force. The age group 0-14 should be treated as the school going age and they should not be taken as workers and therefore, they should not be included in the working force. Total persons in the age group 0-14 come to 4,89,534 or 42.9% of the total population and of them workers are 21,009 or 1.8%, male workers numbering 13,057 or 1.1% and female workers 7,952 or 0.7%. The following statement shows the strength of working force under four sub-classes namely, (I) population which is in the working force, (II) population which is not in the working force but should be included in it, (III) population which is not available for the working force but which is in the working force age groups, (IV) population which is in the working force but should not be in it.

Statement X A—15
Working Force

Categories	T R U	Males						Females					
		Total			0-14			Total			0-14		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	2												
Total Population of the Territory (B 1 Cols. 5 & 6)	T	591,237	249,001	178,729	129,906	33,522	550,768	183,947	97,863	28,365			
	R	536,580	227,578	159,142	118,837	30,966	502,428	167,456	89,315	25,860			
	U	54,657	21,423	19,587	11,069	2,556	48,340	16,491	8,548	2,505			
I. Total Population in the working force (B 1. Cols. 7 & 8)	T	322,043	13,057	157,169	126,608	25,167	115,186	7,952	68,068	3,571			
	R	296,444	12,622	143,567	116,387	23,835	112,549	7,864	66,688	3,452			
	U	25,599	435	13,602	10,221	1,332	2,637	88	1,461	969			
II. Total population which is not in the working force but should be included in it (Table B IX Cols. 20, 21, 22 & 23. Never employed & unemployed categories age-groups 15-34, 35-59 & 60+ only)	T	2,371	..	1,940	396	35	220	..	19	..			
	R	1,539	..	1,265	246	28	97	..	16	..			
	U	832	..	675	150	7	123	..	3	..			
III. Total Population which is not avail- able for the working force but is in the working force age-groups (ex- clude persons engaged wholly in household duties). (Take age-groups 15-34, 35-59 for cols. 8, 9 & 12, 13 & 14, 15 & 16, 17, 18 & 19 of Table B IX).	T	22,522	..	19,620	2,902	..	23,153	..	11,028	..			
	R	16,514	..	14,310	2,204	..	18,934	..	9,850	..			
	U	6,008	..	5,310	698	..	4,219	..	1,178	..			
IV. Total population which is in the working force but should not be in it, which is 0-4 age-group of Union Table B I (Col. 7 & 8).	T	13,057	13,057	..	..	..	7,952	7,952	..	..			
	R	12,622	12,622	..	..	..	7,864	7,864	..	..			
	U	435	435	..	..	..	88	88	..	..			
V. Sum of I + II	T	324,414	13,057	159,109	127,004	25,202	115,406	7,952	68,269	3,571			
	R	297,983	12,622	144,832	116,633	23,863	112,646	7,864	66,688	3,452			
	U	26,431	435	14,277	10,371	1,339	2,760	88	1,581	972			
VI. Sum of I + II-IV	T	311,357	..	159,109	127,004	25,202	107,454	..	68,269	3,571			
	R	285,361	..	144,832	116,633	23,863	104,782	..	66,688	3,452			
	U	25,996	..	14,277	10,371	1,339	2,672	..	1,581	972			

93. Total number of persons who have not stated their age at the time of enumeration is 139 only in the territory. They are not, therefore, merged in the distribution made in the above statement by broad age group. So the population in the specific age groups will be slightly less than the total population given in columns 3 and 8.

MALES :

94. Out of the total male workers of 3,22,043 in the territory, 2,96,444 live in villages and 25,599 in towns. Never employed and unemployed males are 2,371, of which 1,539 are found in rural areas and 832 in urban areas. Non-worker males in the working age groups 15-59 account for 22,522 of whom 16,514 are found in rural areas and 6,008 in urban areas. The total number of males under the aforesaid three categories together come to 3,46,936 in the territory, of which 3,14,497 live in rural areas and 32,439 in urban areas. But male workers in the age group 0-14 which come to 13,057 (12,622 for rural and 435 for urban), when subtracted, the total male working force works out to 3,33,879 for the territory of which 3,01,875 live in rural areas and 32,004 in urban areas.

FEMALES :

95. Out of the total female workers of 1,15,186 in the territory, 1,12,549 live in rural areas and 2,637 in urban areas. Never employed and unemployed females account for 220 in the territory of which 19 are found in rural areas and 16 in urban areas. Non-worker females excluding those engaged in unpaid Household duties, who are not available for the working force but are in the working force age groups of 15-59 are 23,153 in the territory, of whom 18,934 live in the rural areas and 4,219 in urban areas. Total females under these three categories come to 1,38,559 for the territory, of which 1,31,580 are found in rural areas and 6,979 in urban areas. The female workers in the age group 0-14 which come to 7,952 in the territory (7,864 in rural areas and 88 in urban areas) when deducted from the total female working force, the total female working force available for works account for 1,30,607 for the territory, of which 1,23,716 are found in rural areas and 6,891 in urban areas.

96. The following statement shows the working force by sex and broad age groups expressed as proportion of 1,000 of total population :

Statement X A-16

Working force by sex and broad age groups expressed as proportion of 1,000 of total population

Population/Sub-class of the working force	T R U	Males										Females					
		Total										Total					
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60 +	Age not stated	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1. Total population of the Territory	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
2. Population available for the working force (I + II of Statement X—A)	T	549	52	890	978	752	544	210	33	371	364	126	150	..			
	R	555	55	910	981	771	579	224	36	398	388	133	167	..			
	U	484	20	729	937	524	455	57	4	96	114	48	..	..			
3. Population not available for the working force (Statement X—A)	T	38	..	110	22	..	..	42	..	66	113	..	..	..			
	R	31	..	90	19	..	..	38	..	54	110	..	..	..			
	U	110	..	271	63	..	..	87	..	184	138	..	..	..			
4. Working population in age-group 0—14 which should be excluded from the labour force (Statement X—A)	T	22	52	..	..	..	..	14	33	..	..	..	..	..			
	R	24	55	..	..	..	..	16	36	..	..	..	..	..			
	U	8	20	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..			

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Age Group 0-14 :

97. The age group 0-14 is treated as a school-going age of the entire population. It is seen from the above statement that a small proportion of boys and girls in the age group 0-14 are utilised in the various economic activities. 55 boys in rural areas and 20 in urban areas and also 36 girls in rural areas and 4 girls in urban areas participate in the economic activities and their number is proportionately higher in rural areas, where they are being utilised in agricultural activities, tending of cattle and similar jobs. The type of services these boys and girls perform is not indispensable and if these small proportion of workers in the age group 0-14 is altogether eliminated from the number of workers, it will not lead to any serious set-back in the total working force of the territory. The working males in the age group 0-14 are 5.2% of males for the territory as a whole and 5.5% and 2% respectively for rural and urban areas. The percentage of females are comparatively less, because they are 3.3 percent in this age group in the territory as a whole of which 3.6 percent are in rural areas and only 0.4% in urban areas.

Other Age Groups :

98. The age group 60 + is not taken as a

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working age group, but still there are substantial number of working hands included in this group and the proportion is higher in rural areas. The proportion of males available for the working force in the age groups 60 +, 35-59 and 15-34 to 1,000 of males in the respective age groups are 752, 978 and 890 in the territory level. The concentration is maximum in the age group 35-59 and the proportion is comparatively lower in the lower age groups of 15-34, but in the case of females the proportions for total area are rising with the lower age groups. In urban areas the concentration is maximum as in the case of males in the age group 35-59. Proportion of females who are not available for working force, is slightly higher than that of males.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN THE WORKING FORCE BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS IN INDUSTRIAL SECTORS :

(A) DISTRIBUTION OF AGE-GROUPS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

99. The following statement shows the distribution of total population as well as total population in the working force and in each sector and category per 1,000 persons of each sex among the age groups separately for total, rural and urban :-

Statement X A—17
Sex-wise distribution of working force population per 1,000 of total population
in industrial sectors and categories

1	T R U 2	Males										Females				
		Total										Total				
		Age not stated										Age not stated				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1. Total population	T	1000	421	302	220	57	N	1000	437	334	178	51	N			
	R	1000	424	297	221	58	N	1000	437	333	178	52	N			
	U	1000	392	358	203	47	N	1000	430	341	177	52	N			
2. Total population in the working force.	T	1000	41	488	393	78	N	1000	69	591	309	31	N			
	R	1000	43	484	393	80	N	1000	70	592	307	31	N			
	U	1000	17	531	399	52	1	1000	33	554	368	45	..			
A. Primary Sector.	T	1000	46	474	393	87	N	1000	70	601	301	28	N			
	R	1000	46	474	393	87	N	1000	70	601	301	28	N			
	U	1000	21	450	420	109	..	1000	14	521	436	29	..			
I. Category I	T	1000	42	470	395	93	N	1000	71	601	299	29	N			
	R	1000	42	470	395	93	N	1000	71	601	299	29	N			
	U	1000	18	420	419	143	..	1000	..	558	407	35	..			
II. Category II.	T	1000	72	506	470	52	N	1000	63	579	332	26	N			
	R	1000	73	506	369	52	N	1000	63	580	331	26	N			
	U	1000	35	516	406	44	..	1000	80	360	560	..	..			
III. Category III.	T	1000	57	465	420	58	N	1000	55	606	312	27	..			
	R	1000	60	462	418	59	1	1000	55	606	312	27	..			
	U	1000	12	503	449	36	..	1000	..	500	500	..	..			
B. Secondary Sector	T	1000	34	522	376	68	N	1000	72	568	321	39	..			
	R	1000	37	507	381	75	..	1000	73	570	319	38	..			
	U	1000	22	582	357	39	N	1000	30	529	390	51	..			
IV. Category IV.	T	1000	47	432	420	101	..	1000	76	574	311	39	..			
	R	1000	51	427	418	104	..	1000	77	576	309	38	..			
	U	1000	18	474	436	72	..	1000	32	525	387	56	..			

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
V. Category V.	T	1000	23	593	342	42	N	1000	33	511	420	36	..			
	R	1000	23	586	344	47	..	1000	34	509	421	36	..			
	U	1000	23	610	337	30	N	1000	22	549	407	22	..			
VI. Category VI.	T	1000	10	573	384	33	N	1000	59	471	441	29	..			
	R	1000	13	590	365	31	1	1000	64	468	436	32	..			
	U	1000	3	543	418	36	..	1000	..	500	500	..	..			
C. Tertiary Sector	T	1000	23	529	398	50	N	1000	44	518	394	44	..			
	R	1000	26	526	396	52	N	1000	48	495	413	44	..			
	U	1000	16	535	403	45	1	1000	36	564	355	45	..			
VII. Category VII	T	1000	18	482	439	61	N	1000	53	358	509	80	..			
	R	1000	20	480	435	65	N	1000	59	376	491	74	..			
	U	1000	14	486	446	54	N	1000	28	283	585	104	..			
VIII. Category VIII	T	1000	7	681	297	15	N	1000	..	778	222	..	..			
	R	1000	7	669	307	17	..	1000	..	667	333	..	..			
	U	1000	6	698	283	12	1	1000	..	1000	..	..	..			
IX. Category IX	T	1000	29	326	394	51	N	1000	42	537	380	41	..			
	R	1000	31	526	391	52	N	1000	46	512	401	41	..			
	U	1000	20	529	401	49	1	1000	36	581	342	41	..			

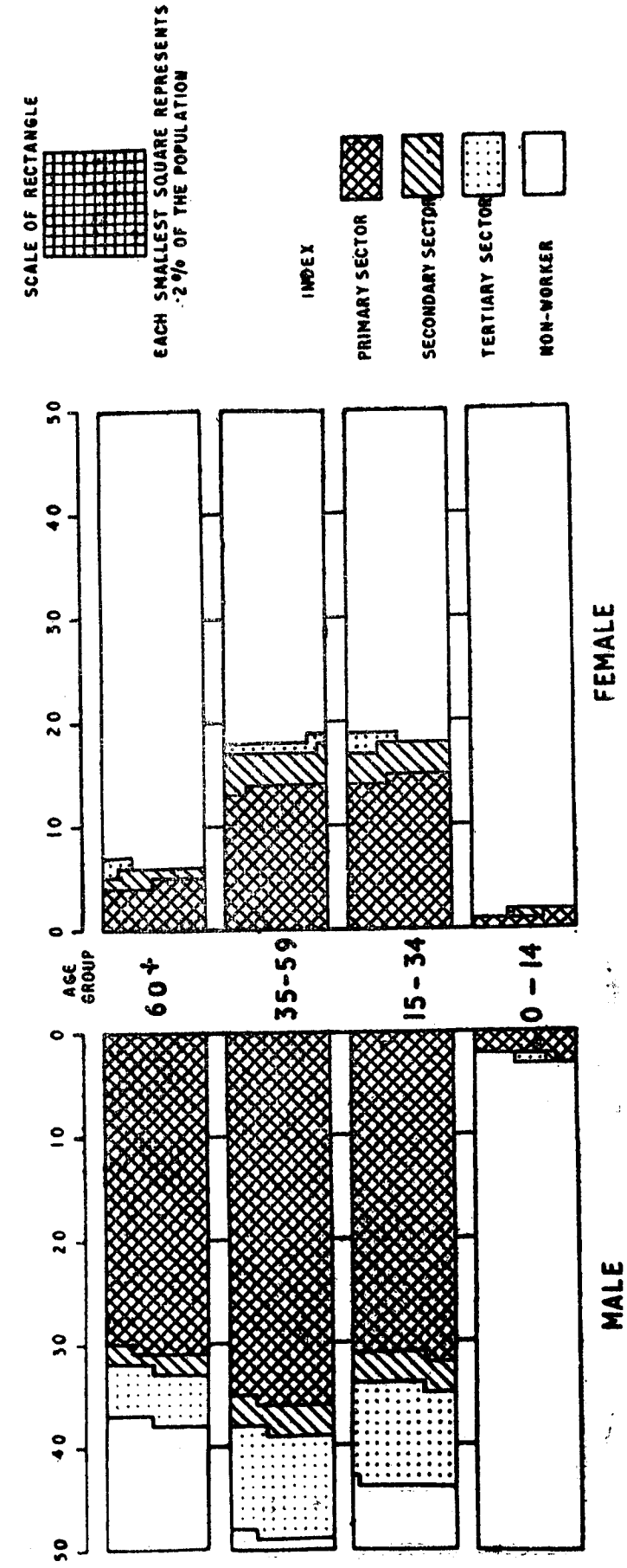
Source :—B I.

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100. The following chart is in illumination of the distribution of age-groups classified by workers

in different industrial sectors in the territory :-

**ECONOMICALLY PRODUCTIVE AND UNPRODUCTIVE AGE-GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY WORKERS
IN PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS, 1961**



101. In general population, gradual decline is seen in the proportion of both the sexes with the advancing of age periods. The highest proportion of both the sexes is found in the age group 0-14, followed by gradual decrease from age group 15-34 onwards, till the lowest proportion in the last age group 60+, but the distribution of working population shows low proportion of workers in the age group 60+ followed by the age group 0-14 for both the sexes and the highest proportion is found in the broad age groups of all the industrial categories, the proportions in each of the age groups vary according to the nature of industry without any marked disparity between the sexes. The proportion of male workers is lowest in the age group 0-14, while that of females is lowest in the old age group 60+.

102. The proportion of girl workers is about double the proportion of boy workers in urban areas, which indicates that proportion of boys attending schools are more than girls in urban areas. Similar is the pattern of participation of boys and girls in rural areas. In the age group 15-34 the proportion of female workers is higher than that of males, but in the next age group (35-59), the proportion of male workers is higher than that of females and this characteristic is also revealed both for rural and urban areas. The proportion of participation of old men is higher in rural as well as in urban areas as compared to that of old females.

103. In the Primary sector, there are 46 persons among 1,000 male workers in the age group 0-14, 474 in the age group 15-34, 393 in the age group 35-59 and 87 in the age group 60+ as against the female proportion of 70, 601, 301, 28 respectively out of 1,000 of respective sex-wise population in the corresponding age groups. The proportion of female workers is higher in the age group 0-14 and lower in the age group 60+. In category I almost the same structure is found. In Category II, the proportions in the age groups 0-14 and 15-34 have increased with the resultant decline in the age group 35-59 and 60+. In Category III, the proportions of workers of both the sexes have decreased in the age group 0-14, but in respect of females the proportion has increased in the age group 15-34. The proportions of both male and female workers are higher in the age group 0-14 and working age group 15-59 in rural areas as usual than in urban areas. The participation rate in Primary sector of both the

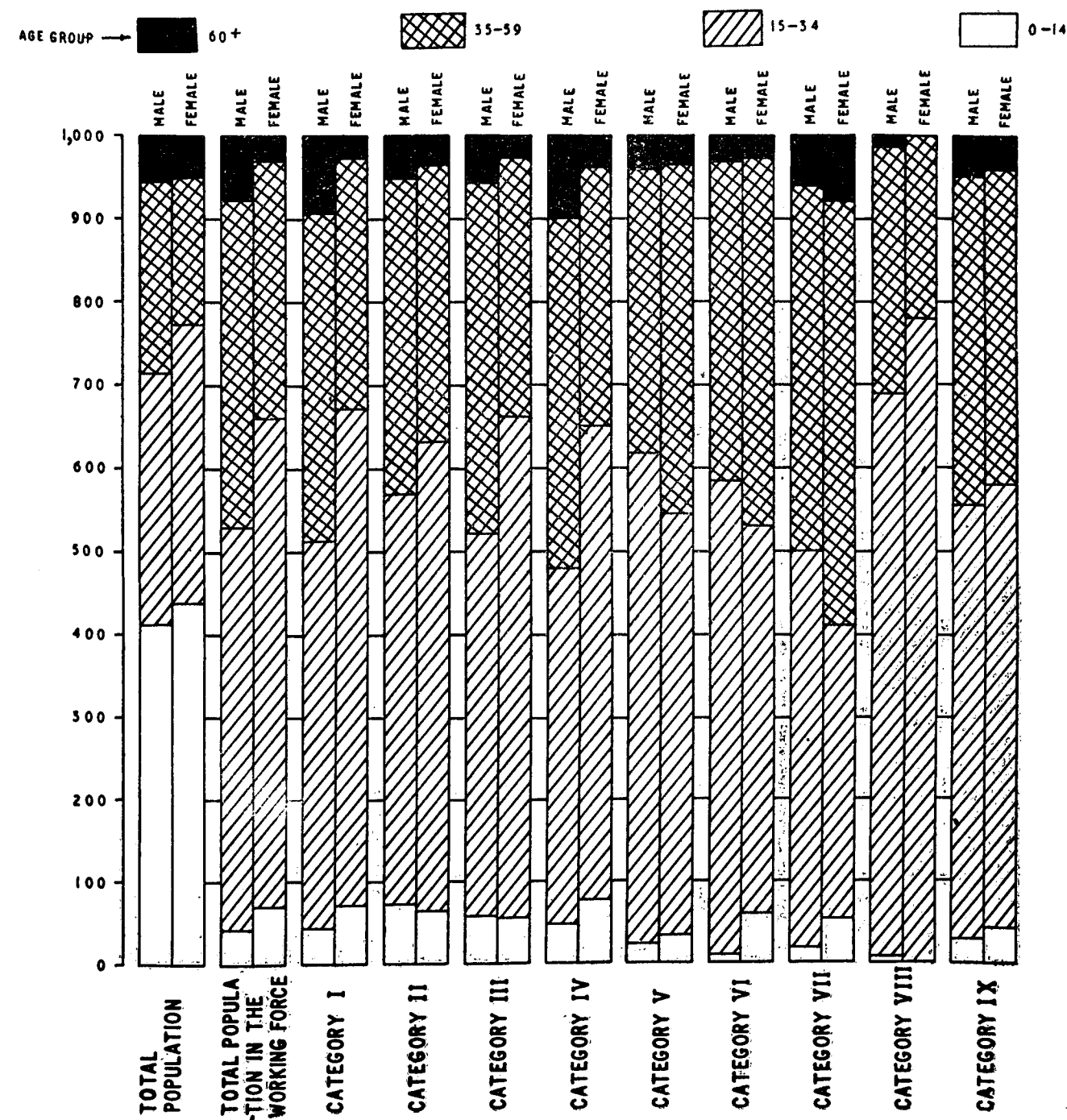
sexes are however higher in urban areas than in rural areas in the old age group.

104. In the Secondary sector, there are 34 persons among 1,000 male workers in the age groups 0-14 and 68 in 60+, whereas females are 72 and 39 respectively, but this is somewhat different in the respective age groups of the females in urban areas. In age group 15-34 the participation rate of males is higher in urban areas than that of females in rural areas, but quite opposite is the picture of the sexes of the next age group of 35-59. The proportion of male workers of this age group is higher in rural areas in Category V. The distribution of working force in the Secondary sector shows that out of 1,000 male workers there are 34 workers in the age group 0-14, 522 in the age group 15-34, 376 in the age group 35-59 and 68 in the age group 60+, the female participation in the corresponding age groups being 72, 568, 321 and 39 respectively out of 1,000 females. Almost similar pattern of distribution is found in Categories IV, V and VI individually.

105. In the Tertiary sector, there are 23 out of 1,000 males in the age group 0-14, 529 in the age group 15-34, 398 in the age group 35-59 and 50 in the age group 60+ against 44, 518, 394 and 44 females in the corresponding age groups respectively out of 1,000 females. Almost similar pattern of distribution is noticed in the Categories VII, VIII and IX with the minor difference that a larger number of boys in the age group 0-14 is found in Category IX. The pattern of rural and urban boys and girls in respect of participation in work is similar and the rates are higher in rural areas which is also so for old male workers, but in the case of old female workers it is higher in urban areas. The proportions of male workers in both the age groups 15-34 and 35-59 are higher in urban than in rural areas and the pattern is same for female workers in the age group 15-34 only, as their proportion in the next age group 35-59 is higher for rural areas unlike males. The rate of male participation in the age group 35-59 is comparatively lower in urban areas in Category VIII.

106. Among the industrial categories, the participation rate of boys in both rural and urban areas is highest in Category II and in case of girls the participation rate is highest in Category IV for rural and in Category II for urban. The same pattern is repeated in the other three higher age groups for both the sexes.

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 PERSONS OF TOTAL POPULATION, TOTAL WORKERS AND WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY BROAD AGE-GROUP



CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1951-61 :

107. The following statement gives the comparative strength of workers in the territory as in

1951 and 1961. Part A of the statement gives the actual number of workers and Part B the distribution per 1,000 of total population :-

Statement X A—18
Number of Earners, Self-supporting persons, Earning dependants and Workers in each of the 1961 Industrial categories of workers for 1951-61

A—Actual Numbers

Year	P M F	Total Population	Number of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each (f the 1961 industrial categories								
			I	II	III	IV & V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1951	P	639,029	168,020	23,849	17,069	11,128	210	16,999	2,008	27,628	
	M	335,589	112,988	15,462	5,702	8,848	133	13,640	1,401	22,907	
	F	303,440	55,032	8,387	11,367	2,280	77	3,359	601	4,721	
1961	P	1,142,005	280,881	32,912	12,193	35,982	4,100	18,521	4,779	47,851	
	M	591,237	199,308	29,307	7,773	16,040	3,998	17,957	4,770	42,880	
	F	550,768	81,573	3,605	4,420	19,942	102	564	9	4,971	

Statement X A—18
B—Distribution of above per 1,000 of total population

Year	P M F	Total population	Earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers								
			I	II	III	IV & V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1951	P	1,000	263	37	27	17	N	27	3	43	
	M	1,000	337	46	17	26	N	41	6	68	
	F	1,000	181	28	37	8	N	11	2	16	
1961	P	1,000	246	29	11	32	4	16	4	42	
	M	1,000	337	50	13	27	7	30	8	73	
	F	1,000	148	7	8	36	N	1	N	9	

108. A comparison of the strength of different industrial categories between 1951 and 1961 Census can be made by certain adjustments, because the concepts adopted for the collection of economic data at the two censuses were not uniform. The liberal concept of work adopted in 1961 Census includes unpaid family workers gainfully employed in household cultivation and industry for a specific period of time during the working season and as a result, workers include all those who work even part-time or help in the family occupation.

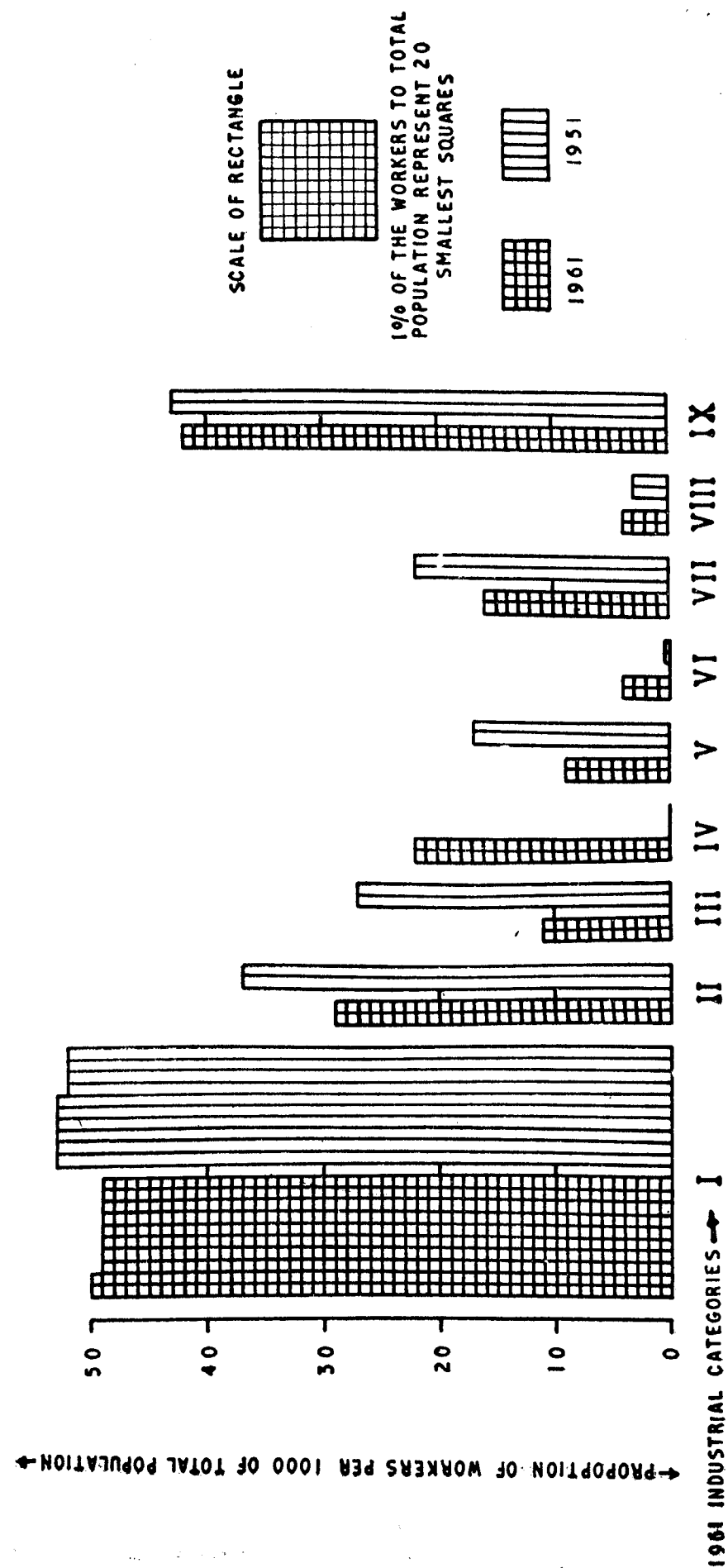
109. It will appear from part A of the above statement that the strength of total workers has

increased in 1961 as compared to that of 1951 in all the categories except Category III. The strength of male workers has also increased in all the categories, but female workers have decreased in categories II, III, VII and VIII.

110. Part B of the statement shows that the proportion of female workers has increased only in Category IV and V taken together, while the proportion of male workers has decreased in Categories III and VII.

111. The following chart shows the strength of workers for each category as in 1951 and 1961 :-

NUMBER OF WORKERS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN 1951 AND 1961



WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES :

112. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute more than one-tenth and about one-third respectively of the entire population of the territory. Government have also taken special steps for

improvement of their conditions in all aspects during the last decade.

113. The statement below shows the distribution of workers in industrial categories and non-workers per 10,000 of Scheduled Castes population as in 1961 :-

Statement X A—19
Distribution of Workers and Non-workers in Industrial Categories
per 10,000 Scheduled Castes, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total Scheduled Castes Population	Total	Proportion of										Non-workers X		
			Workers												
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
TRIPURA	119,725	10,000	1,785	376	307	141	131	31	173	60	528	6,468			
Sadar	44,723	10,000	1,344	339	242	146	176	46	294	109	653	6,651			
Khowai	15,061	10,000	2,416	571	139	109	52	7	131	44	363	6,168			
Kamalpur	12,136	10,000	2,448	307	295	53	101	21	52	9	468	6,245			
Kailasahar	11,385	10,000	2,308	313	499	69	83	14	36	32	398	6,248			
Dharmanagar	9,453	10,000	2,078	543	646	133	36	33	49	18	448	6,016			
Sonamura	8,697	10,000	1,686	280	486	312	167	1	70	22	275	6,701			
Udaipur	4,958	10,000	1,091	313	302	361	369	50	329	93	466	6,626			
Amarpur	1,733	10,000	2,389	104	23	104	98	46	127	46	462	6,601			
Belonia	6,964	10,000	1,472	337	198	141	88	60	179	32	754	6,739			
Sabroom	4,615	10,000	1,540	492	284	89	100	9	91	9	730	6,656			

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114. Of the total Scheduled Castes, 35.32% are workers and 64.68% are non-workers in the territory and more than half of the proportion of workers are engaged in cultivation which is the main type of economy with them. Next in importance is Category IX in which 5.28 percent are engaged followed by agricultural labourer (3.76%).

115. The percentage of Scheduled Caste workers in Category I, that is, cultivation is highest in Kamalpur preceding the contiguous Sub-division of Khowai and lowest in Udaipur. The proportion of workers in cultivation are higher in the Sub-divisions of Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Amarpur than the territory average and these areas have formed a compact block in the north east. In category II, the proportion is highest in Khowai preceding Dharmanagar and lowest in Amarpur and in Category III, Dharmanagar Sub-division records the highest percentage of workers preceding Kailasahar. Both these two

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Sub-divisions are contiguous and have extensive tea plantation. In Category IV, the proportion is highest in Udaipur preceding Sonamura and lowest in Kamalpur, but in Category V, Udaipur Sub-division accounts for the highest percentage and Dharmanagar for the lowest. In Category VI, Scheduled Castes' participation is highest in Belonia and in Category VII their participation is highest in Udaipur followed by Sadar. In Category VIII, Sadar records the highest percentage and the proportions are negligible in other Sub-divisions. In Category IX, the distribution ranges from 2.75 percent in Sonamura to 7.54 percent in Belonia followed by Sabroom which is contiguous to Belonia.

SCHEDULED TRIBES :

116. The following statement gives the distribution of workers in industrial categories and non-workers per 10,000 of Scheduled Tribes population as in 1961 :—

Statement X A—20

Distribution of Workers in Industrial Categories and Non-workers per
10,000 of Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Scheduled Tribes Population	Proportion of												
		Workers										Non- Workers		
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
TRIPURA	360,070	10,000	4,446	229	60	270	14	2	12	5	121	4,841		
Sadar	97,218	10,000	3,968	234	72	212	26	6	24	12	141	5,305		
Khowai	58,726	10,000	4,843	159	16	207	20	1	5	2	93	4,654		
Kamalpur	19,932	10,000	4,229	110	58	507	16	2	3	6	127	4,942		
Kailasahar	34,068	10,000	4,579	213	263	417	5	..	3	..	51	4,469		
Dharmanagar	33,700	10,000	4,425	115	66	488	3	1	4	3	121	4,774		
Sonamura	8,251	10,000	4,057	291	46	406	2	1	15	5	104	5,073		
Udaipur	21,154	10,000	4,648	239	2	40	1	8	..	..	66	4,996		
Amarpur	39,525	10,000	5,164	106	3	174	..	..	2	..	63	4,489		
Belonia	27,163	10,000	4,680	315	18	191	16	1	23	1	189	4,566		
Sabroom	20,333	10,000	3,850	824	8	276	6	..	27	2	305	4,601		

117. The ratio of workers and non-workers among the Scheduled Tribes in the territory comes to 51.59% and 48.41% respectively, which shows that Scheduled Tribes are more active than the Scheduled Castes. Out of 51.59% of workers, 44.46% are found in category I, that is, cultivation and the remaining 7.13% of workers are distributed in other industrial categories. But they feature mainly in three categories viz., Category I, II and IV.

118. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe workers in Category I is highest in Amarpur and lowest in Sabroom. Sadar has a percentage of 39.68 and the other Sub-divisions are within the range of 40.57% in Sonamura to 46.80% in Belonia. The proportions of workers in three contiguous Sub-divisions of Amarpur, Udaipur and Belonia are higher than the territory average. In category II the proportion is highest in Sabroom and lowest in Amarpur. In Category III, Scheduled Tribes are in maximum proportion in Kailasahar and in other Sub-divisions the distribution is very thin

and in Category IV the distribution is more or less even. In Category V (Manufacturing other than household industry), VI (Construction), VII (Trade and commerce) and VIII (Transport, storage and communications) the proportions are negligible and what is worse is that Kailasahar Sub-division does not record any worker in Category VI and VIII. Udaipur also does not show any worker in Category VII and VIII. Similarly no worker is found in Category V, VI and VIII in Amarpur. So the main type of economic activity of Scheduled Tribes is Agriculture and Household Industry.

COMPARISON OF WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHERS IN TEHSILS :

119. The following statement gives the tehsil-wise percentage of workers among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others by total, rural and urban :—

Statement X A—21

Tehsil-wise percentage of workers among Scheduled Casts, Scheduled Tribes and Others by Total, Rural and Urban

Union Territory/ Sub-Division/ Tehsil	Percentage of workers among								
	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Others		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIPURA	35.3	35.4	34.6	51.6	51.9	21.3	31.6	32.3	27.1
Sadar Sub-Division	33.5	33.4	35.2	47.0	47.9	20.4	29.7	30.4	27.3
Simna Tehsil	..	39.5	..	..	51.3	..	..	35.9	..
Mohanpur Tehsil	..	41.9	..	..	52.5	..	..	35.8	..
Bamutia Tehsil	..	32.5	..	..	35.5	..	..	35.5	..
Sadar Tehsil	31.8	31.2	35.2	38.6	46.5	20.4	28.0	28.6	27.3
Old Agartala Tehsil	..	36.0	..	..	47.8	..	..	31.1	..
Ishanchandranagar Tehsil	..	30.4	..	..	39.6	..	..	27.6	..
Kamalasagar Tehsil	..	32.9	..	..	34.2	..	..	28.6	..
Bishalgarh Tehsil	..	32.4	..	..	36.0	..	..	29.5	..
Charilam Tehsil	..	30.7	..	..	47.4	..	..	32.1	..
Takarjala Tehsil	..	33.6	..	..	52.2	..	..	35.8	..
Khowai Sub-Division	38.3	38.3	38.1	53.5	53.5	12.8	34.1	35.7	25.4
Khowai Tehsil	39.6	39.7	38.1	52.6	52.9	12.8	32.4	35.8	35.8
Asharambari Tehsil	..	53.7	..	..	54.6	..	..	48.3	..
Kalyanpur Tehsil	..	38.8	..	..	52.8	..	..	37.0	..
Teliamura Tehsil	..	34.1	..	..	54.2	..	..	32.0	..
Kamalpur Sub-Division	..	37.6	..	..	50.6	..	..	36.6	..
Kamapleur Tehsil	..	37.2	..	..	49.5	..	..	37.1	..
Kulaihour Tehsil	..	38.7	..	..	51.1	..	..	34.8	..
Kailasahar Sub-Division	37.5	37.9	32.4	55.3	55.4	32.1	35.5	36.5	28.8
Kailasahar Tehsil	38.1	39.1	32.4	56.0	56.2	32.1	34.1	35.6	28.8
Fatikroy Tehsil	..	37.0	..	..	55.2	..	..	37.6	..
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	39.8	39.8	40.2	52.3	52.3	42.6	31.5	32.4	26.4
Brajendranagar Tehsil	..	40.5	..	..	49.5	..	..	35.0	..
Kurti Tehsil	..	36.3	..	..	55.3	..	..	29.5	..
Dharmanagar Tehsil	39.4	39.3	40.2	54.2	54.4	42.6	30.0	31.1	26.4
Longai Tehsil	..	55.2	..	..	53.7	..	..	53.3	..
Kanchanpur Tehsil	..	43.3	..	..	51.8	..	..	38.9	..
Sonamura Sub-Division	..	33.0	..	..	49.3	..	..	31.7	..
Boxanagar Tehsil	..	32.2	..	..	49.1	..	..	34.5	..
Matinagar Tehsil	..	30.9	..	..	39.5	..	..	29.5	..
Sonamura Tehsil	..	33.3	..	..	47.5	..	..	31.3	..
Dhanpur Tehsil	..	42.9	..	..	54.3	..	..	31.8	..
Kathalia Tehsil	..	37.9	..	..	53.2	..	..	30.9	..

Statement X A—21 (Concl'd)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udaipur Sub-division	33.7	34.1	32.4	50.0	50.1	37.5	29.8	30.1	27.6	
Salgara Tehsil	..	33.5	..	..	50.8	..	..	29.2	..	
Radhakishorepur Tehsil	33.9	34.6	32.4	49.7	49.8	37.5	30.4	31.3	27.6	
Amarpur Sub-division	..	34.0	..	..	55.1	..	..	34.9	..	
Ampi Tehsil	..	48.7	..	..	55.4	..	..	34.9	..	
Biraganj Tehsil	..	33.0	..	..	54.8	..	..	33.9	..	
Dumburnagar Tehsil	..	33.8	..	..	55.3	..	..	45.3	..	
Belonia Sub-division	32.6	32.5	33.6	54.3	54.4	32.3	21.0	31.7	27.3	
Rajnagar Tehsil	..	28.9	..	..	44.6	..	..	30.6	..	
Radhanagar Tehsil	..	32.1	..	..	33.0	..	..	32.7	..	
Siddhinagar Tehsil	..	26.6	..	..	32.4	..	..	29.0	..	
Puranrajbari Tehsil	..	71.4	..	..	100.0	..	..	58.0	..	
Belonia Tehsil	33.5	33.5	33.6	56.9	57.1	32.3	31.4	33.8	27.3	
Hrishyamukh Tehsil	..	33.3	..	..	47.0	..	..	28.7	..	
Muhuripur Tehsil	..	32.5	..	..	54.9	..	..	29.3	..	
Sabroom Sub-division	..	33.4	..	..	54.0	..	..	31.4	..	
Manu Tehsil	..	34.1	..	..	53.1	..	..	30.3	..	
Gorakappa Tehsil	..	41.5	..	..	53.3	..	..	54.1	..	
Samarendranagar Tehsil	..	50.0	..	..	54.8	..	..	33.3	..	
Amlighat Tehsil	..	28.6	..	..	53.8	..	..	30.2	..	
Sabroom Tehsil	..	33.4	..	..	56.2	..	..	31.6	..	

120. Out of 45 tehsils of the territory, 39 are entirely rural and six have a town in each. At the territory level the percentage of workers is highest among Scheduled Tribes followed by Scheduled Castes and lowest among Others. Of the rural tehsils the proportion of workers belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Others are almost at par in Belonia and Gorakappa tehsils. The percentage among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers are nearly equal in Asharambari tehsil, whereas the percentages between the Scheduled Castes and Others nearly equal in the tehsils of Fatikroy, Kamalpur and Birganj. The percentage of workers among the Scheduled Castes is highest in Puranrajbari tehsil and the percentage of Scheduled Caste workers in the three tehsils of Asharambari, Longai and Puranrajbari exceed fifty percent. In respect of Scheduled Tribe workers there are as

many as 28 tehsils where their percentage exceeds fifty percent.

121. In urban sector, the Scheduled Caste as well as Scheduled Tribe workers record highest proportion in Dharmanagar tehsils, while Others in Khowai tehsil.

Female Workers :

122. The variations in the proportion of workers is usually caused by the magnitude of female participation in the working force among the different communities. For this purpose, the following statement has been prepared to show the percentage of female workers to total workers among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others in the tehsils separately for total, rural and urban areas :—

Statement X A—22

Tehsil-wise percentage of Female workers to total workers among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others by Total, Rural and Urban

Union Territory/ Sub-division/ Tehsil	Percentage of female workers to total workers among								
	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Others		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIPURA	12.5	12.6	11.5	45.7	45.9	11.6	12.0	12.4	9.1
Sadar Sub-division	11.9	11.9	11.8	45.7	45.7	12.7	12.2	12.8	9.7
Simna Tehsil	..	24.0	..	..	41.8	..	..	19.5	..
Mohanpur Tehsil	..	23.5	..	..	47.2	..	..	20.4	..
Bamutia Tehsil	..	9.7	..	..	28.5	..	..	27.7	..
Sadar Tehsil	9.2	8.4	11.8	36.5	41.0	12.7	9.9	10.1	9.7
Old Agartala Tehsil	..	15.4	..	..	48.2	..	..	13.2	..
Ishanchandranagar Tehsil	..	6.0	..	..	36.5	..	..	7.9	..
Kamalasagar Tehsil	..	8.3	..	..	20.0	..	..	7.3	..
Bishalgarh Tehsil	..	10.3	..	..	36.5	..	..	10.5	..
Charilam Tehsil	..	5.1	..	..	46.7	..	..	14.7	..
Takarjala Tehsil	..	11.5	..	..	49.0	..	..	16.9	..
Khowai Sub-division	17.4	17.6	7.6	47.7	47.8	..	16.0	6.1	8.4
Khowai Tehsil	22.2	23.6	7.6	48.3	48.4	..	16.6	19.3	16.9
Asharambari Tehsil	..	36.6	..	..	49.3	..	..	33.0	..
Kalyanpur Tehsil	..	19.3	..	..	49.3	..	..	18.2	..
Teliamura Tehsil	..	7.0	..	..	46.2	..	..	7.9	..
Kamalpur Sub-division	..	15.9	..	..	44.0	..	..	21.2	..
Kamalpur Tehsil	..	17.1	..	..	43.2	..	..	24.9	..
Kulaihour Tehsil	..	12.6	..	..	44.4	..	..	24.9	..
Kailasahar Sub-division	10.1	10.3	6.5	45.3	45.3	..	16.4	17.4	8.3
Kailasahar Tehsil	15.2	16.4	6.5	45.0	45.3	..	18.2	20.5	8.3
Fatikroy Tehsil	..	5.2	..	..	45.3	..	..	14.1	..
Dharmanagar Sub-division	13.7	13.8	11.7	46.1	46.1	10.0	8.4	8.7	6.5
Brajendranagar Tehsil	..	18.1	..	..	34.8	..	..	15.7	..
Kurti Tehsil	..	9.2	..	..	47.6	..	..	5.3	..
Dharmanagar Tehsil	14.4	14.6	11.7	40.1	40.4	10.0	8.8	9.3	6.5
Longai Tehsil	..	6.3	..	..	47.3	..	..	24.8	..
Kanchanpur Tehsil	..	9.4	..	..	46.8	..	..	1.9	..
Sonamura Sub-division	..	9.0	..	..	41.9	..	..	10.1	..
Boxanagar Tehsil	..	4.3	..	..	41.2	..	..	9.2	..
Matinagar Tehsil	..	2.8	..	..	26.5	..	..	3.3	..
Sonamura Tehsil	..	10.5	..	..	41.0	..	..	11.7	..
Dhanpur Tehsil	..	9.5	..	..	45.1	..	..	2.6	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kathalia Tehsil	..	9.1	..	..	45.5	..	..	5.8	..
Udaipur Sub-division	10.1	9.6	11.8	44.2	44.3	6.1	7.4	7.2	9.3
Salgara Tehsil	..	7.9	..	..	46.7	..	..	5.2	..
Radhakishorepur Tehsil	11.3	11.0	11.8	43.1	43.3	6.1	9.3	9.3	9.3
Amarpur Sub-division	..	3.9	..	..	47.4	..	..	6.7	..
Ampi Tehsil	..	..	..	..	48.0	..	..	5.9	..
Birganj Tehsil	..	6.7	..	..	47.7	..	..	7.1	..
Dumburnagar Tehsil	..	0.8	..	..	46.6	..	..	5.3	..
Belonia Sub-division	8.5	7.4	15.7	44.3	44.3	..	9.9	9.8	10.7
Rajnagar Tehsil	..	4.9	..	..	31.6	..	..	5.8	..
Radhanagar Tehsil	..	2.9	..	..	21.5	..	..	3.3	..
Siddhinagar Tehsil	..	4.0	..	..	14.6	..	..	2.3	..
Puranrajbari Tehsil	..	40.0	..	..	..	..	..	42.2	..
Belonia Tehsil	10.6	8.9	15.7	46.7	46.8	..	10.9	11.1	10.7
Hrishyamukh Tehsil	..	..	..	..	35.9	..	..	4.5	..
Muhuripur Tehsil	..	6.6	..	..	44.7	..	..	8.4	..
Sabroom Sub-division	..	12.3	..	..	45.0	..	..	10.7	..
Manu Tehsil	..	3.8	..	..	45.5	..	..	8.1	..
Gorakappa Tehsil	..	..	..	..	45.8	..	..	7.5	..
Samarendrananj Tehsil	..	..	..	..	48.4	..	..	3.7	..
Amlighat Tehsil	..	2.8	..	..	44.7	..	..	6.2	..
Sabroom Tehsil	..	16.7	..	..	43.0	..	..	13.2	..

123. In total or rural areas of the territory the percentage of female participation among Scheduled castes and Others compares very favourably and in urban areas female participation among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also in equal proportion.

124. The percentage of female workers in rural areas among Scheduled Castes is highest in Puranrajbari tehsil (40) followed by Asharambari tehsil (36.6%). Thereafter comes Simna with 24% (36.6%). Mohanpur (23.5%) and Khowai (23.6%) may be said to have registered an equal percentage. Kailasahar tehsil (16.4%) and Sabroom tehsil (16.7%) also show a parity. There is no female worker among Scheduled Castes in the tehsils of Ampri,

Hrishyamukh, Gorakappa and Samarendrananj.

125. In rural areas female participation among Scheduled Tribes is almost equal to that of male in the tehsils of Kalyanpur (49.3) and Takarjala (49.0). Female participation is lowest in Siddhinagar tehsil (14.6%).

126. Among Others in rural areas, female participation is in highest proportion (42.2%) in Puranrajbari tehsil where Scheduled Castes females score highest and Scheduled Tribes females disappear altogether. On the whole female participation among Others is above the rural average for the territory in sixteen tehsils.

PART - B

POPULATION IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIMARY SECTOR OF INDUSTRY

(i) GENERAL

CONCEPTS OF CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS :

Agriculture is the most important industry of the territory and the economy of the territory depends largely on agricultural production. Great importance was given for collection and compilation of requisite statistics regarding agricultural occupations of people in 1961 Census. In 1931 Census there was a question for collecting data regarding economic characteristics of the people, but no information regarding agricultural occupations separated from other occupations was collected and compiled and a single table was compiled for all occupations. In 1941 Census the economic classification of workers was not undertaken. Only in 1951 Census a distinction was made between agricultural and non-agricultural classes for the first time and agricultural classes were divided into four categories, viz., (i) cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned and their dependents, (ii) cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents, (iii) cultivating labourers and their dependents and (iv) non-cultivating owners of lands, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents. These four categories were abandoned in 1961 Census and instead of these, the agricultural population was divided into two categories viz., workers at cultivation and workers as agricultural labourers. According to the 1961 Census questionnaire, a person is a cultivator and classified as such in Category I, if he is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land, or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned by himself or by a member of his household or held from Government, (b) cultivation of land, or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. An agricultural labourer classified in Category II is one who works in another person's land in lieu of wages in cash, kind or share without exercising any right or supervision or direction in matters connected with cultivation. Such workers in Category III as are engaged in livestock, forestry,

fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, are included in primary sector of industry, besides those of categories I and II.

2. The system of classification of the agricultural population which was based on legalistic concepts, has been abandoned as the 1961 Census and the agricultural population has been compressed into two categories, viz., I-Workers at cultivation and II-Workers as Agricultural Labourers. As a result, distinction between cultivation of land and performance of labour which is necessary for the cultivation of land has been clearly brought out at this census. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and non-earning dependents have been classified as non-workers at this census.

3. The concepts of cultivators and agricultural labourers as adopted for 1961 Census are therefore seen to compare favourably with those of 1951 Census. In other words, it is possible to establish a comparison between the 1951 agricultural data and that of the 1961 Census, as the self-supporting persons plus the earning dependents under agricultural population of 1951 Census should correspond with the total of actual workers in Categories I and II. To be more explicit, the economic data of 1951 Census relating to the primary sector only which is to be studied here, can be compared with those of 1961 on the following basis :-

1961	1951
Primary sector	
I—Working as cultivator	Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) plus Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned).
II—Working as Agricultural Labourer	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers.)
III—Working in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities (excluding Mining and Quarrying, i.e., Division I)	Division 0 of Livelihood class V.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION IN 1951 AND 1961 :

4. It has been discussed earlier that the entire population in 1951 was divided into eight livelihood classes grouped under two main classes, viz., agricultural and non-agricultural and further sub-divided into self-supporting persons, earning dependents and non-earning dependents. The earning dependents were also classified according to their secondary means of livelihood and non-earning dependents related to the respective livelihood classes, while self-supporting persons under non-agricultural class were further classified according to their economic status, viz., employer, employee and independent worker.

5. The strict application of the criterion of income or economic independence, suppressed those who worked in family economic activities but did not actually earn an income, like men other than the head of the household and women of the family or children working at cultivation or household industries. At the 1961 Census, therefore, the concept of dependency has been abandoned and stress has been laid on work so that all people who work, including family workers, who are not in receipt of any income or working children, who cannot earn enough for their maintenance, are included as workers. The concept of work as adopted in 1961 Census has also been explained at the beginning of the Chapter. It is clear, therefore, that the present economic classification which is based on work and which maintains a comparability with the past and suits the needs of times is appropriate enough to bring to surface all those who are workers and others who are non-workers. The concepts of industry and occupation of economic

cally active persons have also been made distinct this time.

QUESTIONS ON CULTIVATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR AND INSTRUCTION :

6. The questions on cultivation and agricultural labour are questions 8 and 9 respectively in the Individual Slip. These questions and the instructions filling up the same have been reproduced in the preceding part of this Chapter.

QUESTIONS ON CULTIVATION AND WORKERS AT CULTIVATION IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND INSTRUCTIONS :

7. Part A of the Household Schedule deals with cultivation and records the interest in and size of land under cultivation of the household and Part C thereof records the size of employment of family workers and hired workers either wholly in cultivation or in combination with household industry. The relevant questions and instructions thereon have been reproduced in the preceding part of this Chapter.

CENSUS QUESTIONS ON LIVELIHOOD IN LAND FROM 1951—1961 :

8. No Separate question on livelihood was asked during the Censuses of 1901 to 1951 and it was covered by a single economic question. Only in 1961 Census, two questions were put regarding agricultural occupation to have an idea about the number of persons engaged as cultivators and number of persons engaged as agricultural labourers. The question and the instructions for recording the answers from 1961 to 1901 are reproduced below :

Year of Census	Question	Definitions and instructions
1961	Q.8-Working as Cultivator	For a person working as cultivator, write C. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put X. For purposes of the Census, a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit-growing or keeping orchards or grove or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations should be entered in Q.10 or Q.11 as the case may be. A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share, such as, share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.
	Q.9-Working as Agricultural Labourer	Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer, i. e., a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share, such as, share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.
1951	Q.10-Principal Means of Livelihood	An answer to this question should be recorded on every slip. If the slip relates to a self-supporting person records his principal means of livelihood. If the slip relates to a dependent (whether earning or non-earning) records here the principal of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependent. The means of livelihood which provides the largest income is the principal means of livelihood for a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood. In the case of other self-supporting persons it is the only means of livelihood. Use the following contractions-Write 1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him ; 2 for a person who cultivates land owned by another person ; 3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by another who cultivates lands ; 4 for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person.

Year of Census	Question	Definitions and instructions
		For all other means of livelihood write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it.
1941	Means of livelihood in order of importance	Enter the various means of livelihood in the order in which they contribute to the livelihood of a person. In the case of a person who is wholly dependent put a X. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms, such as, 'service', or 'writing', or 'labour'. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields or in a coal mine or jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory or earth work, etc., In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. Distinguish also persons who work land on Batai (share-croppers). If a person makes the article he sells, he should be shown as 'maker and seller' of such articles.
1931	Principal occupation (this will be blank for dependant)	Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms, such as, 'service' or 'writing' or 'labour'. Replies, such as are given to a magistrate in court are not enough. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields or in a coal mine or jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory or earth work etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own lands, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as 'maker and seller' of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in Column 9, and in Column 11. For dependants make a X only in Column 10.
1921 & 1911	Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers	Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms, such as 'service' or 'writing' or 'labour'. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields or in a coal mine or, jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory or the earth work etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those pay rent. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as 'maker, and seller' of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in Column 9 under that occupation and not in Column 11, Column 9 will be blank for dependants.

Year of Census	Question	Definitions and instructions
1901	Occupation or means of sub-sistence of actual workers	At the present census three columns were provided, as noted in the margin, two for the principal and subsidiary Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers and the third for the means of subsistence of dependants, or persons supported by the labour of others. The instructions for filling in these three columns were as follows :— Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property, such as, house-rent, pension, etc. The column will be blank for dependants.
		Principal Subsidiary

CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1951-61 :

9. Economic data for the past Censuses upto 1941 even for the territory are not available. Moreover, Sub-division-wise economic data relating to 1951 Census are not also available. As such, the scope for a comparative study of economic data is open only at the territory level.

10. According to the Primary Census Abstract

there are 2,80,881 persons working as cultivators and 32,912 working as agricultural labourers constituting 64.24% and 7.53% respectively of the total number of workers as per 1961 Census.

11. The following statement gives proportion of persons, males and females working at cultivation and as agricultural labourer to 1000 of their total population in Census years of 1951 and 1961 besides the absolute figures :—

Statement X B—1 Workers in Agricultural Classes in 1951 and 1961

TRIPURA		W O R K E R S					
T/R/U	YEAR	AS CULTIVATOR (CAT—I)			AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER (CAT—II)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
T	1951	1,68,020 (263)	1,12,988 (337)	55,032 (181)	23,849 (37)	15,462 (46)	8,387 (28)
	1961	2,80,881 (246)	1,99,308 (337)	81,573 (148)	32,912 (29)	29,307 (50)	5,605 (7)
R	1951	1,67,156 (280)	1,12,199 (359)	54,957 (193)	23,805 (40)	15,425 (49)	8,380 (30)
	1961	2,78,747 (268)	1,97,287 (368)	81,460 (162)	32,279 (31)	28,699 (53)	3,580 (7)
U	1951	864 (20)	789 (34)	75 (4)	44 (1)	37 (2)	7 (N)
	1961	2,134 (21)	2,021 (37)	113 (2)	633 (6)	608 (11)	25 (N)

N. B. : Figures within brackets are the proportion of workers in Agricultural classes per 1,000 of their total population.

12. The number of persons working as cultivators and their distribution by sex as shown separately for total, rural and urban areas of the territory has increased sharply from 1951 to 1961. Net sown area has also increased from 4,28,782 acres in 1951-52 to 5,22,240 acres in 1960-61 ; but the workers at cultivation have not increased in proportion to the population increase during the decade. In total area for the territory, the proportion of male cultivators remains static while that of female cultivators shows a decrease.

13. The proportion of agricultural labourers presents a pattern similar to that of cultivators for total, rural and urban areas. The proportion

of male agricultural labourers shows an increase in all areas ; but the female agricultural labourers show a decrease in their number from 8,380 in 1951 to 3,580 in 1961 resulting in a proportionate fall from 30 in 1951 to 7 in 1961 in rural areas. Similar is the picture of female agricultural labourers in total areas of the territory.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SECTOR :

14. The following statement which has been prepared from Union table B-I, shows the proportionate distribution of workers in different sectors and non-workers in total, rural and urban areas of the territory :—

Statement X B—2

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers in the Primary Sector, Secondary Sector and Tertiary Sector and Non-workers, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	T R U	Total population		Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
		Male	Female	Category I + II + III		Category IV + V + VI + IX (gas & electricity)		Category VII + VIII + IX (except gas & electricity)		Male	Female
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
T R I P U R A	T	1,000	1,000	400	163	34	36	111	10	455	791
	R	1,000	1,000	435	178	28	39	89	7	448	776
	U	1,000	1,000	56	3	90	12	322	39	532	946
Sadar	T	1,000	1,000	301	127	52	31	159	14	488	828
	R	1,000	1,000	354	148	44	34	123	9	479	809
	U	1,000	1,000	13	N	97	9	351	50	539	941
Khowai	T	1,000	1,000	439	261	23	33	93	10	445	696
	R	1,000	1,000	467	279	20	34	76	9	437	678
	U	1,000	1,000	55	2	60	15	334	28	551	955
Kamalpur	R	1,000	1,000	442	165	25	76	96	10	437	749
	T	1,000	1,000	470	190	27	52	82	8	421	750
	R	1,000	1,000	500	206	23	55	63	6	414	733
Kailasahar	U	1,000	1,000	141	6	75	20	282	25	502	949
	T	1,000	1,000	443	138	30	34	85	6	442	822
	R	1,000	1,000	479	152	23	37	65	5	433	806
Dharmanagar	U	1,000	1,000	138	11	86	8	253	19	523	962

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Statement X B—2 (Concld)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sonamura	R	1,000	1,000	455	52	22	47	77	5	446	896
	T	1,000	1,000	416	118	38	18	92	6	454	858
	R	1,000	1,000	484	130	30	16	69	4	447	850
Udaipur	U	1,000	1,000	83	3	107	28	292	27	518	942
	R	1,000	1,000	508	365	13	29	54	3	425	603
	T	1,000	1,000	426	163	27	28	104	12	443	797
Belonia	R	1,000	1,000	465	181	21	29	81	8	433	782
	U	1,000	1,000	93	5	84	16	301	45	522	934
	R	1,000	1,000	429	212	17	53	111	11	443	
Sabroom	R	1,000	1,000	429	212	17	53	111	11	443	

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15. The statement shows that in rural areas, the strength of workers is maximum in the primary sector both among males and females and minimum for males only in the secondary sector and for females, in the tertiary sector. This characteristic is also found not only in total area of the territory but also in total and rural areas of all Sub-divisions. In rural areas of Sub-divisions, the proportion of males in the primary sector is highest in Amarpur (50.80%) leading Kailasahar by 0.8% only. The proportion of male participation in this sector is below the territory average for total areas in Sadar only. As has already been stated in Part A of this Chapter, female participation in this sector records highest proportion for rural areas in Amarpur (36.5%) preceding Khowai where it is 27.9%. The proportion of female workers for total areas in this sector is below the territory average in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Udaipur.

16. In urban areas of the territory and Sub-divisions, proportions of workers, both males and females, are maximum in the tertiary sector. Simi-

larly, the minimum proportionate strength in the urban areas appears generally in the primary sector for both males and females. Exception to this is found only in case of males in the urban Sub-divisions of Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Belonia where their minimum proportionate strength is in the Secondary sector.

WORKERS BY SEX IN CATEGORY III OF THE PRIMARY SECTOR :

17. Now, from Union table B-IV data relating to workers in Category III of Primary Sector of industry (which includes workers in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities of Category III) classified by Division, Major groups and Minor groups have been extracted and their proportions to total workers are shown in the following statement. In this territory, there is no return recorded in Mining and Quarrying i. e., under Industrial Division I and its Major/Minor Groups and as such there are figures representing Division 0 only and its Major and Minor Groups.

Statement X B—3

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Division, Major Group, Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in I.S.I.C.	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIPURA	Division 0	7,773	4,420	832	1,473
	Major Group 00	313	24	33	8
	Minor Group 005	192	1	20	1
	" 006	16	7	2	2
	" 009	105	16	11	5
	Major Group 01	5,015	4,311	537	1,437
	Minor Group 010	4,943	4,287	529	1,429
	" 013	1	..	N	..
	" 015	70	24	8	8
	Major Group 02	692	28	74	9
	Minor Group 020	513	4	55	1
	" 021	2	..	N	..
	" 022	19	..	2	..
	" 023	153	24	16	8
	" 026	5	..	1	..

		1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIPURA (Concl'd.)	Major Group	03		1,354	6	145	2
	Minor Group	031		1,354	6	145	2
	Major Group	04		400	51	43	17
	Minor Group	040		323	50	35	17
	"	041		49	..	5	..
	"	042		2	..	N	..
	"	043		10	1	1	N
	"	044		11	..	1	..
	"	045		1	..	N	..
	"	046		4	..	1	..
	Sadar	Division 0		2,559	1,508	603	1,581
	Major Group	00		162	7	38	7
	Minor Group	005		99	..	23	..
	"	006		14	6	3	6
	"	009		49	1	12	1
Khowai	Major Group	01		1,695	1,482	399	1,554
	Minor Group	010		1,694	1,482	399	1554
	"	015		1	..	N	..
	Major Group	02		224	2	53	2
	Minor Group	020		188	..	44	..
	"	021		2	..	N	..
	"	022		19	..	5	..
	"	023		15	2	4	2
	Major Group	03		351	..	83	..
	Minor Group	031		351	..	83	..
	Major Group	04		127	17	30	18
	Minor Group	040		109	17	26	18
	"	043		7	..	1	..
	"	044		8	..	2	..
	"	046		3	..	1	..
	Division 0			383	205	469	700
Khowai	Major Group	00		16	1	20	3
	Minor Group	005		14	1	17	3
	"	009		2	..	3	..
	Major Group	01		205	185	251	632
	Minor Group	010		201	185	246	632
	"	015		4	..	5	..
	Major Group	02		58	17	71	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Udaipur (Concl'd.)	Minor Group	031	150	..	240	..
	Major Group	04	42	4	67	38
	Minor Group	040	42	4	67	38
Amarpur	Division	0	86	2	413	23
	Major Group	00	3	..	14	..
	Minor Group	005	3	..	14	..
	Major Group	02	13	..	62	..
	Minor Group	020	4	..	19	..
	”	023	9	..	43	..
	Major Group	04	70	2	337	23
	Minor Group	040	70	2	337	23
Belonia	Division	0	322	23	530	139
	Major Group	00	42	..	69	..
	Minor Group	005	6	..	10	..
	Minor Group	009	36	..	59	..
	Major Group	01	1	..	2	..
	Minor Group	010	1	..	2	..
	Major Group	02	94	..	155	..
	Minor Group	020	71	..	117	..
	”	023	23	..	38	..
	Major Group	03	127	5	209	30
	Minor Group	031	127	5	209	30
	Major Group	04	58	18	95	109
	Minor Group	040	8	18	13	109
	”	041	49	..	81	..
	”	043	1	..	1	..
Sabroom	Division	0	181	53	588	382
	Major Group	00	12	..	39	..
	Minor Group	005	12	..	39	..
	Major Group	01	62	52	201	375
	Minor Group	010	62	52	201	375
	Major Group	02	21	..	68	..
	Minor Group	020	19	..	62	..
	”	023	2	..	6	..
	Major Group	03	78	1	254	7
	Minor Group	031	78	1	254	7
	Major Group	04	8	..	26	..
	Minor Group	040	8	..	26	..

18. In this territory 8.32% of total male workers and 14.73% of total female workers participate in Category III i. e., In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities. Most of the workers (both males and females of Category III are returned in Minor Group 010—Production of tea in plantation where males cover 5.29% out of 8.32% and females are 14.29% out of 14.73%. Predominance of both male and female workers engaged in production of tea in plantation is seen in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Sabroom. Male workers are also seen present in a fair percentage (1.45%) under Minor Group 031 i. e., Production of fish by fishing in inland water including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries. This industry appears next in importance to production of tea in plantation. This pattern of distribution of workers in plantation crops and fishing obtains in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Sabroom. The activity next to fishing in the territory is found in planting, replanting and conservation of forests (020). Unlike plantation crops, proportion of female participation in the latter two activities, is thin.

19. In some of the Sub-divisions a few variations occur from the above mentioned distribution at the territory level. In Kamalpur Sub-division proportionate strength of workers next to plantation crops, is seen in Minor Group 020 representing workers engaged in planting, replanting and conservation of forests. Proportional strength of workers records maximum in minor group 031 in the Sub-divisions of Sonamura, Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom. The main activity of the persons is seen in minor group 040 i. e., Production and rearing of Livestock mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat under major group 04 Livestock and Hunting, in case of Amarpur Sub-division.

OCCUPATIONS OF WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR :

20. The workers of the primary sector of industry that is, in category III only in this case, are distributed according to occupational classification into Division, Group and Family in Union table B—V, on the basis of which their proportions to 10,000 of total workers are shown in the following statement :—

Statement X B—4

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of workers in Category III
in the National Classification of Occupations by Division,
Group and Family, 1961

Union Territory and Sub-Divisions where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary sector	Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers in N.C.O.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIPURA	All Divisions	7,773	4,420	832	1,473
	0	82	7	9	3
	00	17	..	2	..
	001	8	..	1	..
	007	6	..	1	..
	009	3	..	N	..
	02	6	..	1	..
	020	3	..	1	..
	021	1	..	N	..
	023	2	..	N	..
	03	15	..	2	..
	030	4	..	1	..
	039	11	..	1	..
	04	10	6	1	2
	040	1	..	N	..
	041	..	6	..	2
	042	3	..	1	..
	043	3	..	N	..
	049	3	..	N	..
	07	28	1	3	1
	071	13	..	1	..
	076	15	1	2	1
	08	3	..	N	..
	083	3	..	N	..
	0X	3	..	N	..
	0X9	3	..	N	..
	1	136	..	14	..
	10	43	..	4	..
	100	42	..	4	..
	102	1	..	N	..
	13	93	..	10	..
	130	51	..	5	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIPURA (Contd.)	139	42	..	5	..
	2	258	1	29	N
	20	7	..	1	..
	200	4	..	1	..
	201	3	..	N	..
	21	4	..	N	..
	210	2	..	N	..
	211	2	..	N	..
	22	1	..	N	..
	220	1	..	N	..
	28	191	1	21	N
	280	182	1	20	N
	289	9	..	1	..
	29	65	..	7	..
	290	65	..	7	..
	3	6	..	1	..
	32	6	..	1	..
	321	6	..	1	..
	4	6,998	4,411	749	1,470
	40	69	16	7	5
	402	10	..	1	..
	403	31	..	3	..
	404	6	..	1	..
	409	22	16	2	5
	41	4,965	4,358	532	1,452
	410	4	..	N	..
	411	361	178	39	59
	412	70	1	8	1
	413	31	..	3	..
	415	4,493	4,178	481	1,392
	419	6	1	1	N
	42	6	..	1	..
	420	3	..	1	..
	429	3	..	N	..
	43	1,292	8	138	3
	431	1,282	8	137	3
	439	10	..	1	..
	44	666	29	71	10

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1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIPURA (Concl.)	440	426	..	46	..
	441	32	..	3	..
	442	200	29	21	10
	449	8	..	1	..
	6	42	..	4	..
	64	41	..	4	..
	641	17	..	2	..
	643	24	..	2	..
	68	1	..	N	..
	681	1	..	N	..
	7-8	93	1	10	N
	73	1	..	N	..
	733	1	..	N	..
	75	16	..	2	..
	750	5	..	1	..
	753	11	..	1	..
	76	1	..	N	..
	769	1	..	N	..
	77	8	..	1	..
	770	8	..	1	..
	78	1	..	N	..
	780	1	..	N	..
	85	2	..	N	..
	853	2	..	N	..
	87	19	..	2	..
	870	19	..	2	..
	89	45	1	5	N
	890	2	..	N	..
	899	43	1	5	N
	9	141	..	15	..
	90	140	..	15	..
	903	127	..	14	..
	909	13	..	1	..
	93	1	..	N	..
	931	1	..	N	..
	X	7	..	1	..
	X8	7	..	1	..
	X80	7	..	1	..

506

1	2	3	4	5	6
SADAR	ALL DIVISIONS	2,559	1,508	693	1,581
	0	32	1	8	1
	00	8	..	2	..
	001	2	..	N	..
	007	3	..	1	..
	009	3	..	1	..
	02	5	..	1	..
	020	2	..	1	..
	021	1	..	N	..
	023	2	..	N	..
	03	3	..	1	..
	030	2	..	1	..
	039	1	..	N	..
	04	3	1	1	1
	040	1	..	1	..
	041	..	1	..	1
	042	1	..	N	..
	043	1	..	N	..
	07	10	..	2	..
	071	7	..	1	..
	076	3	..	1	..
	08	2	..	1	..
	083	2	..	1	..
	0X	1	..	N	..
	0X9	1	..	N	..
	1	48	..	11	..
	10	17	..	4	..
	100	16	..	4	..
	102	1	..	N	..
	13	31	..	7	..
	130	13	..	3	..
	139	18	..	4	..
	2	146	1	34	1
	20	1	..	N	..
	200	1	..	N	..
	21	4	..	1	..
	210	2	..	1	..
	211	2	..	N	..
	22	1	..	N	..
	220	1	..	N	..
	28	102	1	24	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
SADAR (Contd.)	280	95	..	22	..
	289	7	1	2	1
	29	38	..	9	..
	290	38	..	9	..
	3	6	..	1	..
	32	6	..	1	..
	321	6	..	1	..
	4	2,209	1,506	521	1,579
	40	29	1	7	1
	402	6	..	1	..
	403	15	..	4	..
	404	2	..	1	..
	409	6	1	1	1
	41	1,670	1,503	394	1,576
	411	91	14	22	15
	412	39	1	9	1
	415	1,540	1,488	363	1,560
	42	4	..	1	..
	420	1	..	N	..
	429	3	..	1	..
	43	334	1	79	1
	431	325	1	77	1
	439	9	..	2	..
	44	172	1	40	1
	440	141	..	33	..
	442	31	1	7	1
	6	4	..	1	..
	64	4	..	1	..
	641	4	..	1	..
	7-8	42	..	10	..
	75	4	..	1	..
	750	1	..	N	..
	753	3	..	1	..
	76	1	..	N	..
	769	1	..	N	..
	77	3	..	1	..
	770	3	..	1	..
	78	1	..	N	..
	780	1	..	N	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
SADAR (Concl'd)	85	2	..	1	..
	853	2	..	1	..
	87	6	..	1	..
	870	6	..	1	..
	89	25	..	6	..
	899	25	..	6	..
	9	67	..	16	..
	90	66	..	16	..
	903	55	..	13	..
	909	11	..	3	..
	93	1	..	N	..
	931	1	..	N	..
	X	5	..	1	..
	X8	5	..	1	..
	×80	5	..	1	..
KHOWAI	ALL DIVISIONS	383	205	469	700
	0	4	..	5	..
	07	3	..	4	..
	071	2	..	3	..
	079	1	..	1	..
	0X	1	..	1	..
	0X9	1	..	1	..
	1	8	..	10	..
	10	2	..	3	..
	100	2	..	3	..
	13	6	..	7	..
	130	3	..	4	..
	139	3	..	3	..
	2	6	..	7	..
	28	4	..	5	..
	280	4	..	5	..
	29	2	..	2	..
	290	2	..	2	..
	4	359	205	439	700
	40	1	..	1	..
	402	1	..	1	..
	41	200	188	245	642
	411	4	131	5	448
	412	5	..	6	..
	415	191	56	234	191

1	2	3	4	5	6
KHOWAI (Concl.)	419	..	1	..	3
	43	98	..	120	..
	431	98	..	120	..
	44	60	17	73	58
	440	24	..	29	..
	442	35	17	43	58
	449	1	..	1	..
	7-8	3	..	4	..
	77	1	..	1	..
	770	1	..	1	..
	87	2	..	3	..
	870	2	..	3	..
	9	3	..	4	..
	90	3	..	4	..
	903	3	..	4	..
KAMALPUR	ALL DIVISIONS	414	348	961	1,202
	0	3	1	7	4
	00	1	..	2	..
	001	1	..	2	..
	04	..	1	..	4
	041	..	1	..	4
	07	2	..	5	..
	076	2	..	5	..
	1	20	..	46	..
	10	1	..	2	..
	100	1	..	2	..
	13	19	..	44	..
	139	19	..	44	..
	2	14	..	33	..
	20	1	..	3	..
	200	1	..	3	..
	28	7	..	16	..
	280	7	..	16	..
	29	6	..	14	..
	290	6	..	14	..
	4	359	347	833	1,198
	40	2	..	5	..
	404	2	..	5	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
KAMALPUR (Concl.)	41	322	347	747	1,198
	410	3	..	7	..
	411	20	1	46	3
	415	299	346	694	1,195
	43	16	..	37	..
	431	16	..	37	..
	44	19	..	44	..
	440	19	..	44	..
	6	4	..	9	..
	64	4	..	9	..
	641	4	..	9	..
	7-8	5	..	12	..
	75	3	..	7	..
	753	3	..	7	..
	87	2	..	5	..
	870	2	..	5	..
	9	8	..	19	..
	90	8	..	19	..
	903	8	..	19	..
	X	1	..	2	..
	X8	1	..	2	..
	X80	1	..	2	..
KAILASAHAR	ALL DIVISIONS	1,681	1,344	2,207	3,123
	0	15	1	20	2
	02	1	..	2	..
	020	1	..	2	..
	03	7	..	9	..
	030	1	..	1	..
	039	6	..	8	..
	04	4	1	5	2
	041	..	1	..	2
	042	2	..	3	..
	049	2	..	2	..
	07	3	..	4	..
	071	2	..	3	..
	076	1	..	1	..
	1	37	..	48	..

511

1	2	3	4	5	6
KAILASAHAR (Contd.)	10	4	..	5	..
	100	4	..	5	..
	13	33	..	43	..
	130	33	..	43	..
	2	51	..	67	..
	20	3	..	4	..
	201	3	..	4	..
	28	41	..	54	..
	280	39	..	51	..
	289	2	..	3	..
	29	7	..	9	..
	290	7	..	9	..
	4	1,508	1,343	1,980	3,121
	40	17	15	22	35
	402	1	..	1	..
	403	3	..	4	..
	409	13	15	17	35
	41	1,395	1,328	1,832	3,086
	411	4	..	5	..
	412	2	..	5	..
	415	1,389	1,328	1,824	3,086
	43	65	..	85	..
	431	64	..	84	..
	439	1	..	1	..
	44	31	..	41	..
	440	28	..	37	..
	442	3	..	4	..
	6	19	..	25	..
	64	19	..	25	..
	643	19	..	25	..
	7-8	22	..	29	..
	73	1	..	1	..
	733	1	..	1	..
	75	1	..	1	..
	753	1	..	1	..
	87	5	..	7	..
	870	5	..	7	..

512

1	2	3	4	5	6
KAILASAHAR (Concl'd.)	89	15	..	20	..
	899	15	..	20	..
	9	29	..	38	..
	90	29	..	38	..
	903	29	..	38	..
DHARMANAGAR	ALL DIVISIONS	1,264	919	1,424	2,713
	0	14	4	16	12
	00	2	..	2	..
	001	2	..	2	..
	03	4	..	5	..
	030	1	..	1	..
	039	3	..	4	..
	04	2	3	2	9
	041	..	3	..	9
	043	1	..	1	..
	049	1	..	1	..
	07	4	1	5	3
	076	4	1	5	3
	08	1	..	1	..
	083	1	..	1	..
	0X	1	..	1	..
	0X9	1	..	1	..
	1	9	..	10	..
	10	6	..	7	..
	100	6	..	7	..
	13	3	..	3	..
	130	2	..	2	..
	139	1	..	1	..
	2	28	..	31	..
	20	2	..	2	..
	200	2	..	2	..
	28	25	..	28	..
	280	25	..	28	..
	29	1	..	1	..
	290	1	..	1	..
	4	1,163	915	1,310	2,701
	40	12	..	13	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
DHARMANAGAR (Concl.)	403	12	..	13	..
	41	1,030	908	1,161	2,681
	411	16	..	18	..
	412	1	..	1	..
	415	1,007	908	1,135	2,681
	419	6	..	7	..
	42	2	..	2	..
	420	2	..	2	..
	43	55	..	62	..
	431	55	..	62	..
	44	64	7	72	20
	440	33	..	37	..
	442	24	7	27	20
	449	7	..	8	..
	6	13	..	15	..
	64	12	..	14	..
	641	7	..	8	..
	643	5	..	6	..
	68	1	..	1	..
	681	1	..	1	..
	7-8	13	..	15	..
	75	5	..	6	..
	750	4	..	5	..
	755	1	..	1	..
	77	4	..	5	..
	770	4	..	5	..
	87	2	..	2	..
	870	2	..	2	..
	89	2	..	2	..
	890	2	..	2	..
	9	23	..	26	..
	90	23	..	26	..
	903	22	..	25	..
	909	1	..	1	..
	X	1	..	1	..
	X8	1	..	1	..
	X80	1	..	1	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
SONAMURA	ALL DIVISIONS	608	11	1,328	56
	0	5	..	11	..
	00	3	..	7	..
	001	1	..	2	..
	007	2	..	5	..
	07	2	..	4	..
	071	1	..	2	..
	076	1	..	2	..
	1	1	..	2	..
	10	1	..	2	..
	100	1	..	2	..
	2	3	..	6	..
	28	3	..	6	..
	280	3	..	6	..
	4	596	11	1,302	56
	41	84	9	183	46
	411	53	9	116	46
	412	11	..	24	..
	413	5	..	11	..
	415	15	..	32	..
	43	411	1	898	5
	431	411	1	898	5
	44	101	1	221	5
	440	63	..	138	..
	442	38	1	83	5
	9	3	..	7	..
	90	3	..	7	..
	903	3	..	7	..
UDAIPUR	ALL DIVISIONS	275	7	441	66
	1	3	..	5	..
	10	3	..	5	..
	100	3	..	5	..
	2	7	..	11	..
	28	3	..	5	..
	280	3	..	5	..
	29	4	..	6	..

515

1	2	3	4	5	6
UDAIPUR (Concl.)	290	4	..	6	..
	4	262	7	420	66
	40	5	..	8	..
	404	2	..	3	..
	409	3	..	5	..
	41	52	4	83	38
	411	41	4	66	38
	412	11	..	17	..
	43	144	..	231	..
	431	144	..	231	..
	44	61	3	98	28
	440	30	..	48	..
	442	31	3	50	28
	9	3	..	5	..
	90	3	..	5	..
	903	3	..	5	..
AMARPUR	ALL DIVISIONS	86	2	413	23
	2	2	..	9	..
	28	1	..	5	..
	280	1	..	5	..
	29	1	..	4	..
	290	1	..	4	..
	4	84	2	404	23
	40	1	..	5	..
	402	1	..	5	..
	41	70	2	337	23
	411	70	2	337	23
	44	13	..	62	..
	440	4	..	19	..
	441	1	..	5	..
	442	8	..	38	..
BELONIA	ALL DIVISIONS	322	23	530	139
	0	3	..	5	..
	00	2	..	3	..
	001	1	..	2	..
	007	1	..	1	..

516

1	2	3	4	5	6
BELONIA (Concl.)	07	1	..	2	..
	076	1	..	2	..
	1	7	..	11	..
	10	7	..	11	..
	100	7	..	11	..
	2	7	..	12	..
	28	3	..	5	..
	280	3	..	5	..
	29	4	..	7	..
	290	4	..	7	..
	4	298	22	491	133
	40	1	..	2	..
	402	1	..	2	..
	41	81	17	133	103
	410	1	..	2	..
	411	53	17	87	103
	412	1	..	1	..
	413	26	..	43	..
	43	93	5	153	30
	431	93	5	153	30
	44	123	..	203	..
	440	65	..	107	..
	441	31	..	51	..
	442	27	..	45	..
	6	2	..	3	..
	64	2	..	3	..
	641	2	..	3	..
	7-8	2	1	3	6
	87	1	..	2	..
	870	1	..	2	..
	89	1	1	1	6
	899	1	1	1	6
	9	3	..	5	..
	90	3	..	5	..
	903	2	..	3	..
	909	1	..	2	..
SABROOM	ALL DIVISIONS	181	53	588	382
	0	6	..	20	..
	00	1	..	4	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
SABROOM (Concl.)	001	1	..	4	..
	03	1	..	3	..
	039	1	..	3	..
	04	1	..	3	..
	043	1	..	3	..
	07	3	..	10	..
	071	1	..	3	..
	076	2	..	7	..
	1	3	..	10	..
	10	2	..	7	..
	100	2	..	7	..
	13	1	..	3	..
	139	1	..	3	..
	2	4	..	13	..
	28	2	..	6	..
	280	2	..	6	..
	29	2	..	7	..
	290	2	..	7	..
	4	160	53	520	382
	40	1	..	3	..
	403	1	..	3	..
	41	61	52	198	375
	411	9	..	29	..
	415	52	52	169	375
	43	76	1	247	7
	431	76	1	247	7
	44	22	..	72	..
	440	19	..	62	..
	442	3	..	10	..
	7-8	6	..	19	..
	75	3	..	10	..
	753	3	..	10	..
	87	1	..	3	..
	870	1	..	3	..
	89	2	..	6	..
	899	2	..	6	..
	9	2	..	6	..
	90	2	..	6	..
	903	2	..	6	..

21. Workers in Category III engaged in various occupations account for 7,773 males and 4,420 females in the territory. In order of importance the occupational Divisions are (i) Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers, and (ii) 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers. The other Divisions appear insignificant.

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, and Related Workers :

22. This Division is most important as it absorbs 6,998 males and 4,411 females covering the bulk of the workers in Category III. In this occupational division, Group 41—Farm Workers are the most numerous covering 4,965 males and 4,358 females in the territory, of which 4,493 males and 4,178 females are engaged in Family 415—Plantation Labourers. They constitute 4.81% and 13.92% respectively of total workers. The percentage of female workers in this family is evidently much higher. This higher ratio of females obtains in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Sabroom. Kailasahar records a higher ratio of males in this family. The Sub-divisions of Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur and Belonia either do not record any worker or show insignificant strength in this family. The next in importance is Family 411—Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing in which 361 males and 178 females are occupied. Their proportions are only 0.39% and 0.59% of workers in the territory. Males are occupied in all the Sub-divisions of which the highest number occupied in Amarpur while females predominate in Khowai, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar have none in this family. Next in importance is Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers providing occupations for 1,292 males and 8 females in the territory. Males account for 1.38% of workers. Family 431—Fishermen Inland and Coastal Waters under this Group absorbs the largest proportion of workers consisting of 1,282 males and 8 females. The percentage for males comes to 1.37 out of 1.33 of this Group. As the territory has no coast line, the workers in this family may be construed as occupied in in-

land fishing. The activity of inland fishing is confined to males only in the Sub-divisions of Khowai, Sonamura, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur. There is none returning this occupation in Amarpur Sub-division. Next in order of importance is Group 44 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers under which Family 440—Forest Rangers and Related Workers and Family 442—Log fellers and Wood Cutters absorb the bulk. There are 666 males or 0.71% and 29 females or 0.10% of workers engaged in Group 44 of which 426 males or 0.46% only are found in Family 440 and 200 males or 0.21% and 29 females or 0.10% of workers in Family 442. Female participation is nil in Family 440 and there is no worker found in Kamalpur Sub-division in Family 442.

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers ;

23. Next in order of importance is Group 90 which relates to Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers and accounts for 140 males in the territory of which the bulk is found in Family 903—Watchmen, Chowkidars and Darwans, that is 0.14% out 0.15% in the Group. There is no female participation in any Sub-division in this Group and moreover, Amarpur does not record any worker in Division 9.

SECONDARY WORK OF PERSONS WHO PRINCIPALLY WORK IN CULTIVATION OR AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER OR IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY :

24. The information relating to secondary work of the principal workers in cultivation as agricultural labourer and at household industry was collected in the present Census. The secondary workers constitute 78,856 cultivators (28.07% of total cultivators), 7,740 agricultural labourers (23.52% of total agricultural labourers) and 6,498 workers in household industry (25.83% of total workers in Household Industry). The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industry but also have secondary work in any of these three categories :—

Statement X B-5

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India, States and Union Territories) 1961

Ind'a/State/ Union Territory	Principal work	T=1000 R=1000 U=1000	SECONDARY WORK					
			I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	1. Cultivation	T=1000	168	92	..	..	454	286
		R=1000	168	93	..	..	453	286
		U=1000	151	60	..	..	512	277
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	50	40	551	359	..	..
		R=1000	50	40	552	358	..	..
		U=1000	44	51	538	367	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	538	202	154	106
		R=1000	..	..	535	203	156	106
		U=1000	..	..	633	187	93	87
Andhra Pradesh	1. Cultivation	T=1000	107	47	..	..	437	409
		R=1000	106	47	..	..	437	410
		U=1000	132	73	..	..	437	358
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	52	54	451	443	..	..
		R=1000	51	53	453	443	..	..
		U=1000	71	80	384	465	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	463	142	224	171
		R=1000	..	..	461	141	226	172
		U=1000	..	..	524	175	152	149
Assam	1. Cultivation	T=1000	139	707	..	..	114	40
		R=1000	138	708	..	..	114	40
		U=1000	329	146	..	..	363	162
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	57	106	784	53	..	..
		R=1000	55	106	786	53	..	..
		U=1000	308	141	507	44	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	56	761	24	159
		R=1000	..	..	54	765	22	159
		U=1000	..	..	425	132	215	228

Statement X B-5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	1. Cultivation	T=1000	131	51	..	..	518	300
		R=1000	132	51	..	..	517	300
		U=1000	61	17	..	..	654	268
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	44	27	633	296	..	..
		R=1000	44	27	633	296	..	..
		U=1000	25	29	592	354	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	569	211	143	77
		R=1000	..	..	564	213	145	78
		U=1000	..	..	740	152	71	37
Gujarat	1. Cultivation	T=1000	286	214	..	..	312	188
		R=1000	287	210	..	..	314	189
		U=1000	250	375	..	..	244	131
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	75	81	477	367	..	..
		R=1000	75	77	479	369	..	..
		U=1000	88	304	365	243	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	397	402	109	92
		R=1000	..	..	399	400	110	91
		U=1000	..	..	367	432	92	109
Jammu & Kashmir	1. Cultivation	T=1000	493	376	..	..	113	18
		R=1000	493	378	..	..	112	17
		U=1000	522	282	..	..	171	25
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	264	96	458	182	..	..
		R=1000	296	112	449	143	..	..
		U=1000	81	12	513	394	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	486	421	73	20
		R=1000	..	..	477	431	71	21
		U=1000	..	..	745	122	133	..
Kerala	1. Cultivation	T=1000	126	43	..	..	642	189
		R=1000	125	43	..	..	643	189
		U=1000	152	51	..	..	615	182
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	27	50	718	205	..	..
		R=1000	27	50	718	205	..	..
		U=1000	36	83	695	186	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	510	169	102	219
		R=1000	..	..	506	169	104	221
		U=1000	..	..	601	172	48	179

Statement X B—5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	1. Cultivation	T=1000	168	78	..	..	374	380
		R=1000	167	78	..	..	374	381
		U=1000	285	91	..	..	311	313
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	64	41	455	440	..	..
		R=1000	64	41	455	440	..	..
		U=1000	71	119	359	451	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	518	220	154	108
		R=1000	..	..	514	220	157	109
		U=1000	..	..	645	247	48	60
Madras	1. Cultivation	T=1000	53	21	..	..	586	340
		R=1000	53	21	..	..	584	342
		U=1000	50	16	..	..	646	288
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	34	21	561	384	..	..
		R=1000	34	22	560	384	..	..
		U=1000	11	5	588	396	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	544	140	202	114
		R=1000	..	..	539	139	206	116
		U=1000	..	..	630	160	133	77
Maharashtra	1. Cultivation	T=1000	71	29	..	..	449	451
		R=1000	70	29	..	..	449	452
		U=1000	85	26	..	..	476	413
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	36	30	479	455	..	..
		R=1000	37	30	477	456	..	..
		U=1000	16	26	525	433	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	504	175	173	148
		R=1000	..	..	501	176	176	147
		U=1000	..	..	576	164	99	161
Mysore	1. Cultivation	T=1000	235	78	..	..	427	260
		R=1000	236	78	..	..	425	261
		U=1000	202	44	..	..	506	248
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	94	86	474	346	..	..
		R=1000	95	88	470	347	..	..
		U=1000	67	43	577	313	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	590	193	126	91
		R=1000	..	..	579	194	132	95
		U=1000	..	..	697	190	67	46

Statement X B—5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa	1. Cultivation	T=1000	165	51	..	..	592	192
		R=1000	165	51	..	..	592	192
		U=1000	135	20	..	..	703	142
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	84	66	604	246	..	..
		R=1000	84	66	603	247	..	..
		U=1000	70	23	699	208	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	568	197	129	106
		R=1000	..	..	567	198	129	106
		U=1000	..	..	655	153	113	79
Punjab	1. Cultivation	T=1000	594	244	..	..	132	30
		R=1000	599	248	..	..	123	30
		U=1000	378	61	..	..	554	7
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	338	56	567	39	..	..
		R=1000	461	77	410	52	..	..
		U=1000	12	1	982	5	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	614	157	189	40
		R=1000	..	..	608	161	190	41
		U=1000	..	..	747	73	157	23
Rajasthan	1. Cultivation	T=1000	421	193	..	..	237	149
		R=1000	423	194	..	..	235	148
		U=1000	266	107	..	..	404	223
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	99	79	482	338	..	..
		R=1000	101	75	487	337	..	..
		U=1000	47	153	417	383	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	624	236	90	50
		R=1000	..	..	623	237	90	50
		U=1000	..	..	640	228	73	59
Uttar Pradesh	1. Cultivation	T=1000	221	46	..	..	527	206
		R=1000	220	46	..	..	527	207
		U=1000	223	47	..	..	684	46
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	42	22	593	343	..	..
		R=1000	42	23	592	343	..	..
		U=1000	111	6	769	114	..	..

Statement X B—5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh (Concl'd.)	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	699	140	123	38
		R=1000	..	..	695	142	124	39
		U=1000	..	..	852	89	49	10
West Bengal	1. Cultivation	T=1000	128	15	..	..	724	133
		R=1000	129	15	..	..	723	133
		U=1000	60	2	..	..	909	29
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	31	31	792	146	..	..
		R=1000	31	31	791	147	..	..
		U=1000	10	3	908	79	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	675	83	183	59
		R=1000	..	..	675	84	183	60
		U=1000	..	..	851	20	117	12
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1. Cultivation	T=1000	423	393	..	..	..	184
		R=1000	423	393	..	..	..	184
		U=1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	200	..	800	..	..	..
		R=1000	200	..	800	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	306	693	1	..
		R=1000	..	..	306	693	1	..
		U=1000	..	..	1000	..	..	..
Delhi	1. Cultivation	T=1000	638	175	..	..	70	117
		R=1000	661	181	..	..	53	105
		U=1000	..	10	..	..	548	442
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	522	377	101	..	..	..
		R=1000	581	419	..	..	..	..
		U=1000	..	..	1000	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	428	277	214	81
		R=1000	..	..	383	286	240	91
		U=1000	..	..	789	211	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1. Cultivation	T=1000	555	384	..	..	39	22
		R=1000	555	384	..	..	39	22
		U=1000	546	375	..	..	57	22
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	189	241	344	226	..	..
		R=1000	189	242	345	224	..	..
		U=1000	..	..	250	750	..	..

Statement X B—5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh (Concl'd.)	2. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	638	317	29	16
		R=1000	..	..	637	317	30	16
		U=1000	..	..	714	280	6	..
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1. Cultivation	T=1000	981	19	..	..	..	..
		R=1000	981	19	..	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	574	426	..	..
		R=1000	..	..	574	426	..	..
Manipur	1. Cultivation	T=1000	353	541	..	..	82	24
		R=1000	353	543	..	..	80	24
		U=1000	..	17	..	..	983	..
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	28	335	390	247	..	..
		R=1000	19	338	394	249	..	..
		U=1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	58	910	3	29
		R=1000	..	..	55	913	3	29
		U=1000	..	..	746	236	18	..
Tripura	1. Cultivation	T=1000	102	621	..	..	248	29
		R=1000	102	621	..	..	248	29
		U=1000	215	26	..	..	759	..
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	35	101	800	64	..	..
		R=1000	35	101	800	64	..	..
		U=1000	..	..	821	179	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	290	621	40	49
		R=1000	..	..	285	625	40	50
		U=1000	..	..	750	224	26	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1. Cultivation	T=1000	17	67	..	..	474	442
		R=1000	17	67	..	..	474	442
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	5	85	478	432	..	..
		R=1000	5	85	478	432	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	587	311	60	42
		R=1000	..	..	587	311	60	42
Pondicherry	1. Cultivation	T=1000	55	6	..	..	713	226
		R=1000	53	5	..	..	715	227
		U=1000	387	355	..	..	258	..

Statement X B—5 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pondicherry (Concl'd.)	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	25	8	644	323	..	..
		R=1000	24	8	645	323	..	..
		U=1000	250	250	250	250	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	534	94	228	144
		R=1000	..	..	521	104	219	157
		U=1000	..	..	659	..	317	24
North East Frontier Agency	1. Cultivation	T=1000	..	704	..	..	148	148
		R=1000	..	704	..	..	148	148
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	..	985	..	15
		R=1000	..	..	..	985	..	15
	1. Cultivation	T=1000	52	56	..	..	327	565
		R=1000	52	56	..	..	327	565
Nagaland	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	..	..	1000	..	..	..
		R=1000	..	..	1000	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..
		R=1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..
	1. Cultivation	T=1000	64	5	..	..	504	427
		R=1000	64	5	..	..	504	427
Sikkim	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	..	..	685	315	..	..
		R=1000	..	..	685	315	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	604	224	155	17
		R=1000	..	..	604	224	155	17

25. The all India pattern of distribution of secondary occupation of workers shows that out of 1,000 principal workers of each sex in cultivation, 168 males and 92 females have household industry as their secondary means of livelihood and 454 males and 286 females are agricultural labourers. Out of 1,000 principal workers of each sex in agricultural labour, 50 males and 40 females are in Household Industry and 551 males and 359 females in cultivation as secondary work. 538 males and 202 females out of 1,000 principal workers of each sex in household industry are in cultivation and 154 males and 106 females in agricultural labour as secondary occupation. Thus a small proportion of the principal workers is

in household industry and the proportions of workers in both sexes in agricultural occupation are larger.

26. The rates of participation reveal divergence in different States. In respect of principal workers in cultivation having household industry as their secondary work, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir States have recorded higher proportions than the average of India, but the ratio of males in Mysore and Uttar Pradesh and the females in Assam have exceeded the all India figure. With regard to agricultural labourer as secondary work, Madras and Bihar have the larger proportion in both sexes, while males

in Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa and the females in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have higher ratios. The principal workers in agricultural labour having secondary occupation in household industry have not shown any dissimilarity in sex participation, as the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa have larger ratios in both the sexes as compared to India. In cultivation as secondary work, however, the same trend as in the previous Category is observed. Bihar and Rajasthan have exceeded the average for India in both sexes in respect of principal workers in household industry working additionally at cultivation. The ratio of males in Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa States and that of females in Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir is above the all India figure. Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Maharashtra have exceeded the all India figure in both sexes in agricultural labour as secondary occupation, but the males in Punjab and West Bengal and the females in Assam, Kerala and Orissa have higher ratios. The territory of Tripura shows some characteristics in the association of secondary work for females. The female workers whose principal work is at cultivation are found mostly in household industry and those whose principal work is as agricultural labourer have also secondary work in household industry in total as well as in rural areas of the territory, whereas in urban areas the females whose principal work is as agricultural labourer, have cultivation as secondary work.

27. 35% of males and 65% of females of this territory whose principal work is at cultivation have secondary work in household industry or as agricultural labourer and these persons participation of male cultivators in secondary work is 24.8% as agricultural labourer and that of female cultivators is 62.1% in household industry. In urban areas males who have secondary work as agricultural labourer and whose principal work is

at cultivation are 75.9% and male cultivators whose secondary work is in household industry are 21.5%. Similarly female cultivators whose secondary work is in household industry account for 2.6% only. As in Manipur there is no female cultivator in urban areas of this territory having secondary work as agricultural labourer.

28. Persons whose principal work is in household industry in this territory have secondary work mostly at cultivation and they account for 33% for males and 67% for females. Secondary workers at cultivation constitute 29.0% for males and 62.1% for females. In respect of household industry workers in the urban areas, the proportion of females having secondary work at cultivation is very low as compared to that for males and like Manipur there is no female having secondary work as agricultural labourer.

29. The above state shows that the distribution pattern of Tripura is somewhat different with slight resemblance with Assam and Manipur while comparing the territory with the States and other Union Territories of India.

30. The discussion on secondary work of such workers may further be supplemented with the help of subsidiary tables B—VII A. 1, B—VII A. 2 and B—VII A. 3. These three tables show the number of males/females engaged in secondary works per 1,000 of persons in cultivation/agricultural labourer/household industry.

SUB-DIVISION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY OCCUPATION OF PRINCIPAL WORKERS :

31. The following statement shows the workers in each of the industrial categories I, II and III and the number working additionally as cultivator, agricultural labourer or at household industry in the territory out of 1,000 workers :

Statement X B-6

Distribution of 1000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Principal work	T=1000 R=1000 U=1000	Secondary Work					
			I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIPURA	1. Cultivation	T=1000	102	621	..	..	248	29
		R=1000	102	621	..	..	248	29
		U=1000	215	26	..	..	759	..
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	35	101	800	64	..	..
		R=1000	35	101	800	64	..	..
		U=1000	..	..	821	179	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	290	621	40	49
		R=1000	..	..	285	625	40	50
		U=1000	..	..	750	224	26	..
Sadar	1. Cultivation	T=1000	156	612	..	..	205	27
		R=1000	156	612	..	..	205	27
		U=1000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	45	120	789	46	..	..
		R=1000	45	120	789	46	..	..
		U=1000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	454	464	40	42
		R=1000	..	..	454	464	40	42
		U=1000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Khowai	1. Cultivation	T=1000	99	669	..	..	192	40
		R=1000	99	669	..	..	192	40
		U=1000	461	154	..	..	385	..
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	10	103	710	177	..	..
		R=1000	10	103	710	177	..	..
		U=..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	158	726	40	76
		R=1000	..	..	146	737	39	78
		U=1000	..	..	611	333	56	..
Kamalpur	1. Cultivation	R=1000	50	680	..	..	248	22
	2. Agricultural Labour	R=1000	11	202	761	26	..	..
	3. Household Industry	R=1000	..	..	176	780	28	16

Statement X B-6 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kailasahar	1. Cultivation	T=1000	109	665	..	..	213	13
		R=1000	109	668	..	..	210	13
		U=1000	31	31	..	..	938	..
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	126	221	649	4	..	..
		R=1000	129	225	643	3	..	..
		U=1000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	80	845	16	59
		R=1000	..	..	74	850	16	60
		U=1000	..	..	571	429	..	..
Dharmanagar	1. Cultivation	T=1000	99	678	..	..	216	7
		R=1000	97	681	..	..	215	7
		U=1000	519	..	..	..	481	..
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	74	106	796	24	..	..
		R=1000	78	112	801	9	..	..
		U=1000	..	..	706	294	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	193	755	30	22
		R=1000	..	..	173	773	32	22
		U=1000	..	..	765	235	..	..
Sonamura	1. Cultivation	R=1000	186	291	..	..	509	14
	2. Agricultural Labour	R=1000	41	5	947	7	..	..
	3. Household Industry	R=1000	..	..	500	361	88	51
Udaipur	1. Cultivation	T=1000	99	108	..	..	750	43
		R=1000	99	109	..	..	749	43
		U=1000	105	..	..	..	895	..
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	23	3	944	30	..	..
		R=1000	23	3	944	30	..	..
		U=1000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	798	30	172	..
		R=1000	..	..	794	31	175	..
		U=1000	..	..	900	..	100	..
Amarpur	1. Cultivation	R=1000	37	853	..	..	105	5
	2. Agricultural Labour	R=1000	20	59	882	39	..	..
	3. Household Industry	R=1000	..	..	47	917	7	29

Statement X B—6 (Concl'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belonia	1. Cultivation	T=1000	53	511	..	..	379	57
		R=1000	53	511	..	..	379	57
		U=1000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
	2. Agricultural Labour	T=1000	14	73	857	56	..	..
		R=1000	15	73	856	56	..	..
		U=1000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T=1000	..	..	381	528	53	38
		R=1000	..	..	375	534	53	38
		U=1000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Sabroom	4. Cultivation	R=1000	96	520	..	..	304	80
	2. Agricultural Labour	R=1000	40	257	552	151	..	..
	3. Household Industry	R=1000	..	..	174	654	14	158

32. It appears from the above statement that 35.0% of male and 65.0% of female cultivators have secondary work, of whom 10.2% males and 62.1% females are in household industry and 24.8% males and 2.9% females are working as agricultural labourer. 83.5% of the male and 16.5% of the female agricultural labourers are engaged additionally at household industry or cultivation; 3.5% males and 10.1% females in household industry, 80.0% males and 6.4% females at cultivation. 33.0% males and 67.0% females have taken up household industry as principal occupation and of them 29.0% males and 62.1% females are found as cultivators and 4.0% males and 4.9% females as agricultural labourers. Thus it appears that a small proportion of workers in the three categories have taken up secondary work for upliftment of their economic condition.

33. In Sadar Sub-division workers in household industry doing secondary work in cultivation are equally distributed among males and females (45.4% and 46.4% respectively). In urban area of Sadar, Udaipur and Belonia there is no female having any secondary work in any of the categories.

In urban area of Khowai Sub-division agricultural labourers have no secondary work. In rural areas of Kailasahar Sub-division it is seen that workers in household industry doing cultivation as a secondary work are predominantly women (84.5%). Similar is the position in Amarpur Sub-division where 91.7% of workers in household industry are females doing secondary work in cultivation. In Sabroom Sub-division female workers in household industry who have secondary work in cultivation or as agricultural labourer, are 65.4% and 15.8% respectively. In the Sub-divisions male cultivators generally have secondary work more as agricultural labourers and male agricultural labourers take up cultivation in larger proportion than in household industry as their secondary work.

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY DIVISION & SELECTED MAJOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRY :

34. In aid of the above statement, the household industry is further spelt out by Divisions and Major Groups of Industries and such distributions are shown in respect of the territory only in the statement below :-

Statement X B—7

Distribution of certain Division/Major Groups which have largest number of workers in household Industry doing secondary works in Tripura

Household Industry/ Division/Major Group	T=1000 R=1000 U=1000	Secondary Work			
		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Division '0' (Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.)	T=1000	767	33	200	..
	R=1000	767	33	200	..
	U=..	..	..	..	..
Major Group "04" Livestock & Hunting	T=1000	773	34	193	..
	R=1000	773	34	193	..
	U=..	..	..	..	..
Division "2 & 3" Manufacturing	T=1000	281	632	37	50
	R=1000	276	637	37	50
	U=1000	750	224	26	..
Major Group "20" (Foodstuffs)	T=1000	430	376	167	27
	R=1000	425	379	169	27
	U=1000	1,000	..	..	..
Major Group "23" (Textile Cotton)	T=1000	127	801	9	63
	R=1000	126	801	9	64
	U=1000	333	667	..	..
Major Group "28" (Manufacture of wood and wooden products)	T=1000	821	13	164	2
	R=1000	815	14	169	2
	U=1000	1,000	..	..	..
Major Group "34-35" (Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal)	T=1000	829	121	41	9
	R=1000	827	125	38	10
	U=1000	889	..	111	..

35. All the workers in household industry are classified in three Divisions, viz.,-

Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing.

There is no worker recorded under Division 1 in the territory. It is seen from Union Table B-VII Part A that workers in household industry who

have cultivation as secondary work number 5,920 of which males are 1,887 and females 4,033 and those who have agricultural labour as their secondary means of livelihood are 578 of which males are 260 and females 318 in the territory. In Division 0, number of workers having secondary work either in cultivation or as agricultural labourers is only 96 or 24 respectively and in the latter category there is no female. The only important Major Group in this Division is 04-Livestock and Hunting which shows 92 males and 4 females in cultivation and 23 males as agricultural labourers, in addition to their principal work. As the number under

Division O is insignificant, the concentration in secondary work of Category I and Category II is of persons whose principal work is classified under Division 2 & 3-Manufacturing. Male workers predominate in Major Groups 20-Foodstuffs, 28-Manufacture of wood and wooden products and 34-35-Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal and females concentrate considerably in Major Group 23-Textile Cotton. It is also found that household industry workers normally have cultivation as secondary work and in some of the Major Groups, viz., 20, 23, 28 and 34-35, there is a fair proportion of workers having agricultural labour as their secondary work.

COMPARISON OF SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IN THE TERRITORY WITH 1951 CENSUS :

36. Due to the difference in the conception of economic classification of 1951 and 1961 Census, it is somewhat difficult to compare the data of both the censuses. Two statements have, however, been prepared for the territory only as given below showing the non-agricultural secondary means of livelihood for agricultural classes of 1951 and secondary means of livelihood in agriculture for the four non-agricultural classes of 1951 :-

Statement X B—8

Non-agricultural secondary means of livelihood for four agricultural classes, 1951

Union Territory	Number of self supporting persons per 10,000 of all agricultural classes	Number of self supporting persons per 10,000 of all self supporting persons in all the agricultural classes I, II & III whose secondary means of livelihood is				
		Total	Production other than cultivation	Commerce	Transport	Other services & miscellaneous sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	3,127	1,350	381	326	88	555

Statement X B—9

Table D—1951

Secondary means of livelihood in agriculture for the four non-agricultural classes, 1951

Union Territory	Number of self supporting persons per 10,000 of all non-agricultural classes	Number of self supporting persons per 10,000 of self supporting persons in all the non-agricultural classes whose secondary means of livelihood is				
		Total	Owner Cultivation	Share Cropping	Agricultural Labourer	Rent Receiving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	3,210	665	228	197	57	183

37. It can also be shown in this connection from an extract from Union Table B-XIII of 1961 Census which gives total number of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry for each Industrial Division and Major Group. Simultaneously another statement is also prepared

from Union Table B-X which shows household in all areas engaged in (i) cultivation only and in (ii) both cultivation and household industry. The statements so prepared for the territory and the Sub-divisions are given below :-

Statement X B—10

(Abstract of Union Table B—XIII)

Total number of households, on a 20% sample of all households in rural areas, engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Household Industry by Division & Major Group of I.S.I.C		Total No. of Household
1	2		3
TRIPURA	Division	0	75
	Major Group	03	1
	"	04	74
	Division	2 & 3	8,801
	Major Group	20	663
	"	21	1
	"	22	11
	"	23	7,557
	"	24	1
	"	27	15
	"	28	371
	"	30	1
	"	31	9
	"	33	2
	"	34—35	111
	"	36	24
	"	39	35
Sadar	Division	0	24
	Major Group	03	1
	"	04	23
	Division	2 & 3	1,968
	Major Group	20	104
	"	22	2
	"	23	1,676
	"	27	2
	"	28	117
	"	31	4

Statement X B—10 (Contd.)

1	2	3
Sadar (Concl'd)	Major Group 34—35	35
	" 36	13
	" 39	15
Khowai	Division 0	6
	Major Group 04	6
	Division 2 & 3	1,475
	Major Group 20	30
	" 21	1
	" 22	1
	" 23	1,366
	" 24	1
	" 27	1
	" 28	56
	" 34—35	15
	" 36	2
	" 39	2
Kamalpur	Division 2 & 3	687
	Major Group 20	30
	" 23	626
	" 27	2
	" 28	17
	" 31	5
	" 34—35	2
	" 36	2
	" 39	3
Kailasahar	Division 0	8
	Major Group 04	8
	Division 2 & 3	1,125
	Major Group 20	15
	" 23	1,065
	" 27	3
	" 28	22
	" 34—35	16
	" 36	1
	" 39	3
Dharmanagar	Division 0	3
	Major Group 04	3
	Division 2 & 3	938
	Major Group 20	298
	" 22	4
	" 23	595

Statement X B—10 (Contd.)

1	2	3
Dharmanagar (Concl'd)	Major Group 27	4
	" 28	31
	" 34—35	2
	" 36	1
	" 39	3
Sonamura	Division 0	26
	Major Group 04	26
	Division 2 & 3	323
	Major Group 20	112
	" 22	2
	" 23	159
	" 28	33
	" 34—35	15
	" 36	1
	" 39	1
Udaipur	Division 0	5
	Major Group 04	5
	Division 2 & 3	128
	Major Group 20	36
	" 22	1
	" 23	62
	" 27	1
	" 28	21
	" 33	2
	" 34—35	4
	" 36	1
Amarpur	Division 0	2
	Major Group 04	2
	Division 2 & 3	1,130
	Major Group 20	2
	" 23	1,123
	" 28	3
	" 34—35	1
	" 39	1
Belonia	Division 0	1
	Major Group 04	1
	Division 2 & 3	590
	Major Group 20	16
	" 23	518

Statement X B—10 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
Belonia (Concl'd)	Major Group	27
	"	28
	"	34—35
	"	39
Sabroom	Division	2 & 3
	Major Group	20
	"	22
	"	23
	"	27
	"	28
	"	30
	"	34—35
	"	36
	"	39

Statement X B—11

Total number of Households, on a 20% sample of all households in all areas, engaged
(i) in cultivation only and (ii) both in cultivation and household industry

Union Territory/ Sub-divisions	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	Total (a)	42,997	19,506	8,908
	(b)	1,000	454	207
	Rural (a)	39,304	19,119	8,876
	(b)	1,000	486	226
	Urban (a)	3,693	387	32
	(b)	1,000	105	9
Sadar	Total (a)	13,526	5,383	1,998
	(b)	1,000	398	148
	Rural (a)	11,633	5,334	1,992
	(b)	1,000	459	171
	Urban (a)	1,893	49	6
	(b)	1,000	26	3

Statement X B—11 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Khowai	Total (a)	4,875	2,031	1,487
	(b)	1,000	417	305
	Rural (a)	4,543	1,989	1,481
	(b)	1,000	438	326
	Urban (a)	332	42	6
	(b)	1,000	127	18
Kamarpur	Rural (a)	2,445	1,074	687
	(b)	1,000	439	281
Kailasahar	Total (a)	4,104	1,829	1,139
	(b)	1,000	446	228
	Rural (a)	3,782	1,750	1,133
	(b)	1,000	463	300
	Urban (a)	322	79	6
	(b)	1,000	245	19
Dharmanagar	Total (a)	4,848	2,336	950
	(b)	1,000	482	196
	Rural (a)	4,364	2,236	941
	(b)	1,000	512	216
	Urban (a)	484	100	9
	(b)	1,000	207	19
Sonamura	Rural (a)	2,851	1,751	349
	(b)	1,000	614	122
Udaipur	Total (a)	3,334	2,077	136
	(b)	1,000	623	41
	Rural (a)	3,020	2,028	133
	(b)	1,000	672	44
	Urban (a)	314	49	3
	(b)	1,000	156	10
Amarpur	Rural (a)	1,994	590	1,132
	(b)	1,000	296	568
Belonia	Total (a)	3,310	1,719	593
	(b)	1,000	519	179
	Rural (a)	2,962	1,651	591
	(b)	1,000	557	200
	Urban (a)	348	68	2
	(b)	1,000	195	6
Sabroom	Rural (a)	1,710	716	437
	(b)	1,000	419	256

38. It may be mentioned in this connection that in 1951 the secondary means of livelihood of all agricultural classes were tabulated under Production, other than cultivation, Commerce, Transport and Other Services and Miscellaneous Services and that of all non-agricultural classes under Owner cultivation, Share cropping, Agricultural labour and Rent receiver. This method of cross-tabulation of secondary means of livelihood between all agricultural and non-agricultural occupations has been abandoned in 1961 census, and the persons in cultivation, agricultural labour and household industry having secondary work in Manufacture (other than Household Industry), Trade, Business, Profession or Service have not been sorted out this time and as a result it is not possible to draw a comparison with the 1951 agricultural classes having secondary work in non-agricultural occupations.

39. However, from the tables relating to 1961 census, the predominant feature which is revealed for the territory is that in household industry most of the households are engaged in cotton weaving in handlooms in Major Group 23-Textile, Cotton-recording 86% of the total households appearing in Division 2 & 3. Next comes Major Group 20-Foodstuff-where 7.5% of the households are engaged. This characteristic is almost maintained in all other Sub-divisions except Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Udaipur where the proportions of such households in this Major Group are higher showing 31.8%,

34.7% and 28.1% respectively to all households in Division 2 & 3 of the Sub-division concerned. As a result, percentage values inter-alia in Major Group 23 have declined to some extent.

40. According to table B-X the total number of sampled households engaged in cultivation only comes to 19,506 against 8,908 engaged both in cultivation and household industry in total area for the territory. In rural area of the territory, the proportion of households engaged in cultivation only and that of those engaged both in cultivation and household industry per 1,000 of households are 486 and 226 respectively. In urban areas, the absolute figures show that cultivation is much less and its association with household industry comparatively insignificant. Among the Sub-divisions it is seen that in the Sub-divisions of Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Anaripur and Sabroom where the proportion of households engaged in cultivation only is below the territory average for total area, the corresponding proportion of households combining household industry with cultivation exceeds its average for the territory.

CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN RURAL AREAS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUPS :

41. The following is a statement showing the proportions of broad age-groups among cultivators and agricultural labourers in rural areas of the territory and Sub-divisions :-

Statement X B—12

Proportion of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers in each of the five age groups per 1,000 of total population in rural areas, 1961

Union Territory & Sub-Division (Rural areas only)	Age groups total =1000 (a) 0—14, (b) 15—34, (c) 35—59, (d) 60+, (e) Age not stated	Total Population		Total workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIPURA	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0—14	424	437	43	70	42	71	73	63
	(b) 15—34	297	333	484	592	470	601	506	580
	(c) 35—59	221	178	393	307	395	299	369	331
	(d) 60+	52	52	60	31	93	29	52	26
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sadar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0—14	437	444	35	68	33	69	71	52
	(b) 15—34	286	319	471	565	447	575	483	547

Statement X B—12 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sadar (Concl'd)	(c) 35—59	218	183	407	330	412	320	384	368
	(d) 60+	59	54	87	37	108	36	62	32
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	1
Khowai	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0—14	417	432	44	78	45	78	72	70
	(b) 15—34	299	338	484	592	471	600	509	583
	(c) 35—59	225	175	392	295	395	290	369	325
	(d) 60+	59	55	80	35	89	32	50	22
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..
Kamalpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0—14	405	427	38	75	39	78	72	61
	(b) 15—34	306	337	491	607	474	607	516	632
	(c) 35—59	228	183	394	295	399	297	363	307
	(d) 60+	61	53	77	23	88	18	48	..
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	..
Kailasahar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0—14	398	422	45	71	47	76	63	55
	(b) 15—34	309	341	485	599	471	603	527	507
	(c) 35—59	233	184	389	304	393	298	350	383
	(d) 60+	60	53	81	26	89	23	60	53
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0—14	403	422	33	63	34	62	59	102
	(b) 15—34	315	347	507	623	498	633	557	612
	(c) 35—59	225	180	387	293	386	287	341	272
	(d) 60+	57	51	73	21	82	18	43	14
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..
Sonamura	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0—14	441	450	58	63	47	64	101	113
	(b) 15—34	283	328	469	569	456	563	469	394
	(c) 35—59	212	172	378	333	383	328	367	423
	(d) 60+	64	50	95	35	114	45	63	70
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..
Udaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0—14	447	451	56	74	54	78	72	94
	(b) 15—34	286	341	485	597	472	608	516	525
	(c) 35—59	211	163	376	289	375	274	368	356

Statement X B—12 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udaipur (Concl'd.)	(d) 60 +	58	45	83	40	99	40	44	25
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..
Amarpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0—14	422	444	50	71	50	68	72	114
	(b) 15—34	319	348	528	612	518	621	508	511
	(c) 35—59	215	168	366	293	373	289	379	330
	(d) 60 +	44	40	56	24	59	22	41	45
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	..
Belonia	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0—14	424	436	50	75	48	74	89	43
	(b) 15—34	296	338	477	588	463	609	517	651
	(c) 35—59	227	174	395	308	400	295	351	282
	(d) 60 +	53	52	78	29	87	22	43	24
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..
Sabroom	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0—14	425	436	41	52	46	53	46	52
	(b) 15—34	292	333	478	614	456	628	520	645
	(c) 35—59	232	182	409	310	410	300	390	288
	(d) 60 +	51	49	72	24	88	19	44	15
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..

Age-Group 0-14 :

42. At the Territory level, it is seen that out of 1,000 of either sex, 42 boys and 71 girls work in cultivation and 73 boys and 63 girls work as agricultural labourers in rural areas. Thus the proportion of boys is higher in Category II than in Category I, while opposite is the pattern in respect of girls. The pattern is similar in respect of boys in the Sub-divisions, while the pattern for girls is reflected only in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Belonia and Sabroom. The remaining Sub-divisions of Dharmanagar, Amarpur, Udaipur and Sonamura which form a compact block, record the proportion of girls in Category II in excess of that of girls in Category I.

Working Age-Groups (15-34 and 35-59)

43. The proportions of cultivators and agri-

cultural labourers are higher for both males and females in the age group 15-34 than for those in age group 35-59 in rural areas of the Territory as also of the Sub-divisions. The proportions of female participation of the age-group 15-34 in the two categories are higher than those of males of the same age group in rural areas of the Territory and the Sub-divisions, except in the cases of Kailasahar and Sonamura where the proportion of females as compared to males in Category II is less. In the older age group the proportions of female participation in the two Categories is reverse and are lower than those of males, except in the cases of Kailasahar and Sonamura where the proportion of females as compared to males in Category II is higher.

Ages 60 and above :

44. In this old age group, the proportions of of males in both the categories are higher than those of females, except in the Sub-divisions of Sonamura and Amarpur where the proportion of female workers in Category II is a bit higher. The proportion of male cultivators of this age group is higher than that of male cultivators aged below 15 in rural areas of the Territory and Sub-divisions. There is no female agricultural labourer aged 60 and above in the Sub-division of Kamalpur.

Non-workers by age groups and sex in rural areas :

45. The above study may be pursued further by comparing the total population under the broad age groups shown in the following statement with the proportions of (i) full time students and children attending school, (ii) dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled and (iii) persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before and seeking work again.

Statement X B-13

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in Cultivation and Agricultural Labourer and Non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of Full time students or children attending school, Dependents, infants and children not attending school, Persons seeking employment in Rural Areas, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer		Total Non-working Population		Full time students and children attend- ing school		Dependents, infants, children not attend- ing school & per- son permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TRIPURA																	
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(a)	0-14	424	437	43	70	42	71	73	63	895	543	809	940	946	853	2	10
(b)	15-34	297	333	484	592	470	601	506	580	65	259	191	60	15	32	820	827
(c)	35-59	221	178	393	307	395	299	369	331	10	140	N	N	7	38	160	163
(d)	60+	58	52	80	31	93	29	52	26	30	58	..	..	32	77	18	..
(e)	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	..
Sadar																	
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(a)	0-14	437	444	35	68	33	69	71	52	875	534	780	910	944	835	3	16
(b)	15-34	286	319	471	565	447	575	483	547	84	261	220	90	16	34	807	765
(c)	35-59	218	183	407	330	412	320	384	368	11	147	N	..	7	51	171	219
(d)	60+	59	54	87	37	108	36	62	32	30	58	..	..	33	80	19	..
(e)	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	1	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	..
Khowai																	
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(a)	0-14	417	432	44	78	45	78	72	70	896	600	809	944	937	876	..	..
(b)	15-34	299	338	484	592	471	600	509	583	60	217	191	56	17	18	795	1,000
(c)	35-59	225	175	392	295	395	290	369	325	10	118	..	..	9	29	205	..
(d)	60+	59	55	80	35	89	32	50	22	34	65	..	..	37	77	..	..
(e)	Age not stated	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	N	..	..

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Statement X B-13 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kamalgur																	
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(a)	0-14	405	427	38	75	39	78	72	61	877	545	846	944	926	863	8	..
(b)	15-34	306	337	491	607	474	607	516	632	68	247	154	56	18	33	698	909
(c)	35-59	228	183	394	295	399	297	363	307	14	145	..	..	10	18	232	91
(d)	60+	61	53	77	23	88	18	48	..	41	63	..	..	46	86	62	..
(e)	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..
Kailasahar																	
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
(a)	0-14	398	422	45	71	47	76	63	55	898	549	813	969	940	861	..	..
(b)	15-34	309	341	485	599	471	603	527	507	60	248	187	31	17	21	896	..
(c)	35-59	233	184	389	304	393	298	350	383	11	140	..	..	9	36	104	..
(d)	60+	60	53	81	26	89	23	60	55	31	63	..	..	34	82	..	..
(e)	Age not stated	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..
Dharmanagar																	
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(a)	0-14	403	422	33	63	34	62	59	102	883	509	828	959	932	860	..	..
(b)	15-34	315	347	507	623	498	633	557	612	63	281	172	41	17	27	897	875
(c)	35-59	225	180	387	293	386	287	341	272	13	152	..	..	11	28	88	125
(d)	60+	57	51	73	21	82	18	43	14	36	58	..	..	40	85	15	..
(e)	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	N	N	..	..	N	N	..	..
Sonamura																	
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(a)	0-14	441	450	58	63	47	64	101	113	916	495	824	960	958	809	..	..
(b)	15-34	283	328	469	569	456	563	469	394	51	300	176	40	15	89	829	1,000
(c)	35-59	212	172	378	333	383	328	367	423	7	154	..	..	4	36	171	..
(d)	60+	64	50	95	35	114	45	63	70	26	51	..	..	23	66	..	..
(e)	Age not stated	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	..	..	N	N	..	..
Udaipur																	
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
(a)	0-14	447	451	56	74	54	78	72	94	932	517	824	969	967	878	..	..
(b)	15-34	286	341	485	597	472	608	516	525	41	296	176	31	8	24	780	..
(c)	35-59	211	163	376	289	375	274	368	356	6	141	..	..	4	33	220	..
(d)	60+	56	45	83	40	99	40	44	25	21	46	..	..	21	65	..	..
(e)	Age not stated	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement X B-13 (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Anarpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0-14	422	444	50	71	50	68	72	114	925	690	863	972	953	910	..	..
	(b) 15-34	319	348	523	612	518	621	508	511	34	173	137	28	13	13	909	..
	(c) 35-59	215	168	366	293	373	289	379	330	12	86	..	..	7	24	..	..
	(d) 60+	44	40	56	24	59	22	41	45	29	51	..	..	27	53	91	..
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..
Belonia	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0-14	424	436	50	75	48	74	89	43	913	537	807	970	966	843	..	..
	(b) 15-34	296	338	477	588	465	609	517	651	60	269	193	30	8	37	933	1,000
	(c) 35-59	227	174	395	308	400	295	351	282	6	136	N	..	4	39	40	..
	(d) 60+	53	52	78	29	87	22	43	24	21	58	..	..	22	81	27	..
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	N	N	..	..
Sabroom	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 0-14	425	436	41	52	46	53	46	52	910	582	852	965	957	858	..	..
	(b) 15-34	292	333	478	614	456	628	520	645	57	226	148	34	11	22	877	1,000
	(c) 35-59	232	182	409	310	410	300	390	288	9	134	..	1	5	42	123	..
	(d) 60+	51	49	72	24	88	19	44	15	24	58	..	..	27	78	..	..
	(e) Age not stated	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	N	..	..	..

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46. The statement above shows the proportion of persons by age groups in rural areas of the Territory and the Sub-divisions. The age group 0-14 contains maximum proportion of population in all the Sub-divisions. Among the non-working population, this age group accounts for 89.5% males and about 54.3% females, that is females are more active than males in this age group. Lowest proportion of non-workers to total non-working population is found in the age group 35-59 for males and in the age group 60+ for females. There is negligible proportion of full time students beyond the age 34 and the bulk comes under age group 0-14 in both the sexes. Female proportion of full time students is higher in this age group in all the Sub-divisions. Dependents or permanently disabled population in the age groups

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15-34 and 35-59 generally accounts for 1 to 2 percent for males and 2 to 5 percent for females among Sub-divisions, the exception being shown by Sonamura where females in the age group 15-34 account for about 9% as dependant or permanently disabled. Hence the maximum number of dependants or permanently disabled persons is found in the age group 0-14.

47. Persons seeking employment are mostly found in the age group 15-34 in all Sub-divisions. There is no female seeking employment in the Sub-divisions of Kailasahar, Udaipur and Amarpur.

48. The above statement may further be recast as follows by taking each age group in the total population as 1,000 :—

Statement X B—14

Distribution of 1000 of Total population in each sex and age group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas, sub-divided into categories, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourers		Total Non- working Popu- lation		Full time students & children attend- ing school		Depen- dants infants children not attend- in school & per- sons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & per- sons employed before and seek- ing work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TRIPURA	Total=1000	1,000	1,000	552	224	368	162	53	7	448	776	110	47	329	431	3	N
	0—14=1000	1,000	1,000	55	36	37	26	9	1	945	964	210	102	734	840	N	N
	15—34=1000	1,000	1,000	902	398	583	292	91	12	98	602	71	9	16	42	8	N
	35—59=1000	1,000	1,000	979	388	656	273	89	13	21	612	N	N	11	91	2	N
	60 + =1000	1,000	1,000	770	133	592	90	49	4	230	867	..	..	181	643	1	..
Age not stated=1000		1,000	1,000	579	167	263	148	35	19	421	833	18	..	404	537	..	..
Sadar	Total=1000	1,000	1,000	522	192	292	132	48	6	478	808	135	60	332	436	5	N
	0—14=1000	1,000	1,000	42	29	22	21	8	1	958	971	240	122	718	820	N	N
	15—34=1000	1,000	1,000	860	339	456	238	80	11	140	661	103	17	19	46	14	1
	35—59=1000	1,000	1,000	976	347	553	232	84	12	24	653	N	..	11	122	4	1
	60 + =1000	1,000	1,000	761	133	530	89	50	4	239	867	..	..	180	652	2	..
Age not stated=1000		1,000	1,000	211	208	53	167	..	41	789	792	53	..	737	417	..	..
Khowai	Total=1000	1,000	1,000	562	322	415	261	46	15	438	678	100	36	332	418	2	N
	0—14=1000	1,000	1,000	59	58	45	47	8	2	941	942	194	80	747	850	..	..
	15—34=1000	1,000	1,000	912	565	654	463	79	25	88	435	64	6	19	22	5	N
	35—59=1000	1,000	1,000	981	543	729	431	76	27	19	457	..	..	13	68	2	..
	60 + =1000	1,000	1,000	752	205	621	154	39	6	248	795	..	..	209	584	..	..
Age not stated=1000		1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	..

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Statement X B—14 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kamalpur	Total=1000	1,000	1,000	563	251	391	148	37	6	437	749	139	89	287	370	4	N
	0—14=1000	1,000	1,000	53	44	37	27	7	1	947	956	291	198	656	748	N	..
	15—34=1000	1,000	1,000	903	452	606	267	62	10	97	548	70	15	17	36	9	1
	35—59=1000	1,000	1,000	973	406	685	241	59	9	27	594	..	..	13	37	4	N
	60 + =1000	1,000	1,000	708	109	567	50	29	..	292	891	..	..	217	602	4	..
Age not stated=1000		1,000	1,000	1,000	500	333	500	333	..	..	500	..	..	..	500	..	..
Kailasahar	Total=1000	1,000	1,000	586	267	427	171	40	5	414	733	95	39	313	415	2	..
	0—14=1000	1,000	1,000	66	45	50	31	6	1	934	955	193	90	741	848	..	..
	15—34=1000	1,000	1,000	929	468	651	302	69	8	80	532	57	4	17	26	4	..
	35—59=1000	1,000	1,000	980	441	720	278	61	11	20	559	..	..	12	81	1	..
	60 + =1000	1,000	1,000	786	131	633	75	40	5	214	869	..	..	178	645	..	..
Age not stated=1000		1,000	1,000	1,000	..	714	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
Dharmanagar	Total=1000	1,000	1,000	567	194	409	132	48	3	433	806	114	55	311	410	2	N
	0—14=1000	1,000	1,000	47	29	35	20	7	1	953	971	233	124	720	834	..	..
	15—34=1000	1,000	1,000	913	348	647	241	85	5	87	652	62	6	17	33	7	N
	35—59=1000	1,000	1,000	975	316	704	212	73	4	25	684	..	..	15	63	1	N
	60 + =1000	1,000	1,000	725	78	592	47	36	1	275	922	..	..	218	682	1	..
Age not stated=1000		1,000	1,000	750	200	250	200	..	..	250	800	..	..	250	400	..	..
Sonamura	Total=1000	1,000	1,000	554	104	360	50	81	2	446	896	92	33	348	491	2	N
	0—14=1000	1,000	1,000	73	14	38	7	18	N	927	986	171	70	756	883	..	..
	15—34=1000	1,000	1,000	919	181	581	86	134	2	81	819	57	4	18	133	6	N
	35—59=1000	1,000	1,000	986	201	650	95	140	5	14	799	..	..	7	103	2	..
	60 + =1000	1,000	1,000	821	74	638	45	79	3	179	926	..	..	127	652	..	..
Age not stated=1000		1,000	1,000	857	..	571	..	143	..	143	1,000	..	..	143	833	..	..
Udaipur	Total=1000	1,000	1,000	553	150	350	126	98	4	447	850	80	19	363	464	1	..
	0—14=1000	1,000	1,000	69	25	42	22	16	1	931	975	147	40	784	903	..	..
	15—34=1000	1,000	1,000	937	264	578	224	177	6	63	736	49	2	10	32	3	..
	35—59=1000	1,000	1,000	986	267	622	211	171	9	14	733	..	..	7	95	1	..
	60 + =1000	1,000	1,000	829	133	621	110	78	2	171	867	..	..	138	664	..	..
Age not stated=1000		1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement X B-14 (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Amarpur	Total=1000	1,000	1,000	576	397	472	361	33	3	424	603	51	17	366	432	N	..
	0-14=1000	1,000	1,000	69	63	56	55	6	1	931	937	104	38	828	885	..	..
	15-34=1000	1,000	1,000	954	700	767	645	53	5	46	300	22	1	15	16	1	..
	35-59=1000	1,000	1,000	977	692	816	631	59	6	23	308	..	..	11	63	..	..
	60 + =1000	1,000	1,000	729	236	631	199	31	4	271	764	..	..	226	572	1	..
Belonia	Age not stated=1000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Total=1000	1,000	1,000	566	218	406	173	53	7	434	782	110	47	319	434	2	..
	0-14=1000	1,000	1,000	67	38	46	29	11	1	933	962	208	104	725	839	..	..
	15-34=1000	1,000	1,000	913	379	638	312	92	13	87	621	71	4	9	47	6	..
	35-59=1000	1,000	1,000	988	387	717	294	82	11	12	613	N	..	6	97	N	..
Sabroom	Age not stated=1000	1,000	1,000	831	121	668	74	43	3	169	879	..	..	133	675	1	..
	Total=1000	1,000	1,000	250	..	250	..	..	..	750	1,000	..	..	750	1,000	..	..
	0-14=1000	1,000	1,000	557	276	340	177	80	32	443	724	119	53	314	417	4	..
	15-34=1000	1,000	1,000	53	23	37	21	9	4	947	967	239	117	707	822	..	..
	35-59=1000	1,000	1,000	913	508	532	333	143	62	87	492	61	5	12	28	11	..
	Age not stated=1000	1,000	1,000	981	469	601	291	135	51	19	531	..	N	6	96	2	..
	60 + =1000	1,000	1,000	795	136	591	70	69	10	205	864	..	..	164	665	..	..
Age not stated=1000		1,000	1,000	800	..	400	..	..	..	200	1,000	..	..	200	..	..	..

49. Out of 1,000 males in rural areas of the Territory, 552 are workers and 448 are non-workers, and of the workers, 368 are working as cultivators, 53 as agricultural labourers and the rest numbering 131 are engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Out of 1,000 females in rural areas, 224 only are workers and 776 are non-workers and of the female workers, 162 are working as cultivators, 7 as agricultural labourers and the remaining 55 are engaged in non-agricultural occupations. The disparity in male and female participation in agriculture in rural areas of the Territory is, therefore, very wide.

50. Out of 448 male non-workers, 110 are full time students and children attending school, 329 are dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled and 3 are unemployed, the corresponding proportions of 776 female non-workers in these three types being 47, 431 and negligible. This shows that the proportion of males is larger than that of females in the field of education dependency is greater among females than males and unemployment is insignificant among males and negligible among females in rural areas. The trend is similar in the Sub-divisions and female unemployment is nil in the Sub-divisions of Udaipur, Amarpur and Kailasahar.

51. Among population of the age group 0-14, school facilities are availed of by 21% males and 10.2% females and of the rest non-workers, 73.4% males and 84.0% females are dependents. Among the Sub-divisions, Kamalpur records the maximum proportion of males and females as full time students and Amarpur the lowest. In the next age group of 15-34 male students are 7.1% and female students 0.9% only and beyond age 34, the proportions of students in either sex are negligible. All the Sub-divisions also present this pattern of distribution of students. Dependency is higher among females in all age-groups and it is highest among them in the age group 0-14, next to which is in the age group 60 and above. This trend is noticed in all the Sub-divisions. The rural unemployment concerns males generally and the proportion among them is maximum in the age group 15-34 both in the Territory and Sub-divisional level.

Comparison of Literacy and Educational level with Agricultural workers and Non-workers in rural areas :

52. The following statement as prepared from Union Table C-III Part B shows the distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas :—

Statement X B-15

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in schools in rural areas, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Age group	Total Population		Total workers				Working as Cultivator				Working as Agricultural labourer				Total Non-working population				Illiterate				Literate without education at standard Junior Basic				Matriculation or above				No. of Scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1951				No. of Scholars enrolled in primary schools, 1961			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24																
TRIPURA	5-9	1000	1000	}	91	60	60	45	15	2	909	940	941	967	52	29	7	4	..	..	13,565	3,177																	
	10-14	1000	1000		}								664	824	212	101	124	75	N	N	10,445	1,940																	
	15-19	1000	1000	}									571	856	193	84	227	59	9	1																			
	20-24	1000	1000		}	912	398	583	292	91	12	98	602	554	875	247	81	165	41	34	3																		
	25-29	1000	1000	}									596	903	247	68	124	23	33	1																			
	30-34	1000	1000		}								629	918	243	56	106	25	22	1	53,748	27,610																	
	35-44	1000	1000	}		979	388	656	273	89	13	21	612	642	932	247	52	96	16	15	N																		
	45-59	1000	1000		}								651	959	243	33	94	8	12	N																			
	60 +	1000	1000	}		770	133	592	90	49	4	230	867	697	981	223	16	73	3	7	..																		
	Age not stated	1000	1000		}	579	167	263	148	35	19	421	833	737	963	123	19	70	18	70	..																		
Sadar	5-9	1000	1000	}		67	49	36	34	13	1	933	751	947	973	42	20	11	7	..	..																		
	10-14	1000	1000		}								652	794	205	77	143	129	N	N																			
	15-19	1000	1000	}									484	797	158	88	338	112	20	3																			
	20-24	1000	1000		}	860	339	456	238	80	11	140	661	478	835	236	91	231	67	55	7																		
	25-29	1000	1000	}									521	869	246	79	185	49	48	3																			
	30-34	1000	1000		}								554	889	257	59	155	50	34	2	20,595	11,642																	
	35-44	1000	1000	}		976	347	553	232	84	12	24	653	577	909	254	61	145	29	24	1																		
	45-59	1000	1000		}								599	943	245	41	136	16	20	N																			
	60 +	1000	1000	}		761	133	530	89	50	4	239	867	659	977	225	18	105	5	11	..																		
	Age not stated	1000	1000		}	211	208	53	167	..	41	789	792	842	958	53	42	53	..	52	..																		

Statement X B-15 (Contd.)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Kailasahar (Concld.)	60 +	1000	1000	786	131	633	75	40	5	214	869	693	978	201	17	101	5	5	..				
	Age not stated	1000	1000	1,000	..	714	..	..	..	..	1,000	714	1,000	..	..	..	..	286					
Dharmanagar	5-9	1000	1000	77	49	56	33	11	1	923	951	925	945	73	54	2	1	..	..				
	10-14	1000	1000								612	770	322	199	66	31	..	..					
	15-19	1000	1000								575	842	302	126	119	32	4	N					5,890 3,551
	20-24	1000	1000	913	348	647	241	85	5	87	652	563	857	326	120	89	21	22	2				
	25-29	1000	1000								584	878	314	108	79	13	23	1					
	30-34	1000	1000								619	897	296	94	69	8	16	1					
	35-44	1000	1000	975	316	704	212	73	4	25	684	617	912	316	81	55	7	12	..				
	45-59	1000	1000								630	951	313	46	47	3	10	..					
	60 +	1000	1000	725	78	592	47	36	1	275	922	678	971	283	28	32	1	7	..				
	Age not stated	1000	1000	750	200	250	200	..	..	250	800	500	1,000	250	..	250	..	..	..				
Sonarura	5-9	1000	1000	120	25	63	12	30	1	880	975	936	963	58	34	6	3	..	..				
	10-14	1000	1000								650	863	252	99	98	38	..	..					
	15-19	1000	1000								639	918	204	58	154	23	3	1					
	20-24	1000	1000	919	181	581	86	134	2	81	819	654	920	200	53	117	24	29	3				
	25-29	1000	1000								693	933	198	51	73	14	36	2					3,021 592
	30-34	1000	1000								694	948	205	41	75	11	26	..					
	35-44	1000	1000	986	201	650	95	140	5	14	799	733	958	190	33	60	9	17	N				
	45-59	1000	1000								730	974	191	21	69	5	10	..					
	60 +	1000	1000	821	74	638	45	79	3	179	926	749	989	185	10	56	1	10	..				
	Age not stated	1000	1000	857	..	571	..	143	..	143	1,000	857	1,000	143	..	..	..	..	..				
Udaipur	5-9	1000	1000	119	44	73	39	27	1	881	956	950	981	42	16	8	3	..	..				
	10-14	1000	1000								713	891	122	48	165	61	..	..					
	15-19	1000	1000								651	931	114	33	232	35	3	1					
	20-24	1000	1000	937	264	578	224	177	6	63	736	623	940	196	37	166	23	15	N				
	25-29	1000	1000								682	952	189	32	114	16	15	N					
	30-34	1000	1000								716	964	179	22	98	14	7	N					3,441 1,384

Statement X B-15 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Udaipur (Concld.)	35-44	1000	1000	986	267	622	211	171	9	14	733	715	964	193	22	85	14	7	..				
	45-59	1000	1000								702	974	197	21	96	5	5	..					
	60 +	1000	1000	829	133	621	110	78	2	171	867	719	994	201	3	79	3	1	..				
	Age not stated	1000	1000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Amarpur	5-9	1000	1000	113	106	92	93	9	1	887	894	978	986	19	13	3	1	..	..				
	10-14	1000	1000								824	944	128	30	48	26	..	..					
	15-19	1000	1000								779	962	158	26	61	12	2	N					
	20-24	1000	1000	954	700	767	645	53	5	46	300	727	951	181	29	68	20	24	N				
	25-29	1000	1000								741	970	188	20	52	10	19	N					
	30-34	1000	1000								774	983	164	10	46	7	16	..					
	35-44	1000	1000	977	692	816	621	59	6	23	308	795	987	163	9	35	4	7	N				
	45-59	1000	1000								800	989	159	10	25	1	6	..					
	60 +	1000	1000	729	236	631	199	31	4	271	764	822	994	151	4	25	2	2	..				
	Age not stated	1000	1000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Belonia	5-9	1000	1000	110	65	76	50	18	1	890	935	932	967	63	32	5	1	..	..				
	10-14	1000	1000								654	841	214	109	132	50	..	..					
	15-19	1000	1000								597	889	158	66	240	45	5	N					
	20-24	1000	1000	913	379	638	312	92	13	87	621	602	892	199	65	172	40	27	3				
	25-29	1000	1000								646	931	194	42	127	26	33	1					
	30-34	1000	1000								684	935	184	51	110	14	22	..					
	35-44	1000	1000	988	387	717	294	82	11	12	613	683	955	210	36	99	9	8	N				
	45-59	1000	1000								690	978	208	17	95	5	7	..					
	60 +	1000	1000	831	121	668	74	43	3	169	879	699	986	210	14	84	N	7	..				
	Age not stated	1000	1000	250	..	250	..	..	..	750	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Sabroom	5-9	1000	1000	85	55	59	36	14	7	915	945	951	973	37	16	12	11	..					
	10-14	1000	1000								709	865	77	37	214	98	..	..					

Statement X B-15 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Sabroom	15—19	1000	1000	913	508	532	333	143	62	87	492	621	895	106	45	266	60	7	..					
(Concl'd.)	20—24	1000	1000									591	895	178	43	192	59	39	3				2,122	902
	25—29	1000	1000									622	926	167	35	155	38	56	1					
	30—34	1000	1000									653	938	187	30	135	31	25	1					
	35—44	1000	1000	981	469	601	291	135	51	19	531	654	954	197	31	136	15	13	N					
	45—59	1000	1000									626	972	221	19	145	9	8	..					
	60 +	1000	1000		795	136	591	70	69	10	205	864	686	987	209	12	101	1	4	..				
Age not stated		1000	1000	800	..	400	..	..	..	200	1,000	400	667	200	..	400	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Note :—Source for data in (i) Col. (23) and (24) :—Statistical Abstract of Tripura—1961.
(ii) Col. (21) and (22)—Education Department, Tripura.

53. In the age group 5-14, the proportion of male agricultural workers to total males comes to 7.5% as against 9.1% of total male children workers and that of females comes to 4.7% as against 6% of total female children workers. The male children who constitute 33.6% are in better position in respect of proportion literacy in this age group than female children who are 17.6%. Primary School enrollment has increased from 14,010 males and 5,117 females in 1951 to 53,748 males and 27,610 females in 1961. There is a gradual increase in the percentage of literacy among males in the age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19, after which the literacy percentages have fallen gradually with the increase of age groups. This shows that along with the progress of literacy in the younger generation, the proportion of working force in the younger generation is correspondingly declining. This characteristic is also found among persons who have attained some educational standards in rural areas. As regards females it is worth mentioning that their proportions start decreasing from the age group 10-14 and the percentage of literacy which is 17.6 in this age group has decreased to 1.9% in the age group 60+. The proportion of female matriculates and above is, however, highest in the age group 20-24 as in the case of males. But the proportion of female agricultural workers is highest in the age group 15-34 preceding the age group 35-59 and above. The percentage of literacy is lower both for males and females.

(II) AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Preliminary :

54. Agriculture holds the key position in the economy of this Territory. A brief description of the territory, therefore, by soil, temperature, rainfall, irrigation, utilisation of land, crop pattern, yields etc., in their broad aspects will, it is hoped, give a comprehensive idea of the factors influencing the principal economy of the territory so that the results of the census data may be fully appreciated. Most of these topics have, however, been dwelt upon in some details in Chapter I of this Report.

Soils :

55. The following morphological types of soils have been found to occur throughout the territory :-

- Soils of upland or tilla land, and
- Soils of low land

56. a) Soils of upland have developed as a result of weathering of sedimentary rocks, viz., sand stone and shales. Soils developing from sandstones are coarse texture varying from loomy sand to sandy loam, reddish brown to brown in colour and are generally very deep and susceptible to severe erosion. These soils are well drained to rapidly drained having

high infiltration capacity. Soils are acidic, poor in humus and lime content.

57. Soils developed from shales are medium to fine in texture, from dark brown to dark grey brown in colour, medium and shallow in depth and are susceptible to erosion. Natural drainage condition is rapid, while permeability is poor. They are medium in humus content, low in lime and acidic in nature.

58. b) Low lands may be classified into-

- Valley lands,
- Lunga lands, and
- Sub-normal relief.

i) Soils of wide valleys and flood plains of streams and cherras are mostly alluvial. Surface texture is medium to fine, light grey in colour. These soils are cultivated and banded and hence the hazard of erosion is less. Organic matter content is medium and acid is almost neutral in reaction. (ii) Soils of lunga land are those which occur over narrow valleys in between the tillas. They are of alluvial in nature with a wide range of drainage conditions varying from rapid to impeded. Soils vary from light greyish to dark grey depending upon humus content and drainage conditions. They are generally acidic, coarse to medium textured and very deep. (iii) Soils of sub normal relief show presence of raw humus, are impededly drained, very dark in colour, and acidic in nature.

Temperature :

59. In this part of the country the cold season starts from early part of November, when both the day and night temperature begins to fall and January is the coldest of the months during which the mean lowest temperature comes down to 11.1° C. During the period from 1954 to 1960 the lowest temperature ever recorded at Agartala was 8.9° C. on 2nd January, 1956. From the middle of February the temperature starts rising and reaches the maximum in May. During the months of April to September, the temperature does not generally come below 27.8° C. The highest temperature ever recorded for Agartala during 1954-1960 was 42° C. on 6th and 7th April, 1957. Sometimes with the high percentage of moisture in the atmosphere, the weather becomes sultry. In October, the temperature gradually comes down.

Rainfall :

60. The territory is broken up by a number of hill ranges with marshy valleys in between. Rivers generally flow from east to west and east to north. The monsoon here is chiefly governed by the south-east wind from Bay of Bengal.

61. The rainy season in this territory lasts from April to October, during which about 93% of the annual rainfall is received. The rainfall becomes maximum in June. The maximum average monthly rainfall during the last decade rose upto 767.1 mm. in June, 1954 when it also recorded the highest monthly rainfall of 1,286.5 mm. in Sonamura. The average annual rainfall during the decade was above the territory average of 2,346.3 mm. in the Sub-divisions of Sonamura (2,919.7), Amarpur (2,848), Dharmanagar (2,681.5), Kailasahar (2,471.9) and Sabroom (2,378.5). Khowai recorded the lowest annual average of 1,912.6 mm.

Irrigation :

62. Only minor irrigation is practiced in the territory. The area irrigated in 1960-61 comes to 11,614.49 hectares, out of which area irrigated by tanks is 485.62 and by other sources 11,128.87. Rain water is directly stored in tanks and bunds and released for irrigation. The perennial flows available in streams and cherras are also diverted to fields where necessary. In places where these methods are not feasible for application, water from tube wells and ring wells is taken to fields.

Utilisation of land :

63. Out of an area of 10,66,040 hectares of the territory, forest covers about 59.94 percent of the area being about 6,38,968 hectares representing the annual average for the decade. Out of the rest, the annual average area which was not available for cultivation including barren and uncultivable land works out to 33,835 hectares. Besides these, the annual average area comprising cultivable waste, fallows other than current and pastures cover as much as 73,050 hectares. So, the annual average cultivated area of the territory accounts for 3,20,187 hectares only consisting on average, 1,95,882 hectares (or 18.37% of the total area) only under net sown area, 1,11,534 hectares under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown and 12,771 hectares under current fallows. The ratio of net sown area to total population comes to 0.17 hectares. As the Sub-division-wise distribution of land for the above purpose is not available, the study in brief is limited to the territory. The following statement shows the utilisation of land for various purposes in the territory during the decade :-

Statement X B—16
Land Utilisation in Tripura (In Hectares)

Year or Agricultural Year	Area	Forest	Area not available for cultivation		Area Cultivable			Area Cultivated			
			Land put to Non-Agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Cultivable Wastes	Fallows other than current	Pastures and grazing land	Misc. tree crops and groves not included under net area sown	Net area sown	Current fallows	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1951—52	10,66,040	6,60,615	17,922	5,666	10,781	8,697	56,656	1,23,429	1,73,522	8,752	
1952—53	10,66,040	6,36,815	18,731	5,666	10,781	9,158	56,656	1,23,429	1,96,602	8,202	
1953—54	10,66,040	6,36,815	20,639	5,666	10,360	9,158	56,656	1,23,850	1,87,203	15,693	
1954—55	10,66,040	6,36,815	21,246	5,666	9,348	9,065	56,656	1,23,850	1,93,892	9,502	
1955—56	10,66,040	6,36,571	33,184	5,666	9,000	6,070	56,656	1,15,336	1,94,654	8,903	
1956—57	10,66,040	6,36,571	33,184	5,666	8,797	6,070	56,656	1,15,336	1,95,059	8,701	
1957—58	10,66,040	6,36,571	33,184	5,666	8,499	6,070	56,656	99,148	1,97,284	22,962	
1958—59	10,66,040	6,36,571	33,184	5,666	8,499	6,070	56,656	99,148	2,02,343	17,903	
1959—60	10,66,040	6,36,571	33,184	5,666	8,094	6,070	56,656	97,124	2,06,916	15,759	
1960—61	10,66,040	6,35,762	37,231	5,666	7,689	5,666	56,656	94,696	2,11,343	11,331	
Annual Average 10,66,040 for the Territory.		6,38,967.7	28,168.9	5,666.0	9,184.8	7,209.4	56,656.0	1,11,534.6	1,95,881.8	12,770.8	

Source :— Directorate of Agriculture, Tripura.

ful 'Jhuming', the 'Jhumias' are being settled in tribal colonies and soil conservation measures are being taken to stop soil erosion. The principal crops grown are rice, jute, oil seeds, pulses, chillies, potato, sweet potato, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco and mesta.

65. The following statement shows the area under principal crops in the territory in each of the years 1951—52 to 1960—61 :— Part A of the statement shows the area under food crops and Part B gives the area under non food crops.

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, Tripura.

Year or Agricul- tural Year	Crops																	
	Food						Crops											
	Fruits						Vegetables						Condiments & Spices					
	Rice	Wheat	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food Grains		Pineapple	Papaya	Banana	Potato	Sweet Potato	Others	Sugar cane	Chillies	Turn- eric	Ginger	Other Food Crops	Total Food Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1951—51	155.40		155.40	0.76	156.16	1.01	1.12	4.05	0.61	0.26	..	2.07	0.67	N.A.	N.A.	..	164.89	
1952—53	163.09		163.09	0.62	163.71	1.01	1.12	6.27	0.64	0.28	..	2.02	0.69	N.A.	N.A.	..	174.74	
1953—54	158.11		158.11	0.69	158.80	1.01	0.12	5.66	0.85	0.36	..	2.02	0.77	N.A.	N.A.	..	169.59	
1954—55	163.43		163.43	0.77	164.20	1.01	0.15	5.38	0.97	0.40	..	2.35	0.85	N.A.	N.A.	..	175.31	
1955—56	164.71		164.71	0.88	165.59	1.01	0.16	5.06	1.05	0.61	..	2.47	0.89	N.A.	N.A.	..	176.84	
1956—57	164.30		164.30	0.98	165.28	1.01	0.16	4.94	1.11	0.65	..	2.63	0.85	0.44	0.11	..	177.18	
1957—58	146.50		146.50	0.98	147.48	1.01	0.21	4.09	1.11	0.81	..	2.75	0.95	0.48	0.12	..	159.01	
1958—59	163.25		163.25	1.17	164.42	1.01	0.21	3.64	1.34	0.81	..	2.70	0.87	0.48	0.13	..	175.61	
1959—60	172.40		172.40	1.29	173.69	1.01	0.22	3.44	1.62	0.89	..	2.75	0.97	0.48	0.15	..	185.22	
1960—61	170.37		170.37	1.38	171.75	1.01	0.22	3.24	1.66	0.83	..	2.67	1.01	0.48	0.16	..	183.03	

Statement X B —17
Part B :—Area under Non-food Crops of Tripura
(in '000 Hectares).

Year or Agricultural Year	Non-food crops						
	Ground nut	Total oil seeds	Cotton	Jute	Total Fibres	Plantation crops *Tea	Tobacco
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951—52	..	8.09	8.08	9.91	18.81	4.30	0.22
1952—53	..	7.77	9.02	9.71	18.73	4.15	0.40
1953—54	..	8.34	7.89	6.07	13.96	4.22	0.44
1954—55	..	8.16	7.97	7.79	15.76	4.40	0.48
1955—56	..	8.05	8.50	8.17	16.67	4.62	0.53
1956—57	..	7.85	7.89	8.50	16.39	4.55	0.69
1957—58	..	7.04	7.55	7.62	15.16	4.76	0.76
1958—59	..	6.72	7.28	8.90	16.18	4.93	0.81
1959—60	..	6.72	7.41	8.09	15.50	4.98	0.89
1960—61	..	7.08	6.68	6.07	12.75	4.86	0.93

*Figures for Calendar year.

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, Tripura.

66. The area under rice showed an abnormal decrease in 1957—58. The area under cotton which is grown under 'jhum' cultivation in the hills, shows a decreasing trend from 1956—57 and that under pulses shows a gradual increase since 1958—59. The trend for jute is similar to that shown by cotton.

YIELDS :

67. The following statement shows the yield rates of some principal crops for the period from 1953—54 to 1960—61 :—

Statement X B—18
Average yield of principal crops in Tripura
(In Metric Tonnes per Hectare)

Year or Agricultural Year	Rice	Pulses	Chillies	Potato	Sweet Potato	Sugar Cane	Cotton	Jute	Mesta	Oilseeds	Tobacco	Tea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1953—54	0.87	0.47	0.56	3.72	5.53	2.99	0.18	1.12	N.A.	0.40	0.45	0.40
1954—55	0.90	0.38	0.47	3.48	5.53	2.75	0.19	1.08	N.A.	0.14	0.42	0.47
1955—56	0.83	0.41	0.48	3.38	5.48	2.59	0.15	1.12	N.A.	0.38	0.45	0.48
1956—57	0.92	0.44	0.47	3.64	5.76	2.81	0.18	1.21	1.10	0.44	0.41	0.50
1957—58	0.83	0.44	0.38	3.43	5.24	2.86	0.19	1.30	0.90	0.41	0.37	0.45
1958—59	0.82	0.46	0.50	4.43	5.22	2.55	0.13	1.18	1.12	0.36	0.36	0.50
1959—60	0.90	0.44	0.43	3.78	4.88	2.77	0.16	1.35	0.90	0.34	0.44	0.50
1960—61	0.93	0.44	0.46	3.78	5.72	2.90	0.16	1.23	0.90	0.39	0.36	0.50

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, Tripura.

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68. Although an area of 82 square miles in Khowai, Amarpur, Kailasahar, Sonamura and Udaipur Sub-divisions was innudated by floods in 1956, the total area under rice in 1956—57 was nearly equal to that of the previous year, while the yield rate of rice was comparatively higher in 1956—57. This trend is exhibited by pulses also in 1956—57. During the last two years, the yield rates of pul-

ses, potato, cotton, mesta, and tea remained steady while those of rice, chillies and oil seeds increased.

69. The following statement shows the area in acres and yield in maunds of some principal crops in the territory and the Sub-divisions as in 1960—61 :

Statement X B—19
Distribution of different kinds of crops, 1960—61 (Area in acres and yield in mds.)

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Rice		Pulses		Oil seeds		Cotton		Jute		Sugarcane	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TRIPURA	421,000	4,246,000	3,410	16,390	17,500	74,250	16,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	6,600	15,000
Sadar	107,060	998,000	730	3,230	3,800	14,300	1,550	5,200	5,200	5,200	750	5,200
Khowai	30,540	363,000	160	700	2,300	10,500	3,500	1,650	1,650	1,650	400	1,650
Kamalpur	18,020	239,000	200	850	1,800	8,700	1,200	550	550	550	350	550
Kailasahar	47,600	486,000	300	1,490	2,200	8,800	3,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	800	1,200
Dharmanagar	69,700	773,000	370	1,960	1,500	5,500	1,700	800	800	800	3,000	800
Sonamura	38,500	352,000	370	1,700	1,100	4,400	150	1,500	1,500	1,500	300	1,500
Udaipur	32,600	307,000	310	1,450	1,300	5,200	400	2,000	2,000	2,000	350	2,000
Amarpur	25,520	228,000	170	650	1,900	8,900	3,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	250	1,400
Belonia	35,600	333,000	510	2,900	500	2,350	200	500	500	500	200	500
Sabroom	15,860	167,000	290	1,460	1,100	5,600	1,100	200	200	200	200	200

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Tripura.

70. In 1960-61 the area under rice covers 87.71% of the total area sown and the production of rice is highest in Sadar (998,000 mds.) and lowest in Sabroom (167,000 mds.). Area under rice is largest in Sadar (107,060 acres) and smallest in Sabroom (15,860 acres). Next to Sadar is Dharmanagar having 773,000 mds. of rice in 69,700 acres. In respect of pulses and oil-seeds also, Sadar Sub-division retains the highest position both in area and yield. While Khowai Sub-division produced 700 mds. of pulses on 160 acres, Amarpur Sub-division produced less pulses (650 mds.) on

a wider area (170 acres). The yield rate of pulses in Amarpur is the lowest and the yield rate of oil seeds is higher in Sabroom than that in Sonamura.

INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES :

71. The following statement gives incidence of land revenue in some of the States and union territories :—

Statement X B—20

Incidence of revenue in some States and Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Incidence per acre of Total area	Incidence per acre of cultivated areas		
		First type of land	Second type of land	Third type of land
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh (1956)	Rs. 3.57 (per acre of sown)	Rs. 1.12 Minimum } Wet Rs. 18.85 Maximum } land	Rs. 0.12 Minimum Rs. 8.25 Maximum }	Dry land ..
2. Madras (1951)	Rs. 2.36	Rs. 3.12 (per acre of cultivated area)	..	..
3. Mysore (1960-61)	Rs. 1.20	Rs. 1.56 do	..	..
4. Delhi (1951)	Rs. 1.05	Rs. 1.67	..	..
5. Tripura (1959-60)	Rs. 1.26 (per acre of gross cropped area)	Rs. 1.50 (for net area sown)	..	..

72. The States and the Territories from which data have not been received or have been received but are incomplete or partially covered, have not been shown in the statement above. The incidence of land revenue per acre of total area is a little higher in this territory than in Mysore. The same is the pattern for incidence per acre of cultivated area. Data by types of land are not available in respect of this territory.

HISTORY OF LAND TENURE SYSTEM IN TRIPURA :

Pre-1880 A.D.

73. In the absence of any authentic old records,

it is very difficult to trace out the system of tenure that existed in Tripura during the muslim period in India. Just an idea of the system that prevailed in olden times can be found in the Rajmala and Hunter's Statistical Account. It is recorded at page 193 of Part I of the Rajmala that no source of reference is traceable to discern the basis according to which land revenue was levied at different rates on different types of tenures that were usually granted and the procedure that used to be followed for the realisation of revenue. Page 201 of Part III of the Rajmala records that the rates of land revenue payable to the king were very low. In the hilly areas extensive damage to crops in the fields was generally caused by wild animals, such as elephant, swine, deer, monkey etc. In those days food crops

were very cheap. For these reasons the rates of revenue were very low. Land revenue payable to the king was generally assessed having due regard to the capability of individual subjects. Cultivating tenants used to pay their revenue either in currency or cowrie or in share of the produce. It is also written that in the hilly areas Jhumia-subjects used to pay annual royalty in various kinds, namely, animals as were available in the jungles, elephant's tusks, skins and horns of wild animals, varieties of metal wares and home made garments. Such payment in kind by them was treated as revenue paid to the king. Besides such payment in kind, share of the produce of sesamum and kapas to the extent as might be fixed, was also acceptable in terms of revenue payable to the king. There were some people who enjoyed exemption from payment of land revenue to the king in lieu of their free service to the State.

74. The following is an extract from Statistical Account of Bengal-Vol.VI Sir W.W. Hunter about Tripura (1876) :-

"The Raja is the only Zaminder as Superior land-lord in the whole State ; but of the land under plough cultivation, he retains very little in his own management. In many cases he has made grants of lands in perpetuity and at a fixed rental and where no grants have been made it is frequently the custom to farm out the collection. Small taluks or perpetual tenures are often granted with only a nominal rent reserved, and in these cases, where the grantee is the actual cultivator, he virtually enjoys the position of a peasant proprietor. Such cases are, however, the Political Agent reports, extremely rare, as a talukdar in possession of 3 bighas or one acre of land, generally employs labourers to cultivate for him".

75. From the records shown above, it reveals that the system of tenure for the lands in the plains was different from that in the hilly regions and that the rate of revenue was very low. It is also found that revenue could be paid either in cash or in kind and there was existence of service tenure also. But detailed description of various types of tenures with their rights and obligations are not available from these records.

Post-1880 A.D. :

76. It is only from Act I of 1290 T.E. (1880 A.D.), that is, a century after the introduction of permanent settlement in 1793 A.D. by Lord Cornwallis, on 'Rajaswa Samvandhiya Niyamabali' followed by 'Praja Bhumyadhikari Samvandhiya Ain, 1296 T.E.' (1886 A.D.) and subsequent other Acts and Rules, viz., 'Jarip-0-Bandovast Samvandhiya Niyamabali, 1309 T.E.' (1899 A.D.), 'Rajdhani Agartala Sahar Bandovast Samvandhiya Bidhan, 1346 T.E. (1936 A.D) etc., that a clear idea relating to the system of land tenure existing in Tripura

can be formed. These Acts and Rules provided for the following land tenures :

1. Tenures on land owned or held directly from Government :

- Kayemi Taluk (i.e., permanently settled taluks),
- Taskishi taluk (i.e., revenue is enhanceable at the expiry of a stipulated period),
- Nishkar Madhya (i.e., revenue free) and
- Jote (i.e., raiyat)

2. Tenures on land owned or held from private persons or institutions :

- Dar-taluk (i.e., another intermediary right held under another talukdar of Kayemi, Taskishi or Nishkar tenure, as aforesaid) ;
- Jote (i.e., Raiyat, mediately under a talukdar or a dartalukdar) and
- Korfa (i.e., under Raiyat)

Explanatory Notes on the Tenures :

- Kayemi taluk-This right is permanent, heritable and transferable and the rent or rate of rent is fixed in perpetuity. This is subject to the operation of Sunset law.
 - Taskishi taluk-This is transferable and heritable but the rent could be revised after a stipulated period varying from 10 to 25 years.
 - Nishkar-Land is held rent free on the strength of a valid 'Taidad' or 'Sanad'.
 - Jote-The right is permanent, heritable and transferable but the rent can be revised after 7 to 12 years according to the stipulation.
- Korfa-tenants holding immediately from raiyat for personal use and occupation. They are under-raiyats and they could cultivate land as under-raiyat in 'Barga' or 'Bhagchash'.

77. With a view to amending the law relating to Land Revenue and to providing for the acquisition of estates (intermediaries) and for certain other measures, the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 (Act 43 of 1960) has been introduced in the Union Territory of Tripura.

Post-1961 :

78. The main provisions of the Land Reforms Act, except those relating to estate acquisition, ceiling on land holdings and prevention of fragmentation, were enforced throughout the territory with effect from the 14th April, 1961 and all provisions of the Act, save section 99 (1) (c), have been applied to the respective Sub-divisions with effect from the date as mentioned against each below :-

Name of Sub-division :	Date of application of the provisions of the Act (except Sec. 99 (1) (c))
1. Khowai	14th November, 1961
2. Sadar	14th November, 1961
3. Sonamura	14th November, 1961
4. Kamalpur	15th September, 1962
5. Udaipur	14th November, 1962
6. Kailasahar and Puranrajbari of Belonia	15th April, 1963
7. Dharmanagar, Baikora and Belonia P.S.s of Belonia	14th April, 1964
8. Sabroom & Amarpur	14th November, 1964.

79. It will thus be seen that the provisions of

the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 have been applied to the Sub-divisions after 1961 census enumeration, the reference date of which was the Sunrise of 1st March, 1961. The types of land tenures recorded in the Household Schedule, therefore, were recorded in accordance with the titles held or owned by individual heads of households under the Acts and Rules prevailing at the time, and there was no scope for recording the tenures envisaged in the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE TRIPURA LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS ACT, 1960 :

80. Since the Act was passed in 1960, it will not be out of place to mention here some of its special features as provided. In fine, it is a comprehensive legislation passed for abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms and ceiling on holdings. It also provides for security of tenure to tenants and confirmation of ownership on all tenants of non-resumable lands.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE CULTIVATED LAND :

81. The following statement gives estimates of land under cultivation per household, per agriculturist, per head of rural population, per head of total population as in 1961. It gives further information on the estimated land producing cereals per head of cultivator as well as per agriculturist as in 1961 in the territory :

Statement X B -21

Estimated average cultivated land, 1961

Union Territory	Net cultivated area per household from household schedules	Net cultivated area per worker as cultivator & agricultural labourer	Area under main cereal crop (s) per cultivator worker	Area under cereal crops per cultivator worker and agricultural labourer	Net cultivated area per head of all rural population	Net cultivated area per head of all population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	2.41	1.66	1.50	1.34	0.50	0.46

82. It has not been possible to show the estimates at sub-divisional level for want of data relating to the distribution of the net area sown in the year under reference. Net area of 5,22,240 acres of land was cultivated and the total number of households according to Household Schedules came to 2,16,488 in the territory in 1961. The net cultivated area per household, therefore, comes to 2.41 acres only. The average size of a household comes to 5.26 persons. In other words, the net cultivated area per person comes to 0.46 acres for the territory and 0.50 for rural areas only. The distribution of net cultivated area per household is, therefore, indicative of a deficit size of holding. Although there is no data about the area sown more than once, net area cultivated per agriculturist does not exceed 1.66 acres, basing the calculation on 3,13,793 number of agriculturists in the territory, of which 2,80,881 are

cultivators and 32,912 are agricultural labourers. Area under cereals which comes to 4,21,000 acres, gives an average of 1.50 acres per cultivator. This size appears to be insufficient for a cultivator to remain engaged wholly in this seasonal work. It also throws a reflection on the remoteness of prospects of prosperity of cultivators. The estimate goes further down when calculation is made of the net cultivated area among the agriculturists. This accounts for 1.34 acres per agriculturist.

POPULATION PER 100 ACRES OF CROPPED AREA :

83. The following statement shows the density of population per 100 acres of area under food grains, net area sown and gross area sown for the Territory in 1951 and for the Sub-divisions in 1961 :-

Statement X B-22

Density of population per 100 acres of area under foodgrains, net area sown and gross area sown for 1951 and 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Density per 100 acres of area under food grains*		Density per 100 acres of net area sown		Density per 100 acres of gross area sown	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	269	166	219	149	186	126
Sadar	340	Not available				
Khowai	423					
Kamalpur	339					
Kailasahar	217					
Dharmanagar	182					
Sonamura	201					
Udaipur	274					
Amarpur	219					
Belonia	235					
Sabroom	269					

* Food Grains :—Rice and pulses only

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, Tripura.

84. The density of population per 100 acres of area under food grains in the territory has increased from 166 in 1951 to 269 in 1961 in the ratio of 1 : 1.62, the same under net area sown from 149 in 1951 to 219 in 1961 in the ratio of 1 : 1.47 and under gross area sown from 126 in 1951 to 186 in 1961 in the ratio of 1 : 1.48 under gross area sown. The ratio of net area sown and gross area sown are almost at par in 1961 as compared to those of 1951. Pressure in areas under food grains is highest in Khowai (423) and lowest in Dharmanagar (162). The densities recorded by Khowai, Sadar, Kamalpur and Udaipur are above the territory average of 269. Sabroom records the density under food grains equal to

that of the territory. The densities under food grains in other Sub-divisions are below the territory average. This reflects that the quality of soil and the level of farming is most satisfactory in Khowai Sub-division.

AREA DOUBLE CROPPED, IRRIGATED AND UNDER FOOD AND NON-FOOD CROPS :

85. The following statement gives the proportion of double cropping area, irrigated area to net area sown, area irrigated more than once to irrigated area and also proportion of area irrigated under food and non-food crops to total area irrigated as in 1960-61 :—

Statement X B—23

Area sown more than once, irrigated and under food and non-food crops, 1960-61

Union Territory	Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown	† Percentage of irrigated area to net area sown	Percentage of area irrigated more than once to irrigated area	Area irrigated under food and non-food crops as percentage of total area irrigated in acres		
				Total cereals and millets	Total food crops	Total non-food crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	17.81	5.50	N.A.	82.23	82.23	3.48

Note :— † Instead of 'net irrigated area, gross area irrigated is taken.'

Source :—(i) Statistical Abstract, 1961

(ii) Directorate of Agriculture, Tripura.

86. As data for Sub-divisions are not available, the statement has been prepared for the territory only. The extent of double cropping area is only 17.81% of the area sown in the territory and the proportion of irrigated area to net area sown is 5.50% only, which, however, does not indicate the extent of irrigation provided for area sown more than once. Irrigation facilities through construction of dams and reservoirs are non-existent and only minor irrigation facilities through ring wells and tube wells are provided. The average annual rainfall in the territory, as has already been discussed, is 2,346 mm. So, the picture which the area irrigated gives, is more or less of one hitherto prevalent in the territory. Total area irrigated

comes to 28,700 acres of which 23,600 acres are under food crops, 1,000 acres under non-food crops and the remaining 4,100 acres under dry cultivation. This means that 82.23% of total irrigated area is accounted for by food crops and 3.48% by non-food crops. In the area irrigated under food crops, the maximum percentage (82.23) is accounted for by cereals.

PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS :

87. The following statement gives the production of foodgrains (in maunds) per capita in 1961 in the territory and the Sub-divisions :—

Statement X B—24

Per capita Gross production (mds.) of food-grains by Territory and Sub-division, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	1961
1	2
TRIPURA	3.73
Sadar	2.74
Khowai	2.80
Kamalpur	3.89
Kailasahar	4.68
Dharmanagar	6.08
Sonamura	4.54
Udaipur	3.42
Amarpur	4.06
Belonia	3.96
Sabroom	3.88

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Tripura.

88. Per capita gross production of foodgrains in the territory comes to 3.73 mds. in 1961. The Sub-divisions which exceed this territory average, are Dharmanagar which records the highest prorata production (6.08 mds.), Kailasahar (4.68), Sonamura (4.54), Amarpur (4.06), Belonia (3.96), Kamalpur (3.89) and Sabroom (3.88). In Udaipur (3.42), Khowai (2.80) and Sadar (2.74) the gross production of foodgrains per capita falls below the territory average. So, gross production of foodgrains per capita is found maximum in Dharmanagar and minimum in Sadar.

(iii) CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS

Preliminary :

89. This section deals with Household Economic Tables B-X, B-XI, B-XII, B-XV and SCT-V compiled from the Household Schedules on the basis

of 20% sample of households. It has already been discussed that the Household Schedule is a new feature introduced in 1961 census in which data relating to extent of land under cultivation, nature of household industry, period of working of household industry and the number of persons who are employed therein either as family workers or as hired labourers have been collected. The aforesaid four tables deal with the activities of cultivating households.

CULTIVATION WITH OR WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY :

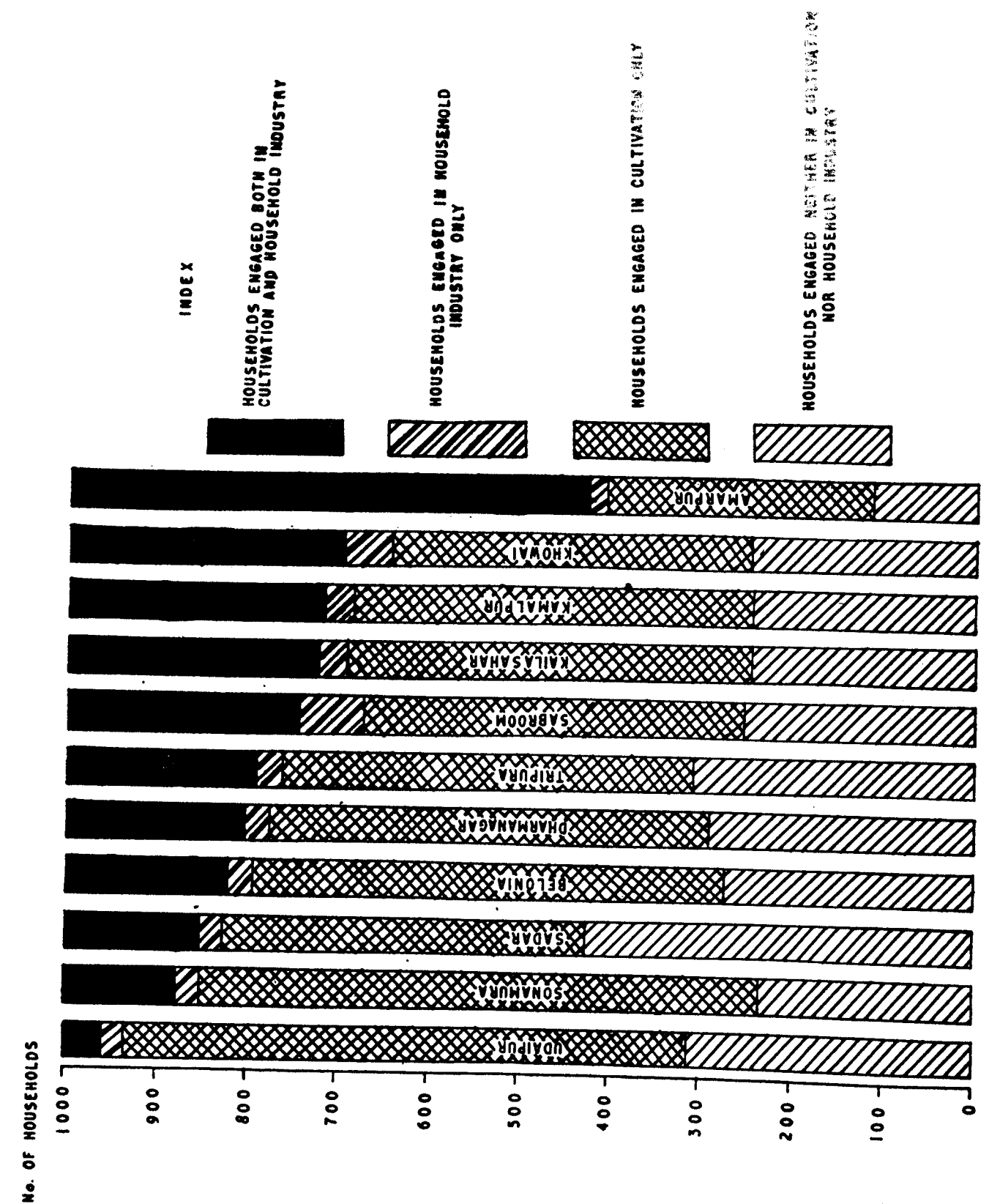
90. The following statement shows the proportion of households engaged in cultivation, in household industry, both in cultivation and household industry and neither in cultivation nor in household industry in rural and urban areas :—

Statement X B—25

Distribution of 1,000 of Households in Rural and Urban areas among those engaged in Cultivation only, in Household Industry only, both in Cultivation and Household Industry & in neither, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households T=1000 R=1000 U=1000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households en- gaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	T	1,000	310	454	29	207
	R	1,000	259	486	29	226
	U	1,000	853	105	33	9
SADAR	T	1,000	428	396	26	148
	R	1,000	342	459	28	171
	U	1,000	955	26	16	3
KHOWAI	T	1,000	247	417	31	305
	R	1,000	205	438	31	326
	U	1,000	813	127	42	18
KAMALPUR	R	1,000	245	439	35	281
KAILASAHAR	T	1,000	246	446	31	277
	R	1,000	208	463	30	299
	U	1,000	689	245	47	19
DHARMANAGAR	T	1,000	294	482	28	196
	R	1,000	247	512	25	216
	U	1,000	717	207	58	18
SONAMURA	R	1,000	236	614	27	123
UDAIPUR	T	1,000	312	623	24	41
	R	1,000	266	671	19	44
	U	1,000	761	156	73	10
AMARPUR	R	1,000	115	296	21	568
BELONIA	T	1,000	274	520	27	179
	R	1,000	217	557	26	200
	U	1,000	759	195	40	6
SABROOM	R	1,000	255	419	71	255

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



In the territory 31% of the households are engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, 45.4% in cultivation only, 2.9% in household industry only and remaining 20.7% of the households are engaged both in cultivation and household industry. In rural areas, maximum percentage (48.6%) of the households are found engaged in cultivation only. The predominance of cultivating households shows the agricultural characteristics of the territory. There are 22.6% of the households which combine cultivation with household industry, 25.9% which are engaged in household industry only and 25.9% which are neither in cultivation nor in household industry. The picture is different in urban areas where the percentage of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry is maximum (85.3) and cultivation or household industry is not an important characteristic of urban areas. The patterns for rural and urban areas among the Sub-divisions are same.

92. The proportion of households engaged in cultivation only in rural areas of Sub-divisions is highest in Udaipur (67.1%) and lowest in Amarpur (29.6%) where scheduled tribes are numerically predominant. The percentage of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry is lowest in Sonamura (12.3) where out of 6.82% of total population of the territory, scheduled tribes constitute 0.72% only. The proportion of households engaged in household industry only in rural areas

is maximum in Sabroom (7.1%) and minimum in Udaipur (1.9%). The percentage of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry is highest among rural Sub-divisions in Sadar (34.2) and lowest in Amarpur (11.5).

93. In urban areas an opposite picture is found in as much as there is a predominance of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry. The percentage of such households is highest in Sadar urban (95.5) and lowest in Kailasahar (urban) where it is 68.9. The rural proportion of such households in Sadar Sub-division which is 34.2%, is above the rural average (25.9%) for the territory because of the predominance of non-cultivating households in the suburbs of Agartala town.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND ESTIMATE OF PROPORTION OF POPULATION DEPENDENT ON CULTIVATION :

94. The following statement gives the average number of persons per household extracted from table B-XVII, estimated proportion of population dependent on cultivation and also gives a comparison of the proportion of cultivators as in 1951 and 1961 for total, rural and urban areas :

91. In the territory 31% of the households are engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, 45.4% in cultivation only, 2.9% in household industry only and remaining 20.7% of the households are engaged both in cultivation and household industry. In rural areas, maximum percentage (48.6%) of the households are found engaged in cultivation only. The predominance of cultivating households shows the agricultural characteristics of the territory. There are 22.6% of the households which combine cultivation with household industry, 2.9% which are engaged in household industry only and 25.9% which are neither in cultivation nor in household industry. The picture is different in urban areas where the percentage of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry is maximum (85.3) and cultivation or household industry is not an important characteristic of urban areas. The patterns for rural and urban areas among the Sub-divisions are same.

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**AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER
HOUSEHOLD AND ESTIMATE OF
PROPORTION OF POPULATION
DEPENDENT ON CULTIVATION :**

94. The following statement gives the average number of persons per household extracted from table B-XVII, estimated proportion of population dependent on cultivation and also gives a comparison of the proportion of cultivators as in 1951 and 1961 for total, rural and urban areas :

Statement X B—26
Average number of persons per household and population dependent on cultivation, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Average No. of persons per household	Sample household engaged in culti- vation only and both in cultivation and household industry	Estimated No. of Households dependent on cultivation	Estimated No. of population dependent upon cultivation	Percentage of population de- pendent upon cultivation to total popu- lation	Percentage of cultivators (Category I of P.C.A.) to total population	Percentage of cultivators to total population (1951)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIPURA	T	5.26	28,414	142,070	747,288	65.44	24.60	26.29
	R	5.24	27,995	139,975	733,469	70.59	26.83	28.03
	U	5.46	419	2,095	11,439	11.11	2.07	2.03
SADAR	T	5.38	7,381	36,905	198,549	54.24	18.23	N.A.
	R	5.32	7,326	36,630	194,872	62.62	21.41	N.A.
	U	5.72	55	275	1,573	2.87	0.21	N.A.
KHOWAI	T	5.29	3,518	17,590	93,051	71.61	31.91	N.A.
	R	5.30	3,470	17,350	91,955	75.89	34.05	N.A.
	U	5.12	48	240	1,229	13.99	4.67	N.A.
KAMALPUR	R	4.96	1,761	8,805	43,673	70.81	27.45	N.A.
KAILASAHAR	T	5.06	2,968	14,840	75,090	72.11	28.45	N.A.
	R	5.05	2,883	14,415	72,796	76.19	30.49	N.A.
	U	5.14	85	425	2,185	25.48	5.71	N.A.
DHARMANAGAR	T	5.20	3,286	16,430	85,436	66.98	25.40	N.A.
	R	5.20	3,177	15,885	82,602	72.26	27.67	N.A.
	U	5.23	109	543	2,850	21.53	5.81	N.A.
SONAMURA	R	5.36	2,100	10,500	56,280	72.18	21.02	N.A.

Statement X B—26 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UDAIPUR	T	5.40	2,213	11,065	59,751	66.34	21.90	N.A.
	R	5.38	2,161	10,805	58,131	71.51	23.96	N.A.
	U	5.53	52	260	1,438	16.38	2.80	N.A.
AMARPUR	R	5.50	1,722	8,610	47,355	84.01	41.89	N.A.
BELONIA	T	5.03	2,312	11,560	58,147	68.55	26.70	N.A.
	R	5.04	2,242	11,210	56,498	74.26	29.38	N.A.
	U	4.95	70	350	1,733	19.82	3.42	N.A.
SABROOM	R	5.06	1,153	5,765	29,171	67.22	26.17	N.A.

N.A. :—Not available

95. The average number of persons per household in the territory comes to 5.26, 5.24 in rural area and 5.46 in urban area. The average size is, therefore, a bit higher in urban area than in rural for the territory. The pattern for the territory in respect of average number of persons for household corresponds to that for Sadar, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur Sub-divisions. In Khowai and Belonia Sub-divisions, the average size of households is larger in rural area than in urban. Kamalpur and Sabroom which are entirely rural Sub-divisions record below the rural average for the territory, while the other rural Sub-divisions of Amarpur and Sonamura show average sizes above the corresponding average obtaining for the territory.

Proportion of population dependent on cultivation :

96. In the territory total population dependent on cultivation which excludes agricultural labour, is estimated to be, 7,47,288 or 65.44% of total population, of which 7,33,469 (or 70.59%) live in village and 11,439 (or 11.11%) in towns. But the percentage of cultivators (Category I of P.C.A) to total population, however, comes to 24.60% in the territory for total, 26.83% for rural, 26.83% for rural and only 2.07% for urban areas. The corresponding percentages of cultivators to total population of 1951 census are 26.29, 28.03 and 2.03, thereby exhibiting a fall in rural percentage of cultivators in 1961. The decline may be attributable partly to

the variation in the concepts and partly to the out-migration of cultivating households during the decade.

97. Among the Sub-divisions, the percentage of population dependent on cultivation is below the average for territory in the Sub-division of Sadar only (54.24) where participation of persons may be in non-agricultural activities in a larger extent as compared to other Sub-divisions. The percentage of cultivators to total population in Agartala town is also insignificant (0.21). In rural areas of Sub-divisions, the percentage of population dependent on cultivation is highest in Amarpur (84.01) and except Sadar and Sabroom (67.22) all others register percentages for rural as above the rural average for territory. But in point of proportion of cultivators to total population, the rural Sub-divisions of Sadar, Sonamura and Udaipur record percentages below the rural average for the territory.

CULTIVATION WITH OR WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND STATES :

98. The following statement gives the proportion of household engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and neither in cultivation nor in household industry in India, States and Union Territories :-

Statement X B—27

Distribution of 1,000 households in each state among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961

India/States/Union Territories & Other areas	Total No. of households (a) Absolute No. (b) 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household Industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	(a) 16,750,585 (b) 1,000	6,318,108 377	8,792,764 525	788,703 47	851,010 51
Andhra Pradesh	(a) 1,504,809 (b) 1,000	621,036 413	671,610 446	104,538 69	107,625 72
Assam	(a) 442,219 (b) 1,000	129,715 293	215,216 487	12,380 28	84,908 192
Bihar	(a) 1,662,005 (b) 1,000	462,579 278	1,055,959 636	42,081 25	101,386 61

Statement X B—27 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	(a) 771,969 (b) 1,000	353,325 457	347,161 450	40,747 53	30,736 40
Jammu & Kashmir	(a) 125,587 (b) 1,000	22,487 179	77,821 620	4,913 39	20,366 162
Kerala	(a) 575,830 (b) 1,000	340,063 590	192,709 335	33,505 58	9,553 17
Madhya Pradesh	(a) 1,321,194 (b) 1,000	406,668 308	768,984 582	59,570 45	85,972 65
Madras	(a) 1,448,862 (b) 1,000	708,136 489	614,855 424	89,921 62	35,950 25
Maharashtra	(a) 1,524,205 (b) 1,000	714,788 469	704,234 462	60,947 40	44,236 29
Mysore	(a) 864,931 (b) 1,000	328,337 380	451,850 522	35,678 41	49,066 57
Orissa	(a) 714,176 (b) 1,000	203,778 285	444,809 623	26,893 38	38,696 54
Punjab	(a) 705,960 (b) 1,000	316,845 449	311,759 442	55,117 78	22,239 31
Rajasthan	(a) 752,856 (b) 1,000	197,649 262	463,503 616	30,270 40	61,434 82
Uttar Pradesh	(a) 2,781,220 (b) 1,000	735,810 264	1,795,722 646	149,266 54	100,422 36
West Bengal	(a) 1,286,778 (b) 1,000	641,805 499	580,173 451	33,434 26	31,366 24
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(a) 13,099 (b) 1,000	6,761 516	3,931 300	500 38	1,907 146
Delhi	(a) 102,768 (b) 1,000	96,251 936	4,407 43	1,731 17	379 4
Himachal Pradesh	(a) 51,062 (b) 1,000	6,163 121	32,026 627	1,399 27	11,474 225
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	(a) 810 (b) 1,000	88 109	1 1	611 754	110 136
Manipur	(a) 29,456 (b) 1,000	4,122 140	16,205 550	3,673 125	5,456 185

Statement X B—27 (Concl.)

1		2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	(a)	42,997	31,317	19,506	1,266	8,908
	(b)	1,000	310	454	29	207
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(a)	2,051	271	1,586	29	165
	(b)	1,000	132	773	14	81
Goa, Daman & Diu	(a)					
			Not Available			
	(b)					
Pondicherry	(a)	14,756	11,000	2,982	616	158
	(b)	1,000	745	202	42	11
North East Frontier Agency	(a)					
			Not Available			
	(b)					
Nagaland	(a)	15,928	1,700	14,208	6	14
	(b)	1,000	107	892	N	1
Sikkim	(a)	5,537	823	4,692	12	10
	(b)	1,000	149	847	2	2

Households engaged in cultivation only :

99. It appears that out of 1,000 households, 377 are engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, 525 in cultivation, 47 in household industry and 51 in both cultivation and household industry in India and the proportion of households in household industry is lowest. There is larger proportion of households than the average for India in neither cultivation nor in household industry in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal. Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh show greater dependence on agriculture, because they have got higher proportion of cultivating households. The proportion of households in household industry and both in cultivation and household industry in different States vary considerably. Among the union territories and other areas, the percentage of households engaged in cultivation only appears highest in Nagaland and the position of Tripura is sixth. As regards household engaged

in both cultivation and households industry, Tripura ranks first in cultivation combined with household industry as compared to other territories and the proportion of such households in Manipur and Assam is less than that of Tripura. In respect of households engaged in household industry only, the percentage is highest in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands among the territories and the position of Tripura is fifth. Tripura ranks fourth preceded by Delhi, Pondicherry and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in respect of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry among the union territories and other areas.

RATIOS OF POPULATION DEPENDENT ON CULTIVATION IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES:

100. The following statement gives the percentage of persons dependent on total cultivation to population in the Country, States and Union Territories :-

Statement X B—28

Population dependant on cultivation, India and States, 1961

State/Union Territory	Cultivating households (on 20% sample basis)	Total Cultivating households	Average size of households	Total population dependant on cultivation	Percentage dependant on cultivation to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA 9,643,774 48,218,870 N.A. 249,198,333 56.73					
STATES					
1. Andhra Pradesh	779,235	3,896,175	4.72	18,389,946	51.11
2. Assam	300,124	1,500,620	5.45	8,178,379	68.88
3. Bihar	1,157,345	5,786,725	5.49	31,769,120	68.39
4. Gujarat	377,897	1,889,485	5.30	10,014,271	48.53
5. Jammu & Kashmir ..	98,187	490,935	5.62	2,759,055	77.48
6. Kerala	202,262	1,011,310	5.79	5,855,485	34.64
7. Madhya Pradesh	854,956	4,274,780	4.85	20,732,683	64.04
8. Madras	650,805	3,254,025	4.60	14,968,515	44.43
8. Maharashtra	748,470	3,742,350	5.08	19,011,138	48.06
10. Mysore	500,916	2,504,580	5.34	13,374,457	56.70
11. Orissa	483,505	2,417,525	4.88	11,797,522	67.23
12. Punjab	333,998	1,669,990	5.67	9,468,843	46.63
13. Rajasthan	524,937	2,624,685	5.30	13,910,831	69.02
14. Uttar Pradesh	1,896,144	9,480,720	5.24	49,678,973	67.36
15. West Bengal	611,539	3,057,695	5.27	16,114,053	46.14
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS					
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,167	5,835	4.80	28,008	44.07
2. Delhi	4,786	23,930	5.08	121,564	4.57
3. Himachal Pradesh	43,500	217,500	5.19	1,128,825	83.55
4. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	111	555	5.88	3,263	13.53
5. Manipur	21,661	108,305	5.30	574,017	73.59
6. Tripura	28,414	142,070	5.26	747,288	65.44
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli ..	1,751	8,755	5.44	47,627	82.17
8. Goa, Daman & Diu ..	N.A.	N.A.	4.66	..	0
9. Pondicherry	3,140	15,700	4.88	76,616	23.76
10. North-East Frontier Agency	N.A.	N.A.	5.13	N.A.	0
11. Nagaland	14,222	71,110	4.44	315,728	85.52
12. Sikkim	4,702	23,510	5.62	132,126	81.46

N.A. :—Not Available.

101. The percentage of persons dependent on cultivation to total population of this territory comes to 65.44, as against 56.73 for All India. The percentage is highest in Nagaland (85.52) and lowest in Delhi (4.57). Dependency on cultivation is 68.88% in Assam, 46.14% in West Bengal (being below the average for All India) and 73.59% in Manipur. Among the territories and other areas, Tripura ranks sixth in regard to dependency on cultivation.

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN TEHSILS :

102. The following statement shows the proportion of household engaged both in cultivation and household industry in Tehsils :—

Statement X B—29

Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry to Total Households in Tehsils, 1961

Name of Tehsils	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total Population	Percentage of Households engaged in cultivation only to total households	Percentage of Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry to total households
1	2	3	4
1. Simna	48.63	55.33	22.68
2. Mohanpur	35.29	44.21	24.44
3. Bamutla	7.00	49.23	9.95
4. Sadar	8.69	36.60	3.32
5. Old Agartala	50.45	41.62	31.15
6. Ishanchandranagar	10.26	60.13	3.69
7. Kamalasagar	15.85	68.13	4.68
8. Bishalgarh	9.33	58.16	10.14
9. Charilam	51.74	52.92	26.28
10. Takarjala	83.09	31.75	52.61
11. Khowai	40.08	38.54	32.68
12. Asharambari	48.65	40.29	32.06
13. Kalyanpur	52.09	40.43	41.37
14. Teliamura	52.04	50.85	26.65
15. Kamalpur	17.22	41.52	24.46
16. Kulaihour	58.99	48.23	34.63
17. Kailasahar	13.86	56.14	12.48
18. Fatikroy	49.28	39.62	41.74
19. Brajendranagar	3.92	67.35	0.77
20. Kurti	1.43	64.96	1.38
21. Dharmanagar	5.98	61.46	4.55
22. Longai	86.69	10.97	65.40
23. Kanchanpur	72.38	31.01	56.72
24. Boxanagar	2.36	82.68	1.57

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1	2	3	4
25. Matinagar	14.41	80.67	2.00
26. Sonamura	8.81	55.70	13.56
27. Dianpur	13.93	84.35	11.56
28. Kathalia	28.72	47.53	25.48
29. Salgarah	16.38	65.30	5.64
30. Radhakishorepur	34.38	68.79	3.31
31. Ampa	78.87	25.19	60.74
32. Birganj	55.65	40.04	43.75
33. Dumburnagar	89.12	13.81	77.52
34. Rajnagar	18.55	75.73	4.85
35. Radhanagar	11.10	74.47	2.13
36. Siddhinagar	14.74	76.74	9.30
37. Puranrajbari	0.08	87.76	..
38. Belonia	40.03	46.62	26.15
39. Hrishyamukh	16.74	76.34	0.56
40. Muhuripur	47.09	48.03	27.59
41. Manu	53.01	36.99	29.20
42. Gorakappa	95.31	23.00	56.81
43. Samarendraganj	30.86	84.21	7.89
44. Amlighat	46.39	62.41	15.25
45. Sabroom	26.67	43.51	16.88

103. The statement above gives the percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population, percentage of households engaged in cultivation only and that of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry to total households in each tehsil.

104. The tehsils of Takarjala, Longai, Kanchanpur, Ampa, Dumburnagar and Gorakappa may be picked up for examination as they show the households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in fair proportion. Preponderance of Scheduled Tribes is marked in these and other tehsils also where the percentage of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry is in fair proportion. Quite opposite is the picture exhibited by tehsils, like Brajendranagar, Kurti, Boxanagar, and Puranrajbari where the

percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population is insignificant and the percentage of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry to total households is also correspondingly insignificant. In Dumburnagar, households engaged in cultivation only account for 13.81% while households engaged both in cultivation and household industry are 77.52% and Scheduled Tribes are 89.12%. In Gorakappa where the percentage of Scheduled Tribes is as high as 95.31, households engaged in cultivation only are 23% of total households, and the proportion of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry comes to 56.81%. In view of the trend as obtaining in the tehsils it may be said that preponderance of Scheduled Tribes is a prime factor which tends to accelerate the participation of households both in cultivation and household industry.

APPROXIMATION OF AREA OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION :

105. The returns recorded in the Household Schedule in respect of land under cultivation of households classified according to the three types of interest, viz., (1) owned or held from Government, (2) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and (3) partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share, have been tabulated on 20% sample of households distributed according to different sizes of land under each type of interest.

106. An attempt was required to be made to see whether area under cultivation of land owned or held from Government by cultivating household approximates to the land under cultivation and current fallows as appearing in the revenue records in respect of that tehsils. The position is that the total area of land under cultivation including current fallows, as estimated by the Administrati-

on for the territory as a whole, comes to 5,50,238.9 acres for 1961. The estimates either for Sub-divisions or for any tehsil have not so far been attempted by them for any year. The settlement operation in the territory has been initiated in selected areas about one and a half months after the census enumeration and thus the abolition of intermediaries which is one of the main features of the Land Reforms Act, could be given effect to only after completion of 1961 census. There was, therefore, no sound basis on which an approximation of the area under cultivation either at Sub-divisional or tehsil level could be tried.

HOUSEHOLDS UNDER EACH INTEREST BY SIZE CLASS OF LAND HELD :

107. The following statement which is based on Union Table B—XI prepared on a 20% sample of households gives the proportion of households under each interest by size class of land held :—

Statement X B—30

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size class of land held

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Interest in land	No. of Cultivating households	Household engaged in cultivation by size of land												Unspe- cified
			L1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	50+	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TRIPURA	Total	1000	141	424	291	89	28	11	7	7	N	N	2		
	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	145	431	272	91	29	12	9	8	N	N	3		
	2. Owned or held from private persons	1000	226	482	226	46	11	4	2	2	..	N	1		
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	1000	37	339	431	126	39	15	5	7	1	N	..		
Sadar	Total	1000	189	439	259	71	21	9	6	5	N	N	1		
	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	201	454	236	66	21	9	6	5	N	N	2		
	2. Owned or held from private persons	1000	293	435	199	49	14	2	6	2	..	..	..		
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	1000	30	370	429	116	30	14	2	7	2	..	..		
Khowai	Total	1000	134	396	299	92	31	17	12	12	1	N	6		
	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	134	376	288	107	37	18	17	15	N	..	8		
	2. Owned or held from private persons	1000	188	487	268	52	9	6	2	4	..	..	4		
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	1000	55	338	385	125	41	29	9	12	4	2	..		
Kamalpur	Total	1000	105	464	301	87	25	7	4	4	..	..	3		
	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	115	477	271	86	28	9	5	5	..	..	4		

Statement X B—30 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kamalpur (Concd.)	2. Owned or held from private persons	1000	149	535	266	42	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	1000	9	322	500	136	25	4	4	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	Total	1000	129	419	309	92	23	14	7	8	..	..	1
	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	125	411	301	101	24	18	10	9	..	..	1
	2. Owned or held from private persons	1000	251	521	191	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	1000	19	350	453	115	43	14	4	2	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	Total	1000	111	416	314	105	30	9	8	6	N	..	1
	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	106	405	309	116	36	10	11	6	N	..	1
	2. Owned or held from private persons	1000	175	517	250	46	6	2	2	2	..	..	..
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	1000	61	354	411	115	33	13	4	9	..	..	..
Sonamunra	Total	1000	153	499	246	61	22	11	5	3	..	..	..
	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	165	511	221	60	18	14	7	4	..	..	..
	2. Owned or held from private persons	1000	335	572	56	25	6	..	..	6	..	..	..
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	1000	47	430	398	79	41	5	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	Total	1000	186	392	279	82	33	12	4	12	..	N	..
	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	156	398	284	92	41	11	4	14	..	..	..
	2. Owned or held from private persons	1000	314	434	186	44	14	6	2	..	..	..	..
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	1000	74	316	401	111	40	26	7	23	..	2	..

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Statement X B—30 (Concd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Amarpur	Total	1000	55	368	345	135	52	15	9	10	1	..	10
	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	42	363	352	142	51	16	8	11	1	..	14
	2. Owned or held from private persons	1000	172	586	207	20	5	10	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	1000	15	181	442	206	101	15	25	15	..	..	..
Belonia	Total	1000	81	402	344	119	28	14	6	6	N	..	..
	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	102	442	283	107	27	19	7	7	1	..	..
	2. Owned or held from private persons	1000	103	431	337	86	24	9	4	6	..	..	..
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	1000	11	281	484	176	32	8	6	2	..	..	..
Sabroom	Total	1000	165	448	259	75	29	5	8	9	1	1	..
	1. Owned or held from Government	1000	191	461	228	64	29	5	10	11	1	..	..
	2. Owned or held from private persons	1000	174	545	202	62	11	..	..	..	..	6	..
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	1000	39	290	458	140	50	11	6	6	..	..	..

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103. The holding sizes in acres are : less than 1 acre, 1.0-2.4, 2.5-4.9, 5.0-7.4, 7.5-9.9, 10.0-12.4, 12.5-14.9, 15.0-29.9, 30.0-49.9 and 50+. Of these sizes, holdings below 5 acres may be considered as likely to be **deficit**, those ranging from 5 to 9.9 as likely to be **self-sufficient** and those of 10 acres and above as likely to be **surplus** for self consumption.

109. The proportion of cultivating households in the territory is highest (42.4%) in the size class 1.0-2.4 acres of holdings, next to which is the size class 2.5-4.9 which account for 29.1% of cultivating households, followed by 14.1% of cultivating households engaged in holdings of less than 1 acre in size class. These three size ranges cover 85.6% of cultivating households and are likely to be deficit for self consumption. The holdings of sizes 5.0 to 9.9 jointly cater 11.7% of cultivating households and are likely to be self-sufficient for self consumption. The remaining 2.7% of cultivating households are likely to be surplus for selfconsumption.

110. The proportions under different size classes of holdings between total and land owned or held from Government are nearer to each other than those corresponding proportions which are under land owned or held from private persons or under land partly held from Government and partly from private persons etc. As the land reforms legislation could not be implemented upto March, 1961 in the territory, the proportions of households cultivating in holding sizes of less than 1 acre and 1.0-2.4 acres of land owned or held from private persons

are higher than those owned or held from Government. The proportions of cultivating households under the larger size classes also are fairly considerable in land owned or held from private persons as compared to corresponding proportions of households owning or holding land from Government.

111. Among the Sub-divisions, the proportion of total cultivating households in lower size classes of holding below 5 acres is highest in Sonamura (89.8%) and lowest in Amarpur (76.8%), at par in Kailasahar and Udaipur (85.7% in each). In this respect Kamalpur (87%) compares favourably with Sabroom (87.2%) and Khowai (82.9%) with Belonia (82.7%). In the range of size classes 5 to 9.9 acres the proportion of cultivating households is highest in Amarpur (18.7%) and lowest in Sonamura (8.3%). In this size range also it is significant that the proportions of Kailasahar and Udaipur are at par (11.5% in each). The following statement shows that the proportions of cultivating households jointly in the lower size classes upto 4.9 acres are higher among those owning or holding land from private persons than among those owning or holding land from Government in all the Sub-divisions, whereas the proportions are reversed among cultivating households in size classes from 5 acres to 9.9 acres when compared between these two interests in land, that is, the proportions are higher among those owning or holding land from Government than those owning or holding land from private persons and this trend is found in all the Sub-divisions :-

Union Territory/Sub-division	Percentage of cultivating households in size classes			
	1 to 4.9		5.0 to 9.9	
	Owned or held from Government	Owned or held from private persons	Owned or held from Government	Owned or held from private persons
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	84.8	93.4	12.0	5.7
Sadar	89.1	92.7	8.7	6.3
Khowai	79.8	94.3	14.4	4.1
Kamalpur	86.3	95.0	11.4	5.0
Kailasahar	83.7	96.3	12.5	3.7
Dharmanagar	82.0	94.2	15.2	5.2
Sonamura	89.7	96.3	7.8	3.1
Udaipur	83.8	93.4	13.3	5.8
Amarpur	75.7	96.5	19.3	2.5
Belonia	83.2	87.1	13.4	11.0
Sabroom	88.0	92.1	9.3	7.3

112. In the following statement again the distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 house-

holds has been shown :-

Statement X B-31
Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Interests in land	No. of Cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land												
			/ _ 1 1.0—2.4 2.5—4.9 5.0—7.4 7.5—9.9 10.0—12.4 12.5—14.9 15.0—29.9 30.0—49.9 50 + Unspeci- fied												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TRIPURA	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	1. Owned or held from Government	667	686	678	626	680	706	730	816	776	600	250	946		
	2. Owned or held from Private persons	169	270	191	131	87	64	57	61	51	..	250	54		
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	164	44	131	243	233	230	213	123	173	400	500	..		
Sadar	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		
	1. Owned or held from Government	721	767	745	659	669	715	730	809	750	333	1000	1000		
	2. Owned or held from Private persons	136	210	134	104	95	89	32	143	56	..	..			
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	143	23	121	237	236	196	238	48	194	667	..	..		
Khowai	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000		
	1. Owned or held from Government	605	604	575	583	700	722	638	833	762	333	..	842		
	2. Owned or held from Private persons	234	329	288	210	81	65	86	48	71	..	..	158		
	3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.	161	67	137	207	219	213	276	119	167	667	1000	..		

Statement X B—31 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kamalpur	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	1000
1. Owned or held from Government		729	796	749	656	726	818	917	857	1000	..	..	1000
2. Owned or held from Private persons		137	193	158	121	65	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.		134	11	93	223	209	136	83	143	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	1030
1. Owned or held from Government		646	630	632	630	707	672	829	905	944	..	..	1000
2. Owned or held from Private persons		176	343	219	109	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.		178	27	149	261	222	328	171	95	56	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	1000
1. Owned or held from Government		691	662	673	680	768	813	750	889	737	1000	..	1000
2. Owned or held from Private persons		165	258	204	130	72	31	36	37	53	..	..	..
3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.		145	80	123	190	160	158	214	74	210	..	..	..
Sonamura	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..
1. Owned or held from Government		713	767	731	642	698	587	909	1000	857	..	..	..
2. Owned or held from Private persons		77	168	88	17	31	22	..	..	143	..	..	..
3. Partly held from Govt and partly etc.		210	65	181	341	271	391	91	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement X B—31 (Concl'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Udaipur	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	1000	..
1. Owned or held from Government		507	425	515	517	571	634	445	500	615	..	..	..
2. Owned or held from Private persons		293	495	325	196	158	127	148	125	..	..	..	..
3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.		200	80	160	287	271	239	407	375	385	..	1000	..
Amarpur	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	1000
1. Owned or held from Government		766	596	755	781	807	764	808	667	833	1000	..	1000
2. Owned or held from Private persons		118	372	188	71	17	11	77	..	..	..	..	..
3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.		116	32	57	148	176	225	115	333	167	..	..	..
Belonia	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..
1. Owned or held from Government		557	702	613	465	502	548	750	643	692	1000	..	..
2. Owned or held from Private persons		208	265	223	204	150	178	125	143	231	..	..	..
3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.		235	33	164	331	348	274	125	214	77	..	..	..
Sabroom	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..
1. Owned or held from Government		690	800	711	605	586	676	667	889	900	1000	..	..
2. Owned or held from private persons		155	163	188	121	127	59	..	..	..	..	1000	..
3. Partly held from Govt. and partly etc.		155	37	101	274	287	265	333	111	100	..	..	..

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113. Of the total cultivating households in the territory, 66.7% owned or held land from Government, 16.9% from private persons and 16.4% from Government and partly from private persons and institutions. The proportion of land owned or held from Government is highest (81.6%) in the size class 12.5-14.9 and lowest (25.0%) in size class 50 acres and above and that of land owned or held from private persons and institutions varies from 5.1% in size class 15.0-29.9 to 27.0% in size class of less than 1 acre. The proportions for land held partly from Government and partly from private persons etc., range from 4.4% in size class of less than 1 acre to 50% in size class 50 acres and above. There is no household owning or holding land from private persons or institutions in the size class 30.0-49.9.

114. Among the Sub-divisions, the pattern of distribution of interests in land for size class 30.0-49.9 is similar in Sadar and Khowai in so far as the households owning or holding this size class of land from private persons and institutions are concerned. Dharmanagar, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom record all cultivating households in this size

class of land owned or held from Government only. This is also the position found in Sadar in respect of the higher size class of 50 acres and above. In Khowai and Udaipur the concentration is seen in this higher size class of households in land held partly from Government and partly from private persons etc. There is no household owning or holding land from private persons etc., in the range of size class 10 to 29.9 acres in the Sub-divisions of Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Sabroom. In Sonamura there is no household owning or holding land from private persons etc., in size class 10 to 14.9 acres. There is again no cultivating household in Amarpur in size classes exceeding 12.4 acres.

HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS :

115. The following statement, based on Union Table B-XII prepared on a 20% sample of households, gives the distribution of households, family workers and hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households for total area for the territory and the Sub-divisions :

Statement X B-32

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households for all areas, 1961

Total of cultivating households										Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Union Territory/ Sub-Divisions	Size of land cultivated	No. of No. of No. of house- family hired						2 persons						3-5 persons						6-10 persons						More than 10 persons						Unspecified																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		1 person		2 persons		3 persons		4 persons		5 persons		6 persons		7 persons		8 persons		9 persons		10 persons		11 persons		12 persons		13 persons		14 persons		15 persons		16 persons		17 persons		18 persons		19 persons		20 persons		21 persons		22 persons		23 persons																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)

Statement X B--32 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
SADAR	1. All sizes	1000	1000	1000	458	269	..	295	321	280	184	338	460	19	68	56	2	4	146	42	..	58
	2. $\angle 1$	1000	1000	1000	660	557	..	194	306	527	48	123	167	2	9	148	..	..	..	96	..	148
	3. 1.0--2.4	1000	1000	1000	515	329	..	316	380	459	130	269	265	6	22	56	1	N	153	32	..	67
	4. 2.5--4.9	1000	1000	1000	299	149	..	367	335	224	290	438	475	24	76	12	3	2	254	17	..	35
	5. 5.0--7.4	1000	1000	1000	134	50	..	300	198	211	440	535	596	92	204	110	3	13	..	31	..	83
	6. 7.5--9.9	1000	1000	1000	127	44	..	105	52	99	621	627	803	126	277	98	..	..	..	21	..	..
	7. 10.0--12.4	1000	1000	1000	70	25	..	209	115	125	605	623	719	70	155	31	23	82	125	23	..	..
	8. 12.5--14.9	1000	1000	1000	77	24	..	231	144	..	500	458	700	115	229	..	39	145	..	38	..	300
	9. 15.0--29.9	1000	1000	1000	192	55	..	154	67	154	385	367	461	269	511	385	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. 30.0--49.9	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..
	11. 50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Unspecified	1000	1000	1000	143	77	..	571	461	1000	286	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

KHOWAI	1. All sizes	1000	1000	1000	418	217	..	294	293	230	240	418	407	22	72	102	1	N	221	25	..	40
	2. $\angle 1$	1000	1000	1000	644	485	..	227	331	600	63	163	100	5	21	100	..	..	..	61	..	200
	3. 1.0--2.4	1000	1000	1000	458	262	..	330	360	289	180	342	134	9	35	21	1	1	515	22	..	41
	4. 2.5--4.9	1000	1000	1000	298	135	..	335	293	267	337	511	644	20	61	22	..	..	..	10	..	67
	5. 5.0--7.4	1000	1000	1000	173	61	..	216	146	100	539	652	700	65	141	200	..	..	..	7	..	..

Statement X B--32 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KHOWAI (Concd)	6. 7.5--9.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	100	43	..	250	191	71	575	681	571	75	85	358	..	..	..	..	..
	7. 10.0--12.4	1000	1000	1000	37	12	..	222	133	100	630	723	700	74	132	200	..	..	..	37	..	..
	8. 12.5--14.9	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	59	14	143	706	581	714	235	405	143	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. 15.0--29.9	1000	1000	1000	53	13	..	158	80	..	421	320	778	316	587	222	..	..	..	52	..	..
	10. 30.0--49.9	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. 50+	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Unspecified	1000	1000	..	933	875	..	67	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1. All Sizes	1000	1000	1000	463	275	..	313	348	316	181	337	489	11	40	45	..	..	..	32	..	150
	2. $\angle 1$	1000	1000	1000	745	632	..	179	292	250	28	76	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	625
	3. 1.0--2.4	1000	1000	1000	515	334	..	341	419	594	110	232	187	4	15	..	..	..	..	30	..	219
	4. 2.5--4.9	1000	1000	1000	339	178	..	350	334	400	260	429	422	17	59	..	..	..	..	34	..	178
	5. 5.0--7.4	1000	10 0	1000	18)	77	..	270	203	120	514	670	760	27	50	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
KAMALPUR	6. 7.5--9.9	10 0	1000	1000	1000	143	67	..	95	89	..	619	711	1000	48	133	..	..	..	95	..	..
	7. 10.0--12.4	1000	1000	1000	167	45	..	333	182	..	167	182	..	333	591	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. 12.5--14.9	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	667	727	..	323	273	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. 15.0--29.9	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. 30.0--49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. 50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement X B-32 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KAILASAHAR 1. All Sizes																						
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	449	272	..	334	352	425	192	341	447	11	35	74	..	..	14	..	54
2. L1	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	656	491	..	285	391	882	46	118	118	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
3. 1.0-2.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	576	389	..	300	375	649	105	219	211	4	17	..	..	..	15	..	140
4. 2.4-4.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	264	140	..	440	384	593	272	430	364	13	46	..	..	..	11	..	43
5. 5.0-7.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	106	48	..	318	228	220	538	648	707	30	76	49	..	..	8	..	24
6. 7.5-9.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	77	42	43	923	958	957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. 10.0-12.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	118	55	..	235	167	91	470	556	455	118	222	364	..	..	59	..	90
8. 12.5-14.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	111	95	..	556	524	353	333	381	647	..	..	..	..	..
9. 15.0-29.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	769	333	200	231	445	..	..	200	..	222
10. 30.0-49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. 50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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DHARMANAGAR

1. All Sizes																						
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	503	306	..	294	342	366	170	327	547	7	25	50	..	..	26	..	37
2. L1	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	688	585	..	184	303	800	44	112	200	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..
3. 1.0-2.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	598	415	..	286	389	448	89	192	379	1	4	..	..	..	26	..	173
4. 2.5-4.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	389	207	..	368	369	556	227	393	444	9	31	..	..	..	9	..	..
5. 5.0-7.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	230	105	..	316	258	267	433	596	667	16	41	44	..	..	5	..	22
6. 7.5-9.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	234	96	..	233	166	250	533	738	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement X B 32 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DHARMANAGAR																						
(Contd) 7. 10.0-12.4																						
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	83	29	..	167	88	125	667	765	625	83	118	250	..	..	..	..	..
8. 12.5-14.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	125	39	..	62	38	..	625	577	500	188	346	500	..	..	..	..	..
9. 15.0-29.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	91	33	..	273	200	..	454	400	750	182	367	250	..	..	..	..	..
10. 30.0-49.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. 50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Unspecified	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SONAMURA 1. All Sizes																						
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	499	305	..	276	301	190	192	326	444	28	66	289	2	2	72	3	5
2. L1	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	768	620	..	181	284	150	44	96	750	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
3. 1.0-2.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	599	415	..	281	352	388	111	216	488	7	17	124	..	..	..	2	..
4. 2.5-4.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	272	143	..	362	325	224	333	475	512	33	57	264	..	..	..	..	..
5. 5.0-7.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	120	47	..	240	154	100	500	571	433	130	224	322	10	4	145	..	..
6. 7.5-9.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	86	33	..	228	167	18	457	545	281	200	233	491	29	22	210	..	..
7. 10.0-12.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	143	52	..	48	35	..	524	544	261	190	316	348	47	52	326	48	65
8. 12.5-14.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	91	40	..	91	80	..	727	800	583	91	80	417	..	..	..	..	..
9. 15.0-29.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	83	67	833	917	933	..	..	..	..	..
10. 30.0-49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. 50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement X C-6 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
UDAIPUR																						
1. All Sizes	1000	1000	1000	1000	453	228	..	274	261	291	233	391	543	36	116	126	1	4	36	3	..	4
2. < 1	1000	1000	1000	1000	809	660	..	147	227	857	42	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	143
3. 1.0—2.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	542	326	..	301	352	519	146	294	481	7	28	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
4. 2.5—4.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	268	118	..	351	276	426	325	471	574	52	140	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
5. 5.0—7.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	157	54	..	256	153	282	500	585	590	81	184	128	6	24	..	..	..	..
6. 7.5—9.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	57	18	..	229	119	162	543	539	595	171	324	243	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. 10.0—12.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	42	11	..	83	23	125	667	489	875	208	477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. 12.5—14.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	286	125	..	..	..	..	714	875	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. 15.0—29.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	83	46	..	583	460	320	292	460	360	42	34	320	..	..	..
10. 30.0—49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. 50+	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AMARPUR																						
1. All Sizes	1000	1000	1000	1000	515	303	..	305	341	378	163	312	489	14	44	111	..	..	..	3	..	22
2. < 1	1000	1000	1000	1000	742	575	..	226	338	1000	32	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. 1.0—2.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	601	397	..	285	365	625	107	224	375	4	14	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
4. 2.5—4.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	452	257	..	382	413	500	153	297	250	13	33	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. 5.0—7.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	184	76	..	306	229	231	429	542	692	61	153	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
6. 7.5—9.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	59	21	..	353	213	500	529	638	500	59	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement X B-32 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AMARPUR (Contd)																						
7.	10.0—12.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	12.5—14.9	1000	1000	1000	500	250	..	250	250	..	250	500	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	15.0—29.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	250	143	..	500	500	500	250	357	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	30.0—49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BELONIA																						
1.	All Sizes	1000	1000	1000	346	192	..	356	326	322	269	396	587	26	83	88	1	3	..	2	..	3
2.	< 1	1000	1000	1000	712	536	..	224	314	1000	58	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
3.	1.0—2.4	1000	1000	1000	462	295	..	385	415	606	145	260	394	7	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4.	2.5—4.9	1000	1000	1000	225	122	..	402	342	326	346	462	637	24	74	31	..	..	..	3	..	6
5.	5.0—7.4	1000	1000	1000	79	30	..	273	169	149	551	585	719	91	190	132	6	26	..	..	..	..
6.	7.5—9.9	1000	1000	1000	79	32	..	184	118	68	684	796	750	53	54	182	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	10.0—12.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	176	102	87	765	872	565	59	26	348	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	12.5—14.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	667	379	615	333	621	385	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	15.0—29.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	143	53	..	143	105	..	714	842	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	30.0—49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement X B—32 (Concid)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
SABROOM	1. All Sizes	1000	1000	1000	1000	478	282	..	325	353	425	172	317	423	13	45	58	1	3	92	11	..	..
	2. 1	1000	1000	1000	1000	713	575	..	227	357	1000	24	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..
	3. 1.0—2.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	476	288	..	384	443	706	128	247	294	6	22	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
	4. 2.5—4.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	363	186	..	331	282	581	287	468	419	19	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. 5.0—7.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	200	89	..	343	278	250	457	633	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. 7.5—9.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	125	46	..	125	70	72	625	628	571	125	256	357	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. 10.0—12.4	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	571	1000	250	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. 12.5—14.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	500	500	250	500	500	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. 15.0—29.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	357	..	334	429	..	333	214	1000	..	..	..
	10. 30.0—49.9	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. 50 +	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

116. The distribution of all sizes of land under cultivation in the territory as a whole shows that one person is engaged in cultivation in 45.4 percent of households, 2 persons in 30.2 percent of households and 3-5 persons in 20.1 percent of households. The percentage of households with 6-10 persons in cultivation is small and those with more than 10 persons is negligible.

117. The number of family workers and hired workers are highest in cultivating households with 3-5 persons in the territory and this pattern obtains in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Sonamura, Udaipur and Belonia. In the Sub-divisions of Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Amarpur, the family workers are highest in proportion in the cultivating households with 2 persons and the hired workers are highest in proportion in those with 3-5 persons. Sabroom presents a peculiar pattern in this respect, because the number of family workers and hired workers are highest there in cultivating households with 2 persons.

118. At the territory level for all size classes of land, the proportion of family workers is larger than that of hired workers in cultivating households with two persons, but reverse is the position in the case of such workers in cultivating households

with 3-5 persons, or with 6-10 persons or with more than ten persons where the ratio of hired workers is higher. This pattern is reflected in the Sub-divisions of Kamalpur, Sonamura and Belonia. But in the Sub-divisions of Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Udaipur, Amarpur and Sabroom the ratio of family workers to hired workers is smaller in cultivating households with 2 persons, 3-5 persons and 6-10 persons.

119. The distribution by size of land cultivated at the territory level shows a gradual decrease in the proportions of households with one person and family workers (except in the case of the size class of 12.5-14.9) with the corresponding increase in size of land, while quite opposite is the pattern exhibited by size classes under cultivating households with 3-5 persons and 6-10 persons. The above trend is found to correspond with the ratios in size classes of land under 5 acres generally in all the Sub-divisions. The ratios for the territory by size class compare favourably with those of the Sub-divisions in respect of cultivating households with 6-10 persons in particular.

120. The following statement shows the number of family and hired workers per cultivating household by each size of holding in the territory :-

Statement X B—33

Average number of family and hired workers per cultivating household by each size of cultivated holding in the territory as a whole

Size Class	Average number of workers per household in respect of total cultivating Households		
	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers
1	2	3	4
T R I P U R A			
(i) All Sizes	2.33	2.19	0.14
(ii) Less than 1 Acre	1.44	1.40	0.04
(iii) 1.0—2.4 Acres	1.93	1.87	0.06
(iv) 2.5—4.9 "	2.64	2.47	0.17
(v) 5.0—7.4 "	3.44	3.17	0.27
(vi) 7.5—9.9 "	4.04	3.54	0.50
(vii) 10.0—12.4 "	4.31	3.68	0.63
(viii) 12.5—14.9 "	4.48	3.91	0.57
(ix) 15.0—29.9 "	5.24	4.40	0.84
(x) 30.0—49.9 "	4.00	3.30	0.70
(xi) 50 + "	5.25	4.00	1.25
(xii) Unspecified "	2.18	2.14	0.04

121. The average number of workers per cultivating household for all size classes of land in the territory comes to 2.33 of which 2.19 are family workers and only 0.14 hired workers. The averages of total workers in different size classes of land are in increasing order upto the size class under 30 acres in which participation of family workers is found to be predominant as compared to hired workers. The participation of hired workers is maximum in the size class 50 acres and above and minimum in the lowest size

class of less than one acre of holding. The statement, on the whole, does not present any picture of under-employment of family workers in any size class.

122. The following statement in two parts prepared from Union Table B—VIII and B—XV for rural areas only, shows the extent of employment in cultivation-cum-household industry sector :—

Statement X B—34
Part—A : Distribution of 1,000 Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
showing size of land cultivated in rural areas only

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Households engaged both in Cultivation & Household industry	Distribution of the households by size of land cultivated											
		L1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
TRIPURA	1,000	71	373	344	128	42	17	10	10	1	N	4	
Sadar	1,000	110	406	323	100	33	11	9	5	1	1	1	
Khowai	1,000	52	345	371	124	49	22	17	16	1	..	3	
Kamalpur	1,000	60	421	346	115	34	9	1	7	..	..	7	
Kailasahar	1,000	70	373	345	128	37	23	11	12	..	..	1	
Dharmanagar	1,000	51	333	373	162	40	19	13	8	..	..	1	
Sonamura	1,000	132	473	275	83	31	3	..	3	..	..	..	
Udaipur	1,000	226	406	233	60	23	23	7	22	..	..	..	
Amarpur	1,000	28	303	386	162	64	18	10	12	1	..	16	
Belonia	1,000	52	369	304	178	46	29	10	10	2	..	..	
Sabroom	1,000	53	430	318	119	41	5	16	16	..	2	..	

Statement X B—34

Part B—Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and households industry, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Size of land Cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in households industry.		
		No. of house- holds.	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers
		(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA (RURAL)	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	50+	1,000	1,000	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..
SADAR (RURAL)	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	..
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..
KHOWAI (RURAL)	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000

Statement X B—34

Part B—Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and households industry, 1961

Cultivating households engaged in households industry																	
1 person			2 persons			3-5 persons			6-10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
35	11	..	393	246	57	478	548	581	92	188	272	2	7	87	N	..	3
157	68	..	531	462	182	299	435	818	13	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	18	..	533	397	115	388	511	718	31	74	167	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4	..	353	214	117	549	613	680	82	165	170	1	4	33	..	..	..
5	1	..	186	95	22	621	591	630	187	313	281	1	N	87	..	..	..
8	2	..	129	57	..	560	488	490	290	423	316	13	30	194	..	..	..
..	..	..	142	61	..	813	452	439	318	447	317	20	40	195	7	..	49
..	..	..	76	30	..	533	413	539	369	509	423	22	48	38	..	..	..
..	..	..	44	15	17	429	321	224	472	562	604	55	102	155	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	600	500	250	400	500	750	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	500	400	..	500	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	22	..	545	400	..	333	433	..	61	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	18	..	411	268	56	455	547	700	79	167	222	..	..	..	1	..	22
174	78	..	537	479	91	280	416	909	9	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	25	..	523	393	77	378	504	577	33	73	346	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	6	..	340	204	80	558	627	880	83	163	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4	..	230	120	..	585	594	889	170	282	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4	..	136	64	..	561	507	429	288	425	571	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	136	56	..	364	324	250	455	620	250	..	..	..	45	..	500
..	..	..	59	24	..	588	494	1,000	353	482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	500	357	..	500	643	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	100	..	250	200	..	500	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	6	..	380	234	56	498	554	708	100	203	236	1	3	..	..	..	..
91	38	..	545	449	..	364	513	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	11	..	536	394	200	407	532	800	28	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement X B—34 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5
KHOWAI (RURAL) (Concld)	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	50+	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..
KAMALPUR (RURAL)	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
	∠ ¹	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	..
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	..
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	30.0—49.9	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..
	Unspecified	10,00	1,000	..
KAILASAHAR (RURAL)	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
	∠ ¹	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	30.0—49.9	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..
DHARMANAGAR (RURAL)	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
	∠ ¹	1,000	1,000	..
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	..
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000

Statement X B—34 (Contd)

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	4	..	368	227	115	539	599	731	78	163	154	2	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	152	77	..	669	629	750	179	294	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	3	..	151	71	..	548	473	889	287	453	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	61	25	..	515	428	571	424	547	429	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	80	31	..	400	300	250	520	669	750	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	565	449	500	435	551	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	500	273	1,000	500	727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	125	..	500	500	..	250	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	13	..	400	269	79	523	629	684	38	87	53	1	2	184	..	..	..
195	87	..	488	435	..	317	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	18	..	474	351	111	460	569	889	17	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4	..	395	260	154	563	670	846	29	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4	..	202	115	..	696	698	1000	89	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	130	60	..	696	677	..	174	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	167	71	..	667	643	..	166	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	400	334	100	400	458	200	200	208	700	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	600	429	..	400	571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	9	..	387	241	54	489	552	620	92	186	250	4	12	76	..	..	..
127	53	..	519	431	..	329	453	1,000	25	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	14	..	522	378	143	404	527	857	36	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4	..	302	177	100	591	629	850	94	190	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	241	128	38	573	555	654	186	317	308	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	5	..	143	67	..	571	511	556	238	367	222	24	50	222	..	..	..
..	..	..	500	274	..	308	347	333	154	284	167	38	95	500	..	..	..
..	..	..	167	82	..	500	428	400	333	490	600	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	143	41	111	357	213	222	357	392	667	143	324	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	8	..	378	230	19	494	558	481	97	193	481	3	11	19	..	..	..
63	26	..	562	461	..	375	513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	16	..	514	377	..	409	533	..	32	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	6	..	359	216	91	533	603	545	88	175	364	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement X B-34 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5
DHARMANAGAR (RURAL) (Concd)	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	30.0-49.9	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..
SONAMURA (RURAL)	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12.5-14.9	..	..	..
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	30.0-49.9	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..
	Unspecified	..	..	..
UDAIPUR (RURAL)	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
	< 1	1,000	1,000	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	..
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	15.0-29.2	1,000	1,000	1,000
	30.0-49.9	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..
	Unspecified	..	..	..
AMARPUR (RURAL)	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
	< 1	1,000	1,000	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	..
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000

Statement X B-34 (Contd)

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	3	..	230	119	..	59	601	875	158	277	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	158	65	..	526	462	600	263	349	400	53	124	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	722	585	429	222	293	428	56	122	143	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	583	386	571	415	614	429	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	125	44	143	875	956	857	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	30	..	407	274	..	387	466	218	109	215	372	8	15	410	..	..	..
261	119	..	435	396	..	261	366	1,000	43	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	37	..	570	468	..	315	435	875	24	60	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	12	..	261	147	..	552	595	158	135	229	579	10	17	263	..	..	..
..	..	..	103	46	..	414	377	43	448	569	435	35	8	522	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	364	218	83	545	636	292	91	146	625	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	71	..	301	206	67	406	522	600	90	201	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
334	159	..	333	317	..	333	524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
259	108	..	426	357	..	296	473	..	19	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	28	..	226	120	224	548	602	333	129	250	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	625	500	1,000	375	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	667	583	333	333	417	667	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	667	538	1,000	333	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	333	267	333	667	733	667	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	396	235	74	487	536	482	110	220	296	3	8	148	..	..	..
31	12	..	625	465	..	281	372	..	63	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	595	432	..	370	493	..	32	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2	..	410	256	167	503	578	500	78	155	333	2	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	114	56	143	685	606	571	201	338	286	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
AMARPUR (RURAL) (Concl'd)	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	..
	50+	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..
BELONIA (RURAL)	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
	∠ 1	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	50+	..	..	..
	Unspecified	..	..	..
SABROOM (RURAL)	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000
	∠ 1	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	30.0—49.9	..	..	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	..
	Unspecified	..	..	..

[illegible]

123. At the territory level, the proportion of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry is highest (37.3%) in holdings of 1—2.4 size, followed by those possessing holding size of 2.5—4.9 acres. Households having 5.0—7.4 acres of land account for 12.8% only. The percentage of household thereafter decreases with the corresponding increase in the size of land. Households in the lowest size class are 7.1% in the territory and are maximum in Udaipur Sub-division (22.6%) preceding Sonamura and Sadar where they are 13.2% and 11.0% respectively. These three Sub-divisions form a compact block in this respect, where the extent of fragmentation of land is found considerable in comparison with other Sub-divisions. The percentage of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry is highest in holdings of 2.5—4.9 in the Sub-divisions of Khowai, Dharmanagar and Amarpur and the pattern for the territory is reflected in the other Sub-divisions where the percentage is highest in the size class 1.0—2.4 acres of land.

124. Part B of the statement gives the extent of employment of family workers and hired workers in households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in rural areas. The distribution of all sizes of land in rural areas of the territory shows that the highest proportion (47.8%) of such households have engaged 3—5

persons, followed by 39.3% households who have engaged only 2 persons. 9.2% households have engaged 6-10 persons while 3.5% households have engaged only 1 person.

125. The ratio of family workers to hired workers is higher in all size classes for such households as are employing 2 persons and lower in larger employment sizes. The ratio of family workers to hired workers in all size classes for households employing 3—5 persons is higher in the Sub-divisions of Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom and lower in other Sub-divisions.

CONTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES AT CULTIVATION ETC :

126. It is now necessary to ascertain the contribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in cultivation and agricultural labour in the territory, as they constitute 42.01% of the total population. The following statement gives the proportion of persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities between the general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the other in the territory and Sub-divisions :—

Statement X B—35

Ratio of persons working as Cultivators, Agricultural labourers and in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing etc., between the General Population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the others, 1961

Union Territory & selected Sub-Divisions where Scheduled Castes and Tribes predominate	Category	Total Population		Total workers		I			II			III		
		M F		M F		Working as Cultivators			Working as Agricultural labourer			Working in Mining, Quarrying etc.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
TRIPURA	A. General Population (B. I)	591237	550768	322043	115186	199308	81573	29307	3605	7773	4420			
	B. Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCT. I)	246243	233552	137862	90176	108352	73101	10096	2636	3714	2107			
	C. B/A x 100	42	42	43	78	54	90	34	73	48	48			
Sadar	A. General Population (B. I)	188799	177277	96709	30544	46658	20070	7643	936	2559	1508			
	B. Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCT. I)	72382	69559	38193	22432	26569	18016	3056	740	1134	648			
	C. B/A x 100	38	39	39	73	57	90	40	79	44	43			
Khowai	A. General Population (B. I)	67188	62760	37263	19064	26185	15281	2905	856	383	205			
	B. Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCT. I)	37653	36134	21172	15994	18176	13903	1399	393	202	101			
	C. B/A x 100	56	58	57	84	69	91	48	46	53	49			
Kamarpur	A. General Population (B. I)	32017	29658	18027	7454	12534	4395	1184	163	414	348			
	B. Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCT. I)	16560	15508	9478	5160	7738	3661	528	64	236	238			
	C. B/A x 100	52	52	53	69	62	83	45	39	57	68			

Statement X B—35 (Concl'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kailashbar	A. General Population (B. I)	54533	49593	31569	12374	21787	7836	2165	235	1681	1344
	B. Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCT. I)	23619	21834	14138	8957	11660	6567	914	167	779	685
	C. B/A x 100	43	44	45	72	54	84	42	71	46	51
Dharmanagar	A. General Population (B. I)	66478	61070	37063	10856	25094	7307	3095	162	1264	919
	B. Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCT. I)	22315	20838	12748	8629	10531	6346	756	113	457	377
	C. B/A x 100	34	34	34	79	42	87	25	70	36	41
Sonamura	A. General Population (B. I)	40354	37615	22344	3913	14516	1872	3249	71	608	11
	B. Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCT. I)	8740	8208	4972	1962	3396	1417	448	36	460	1
	C. B/A x 100	22	22	22	50	23	76	14	51	76	9
Udaipur	A. General Population (B. I)	45951	44123	25084	6259	14700	5026	4142	169	275	7
	B. Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCT. I)	13266	12846	7411	4847	5889	4484	518	142	152	1
	C. B/A x 100	29	29	30	77	40	89	13	84	55	14
Amarpur	A. General Population (B. I)	29440	26925	16945	10694	13885	9724	980	88	86	2
	B. Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCT. I)	21215	20043	12032	10341	11286	9539	357	78	16	1
	C. B/A x 100	72	74	71	97	81	98	36	89	19	50
Belonia	A. General Population (B. I)	43936	40891	24480	8281	16277	6376	2133	252	322	23
	B. Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCT. I)	17648	16479	10305	6727	8059	5677	846	245	164	22
	C. B/A x 100	40	40	42	81	50	89	40	97	51	96
Sabroom	A. General Population (B. I)	22541	20856	12559	5747	7672	3686	1811	673	181	53
	B. Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCT. I)	12845	12103	7393	5127	5048	3491	1244	658	114	33
	C. B/A x 100	57	58	59	89	66	95	69	98	63	62

127. In the territory, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together constitute 41.65% of male population and 42.40% of female population, 42.81% of male workers and 78.29% of female workers. They are 54.36% of male cultivators and 89.61% of female cultivators, and 34.45% of male-agricultural labourers and 73.12% of female agricultural labourers. The percentage of participation in agriculture is higher among females than among males of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Their percentages in each sex are nearly equal (4.7.78% for males and 47.67 for females) in category III. The proportions of male agricultural labourer and of those of either sex in mining, quarrying etc., belonging to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes are comparatively less than those of general population.

128. Male agricultural labourers among Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes range from 12.51% in Udaipur to 68.69% in Sabroom. In category III, participation of such males is highest in Sonamura (75.66%) and lowest in Amarpur (18.60%) and that of such females is highest in

Belonia (95.65%) and lowest in Sonamura (9.09%) which represents the absolute number 1 out of 11 in the entire Sub-division. Udaipur and Amarpur Sub-divisions also have each recorded 1 female worker in category III out of 7 and 2 of general population respectively. Female workers are mostly found in tea plantations which are absent in these sub-divisions. The contribution of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in cultivation alone is maximum in Amarpur Sub-division being 81.28% for males and 98.10% for females. This is true for total workers also.

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES :

129. The following statement which is based on the tables B—XI and SCT V (Parts A & B), gives the ratio of cultivating households by size of land between all interests in general population on the one hand and the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled tribes on the other in rural areas of the territory and Sub-division :—

Statement X B--36

Ratio of Households engaged in Cultivation by size of land between all interest in General population of the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the other, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Interest in Land	No. of Cultivating Household	Number of households in cultivation by the size of lands												Un- de- clared
			L1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
TRIPURA	I. All interest in														
	A. General population	27,995	3,945	11,883	8,134	2,481	775	315	196	196	10	4	56		
	B. All interest in														
	Sch. C/T population	14,130	1,426	5,890	4,360	1,504	462	188	126	129	5	2	38		
	C. B/A x 100	50	36	50	54	61	61	60	64	66	50	50	68		
	II. Interest No. 1														
	A. General population	18,683	2,708	8,051	5,087	1,688	547	230	160	152	6	1	53		
	B. Sch. C/T Population	11,106	1,075	4,648	3,369	1,214	376	163	110	112	3	1	35		
	C. B/A x 100	59	40	58	66	72	69	71	69	74	50	100	66		
SADAR	III. Interest No. 2														
	A. General population	4,716	1,065	2,274	1,068	215	50	18	12	10	..	1	3		
	B. Sch. C/T population	1,501	309	779	307	70	17	5	8	3	..	..	3		
	C. B/A x 100	32	29	34	29	33	34	28	67	30	..	..	100		
	IV. Interest No. 3														
	A. General Population	4,596	172	1,558	1,979	578	178	67	24	34	4	2	..		
	B. Sch. C/T population	1,523	42	463	684	220	69	20	8	14	2	1	..		
	C. B/A x 100	33	24	30	35	38	39	30	33	41	50	50	..		
	I. All interest in														
A. General population	7,326	1,383	3,216	1,896	517	158	63	42	36	3	1	11			
B. All interest in															
Sch. C/T population	3,765	539	1,644	1,049	327	105	37	32	22	1	1	8			
C. B/A x 100	51	39	51	55	63	66	59	76	61	33	100	73			

Statemnt X B--36 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
SADAR (concd)	II. Interest No. 1														
	A. General population	5,284	1,050	2,396	1,249	346	113	46	34	27	1	1	11		
	B. Sch. C/T population	2,872	427	1,295	753	234	79	31	27	17	..	1	8		
	C. B/A x 100	54	40	54	60	68	70	67	79	62	..	100	73		
	III. Interest No. 2														
	A. General population	993	291	432	197	49	14	2	6	2	..	..	..		
	B. Sch. C/T population	416	102	186	89	24	9	1	5	..	..	..	..		
	C. B/A x 100	42	35	43	45	49	64	50	83	..	..	..	..		
	IV. Interest No. 3														
KHOWAI	A. General population	1,049	32	388	450	122	31	15	2	7	2	..	..		
	B. Sch. C/T population	477	10	163	207	69	17	5	..	5	1	..	..		
	C. B/A x 100	45	31	42	46	57	55	33	..	71	50	..	..		
	I. All interest in														
	A. General Population	3,470	465	1,375	1,037	320	108	58	42	42	3	1	19		
	B. All interest in														
	Sch. C/T population	2,290	218	872	727	259	87	45	35	35	2	1	9		
	C. B/A x 100	66	47	63	70	81	81	78	83	83	67	100	47		
	II. Interest No. 1														
KAMALPUR	A. General population	2,098	281	790	604	224	78	37	35	32	1	..	16		
	B. Sch. C/T population	1,655	143	601	526	211	71	36	31	29	1	..	6		
	C. B/A x 100	79	51	76	87	94	91	97	89	91	100	..	38		
	III. Interest No. 2														
	A. General population	813	153	396	218	26	7	5	2	3	..	..	3		
	B. Sch. C/T population	335	61	175	83	7	2	2	1	1	..	..	3		
	C. B/A x 100	41	40	44	38	27	29	40	50	33	..	..	100		
	IV. Interest No. 3														
	A. General population	559	31	189	215	70	23	16	5	7	2	1	..		
KAMALPUR	B. Sch. C/T population	300	14	96	118	41	14	7	3	5	1	1	..		
	C. B/A x 100	54	45	51	55	59	61	44	60	71	50	100	..		
	I. All interest in														
	A. General population	1,761	186	817	530	153	44	12	7	7	..	..	5		
	B. All interest in														
	Sch. C/T population	1,021	74	490	315	99	24	6	3	6	..	..	4		

Statement X B-36 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KAMALPUR (Concd) C. B/A x 100													
II. Interest No. 1		58	40	60	59	65	55	50	43	86	..	..	80
A. General population	1,284	148	612	348	111	36	11	6	7	..	..	..	5
B. Sch. C/T population	808	60	393	234	80	22	6	3	6	..	..	..	4
C. B/A x 100	63	41	64	67	72	61	55	50	86	..	..	..	80
III. Interest No. 2													
A. General population	241	36	129	64	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	104	12	61	27	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	43	33	47	42	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Interest No. 3													
A. General population	236	2	76	118	32	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	109	2	36	54	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	46	100	47	46	47	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KAILASAHAR													
I. All interest in													
A. General population	2,883	370	1,208	891	266	67	41	21	18	..	..	..	1
B. All interest in													
Sch. C/T population	1,424	167	577	450	142	37	25	13	12	..	..	..	1
C. B/A x 100	49	45	48	51	53	55	61	62	67	..	..	..	100
II. Interest No. 1													
A. General population	18,62	233	764	561	188	45	34	19	17	..	..	..	1
B. Sch. C/T population	1,149	116	450	377	127	29	24	13	12	..	..	..	1
C. B/A x 100	62	50	59	67	68	64	71	68	71	..	..	..	100
III. Interest No. 2													
A. General population	507	127	264	97	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	163	49	85	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	32	39	32	24	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Interest No. 3													
A. General population	514	10	180	233	59	22	7	2	1	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	112	2	42	50	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	22	20	23	21	15	36	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
DHARMANAGAR													
I. All interest in													
A. General population	3,177	352	1,322	998	332	96	28	27	19	1	..	..	2

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Statement X B-36 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DHARMANAGAR (Concd.)													
B. All interest in													
Sch. C/T population	1,291	108	477	453	167	43	18	14	11	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	41	31	36	45	50	45	64	52	58	..	..	..	..
II. Interest No. 1													
A. General population	2,197	233	890	679	255	78	21	24	14	1	..	..	2
B. Sch. C/T population	1,123	72	408	406	156	41	17	13	10	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	51	31	46	60	61	53	81	54	71	..	..	..	..
III. Interest No. 2													
A. General population	520	91	269	130	24	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	111	34	55	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	21	37	20	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Interest No. 3													
A. General population	460	28	163	189	53	15	6	2	4	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	57	2	14	27	9	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	12	7	9	14	17	13	17	50	25	..	..	..	..
SONAMURA													
I. All interest in													
A. General population	2,100	322	1,047	516	129	46	22	11	7	..	..	..	..
B. All interest in													
Sch. C/T population	549	79	328	112	24	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	26	25	31	22	19	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Interest No. 1													
A. General population	1,497	247	765	331	90	27	20	11	6	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	444	66	285	73	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	30	27	37	22	20	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Interest No. 2													
A. General population	161	54	92	9	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	28	8	15	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	17	15	16	33	25	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Interest No. 3													
A. General population	442	21	190	176	35	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	77	5	28	36	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	17	24	15	20	14	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UDAIPUR													
I. All interest in													
A. General population	2,161	402	847	602	177	71	27	8	26	..	..	1	..

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Statement X B-36 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
UDAIPIUR (Concl'd)													
B. All interest in Sch. C/T population	729	53	285	262	79	29	10	1	10	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	34	13	34	44	45	41	37	13	38	..	..	..	..
II. Interest No. 1	1,096	171	436	311	101	45	12	4	16	..	..	..	..
A. General population	543	33	198	201	68	26	7	1	9	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	50	19	45	65	67	58	58	25	56	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	634	199	275	118	28	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
III. Interest No. 2	95	18	58	14	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. General population	15	9	21	12	11	11	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	431	32	136	173	48	17	11	3	10	..	..	1	..
C. B/A x 100	91	2	29	47	8	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
IV. Interest No. 3	21	6	21	27	17	12	18	..	10	..	..	..	..
A. General population	1,722	94	634	594	233	89	26	15	18	1	..	..	18
B. Sch. C/T population	1,296	39	444	483	192	75	20	12	14	1	..	..	16
C. B/A x 100	75	41	70	81	82	84	77	80	78	100	..	..	89
III. Interest No. 1	1,320	56	479	464	188	68	21	10	15	1	..	..	18
A. General population	1,146	34	397	423	171	63	19	9	13	1	..	..	16
B. Sch. C/T population	87	61	83	91	91	93	90	90	87	100	..	..	89
C. B/A x 100	203	35	119	42	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Interest No. 2	50	4	35	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. General population	25	11	29	24	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	199	3	36	88	41	20	3	5	3	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	100	1	12	50	20	12	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
IV. Interest No. 3	50	33	33	57	49	60	33	60	33	..	..	..	..
A. General population	2,242	181	901	771	267	62	32	14	13	1	..	..	1
B. Sch. C/T population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement X B-36 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BELONIA (Concl'd)													
B. All interest in Sch. C/T population	1,066	56	445	331	155	36	22	10	10	1	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	48	31	49	43	58	58	69	71	77	100	..	..	..
II. Interest No. 1	1,249	127	552	359	134	34	24	9	9	1	..	..	..
A. General population	821	47	356	245	109	28	20	7	8	1	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	66	37	64	68	81	82	83	78	89	100	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	466	48	201	157	40	11	4	2	3	..	..	..	..
III. Interest No. 2	117	8	63	22	16	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
A. General population	25	17	31	14	40	27	25	100	67	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	527	6	148	255	93	17	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	128	1	26	64	30	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Interest No. 3	24	17	18	25	32	29	25	33	..	..	..	..	..
A. General population	1,153	190	516	299	87	34	6	9	10	1	1	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	699	93	328	178	60	21	4	6	9	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	61	49	63	60	69	62	67	67	90	..	..	..	..
II. Interest No. 1	796	152	367	181	51	23	4	8	9	1	..	..	..
A. General population	545	77	265	131	40	16	2	6	8	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	68	51	72	72	78	70	50	75	89	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	178	31	97	36	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Interest No. 2	82	13	46	16	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. General population	46	42	47	44	55	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	179	7	52	82	25	9	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	72	3	17	31	14	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
IV. Interest No. 3	40	43	33	38	56	44	100	..	100	..	..	..	..
A. General population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sch. C/T population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. B/A x 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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130. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together constitute 50% of the cultivating households in the territory. Their number is very less in holding of the size class of land measuring less than one acre (36%), although the percentages of cultivating households show in their case increases size class by size class from just 50% to 66% upto 30 acres and then show a steady curve at 50% in the size classes of 30 to 50 and more acres of land. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, therefore, play an important role in holding land under cultivation. The high percentage of 68% under unspecified size of land indicates that many of the cultivating households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not aware of the area cultivated by them. Compared by interest in land, their preponderance is found in interest No. 1 (land owned or held from Government) where they are 59%. In interest No. 2 (land held from private persons) they are 32% only and in interest No. 3 (land held partly from Government and partly from private persons or institutions) they account for 33% only. The ratios of cultivating households in all the size classes under interest No. 1, as compared to other interests, are much

higher with the corresponding increase in size class.

131. Among the Sub-divisions, the percentage of cultivating households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are below the territory figure in the Sub-divisions of Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Belonia. They are found in all the size classes in the two Sub-divisions of Sadar and Khowai only. In Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Sonamura they are noticed in holdings upto and below 30 acres of land. A considerable shrinkage is seen in interest No. 2 in all the Sub-divisions.

RATIOS CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES UNDER EACH INTEREST IN LAND BY SIZE CLASS OF LAND :

132. The following statement further gives the distribution of cultivating households between all interests in general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the other by size of land in rural areas of the territory and sub-divisions :—

Statement X B—37

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size class of land held in rural areas only

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Interest in land	No. of Cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land											
			L1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
T R I P U R A	I. All interest in													
	A. General population	1,000	141	424	291	89	28	11	7	7	N	N	2	
	B. All interest in													
	Sch. C/T population	1,000	101	417	309	106	33	13	9	9	N	N	3	
	II. Interest No. 1 in													
	A. General population	1,000	145	431	272	91	29	12	9	8	N	N	3	
	B. Interest No. 1 in													
	Sch. C/T population	1,000	97	419	303	109	34	15	10	10	N	N	3	
	III. Interest No. 2 in													
	A. General population	1,000	226	482	226	46	11	4	2	2	..	N	1	
	B. Interest No. 2 in													
	Sch. C/T population	1,000	206	519	205	47	11	3	5	2	..	..	2	
Sadar	IV. Interest No. 3 in													
	A. General population	1,000	37	339	431	126	39	15	5	7	1	N	..	
	B. Interest No. 3 in													
	Sch. C/T population	1,000	28	304	449	145	45	13	5	9	1	1	..	
	I. All interest in													
	A. General population	1,000	189	439	259	71	21	9	6	5	N	N	1	
	B. All interest in													
	Sch. C/T population	1,000	143	437	279	87	28	10	8	6	N	N	2	
	II. Interest No. 1 in													
	A. General population	1,000	201	454	236	66	21	9	6	5	N	N	2	
	B. Interest No. 1 in													
	Sch. C/T population	1,000	149	451	262	81	28	11	9	6	..	N	3	
	III. Interest No. 2 in													
	A. General population	1,000	293	435	199	49	14	2	6	12	..	..	..	
	B. Interest No. 2 in													
	Sch. C/T population	1,000	245	447	214	58	22	2	12	..	..	..	..	

Statement X B—37 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sadar (Concld.)	IV. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	30	370	429	116	30	14	2	7	2	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	21	342	434	145	36	10	..	10	2	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
Khowai	I. All interest in	1,000	134	396	299	92	31	17	12	12	1	N	6
	A. General population												
	B. All interest in	1,000	95	381	318	113	38	20	15	15	1	N	4
	Sch. C/T population												
	II. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	134	376	288	107	37	18	17	15	N	..	8
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	86	363	318	127	43	22	19	17	1	..	4
	Sch. C/T population												
	III. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	188	487	268	32	9	6	2	4	..	..	4
	General population												
	B. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	182	522	248	21	6	6	3	3	..	..	9
	Sch. C/T population												
	IV. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	55	338	385	125	41	29	9	12	4	2	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	47	320	393	137	47	23	10	17	3	3	..
	Sch. C/T population												
Kamalpur	I. All interest in	1,000	105	464	301	87	25	7	4	4	..	..	3
	A. General population												
	B. All interest in	1,000	72	480	309	97	23	6	3	6	..	..	4
	Sch. C/T population												
	II. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	115	477	271	86	28	9	5	5	..	..	4
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	74	486	290	99	27	8	4	7	..	..	5
	Sch. C/T population												
	III. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	149	535	266	42	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	115	587	260	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	IV. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	9	322	500	136	25	4	4	..	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	18	330	496	138	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
Kailasahar	I. All interest in	1,000	129	419	309	92	23	14	8	6	..	..	N
	A. General population												
	B. All interest in	1,000	117	405	316	100	26	18	9	8	..	..	1
	Sch. C/T population												

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Statement X B—37 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kailasahar (Concld.)	II. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	125	411	301	101	24	18	10	9	..	..	1
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	101	392	328	111	25	21	11	10	..	..	1
	Sch. C/T population												
	III. Interest No. 2	1,000	251	521	191	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	301	521	141	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	IV. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	19	350	453	115	43	14	4	2	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	18	375	447	80	71	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
Dharmanagar	I. All interest in	1,000	111	416	314	105	30	9	8	6	N	..	1
	A. General population												
	B. All interest in	1,000	84	369	351	129	33	14	11	9	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	II. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	106	405	309	116	36	10	11	6	N	..	1
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	64	363	362	139	36	15	12	9	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	III. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	175	517	250	46	6	2	2	2	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	306	496	180	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	IV. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	61	354	411	115	33	13	4	9	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	35	246	474	158	35	18	17	17	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
Sonamura	I. All interest in	1,000	153	499	246	61	22	11	5	3	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. All interest in	1,000	144	597	204	44	9	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	II. Interest No. 1	1,000	165	511	221	60	18	13	8	4	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	149	642	164	41	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T Population												
	III. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	335	572	86	25	6	..	..	6	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	286	536	107	36	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sonamura (Concld.)	IV. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	47	430	398	79	41	5	..	..	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	65	364	467	65	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
Udaipur	I. All interest in	1,000	186	392	279	82	33	12	4	12	..	N	..
	A. General population												
	B. All interest in	1,000	73	391	359	108	40	14	1	14	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	II. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	156	398	284	92	41	11	4	14	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	61	365	370	125	48	13	2	16	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	III. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	314	434	186	44	14	6	2	..	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	199	611	147	32	11	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	IV. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	74	316	401	111	40	26	7	23	..	2	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	22	319	516	88	22	22	..	11	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
Amarpur	I. All interest in	1,000	55	368	345	135	52	15	9	10	1	..	10
	A. General population												
	B. All interest in	1,000	30	343	373	148	58	15	9	11	1	..	12
	Sch. C/T population												
	II. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	42	363	352	142	51	16	8	11	1	..	14
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	20	346	369	149	55	17	8	11	1	..	14
	Sch. C/T population												
	III. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	172	586	207	20	5	10	..	..	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	80	700	200	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	IV. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	15	181	442	206	101	15	25	15	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	10	120	500	200	120	10	30	10	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
Belonia	I. All interest in	1,000	81	402	344	119	28	14	6	6	N	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. All interest in	1,000	53	417	311	145	34	21	9	9	1	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												

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Statement X B-37 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Belonia (Concld.)	II. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	102	442	288	107	27	19	7	7	1	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	57	434	298	133	34	24	9	10	1	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	III. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	103	431	337	87	24	8	4	6	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	68	538	188	137	26	9	17	17	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	VI. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	11	281	484	176	32	8	6	2	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	8	203	500	234	39	8	8	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
Sabroom	I. All interest in	1,000	165	448	259	75	29	5	8	9	1	1	..
	A. General population												
	B. All interest in	1,000	133	469	255	86	30	6	8	13	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	II. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	191	461	228	64	29	5	10	11	1	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 1 in	1,000	141	486	240	74	29	4	11	15	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	III. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	174	545	202	62	11	..	..	..	..	6	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 2 in	1,000	159	561	195	73	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												
	IV. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	39	291	458	140	50	11	6	5	..	..	..
	A. General population												
	B. Interest No. 3 in	1,000	42	236	431	194	55	28	..	14	..	..	..
	Sch. C/T population												

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133. The statement above shows a spectacular difference of cultivating households between general population on the one hand and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on the other in respect of interests in land and also in respect of size ranges. At the territory level, a uniform pattern of distribution is found taking all interests into consideration. Cultivating households are larger in proportion, in both the cases, in smaller holding upto 7.4 acres. The proportions of cultivating households belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes having holding of sizes exceeding 7.4 acres are larger. The

proportions of households belonging to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes cultivating land owned or held from Government appear highest in the different size class of land. Among the Sub-divisions also the distribution pattern is similar, except in the cases of Sub-divisions of Sonamura and Amarapur where a contrary picture in the distribution of proportions in size classes exceeding 2.4 acres of land is found. In Sonamura cultivating households under all interests in general population are larger in proportion, while in Amarapur such households in scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population are in larger proportion.

PART C

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CENSUS QUESTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

CENSUS QUESTIONS :

The data regarding workers in household industry have been collected in Question 10 of the Individual Slip, whereas the information regarding households engaged in household industry has been collected in Sub-part 'B' of Household Schedule. Sub-part 'C' shows the number of workers of the household engaged in household industry.

DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP SUB-PART 'B' OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE :

2. Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a household industry conducted by the head of the household himself or by any or all members of the household either at home or within the village in rural areas. In case of urban areas, it should be at home only and not outside. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the head of the household or members of the household is an essential feature of the household industry. In a rural area the household industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the household industry or atleast the major part of its work must be located only at home. A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

3. The test for a household industry is mainly three-fold :

a) Household industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. Atleast a part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.

(b) Household industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be

the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any household industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

(c) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the household industry is located at home or within the village, because village organization is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for household industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house e.g., preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and woof or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating inbaths, it should still be considered a household industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of household industry. Biri-makers who either alone or with help of members of the family roll biris at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored cloths, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at 'place of work' or where women folk of the household fill in at home with lac, gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the head of the household whether there are any household industries and write

the nature of the industry (s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no household industry of any sort put an 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

**DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP
QUESTION 10 OF THE INDIVIDUAL
SLIP :**

4. If a person is working in a household industry write the nature of work done by him in the household industry against Question 10 (a) and also the nature of the household industry against Question 10 (b). Otherwise put 'X' in both Questions 10 (a) and 10 (b). A household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a household industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban

areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of household industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

5. A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as, Pleader or Doctor or Barber or Washer-man or Astrologer.

6. A person, though he may not be working in his own household industry, may be working as a paid employee in another household industry. You should therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own household industry is working in any other household industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against Question 19 (a) and the nature of the household industry against 10 (b).

7. This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's household industry. In his or her case write EE. For all others put X.

a) The following examples will illustrate how questions 10 (a) to 10 (c) should be filled up for persons working at household industry :-

(a) Nature of work	(b) Nature of household industry	If employee
1. Spinning yarn	Spinning Yarn in Ambar Charkha,	X
2. Dyeing yarn	Handloom weaving	X
3. Threshing & cleaning grain	Flour making Chakki	X
4. Labourer employed for crushing oil	Oil ghani	EE
5. Tempering & polishing implements	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements	X
6. Labourer employed for making & firing kiln	Earthenware pottery	EE
7. Throwing and turning pottery	-do-	X
8. Making wooden doors and windows	Carpentry	X
9. Filling gold ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy	X
10. Labourer working hosiery machine	Hosiery	EE

11. Keeping accounts	Hosiery	EE
12. Polishing and scraping metal	Electroplating	X
13. Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cartwheels	Cartwheel wright	EE
14. Repairing of guns	Gunsmithy	X
15. Bee Keeping	Production of honey	X
16. Tending cattle	Livestock raising	X

8. The special features of household industry are (i) the restricted size of household industry, (ii) its location being mainly at home in urban areas or within the village in rural areas, (iii) participation by the head of the household or mainly by the members of his family, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance in relation to manufacturing, processing or servicing of goods and (iv) the number of months in the year during which it is conducted. The Household Schedule has been designed to collect data on the activities of the household in cultivation and household industry or in either of the two. But the individual Slip has recorded the activities of an individual according to the industrial classification in respect of his principal work ; the Household Schedule has also recorded such households as have household industry in combination with cultivation, in which case workers have been shown in both the activities. Such workers in the Individual Slip might have been

recorded in either of the activities with reference to their principal work. It is, therefore, probable that the size of workers in household industry according to the Household Schedule is likely to be more than those recorded in the Individual Slip against Question No.10. It has also been shown in Part A of this Chapter that the figures for workers in Household industry in the table based on Individual Slip may not tally with those of workers shown in tables prepared on the basis of Household Schedule, because of recording of workers in Question 11 instead of Question 10.

WORKERS AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY RECORDED IN INDIVIDUAL SLIP AND HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE :

9. The following statement gives the number of workers at household industry recorded in the Individual Slip and in the Household Schedule :—

Statement X C-1

Workers at Household Industry recorded in the Individual Slip and those recorded in the Household Schedule, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total Population			Family workers and employees at Household Industry (Table B-I)				Workers at all household industries (with or without cultivation) (Table B-XVI)			
	Total	M	F	F	P	M	F	Total	Family Workers	Hired Workers	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1											
T R I P U R A	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	25,153	7,011	18,142	154,445	150,915	3,530		
Sadar	366,076	188,799	177,277	7,421	2,873	4,548	33,970	33,275	695		
Khowai	129,948	67,188	62,760	2,471	598	1,873	25,715	25,340	375		
Kamalpur	61,675	32,017	29,658	2,484	316	2,168	10,890	10,690	200		
Kailasahar	104,126	54,533	49,593	2,947	445	2,502	19,675	19,170	505		
Dharmanagar	127,548	66,478	61,070	2,805	794	2,011	16,835	16,555	280		
Sonamura	77,969	40,354	37,615	2,061	444	1,617	6,125	5,725	403		
Udaipur	90,074	45,951	44,123	1,349	716	633	2,690	2,600	90		
Amarpur	56,365	29,440	26,925	915	149	766	19,555	19,370	185		
Belonia	84,827	43,936	40,891	1,475	449	1,026	10,700	10,100	600		
Sabroom	43,397	22,541	20,856	1,225	227	998	8,290	8,090	200		

Note :- Cols. 8, 9 & 10 have been multiplied by 5 as the figures of Table B-XVI are based on 20% sample.

10. According to Table B-I given in Part II (i), total workers engaged in household industry in the territory are 25,153 or 2.2% of the total population. The sex components are 7,011 on 1.2% of males and 18,142 or 3.3% of females. So, female workers in this industry out-number male workers. Except Udaipur, all other sub-divisions exhibit a pattern of excess of female workers over males and the difference is widest in Kamalpur where the proportions of male and female workers are 1.0% and 7.3% of the population in each sex. The proportions of male and female workers in this industry in Udaipur sub-division to their respective population on the other hand are 1.6% and 1.4%.

11. According to table B-XVI, the workers engaged in household industry (with or without cultivation) are approximately 1,54,445 of which family workers are 1,50,915 and hired workers are 3,530. These figures have been arrived at by multiplying the sampled data by five so as to establish a comparability of figures with those extracted from Table B-1. As a result, the estimation shows an excess of 1,29,292 workers over those shown in table B-1. In other words, the number of workers engaged in household industry, worked out on the basis of household schedule exceeds the number based on individual slip. As already explained, the difference between the figures of workers exhibited by the

two tables is attributable to the different concepts followed in filing up the individual slip and household schedule. Moreover, a rough approximation of total workers in household industry has been arrived at from the data given in table B-XVI which has been prepared on a 20% of sampled households. It is seen from table B-VII. Part A, that 57,009 workers combine household industry with cultivation and 21,847 workers with agricultural labour and according to table B-VII. Part B, 551 workers combine household industry with non-household industry. These figures, when added to 25,153 workers whose principal work is in household industry as shown in the table above, would come to 1,04,560 which compares favourably with 1,54,445 deduced from table B-XVI. The difference is attributable to the error of approximation, the uneven distribution of household industries reflected in the sample itself and the difference in returns due to the difference of definition, coupled with interchange of information recorded in Q.10 and Q.11.

WORKERS BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY :

12. The following statement shows side by side the data for workers engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry as revealed in table B-VII. Part A and Table B-XV at the territory level :

Statement X C—2
Comparison of Workers both in Cultivation & Household Industry in Union Table B-VII
Part A & Table B-XV

Total Rural Urban	Persons whose principal work is Cultivation but who are also engaged in Household Industry (Under Table B—VII Part A) (Col. 1 + Cols. 3 + 4)				Persons whose principal work is Household Industry but who are also engaged in Cultivation (B—VII Part A) (Col. 1 + 5 + 6)				Workers in cultivating households who are also engaged in Household Industry (B—XV) (Cols. 3 + 4)			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	Total	Family Workers	Hired Workers			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Total	57,009	8,064	48,945	5,920	1,887	4,033	144,465	141,295	3,170			
Rural	56,981	8,039	48,942	5,846	1,830	4,016	143,975	140,885	3,090			
Urban	28	25	3	74	57	17	490	410	80			

Note :—Cols. 8, 9 & 10 have been multiplied by 5 as the figures of Table B—XV are based on 20% Sample.

13. Similar difference between the two sets of figures, as has been found in the foregoing paragraph, is indicated in this statement also due to reasons as set forth in the previous paragraph. It is also seen that cultivation combined with household industry is of little importance in urban areas of the territory.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN BROAD AGE GROUPS :

14. The following statement gives the proportion in each sex of workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, non-household industry and in other services in each broad age group for total, rural and urban areas in the territory and sub-divisions :-

Statement X C—3

Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex in each age group among Total workers, Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, workers at Household Industry, at Non-Household Industry and in Other Services, 1961

Union Territory/Sub-Division	Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-Household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
TRIPURA	Total	Total	1000	1000	545	209	337	148	50	7	12	33	15	3	73	9
		0—14	1000	1000	52	33	34	24	8	1	1	6	1	N	5	1
		15—34	1000	1000	879	370	524	267	83	11	17	57	30	5	126	14
		35—59	1000	1000	975	364	606	249	83	12	23	58	24	8	130	19
		60 +	1000	1000	751	126	555	83	46	3	21	25	11	2	65	7
		Age not stated	1000	1000	532	150	190	133	25	17	..	..	13	..	202	..
	Rural	Total	1000	1000	552	224	367	162	53	7	12	35	12	4	61	6
		0—14	1000	1000	55	36	37	27	9	1	1	6	1	N	4	1
		15—34	1000	1000	902	398	583	293	91	12	17	61	23	5	108	10
		35—59	1000	1000	979	388	656	273	89	13	22	61	18	8	107	14
		60 +	1000	1000	770	133	592	90	49	4	21	26	9	2	54	5
		Age not stated	1000	1000	579	167	263	148	35	19	..	..	..	..	193	..
	Urban	Total	1000	1000	468	55	37	3	11	1	12	10	50	2	189	37
		0—14	1000	1000	20	4	2	..	1	N	1	1	3	N	10	3
		15—34	1000	1000	694	89	43	4	16	1	17	16	84	3	279	63
		35—59	1000	1000	923	113	76	5	22	2	27	23	83	4	374	72
		60 +	1000	1000	521	48	114	2	11	..	19	11	32	1	196	30
		Age not stated	1000	1000	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	227	..

Statement X C—3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sadar	Total	Total	1000	1000	512	172	247	113	40	5	15	26	26	5	93	13
		0—14	1000	1000	39	26	19	18	7	1	1	5	2	N	6	1
		15—34	1000	1000	823	301	367	201	65	9	22	44	51	8	162	22
		35—59	1000	1000	966	314	475	199	72	11	31	45	40	11	174	27
		60 +	1000	1000	722	121	469	77	44	3	24	22	19	2	86	9
		Age not stated	1000	1000	297	172	27	138	..	34	..	..	27	..	162	..
	Rural	Total	1000	1000	522	192	292	133	47	6	17	29	20	5	74	7
		0—14	1000	1000	42	29	22	21	8	1	2	5	1	N	5	1
		15—34	1000	1000	860	339	456	238	80	11	26	50	41	9	131	11
		35—59	1000	1000	976	347	553	232	84	12	33	51	31	12	137	17
		60 +	1000	1000	761	133	330	89	49	4	26	24	16	3	72	5
		Age not stated	1000	1000	211	208	53	167	..	41	..	..	..	..	105	..
	Urban	Total	1000	1000	461	58	4	N	1	..	7	6	57	3	199	48
		0—14	1000	1000	20	5	..	..	N	..	N	N	4	N	11	5
		15—34	1000	1000	676	97	5	N	2	..	7	9	93	4	286	81
		35—59	1000	1000	901	114	9	N	2	..	17	13	93	6	394	91
		60 +	1000	1000	430	48	10	1	N	..	9	5	37	2	198	37
		Age not stated	1000	1000	389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	222	..
Khowai	Total	Total	1000	1000	555	304	390	244	43	14	9	30	11	3	61	9
		0—14	1000	1000	56	54	42	44	8	2	1	7	N	N	4	1
		15—34	1000	1000	893	534	609	434	73	24	13	47	22	6	107	16
		35—59	1000	1000	978	512	689	402	71	25	18	52	16	6	108	17
		60 +	1000	1000	744	194	594	144	37	5	17	35	8	1	50	7
		Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	833	..
	Rural	Total	1000	1000	562	322	415	261	46	15	9	31	9	3	52	8
		0—14	1000	1000	59	58	45	47	8	3	1	7	N	N	4	1
		15—34	1000	1000	912	565	654	463	79	25	13	50	18	6	93	14
		35—59	1000	1000	981	543	729	432	75	27	17	54	12	6	89	14
		60 +	1000	1000	752	205	621	154	39	6	17	36	8	1	40	6
		Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..
	Urban	Total	1000	1000	449	45	45	2	4	N	10	14	41	1	188	27
		0—14	1000	1000	18	2	2	..	N	..	..	1	2	..	9	1
		15—34	1000	1000	668	75	55	4	5	..	10	21	71	1	280	47
		35—59	1000	1000	938	96	92	4	9	1	29	30	81	5	394	53
		60 +	1000	1000	604	41	147	..	4	..	18	18	18	..	222	23
		Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..

Statement X C—3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kamalpur	Rural	Total	1000	1000	563	251	391	148	37	6	10	73	9	2	73	10
		0—14	1000	1000	53	44	37	27	7	1	1	13	1	N	5	1
		15—34	1000	1000	903	452	606	267	62	10	16	131	16	4	126	18
		35—59	1000	1000	973	406	685	241	59	9	15	114	16	4	126	16
		60 +	1000	1000	708	109	568	50	29	..	16	53	7	1	60	4
		Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	500	334	500	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	Total	Total	1000	1000	579	250	399	158	40	5	8	51	12	2	59	7
		0—14	1000	1000	62	41	46	28	6	1	1	7	N	N	5	1
		15—34	1000	1000	901	436	599	278	67	7	11	88	22	3	100	10
		35—59	1000	1000	978	415	682	257	61	10	16	85	20	3	97	18
		60 +	1000	1000	776	124	606	70	39	5	15	28	7	1	52	5
		Age not stated	1000	1000	778	..	556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..
	Rural	Total	1000	1000	586	267	427	171	40	5	7	53	10	2	46	6
		0—14	1000	1000	66	45	50	31	6	1	1	8	N	N	5	1
		15—34	1000	1000	920	468	651	302	69	8	9	94	19	2	80	7
		35—59	1000	1000	980	441	720	278	60	11	14	88	17	4	74	15
		60 +	1000	1000	786	131	634	75	40	6	14	30	5	1	41	3
		Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	..	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..
	Urban	Total	1000	1000	498	51	102	5	34	..	19	19	31	2	192	25
		0—14	1000	1000	19	1	5	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	7	N
		15—34	1000	1000	727	83	115	8	54	..	25	29	54	5	282	41
		35—59	1000	1000	954	106	221	13	63	..	41	41	47	1	379	51
		60 +	1000	1000	646	42	253	5	26	..	26	11	35	..	196	26
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	Total	Total	1000	1000	558	178	378	120	47	3	12	33	10	1	58	6
		0—14	1000	1000	45	26	32	17	7	1	1	6	N	..	3	1
		15—34	1000	1000	891	320	590	219	81	4	19	58	19	1	94	10
		35—59	1000	1000	970	290	653	191	73	4	20	53	16	4	108	12
		60 +	1000	1000	704	72	554	42	35	1	20	15	4	3	50	4
		Age not stated	1000	1000	750	200	250	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..
	Rural	Total	1000	1000	567	194	409	132	48	3	11	36	7	1	47	5
		0—14	1000	1000	47	29	35	19	7	1	1	7	N	..	2	1
		15—34	1000	1000	913	348	647	241	85	5	16	63	14	1	77	7
		35—59	1000	1000	975	316	704	212	73	4	18	58	11	5	87	10
		60 +	1000	1000	725	78	592	47	36	1	18	16	3	3	39	3
		Age not stated	0100	1000	750	200	250	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dharmanagar (Concl'd)	Urban	Total	1000	1000	477	38	103	9	33	3	24	8	34	..	153	18
		0—14	1000	1000	26	2	5	..	4	1	1	1	2	..	10	N
		15—34	1000	1000	713	71	134	19	48	2	43	13	59	..	230	37
		35—59	1000	1000	924	63	194	13	68	7	34	15	63	..	299	27
		60 +	1000	0000	533	24	246	3	27	..	31	6	10	..	136	12
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonamura	Rural	Total	1000	1000	554	104	360	50	81	2	11	43	9	4	58	5
		0—14	1000	1000	73	14	38	7	18	N	3	6	1	N	8	1
		15—34	1000	1000	919	181	581	86	134	2	15	80	18	6	111	7
		35—59	1000	1000	986	201	650	94	139	5	19	78	16	11	95	11
		60 +	1000	1000	821	74	638	45	79	3	21	18	8	1	45	6
		Age not stated	1000	1000	857	..	571	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	143	..
Udaipur	Total	Total	1000	1000	546	142	320	114	90	4	16	14	15	3	59	5
		0—14	1000	1000	64	23	39	20	14	1	3	2	1	N	4	N
		15—34	1000	1000	918	248	520	204	160	6	21	25	31	3	105	8
		35—59	1000	1000	984	256	572	192	159	9	30	29	24	7	112	13
		60 +	1000	1000	819	124	586	99	74	2	29	10	14	5	67	4
		Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..
	Rural	Total	1000	1000	553	150	350	125	98	4	15	13	11	3	47	3
		0—14	1000	1000	69	25	42	22	16	1	4	2	1	N	3	N
		15—34	1000	1000	937	264	578	224	177	6	20	23	22	3	81	5
		35—59	1000	1000	986	267	622	211	171	9	28	26	17	7	90	8
		60 +	1000	1000	829	133	621	110	78	2	28	7	11	5	52	4
		Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..
	Urban	Total	1000	1000	482	58	52	1	21	2	24	27	56	1	170	24
		0—14	1000	1000	18	5	3	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	7	3
		15—34	1000	1000	772	90	69	..	32	3	32	44	106	2	291	39
		35—59	1000	1000	965	150	97	3	46	7	57	62	92	4	312	59
		60 +	1000	1000	713	52	201	..	29	..	43	38	48	..	225	9
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amarpur	Rural	Total	1000	1000	576	397	472	361	33	3	5	29	6	1	39	3
		0—14	1000	1000	69	63	56	55	6	1	N	7	N	N	2	N
		15—34	1000	1000	954	700	767	645	53	5	10	44	11	1	79	5
		35—59	1000	1000	977	692	816	621	59	6	7	54	10	3	55	8
		60 +	1000	1000	729	236	630	199	31	4	9	29	7	..	28	4
		Age not stated	1000	..	..	1000	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

15. According to the proportions given in the statement, the participation of males in all broad age groups for the territory as a whole is greater than that of females except in household industry in which female participation is higher. The proportion of total workers is highest for males in the age group 35-59 and for females in the next below age group of 15-34 and this is reflected in the sex ratios of workers in cultivation. The proportions of both male and female workers engaged as agricultural labourer, in household industry or in other services are highest in the same age group of 35-59. In non-household industry the proportion of male is highest in the young age group of 15-34 and that of female in the middle age group of 35-59.

16. Comparing between rural and urban areas, the agrarian character of rural areas along with household industry and the relatively greater importance of non-household industry and other services in urban areas have come into prominence. In urban areas the proportion of female workers in household industry is rather less than that of males, unlike rural areas. In rural areas females are seen maximum in cultivation followed by household industry and males are also in maximum proportion in cultivation followed by other services. The age group 0-14 is not regarded as working age group and this accounts for the low proportion of workers in all the categories. Only 52 males and 33 females out of 1,000 of each sex are economically active in this age group, of whom 42 males

and 25 females are found in agricultural occupation. Of the remaining workers, one male and six females are found in household industry, 5 males and 1 female in other services and only one male is found in non-household industry without any female. The proportion of workers in this age group is, however, higher in rural areas.

17. These are the patterns which obtain more or less in the Sub-divisions also in rural and urban areas. Female agricultural labourer is not found in any of the towns of Agartala, Kailasahar and Belonia.

LITERACY AMONG WORKERS WORKING AS CULTIVATOR, AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IF NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN URBAN AREAS :

18. Union Table B-III. Part A which is given in part II (i) of the Census publications, deals with the distribution of workers and non-workers classified by educational levels and is confined to urban areas only. The Subsidiary table B-III. Part A.2 prepared thereunder and given in part I (ii) of the Census publications, shows the proportion of workers in each category classified by educational levels in urban areas. Based on these two tables, the number of workers in each of the categories I, IV and V together with the number of illiterates and literate persons is given below :-

Educational levels	I		IV		V	
	As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	2021	113	683	499	2714	91
Illiterate	846	89	183	368	552	57
Literate	1175	24	500	131	2162	34

19. It is seen that bulk of the workers in cultivation is either illiterate or literate without educational level and the noticeable feature is that there is excess of male literate workers in all the three categories in urban areas. The different educational

levels in each of the above three categories are shown in the following statement which will give a comparable idea regarding the standard of literacy in household industry, in cultivation and in manufacturing other than household industry.

Statement X C-4
Distribution of 1000 workers in three industrial categories (I, IV, V) and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only

Educational level	Total workers		As Cultivator		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2. Illiterate	236	332	248	141	4	1	27	11
3. Literate (without educational level,								
4. Primary or Junior Basic								
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary								
6. Technical diploma not equal to degree								
7. Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree								
8. University or Post Graduate degree								
9. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree								
10. Engineering								
11. Medicine								
12. Agriculture								
13. Veterinary and dairying								
14. Technology								
15. Teaching								
16. Others								

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION AND GROUPS IN
 (i) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, (ii) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND
 (iii) OTHER SERVICES :

20. Table B-V presented in part II (i) of the Census publications gives the occupational classification of workers in industrial categories III to IX. The workers are classified into ten broad Divisions according to their occupations and each Division is sub-divided into ten Major Groups. The description of the Divisions and Groups occurring thereunder are given in Table B-V as well as in an Appendix to this Report.

21. The Subsidiary table B-V.1 given in part I (ii) of the Census publications shows the proportion of workers in categories III to IX, classified by occupational Division, Group and Family according to National Classification of Occupations. The following statement which has been prepared from the subsidiary table, is an attempt to bring out the salient differences in the proportion of male and female workers in each occupational Division working in (i) Household industry, (ii) Manufacturing other than household industry and (iii) Other services. Absolute figures have also been shown therein.

Statement X C—5

Statement showing absolute figures and their percentage distribution of males and females employed in (i) Household industry, (ii) Manufacturing and (iii) Other services classified by occupational Divisions in the Territory, 1961

Division	Total for Division	Category IV		Category V		Category IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
0	12,034 (100)	6 (.05)	3 (.02)	48 (.40)	..	10,150 (84.34)	1,287 (10.69)
1	4,340 (100)	..	..	236 (5.44)	2 (.05)	2,598 (59.86)	27 (.62)
2	6,285 (100)	..	..	96 (1.53)	95 (1.51)	4,697 (74.73)	108 (1.72)
3	17,035 (100)	..	..	237 (1.39)	..	124 (.73)	2 (.01)
4	13,115 (100)	449 (3.42)	119 (.91)	158 (1.20)	12 (.09)	161 (1.23)	7 (.05)
6	4,155 (100)	..	..	17 (.41)	..	189 (4.55)	..
7-8	57,505 (100)	6,541 (11.37)	18,012 (31.32)	8,222 (14.30)	1,784 (3.10)	17,865 (31.07)	2,089 (3.63)
9	8,773 (100)	..	..	18 (.21)	..	6,963 (79.37)	1,444 (16.46)
X	194 (100)	15 (7.73)	6 (3.09)	8 (4.12)	1 (.52)	133 (68.56)	7 (3.61)

22. In Division 'O—Professional, Technical and Related Workers'—.05% males and .02% females are engaged in Household Industry and .40% males alone are found in Manufacturing other than Household Industry. A high percentage of 95.03 is seen in Category IX—Other services consisting of 84.34% males and 10.69% females.

23. Occupational Division 1—'Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers' and 2—'Clerical and Related Workers' employ larger proportion of males and females in Category IX. As is quite normal, none is found in Category IV. The sex ratio in Category V is almost equal as revealed by Division 2.

24. In Division 3 relates to 'Sales Workers'; the percentages recorded are insignificant in both the Categories V and IX. There is no female for Category V and there is none falling in Category—IV.

25. Division 4—'Farmers, Fisherman, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers' shows a preference for Category IV where the percentages of both males and females are highest as compared to the other two categories.

26. Division 6 which is for 'Workers in Transport and Communication' shows the absence of females and presence of a small percentage of males in Category IX and insignificant percentage in Category V.

27. Division 7—8 relating to 'Craftsmen, Production Process workers, and Labourers not elsewhere Classified' is found to be most important for the three Categories and particularly for Categories IV and V where both males and females score highest percentages. The percentage of females is higher than that of males in Category IV.

28. Division 9 which is related to 'Service, Sport, and Recreation Workers' employ 95.83% in Category IX consisting of 79.37% males and 16.46% females. Only 0.21% males are seen in Category V.

29. It may be pointed out that the highest percentage of those working in Household Industry falls under Division 7—8 and that of those in Manufacturing (other than household industry) falls also under this Division. The largest contribution to Other Services are from Divisions 9 and 0.

30. Occupational Divisions 0,4,7—8 and 9 show a larger proportion of females as compared to males in urban areas, while Division 0 of them alone

shows that in total area the male proportion has surpassed the female proportion. This is a reflection on the influence exerted by the higher proportion of males in rural areas.

WORKERS IN NON—HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE ALSO WORKING ADDITIONALLY AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY :

31. The following statement which is an extract from table B—VII. Part B gives the number of workers by sex engaged in non—household industry, trade, business etc., working additionally at household industry :—

Statement showing workers by sex employed in non household industry, trade, business, profession or Service together with those of each sex working additionally at household industry in each division for the territory :

Industrial Division	Principal work		Additional work at household industry	
	M	F	M	F
All Divisions	86,106	11,850	292	259
Division—0	7,773	4,420	11	7
Division—2—3	9,039	1,800	17	64
Division—4	3,998	102	9	—
Division—6	17,957	564	87	3
Division—7	4,770	9	5	—
Division—8	42,569	4,955	163	185

32. Only 292 males and 259 females are working additionally at Household Industry, out of 86,106 males and 11,850 females and the Industrial Division 8 contributes the largest number of workers in sharing secondary work at Household Industry.

33. The statement below gives the proportion of workers of each sex in each Industrial Division and Major Group having workers additionally in Household Industry in the territory and Sub-divisions :—

Statement X C—6

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each Industrial Division and Major group containing considerable numbers of workers also in Household Industry for the Territory and Sub-Divisions, 1961

Principal work		T O T A L	
Additional work at Household Industry (Division & Major Group)		Male	Female
1		2	3
TRIPURA (TOTAL)			
P.W.	Division	0	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1
	Major Group	20	N
	"	23	1
	"	28	N
P.W.	Major Group	00	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3
	Major Group	23	3
P.W.	Major Group	01	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	N
	Major Group	20	N
	"	28	N
P.W.	Major Group	02	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	71
	Major Group	23	71
P.W.	Major Group	03	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	7
	Major Group	23	5
	"	28	2
P.W.	Major Group	04	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	78
	Major Group	23	78
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	N
	Major Group	04	1
	Division	2 & 3	35
	Major Group	22	N
	"	23	33
	"	28	2
	"	31	1

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

		1	2	3
TRIPURA (TOTAL) (CONTD.)				
	Major Group	33	N	..
	"	34-35	..	N
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	57
	Major Group	22	1	..
	"	23	..	53
	"	28	..	3
	"	33	1	..
	"	34-35	..	1
P.W.	Major Group	23	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	11	..
	Major Group	23	6	..
	"	28	5	..
P.W.	Major Group	27	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	18
	Major Group	04	1	18
P.W.	Major Group	28	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	23	2	..
	"	28	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	31	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	17	..
	Major Group	31	17	..
P.W.	Major Group	38	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	23	2	..
P.W.	Division	4	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	28	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	40	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	..

Statement X C—5 (Contd.)

		1	2	3
TRIPURA (TOTAL) (CONTD)				
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	28	N	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	N	..
	Major Group	04	N	..
	Division	2 & 3	5	5
	Major Group	20	2	..
	Major Group	22	N	..
	"	23	2	3
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	1	2
	"	30	N	..
	"	31	N	..
	"	33	N	..
	"	34 & 35	N	..
	"	36	N	..
	"	38	N	..
	"	39	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	60-63	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group	23	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	N	..
	Major Group	04	N	..
	Division	2 & 3	5	6
	Major Group	20	2	..
	"	22	N	..
	"	23	2	4
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	1	2
	"	30	N	..
	"	31	N	..
	"	33	N	..

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

		1	2	3
TRIPURA (TOTAL) (CONTD)				
	Major Group	34-35	N	..
	"	36	N	..
	"	38	N	..
	"	39	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	69	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	20	2	..
P.W.	Division	7	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	N	..
	Major Group	04	N	..
	Division	2 & 3	N	..
	Major Group	23	N	..
	"	30	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	70-71	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	N	..
	Major Group	23	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	73	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	4	..
	Major Group	04	4	..
	Division	2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group	30	1	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	N
	Major Group	04	1	N
	Division	2 & 3	3	37
	Major Group	20	1	1
	"	22	N	..
	"	23	1	35
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	1	1
	"	31	N	..
	"	34-35	N	..
	"	38	N	..
	"	39	N	N
P.W.	Major Group	80	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	N	..
	Major Group	04	N	..
	Division	2 & 3	1	24

Statement X C-6 (Contd)

1		2	3	
TRIPURA (TOTAL) (CONTD)				
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	N	24
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	2	..
	Major Group	04	2	..
	Division	2 & 3	1	5
	Major Group	20	N	..
	"	23	1	5
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	N	..
	"	38	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	82	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	3
	Major Group	04	1	3
	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	N	..
	"	34-35	1	..
	"	38	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	83	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	9	36
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	36
	"	28	1	..
	"	34-35	6	..
P.W.	Major Group	85	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	23	3	..
P.W.	Major Group	86	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	20	4	..
P.W.	Major Group	87	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	6	63
	Major Group	23	..	63

Statement X C-6 (Contd)

1			2	3
TRIPURA (TOTAL) (CONCLD)				
	Major Group	31	2	..
	"	39	4	..
P.W.	Major Group	88	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	N	1
	Major Group	04	N	1
	Division	2 & 3	1	2
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	N	1
	"	28	N	..
	"	34-35	N	..
	"	39	..	1
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	N	..
	Major Group	04	N	..
	Division	2 & 3	6	80
	Major Group	20	1	3
	"	22	N	..
	"	23	1	76
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	3	1
	"	34-35	1	..
	"	39	N	..
TRIPURA (RURAL)				
P.W.	Division	0	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1	2
	Major Group	20	N	..
	"	23	1	2
	"	28	N	N
P.W.	Division	00	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	23	4	..
P.W.	Major Group	01	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	N	N
	Major Group	20	N	..
	"	28	..	N
P.W.	Major Group	02	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	71

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Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

		1	2	3
TRIPURA (RURAL) (CONTD)				
	Major Group	23	..	71
P.W.	Major Group	03	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	7	..
	Major Group	23	5	..
	"	28	2	..
P.W.	Major Group	04	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	80
	Major Group	23	..	80
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	N	1
	Major Group	04	N	1
	Division	2 & 3	1	37
	Major Group	23	1	34
	"	28	N	2
	"	33	N	..
	"	34—35	..	1
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1	58
	Major Group	23	..	54
	"	28	..	3
	"	33	1	..
	"	34 & 35	..	1
P.W.	Major Group	23	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	7	..
	Major Group	23	7	..
P.W.	Major Group	27	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	21
	Major Group	04	1	21
P.W.	Major Group	28	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	23	2	..
	"	28	2	..
P.W.	Division	38	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	23	4	..

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Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

		1	2	3
TRIPURA (RURAL) (CONTD)				
P.W.	Division	4	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	28	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	40	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	20	1	1,000
	"	23	1	..
	"	1	N	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	N	..
	Major Group	04	N	..
	Division	2 & 3	5	4
	Major Group	20	2	..
	"	22	N	..
	"	23	2	2
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	1	2
	"	31	N	.
	"	34-35	N	..
	"	36	N	..
	"	38	N	..
	"	39	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	6	5
	Major Group	20	2	..
	"	22	N	..
	"	23	2	3

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

		1	2	3
TRIPURA (RURAL) (CONTD)				
	Major Group	27	N	..
	"	28	1	2
	"	31	N	..
	"	34-35	1	..
	"	36	N	..
	"	38	N	..
	"	39	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	69	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	20	3	..
P. W.	Division	7	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	N	..
	Major Group	23	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	70-71	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	N	..
	Major Group	23	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	73	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	8	..
	Major Group	04	8	..
P. W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	1	1
	Major Group	04	1	1
	Division	2 & 3	4	58
	Major Group	20	1	2
	"	22	N	..
	"	23	1	55
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	2	1
	"	31	N	..
	"	34-35	N	..
	"	38	N	..
	"	39	N	N
P. W.	Major Group	80	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	N	..
	Major Group	04	N	..
	Division	2 & 3	1	38

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

		1	2	3
TRIPURA (RURAL) (CONTD)				
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	N	38
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	3	..
	Major Group	04	3	..
	Division	2 & 3	1	16
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	N	16
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	82	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	1	8
	Major Group	04	1	8
	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	34-35	1	..
	"	38	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	83	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	11	40
	Major Group	20	2	..
	"	23	1	40
	"	28	1	..
	"	34-35	7	..
P. W.	Major Group	86	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	6	..
	Major Group	20	6	..
P. W.	Major Group	87	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	10	111
	Major Group	23	..	111

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
TRIPURA (RURAL) (CONTD)				
	Major Group	31	3	..
	"	39	7	..
P. W.	Major Group	88	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	1	2
	Major Group	04	1	2
	Division	2 & 3	1	5
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	N	3
	"	28	N	..
	"	34-35	N	..
	"	39	..	2
P. W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	N	..
	Major Group	04	N	..
	Division	2 & 3	6	87
	Major Group	20	1	3
	"	22	N	..
	"	23	1	82
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	4	2
	"	34-35	N	..
	"	39	N	..
TRIPURA (URBAN)				
P. W.	Division	0	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	28	2	..
P.W.	Major Group	03	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	7	..
	Major Group	28	7	..
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	22	1	..
	"	28	N	..
	"	31	2	..
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	..

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
TRIPURA (URBAN) (CONTD)				
	Major Group	22	2	..
P.W.	Major Group	23	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	28	..
	Major Group	28	28	..
P.W.	Major Group	31	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	69	..
	Major Group	31	69	..
P.W.	Division	4	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group	20	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	40	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group	20	1	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	9
	Major Group	22	N	..
	"	23	2	9
	"	30	N	..
	"	33	N	..
	"	39	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	60—63	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	23	2	..
P.W.	Major Group	64—68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3	11
	Major Group	22	N	..
	"	23	2	11
	"	30	N	..
	"	33	N	..
	"	39	1	..
P.W.	Division	7	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group	30	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	73	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	30	4	..

Statement X C-6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
TRIPURA (URBAN) (CONCLD)				
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group	20	N	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	38	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group	23	1	..
	"	38	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	85	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	9	..
	Major Group	23	9	..
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	20	N	..
	"	23	3	..
SADAR SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL)				
P.W.	Division	0	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	N	..
	Major Group	23	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	00	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	6	..
	Major Group	23	6	..
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	59
	Major Group	23	..	59
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	113
	Major Group	23	..	113
P.W.	Division	4	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	N	..
	Major Group	04	N	..
	Division	2 & 3	N	..
	Major Group	23	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	40	1,000	1,000

Statement X C-6 (Contd)

1			2	3
SADAR SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL) (CONTD)				
A.W.	Division	0	N	..
	Major Group	04	N	..
	Division	2 & 3	N	..
	Major Group	23	N	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	4
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	29	N	4
	"	33	N	..
	"	34-35	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	60-63	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	23	2	..
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	4
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	28	N	4
	"	33	N	..
	"	34-35	N	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	N	N
	Major Group	04	N	N
	Division	2 & 3	1	6
	Major Group	20	N	2
	"	23	1	4
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	N	..
	"	34-35	N	..
	"	39	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	80	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	N	..
	Major Group	20	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	..

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
SADAR SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL) (CONCLD)				
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	1	2
	Major Group	23	..	2
	"	27	1	..
P. W.	Major Group	83	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	2	..
	Major Group	04	2	..
	Division	2 & 3	..	63
	Major Group	23	..	63
P. W.	Major Group	88	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	N	1
	Major Group	04	N	1
	Division	2 & 3	N	..
	Major Group	23	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	N	..
	Major Group	04	N	..
	Division	2 & 3	2	20
	Major Group	20	1	9
	"	23	1	11
	"	28	N	..
	"	34-35	N	..
	"	39	N	..
SADAR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL)				
P. W.	Division	0	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	N	..
	Major Group	23	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	00	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	9	..
	Major Group	23	9	..
P. W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	..	64
	Major Group	23	..	64
P. W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	..	115
	Major Group	23	..	115
P. W.	Division	4	1,000	1,000

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
SADAR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONTD)				
A. W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group	23	1	..
P. W.	Major Group	40	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group	23	1	..
P. W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	2	4
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	28	N	4
	"	34-35	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	3	4
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	28	N	4
	"	34-35	1	..
P. W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	N	1
	Major Group	04	N	1
	Division	2 & 3	1	12
	Major Group	20	N	5
	"	23	1	7
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	N	..
	"	34-35	N	..
	"	39	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	80	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	N	..
	Major Group	20	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..

Statement X C-6 (Contd.)

1		2	3
SADAR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONCLD.)			
	Division 2 & 3	1	7
	Major Group 23	..	7
	" 27	1	..
P.W.	Major Group 83	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 0	2	..
	Major Group 04	2	..
	Division 2 & 3	..	71
	Major Group 23	..	71
P.W.	Major Group 88	1000	1,000
A.W.	Division 0	1	4
	Major Group 04	1	4
	Division 2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group 23	1	..
P.W.	Major Group 89	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 0	N	..
	Major Group 04	N	..
	Division 2 & 3	2	24
	Major Group 20	1	11
	" 23	1	13
	" 28	N	..
	" 34--35	N	..
	" 39	N	..
SADAR SUB-DIVISION (URBAN)			
P.W.	Division 6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group 23	1	..
	" 33	1	..
P.W.	Major Group 60--63	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group 23	3	..
P.W.	Major Group 64--68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group 23	1	..
	" 33	1	..
KOWAI SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL)			
P.W.	Division 0	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 2 & 3	3	5

Statement X C-6 (Contd.)

1		2	3
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL) (CONTD.)			
	Major Group 23	3	..
	" 28	..	5
P.W.	Major Group 01	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 2 & 3	..	5
	Major Group 28	..	5
P.W.	Major Group 03	1,000	..
A.W.	Division 2 & 3	10	..
	Major Group 23	10	..
P.W.	Division 2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 2 & 3	..	19
	Major Group 23	..	19
P.W.	Major Group 20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 2 & 3	..	47
	Major Group 23	..	47
P.W.	Division 6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 2 & 3	6	..
	Major Group 20	2	..
	" 23	2	..
	" 28	N	..
	" 38	1	..
	" 39	1	..
P.W.	Major Group 64--68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 2 & 3	7	..
	Major Group 20	2	..
	" 23	2	..
	" 28	1	..
	" 38	1	..
	" 39	1	..
P.W.	Division 8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division 0	1	..
	Major Group 04	1	..
	Division 2 & 3	6	23
	Major Group 20	3	..
	" 23	1	23
	" 28	1	..
	" 31	N	..

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL) (CONCLD.)				
	Major Group	34—35	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	80	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	1	308
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	..	308
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	6	..
	Major Group	04	6	..
	Division	2 & 3	..	23
	Major Group	23	..	23
P.W.	Major Group	82	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	5	..
	Major Group	04	5	..
P.W.	Major Group	83	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	35	..
	Major Group	20	14	..
	"	23	7	..
	"	34—35	14	..
P.W.	Major Group	87	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	31	..
	Major Group	31	31	..
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	8	18
	Major Group	20	4	..
	"	23	1	18
	"	28	3	..
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION (RURAL)				
P.W.	Division	0	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3	5
	Major Group	23	3	..
	"	28	..	5
P.W.	Major Group	01	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	5

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONTD.)				
	Major Group	28	..	5
P.W.	Major Group	03	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	12	..
	Major Group	23	12	..
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	20
	Major Group	23	..	20
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	5
	Major Group	23	..	5
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	8	..
	Major Group	20	3	..
	"	23	2	..
	"	28	1	..
	"	38	2	..
P.W.	Major Group	64—68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	9	..
	Major Group	20	3	..
	"	23	3	..
	"	28	1	..
	"	38	2	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	7	28
	Major Group	20	3	..
	"	23	1	28
	"	28	2	..
	"	31	N	..
	"	34—35	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	80	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	2	..
	Major Group	04	2	..
	Division	2 & 3	2	308
	Major Group	20	2	..
	"	23	..	308

Statement X C-6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONCLD)				
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	0	9	..
•	Major Group	04	9	..
	Division	2 & 3	..	111
	Major Group	23	..	111
P.W.	Major Group	82	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	7	..
	Major Group	04	7	..
P.W.	Major Group	83	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	40	..
	Major Group	20	16	..
	„	23	8	..
	„	34-35	16	..
P.W.	Major Group	87	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	42	..
	Major Group	31	42	..
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	9	20
	Major Group	20	5	..
	„	23	1	20
	„	28	3	..
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION (URBAN)				
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	39	3	..
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	39	4	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group	20	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	20	4	..
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL)				
P.W.	Division	0	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	3

Statement X C-6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONTD.)				
	Major Group	23	..	3
P.W.	Major Group	04	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	1,000
	Major Group	23	..	1,000
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	29
	Major Group	23	..	29
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	44
	Major Group	20	..	44
P.W.	Division	4	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	11	..
	Major Group	20	11	..
P.W.	Major Group	40	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	11	..
	Major Group	20	11	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	6	71
	Major Group	20	3	..
	„	23	..	71
	„	27	2	..
	„	34-35	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	5	71
	Major Group	20	2	..
	„	23	..	71
	„	27	2	..
	„	34-35	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	69	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	20	..
	Major Group	20	20	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	137
	Major Group	20	1	..
	„	23	..	137
	„	28	1	..
	„	34-35	2	..
	„	39	N	..

Statement X C-6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONCLD)				
P.W.	Major Group	80	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	48
	Major Group	23	..	48
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	56
	Major Group	23	..	56
P.W.	Major Group	82	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	12	..
	Major Group	34-35	12	..
P.W.	Major Group	83	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	41	..
	Major Group	34-35	41	..
P.W.	Major Group	86	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	59	..
	Major Group	20	59	..
P.W.	Major Group	87	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	71	..
	Major Group	39	71	..
P.W.	Major Group	88	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	24-35	4	..
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	192
	Major Group	23	..	192
	"	28	2	..
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL)				
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	9	12
	Major Group	23	5	12
	"	28	3	..
	"	29	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	25	23
	Major Group	23	..	23
	"	33	25	..
P.W.	Major Group	28	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	28	..
	Major Group	23	17	..
	"	28	11	..

Statement X C-6 (Contd)

1			2	3
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL) (CONTD.)				
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	6	..
	Major Group	20	3	..
	"	27	1	..
	"	31	2	..
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	7	..
	Major Group	20	4	..
	"	27	1	..
	"	31	2	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1	..
	Major Group	04	1	..
	Division	2 & 3	2	11
	Major Group	22	1	..
	"	23	N	11
	"	27	N	..
	"	28	N	..
	"	34-35	1	..
	"	38	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	80	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	53
	Major Group	23	..	53
	"	27	2	..
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	3	..
	Major Group	04	3	..
	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	38	3	..
P.W.	Major Group	82	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	5	..
	Major Group	34-35	5	..
P.W.	Major Group	83	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	8	..
	Major Group	34-35	8	..
P.W.	Major Group	85	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	67	..
	Major Group	23	67	..

Statement X C-6 (Contd.)

1		2	3
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL) (CONCLD.)			
P.W.	Major Group	87	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000
	Major Group	23	1,000
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	2
	Major Group	04	2
	Division	2 & 3	3
	Major Group	22	2
	"	23	10
	"	28	1
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL)			
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	12
	Major Group	23	6
	"	28	4
	"	33	2
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	45
	Major Group	23	23
	"	33	45
P.W.	Major Group	28	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	35
	Major Group	23	21
	"	28	14
P.W.	Division	6	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	8
	Major Group	20	4
	"	27	1
	"	31	3
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	10
	Major Group	20	5
	"	27	2
	"	31	3
P.W.	Division	8	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1
	Major Group	04	1

Statement X C-6 (Contd)

1		2	3
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONCLD)			
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2
	Major Group	22	1
	"	23	15
	"	27	N
	"	28	N
	"	34-35	1
P.W.	Major Group	80	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2
	Major Group	23	72
	"	27	2
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	5
	Major Group	04	5
P.W.	Major Group	82	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	9
	Major Group	34-35	9
P.W.	Major Group	83	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	10
	Major Group	34-35	10
P.W.	Major Group	87	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..
	Major Group	23	1,000
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	2
	Major Group	04	2
	Division	2 & 3	2
	Major Group	22	1
	"	23	10
	"	28	1
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION (URBAN)			
P.W.	Division	8	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2
	Major Group	23	1
	"	38	1
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	7
	Major Group	38	7

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

		1	2	3
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION (URBAN) (CONCLD)				
P.W.	Major Group	85	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	333	..
	Major Group	23	333	..
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL)				
P.W.	Division	0	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	2
	Major Group	23	..	2
P.W.	Major Group	02	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Major Group	2 & 3	..	500
	Major Group	23	..	500
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	3	12
	Major Group	04	3	12
	Division	2 & 3	2	36
	Major Group	23	2	12
	"	28	..	24
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	40
	Major Group	23	..	13
	"	28	..	27
P.W.	Major Group	27	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	10	167
	Major Group	04	10	167
P.W.	Major Group	28	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	8	..
	Major Group	04	8	..
P.W.	Major Group	38	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	29	..
	Major Group	23	29	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	3	..
	Major Group	04	3	..
	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	22	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	27	1	..

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

		1	2	3
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL) (CONTD)				
A. W.	Major Group	39	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	3	..
	Major Group	04	3	..
	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	22	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	27	1	..
	"	39	N	..
P.W.	Division	7	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	9	..
	Major Group	04	9	..
P.W.	Major Group	73	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	40	..
	Major Group	04	40	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	2	..
	Major Group	04	2	..
	Division	2 & 3	3	199
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	196
	"	28	1	..
	"	34-35	N	..
	"	38	N	..
	"	39	N	3
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	9	..
	Major Group	04	9	..
P.W.	Major Group	82	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	5	..
	Major Group	04	5	..
	Division	2 & 3	9	..
	Major Group	23	5	..
	"	38	4	..
P.W.	Major Group	83	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	6	..
	Major Group	34-35	6	..

Statement X C-6 (Contd)

1			2	3
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL) (CONCLD.)				
P.W.	Major Group	87	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	20	..
	Major Group	39	20	..
P.W.	Major Group	88	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	2	..
	Major Group	04	2	..
	Division	2 & 3	5	16
	Major Group	20	5	..
	"	39	..	16
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	381
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	381
	"	28	N	..
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL)				
P.W.	Division	0	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	2
	Major Group	23	..	2
P.W.	Major Group	02	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	500
	Major Group	23	..	500
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	5	12
	Major Group	04	5	12
	Division	2 & 3	2	36
	Major Group	23	2	12
	"	28	..	24
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	40
	Major Group	23	..	13
	"	28	..	27
P.W.	Major Group	27	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	17	167
	Major Group	04	17	167
P.W.	Major Group	28	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	12	..

Statement X C-6 (Contd)

1			2	3
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONTD)				
A.W.	Major Group	04	12	..
P.W.	Major Group	38	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	125	..
	Major Group	23	125	..
P. W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	4	..
	Major Group	04	4	..
	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	27	1	..
	"	39	1	..
P. W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	5	..
	Major Group	04	5	..
	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	27	2	..
	"	39	1	..
P. W.	Division	7	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	17	..
	Major Group	04	17	..
P. W.	Major Group	73	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	64	..
	Major Group	04	64	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	2	..
	Major Group	04	2	..
	Division	2 & 3	4	292
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	288
	"	28	1	..
	"	34-35	1	..
	"	38	N	..
	"	39	N	4
P. W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	13	..
	Major Group	04	13	..
P.W.	Major Group	82	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	7	..
	Major Group	04	7	..

Statement X C-6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONCLD)				
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	14	..
	Major Group	23	7	..
	"	38	7	..
P. W.	Major Group	83	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	7	..
	Major Group	34-35	7	..
P.W.	Major Group	87	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	63	..
	Major Group	39	63	..
P.W.	Major Group	88	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	3	..
	Major Group	04	3	..
	Division	2 & 3	9	33
	Major Group	20	9	..
	"	39	..	33
P. W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	2	396
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	396
	"	28	N	..
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION (URBAN)				
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	22	2	..
	"	23	2	..
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	22	2	..
	"	23	2	..
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION (RURAL)				
P. W.	Division	0	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	8	..
	Major Group	20	2	..
	"	23	6	..
P.W.	Major Group	01	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	63	..

Statement X C-6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONTD)				
A.W.	Major Group	20	63	..
P.W.	Major Group	03	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	10	..
	Major Group	23	10	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	3	..
	Major Group	04	3	..
	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	23	2	..
	"	34-35	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	3	..
	Major Group	04	3	..
	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	23	2	..
	"	34-35	1	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	2	6
	Major Group	04	2	6
	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	22	N	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	28	1	..
	"	34-35	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	80	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	23	2	..
	"	28	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	11	..
	Major Group	04	11	..
	Division	2 & 3	11	..
	Major Group	20	6	..
	"	23	5	..

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1		2	3
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONCLD.)			
P.W.	Major Group	82	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	111
	Major Group	04	111
	Division	2 & 3	8
	Major Group	20	8
P.W.	Major Group	88	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	3
	Major Group	04	3
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	1
	Major Group	04	1
	Division	2 & 3	6
	Major Group	22	1
	"	23	1
	"	28	1
	"	34-35	3
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL)			
P.W.	Division	0	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	11
	Major Group	28	11
P.W.	Major Group	03	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	20
	Major Group	28	20
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	8
	Major Group	22	1
	"	31	7
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	9
	Major Group	22	9
P. W.	Major Group	31	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	455
	Major Group	31	455
P.W.	Division	6	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	14

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1		2	3
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL) (CONCLD)			
A.W.	Major Group	20	8
	"	22	1
	"	23	5
P. W.	Major Group	64—68	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 5	15
	Major Group	20	8
	"	22	1
	"	23	6
P. W.	Major Group	69	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	11
	Major Group	20	11
P.W.	Division	7	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	4
	Major Group	30	4
P. W.	Major Group	73	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	33
	Major Group	30	33
P.W.	Division	8	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1
	Major Group	20	N
	"	23	1
	"	28	N
P. W.	Major Group	81	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	3
	Major Group	23	3
P. W.	Major Group	89	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	3
	Major Group	20	1
	"	23	1
	"	28	1
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL)			
P. W.	Division	0	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	9
	Major Group	28	9
P. W.	Major Group	03	1,000

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONCLD)				
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	16	..
	Major Group	28	16	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	19	..
	Major Group	20	13	..
	"	22	1	..
	"	23	5	..
P. W.	Major Group	64—68	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	20	..
	Major Group	20	13	..
	"	22	1	..
	"	23	6	..
P. W.	Major Group	69	1,000	..
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	16	..
	Major Group	20	16	..
P. W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	2	..
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	28	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	1	..
	"	28	1	..
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION (URBAN)				
P. W.	Division	0	1,000	..
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	22	..
	Major Group	28	22	..
P. W.	Major Group	03	1,000	..
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	38	..
	Major Group	28	38	..
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	..
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	23	1,000
			..	..

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION (URBAN) (CONCLD)				
A.W.	Major Group	22	4	..
	"	31	19	..
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	25	..
	Major Group	22	25	..
P.W.	Major Group	31	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	833	..
	Major Group	32	833	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	6	..
	Major Group	23	6	..
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	7	..
	Major Group	23	7	..
P.W.	Division	7	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	11	..
	Major Group	30	11	..
P.W.	Major Group	73	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	56	..
	Major Group	30	56	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	1	..
	Major Group	23	1	..
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	8	..
	Major Group	23	8	..
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL)				
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	6	..
	Major Group	23	6	..
P.W.	Major Group	23	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	250	..
	Major Group	23	250	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000

Statement X C-6 (Contd)

1		2	3
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONCLD)			
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	15
	Major Group	20	5
	"	23	5
	"	34-35	3
	"	36	2
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	16
	Major Group	20	5
	"	23	5
	"	34-35	3
	"	36	3
P. W.	Division	8	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3
	Major Group	20	1
	"	23	..
	"	28	1
	"	34-35	1
P.W.	Major Group	80	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..
	Major Group	23	..
P.W.	Major Group	81	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	10
	Major Group	28	10
P.W.	Major Group	83	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	45
	Major Group	34-35	45
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3
	Major Group	20	3
	"	23	..
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL)			
P.W.	Division	0	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3
	Major Group	23	3
P.W.	Major Group	03	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	8
	Major Group	23	8

Statement X C-6 (Contd)

1		2	3
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION (TOTAL) (CONTD)			
P.W.	Major Group	04	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..
	Major Group	23	..
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2
	Major Group	28	2
P.W.	Major Group	23	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	100
	Major Group	28	100
P.W.	Division	4	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	4
	Major Group	40	4
	Division	2 & 3	15
	Major Group	20	4
	"	23	4
	"	28	7
P.W.	Major Group	40	1,000
A.W.	Division	0	4
	Major Group	04	4
	Division	2 & 3	15
	Major Group	20	4
	"	23	4
	"	28	7
P.W.	Division	6	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3
	Major Group	23	1
	"	28	1
	"	30	1
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3
	Major Group	23	1
	"	28	1
	"	30	1
P.W.	Division	7	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	6
	Major Group	2 & 3	6

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
BELONIA SUB-DIVION (TOTAL) (CONCLD.)				
P.W.	Division	70-71	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	7	..
	Major Group	23	7	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3	13
	Major Group	20	1	2
	"	23	2	11
	"	28	N	..
	"	39	N	..
P.W.	Major Group	83	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	8	..
	Major Group	28	8	..
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	5	25
	Major Group	20	1	5
	"	23	3	20
	"	39	1	..
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION (RURAL)				
P.W.	Division	0	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	130
	Major Group	23	4	130
P.W.	Major Group	03	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	15	..
	Major Group	23	15	..
P.W.	Major Group	04	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	167
	Major Group	23	..	167
P. W.	Division	4	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	6	..
	Major Group	04	6	..
	Division	2 & 3	17	..
	Major Group	23	6	..
	"	28	11	..
P. W.	Major Group	40	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	0	6	..
	Major Group	04	6	..

Statement X C—6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONCLD)				
	Division	2 & 3	17	..
	Major Group	23	6	..
	"	28	11	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	23	2	..
	"	28	2	..
P. W.	Major Group	64—68	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	4	..
	Major Group	23	2	..
	"	28	2	..
P.W.	Division	7	1,000	..
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	11	..
	Major Group	23	11	..
P. W.	Major Group	70-71	1,000	..
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	12	..
	Major Group	23	12	..
P. W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	2	21
	Major Group	20	1	4
	"	23	..	17
	"	28	1	..
	"	39	N	..
P. W.	Major Group	83	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	11	..
	Major Group	28	11	..
P. W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A. W.	Division	2 & 3	2	28
	Major Group	20	1	6
	"	23	..	22
	"	39	1	..
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION (URBAN)				
P. W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	5	..
	Major Group	28	5	..

Statement X C-6 (Contd.)

1			2	3
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION (URBAN) (CONCLD.)				
P.W.	Major Group	23	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	125	..
	Major Group	28	125	..
P.W.	Division	4	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	11	..
	Major Group	20	11	..
P.W.	Major Group	40	1,000	..
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	11	..
	Major Group	20	11	..
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	2	18
	Major Group	23	..	18
	"	30	2	..
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3	18
	Major Group	23	..	18
	"	30	3	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	6	..
	Major Group	23	6	..
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	19	..
	Major Group	23	19	..
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION (RURAL)				
P.W.	Division	2 & 3	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	26
	Major Group	23	..	9
	"	28	..	9
	"	34-35	..	8
P.W.	Major Group	20	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	..	28
	Major Group	23	..	10
	"	28	..	9
	"	34-35	..	..

Statement X C-6 (Concl.)

1			2	3
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION (RURAL) (CONCLD.)				
P.W.	Division	6	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	19	..
	Major Group	23	3	..
	"	28	16	..
P.W.	Major Group	64-68	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	20	..
	Major Group	23	3	..
	"	28	17	..
P.W.	Division	8	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	24	158
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	2	144
	"	27	1	..
	"	28	20	14
P.W.	Major Group	80	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	3	..
	Major Group	23	3	..
P.W.	Major Group	88	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	4	36
	Major Group	23	..	36
	"	28	4	..
P.W.	Major Group	89	1,000	1,000
A.W.	Division	2 & 3	38	265
	Major Group	20	1	..
	"	23	3	239
	"	27	1	..
	"	28	33	26

34. It is seen from the above statement that in total for the territory, the proportions of principal workers in industrial Division 0 (Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting) who have secondary work mainly in Major Group 23 (Textile—Cotton) under Division 2 & 3 (Manufacturing) are 0.1% for males and 0.2% for females. The proportions of those who have secondary work in Major Groups 20 (Foodstuffs) and 28 (Manufacture of wood and wooden products) are negligible. The principal workers in industrial Division 2 & 3 who have additional work in Divisions 0 and 2 & 3 are mostly concentrated in Major Group 23 where proportion of females is higher (3.3%) than that of males (0.1%). The principal workers in the other industrial Divisions, viz., 4 (Construction), 6 (Trade and Commerce), 7 (Transport, Storage and Communication) and 8 (Services) with secondary work in household industry are mainly found in Major Group 20 except in the case of Division 8 of principal work which accommodates most in Major Group 23. It is significant that the females do not participate in household industry having principal work in industrial Divisions 4 (Construction) and 7 (Transport, Storage and Communication) and among the Sub-divisions, males are largely found to have secondary work in Major Groups 20 in Kamalpur (1.1%) and 28 in Belonia (0.7%) with principal work in Division 4, while male principal workers in Division 7 are found to have secondary work in household industry largely in Major Groups 04 (Livestock and Hunting), in Dharmanagar (0.9%) and in 23 in Belonia (0.6%) and in 30 in Udaipur (0.4%). Persons having principal work in Divisions 6 and 8 are found to have secondary work in household industry in all the Sub-divisions.

35. In rural areas of the territory, the principal workers in all other Divisions except Division 0, have secondary work in Divisions 0 and 2 & 3, while in urban areas of the territory, such workers as have secondary work in Division 0 are totally absent. Principal workers in Divisions 2 & 3, 6 and 8 have their main concentration for secondary work in Major Groups 23 and 28 in rural areas and mostly in 23 in urban areas. Principal workers in Division 7 show their concentration for secondary work mainly in Major Groups 04 in

rural areas and 30 (Printing and publishing) in urban areas.

36. Persons having principal work in industrial Division 5 do not seem to be occupied in any household industry as secondary work.

37. In Sadar Sub-division females who have principal work in Division 2 & 3 are seen maximum (5.9%) having secondary work in household industry under Major Group 23—Textile Cotton. Female participation in secondary work in Khowai Sub-division is maximum (2.3%) in Major Group 23 with principal work in Division 8—Services. This pattern is also observed in the case of females in the Sub-divisions of Kamalpur, Dharmanagar, Amarapur and Sabroom where they are 13.7%, 19.6%, 2.3% and 14.4% respectively. Males and females in Kailasahar Sub-division having principal work in Division 2 & 3 are largely concentrated in secondary work under Major Group 23 in the proportions of 0.5% and 1.2% respectively. In Sonamura Sub-division males are found to have secondary work (0.6%) in Major Group 23 in association with principal work in Division 0. In Udaipur Sub-division male participation in secondary work is largest (1.1%) in Major Group 28 in combination with principal work in Division 0. In Belonia, however, female preponderance in secondary work in Major Group 23 is found in association with principal work in Division 0 and male preponderance is noticed there (0.7%) in Major Group 28 with principal work in Division 4—Construction.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THEIR CATEGORIES :

38. A reference is invited to the table given at the beginning of Part B (iii) of this Chapter to show the distribution of households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, (ii) engaged in household industry only, (iii) engaged in cultivation only and (iv) engaged both in cultivation and household industry, prepared from Table B—X. The following statement now will show the relative importance of households according to their category as stated above :—

Statement X C—7

Percentage distribution of households in each category for total, rural and urban areas

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Household engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Household engaged in cultivation only	Household engaged in household industry only	Household engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIPURA	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Rural	76.35	98.02	90.20	99.64
Sadar	Urban	23.65	1.98	9.80	0.36
	Total	43.48	29.60	28.04	22.43
Khowai	Rural	29.90	27.35	25.67	22.36
	Urban	13.58	0.25	2.37	0.07
Kamalpur	Total	9.04	10.41	12.09	16.69
	Rural	7.02	10.20	10.98	16.63
Kailasahar	Urban	2.02	0.21	1.11	0.06
	Rural	4.50	5.51	6.71	7.71
Dharmanagar	Total	7.57	9.38	10.11	12.79
	Rural	5.90	8.97	8.93	12.72
Sonamura	Urban	1.67	0.41	1.18	0.07
	Total	10.72	11.97	10.66	10.66
Udaipur	Rural	8.11	11.46	8.45	10.56
	Urban	2.61	0.51	2.21	0.10
Amarapur	Rural	5.05	8.89	6.16	3.92
	Total	7.82	10.65	6.24	1.53
Belonia	Rural	6.03	10.40	4.42	1.49
	Urban	1.79	0.25	1.82	0.04
Sabroom	Rural	1.73	3.02	3.32	12.71
	Total	6.82	8.81	7.11	6.66
	Rural	4.84	8.46	6.00	6.64
	Urban	1.98	0.35	1.11	0.02
	Rural	3.27	6.67	9.56	4.90

39. The above statement discloses that 99.64% of the households in the rural areas of the territory are engaged both in cultivation and household industry followed closely by households engaged in cultivation and than by households engaged in household industry, but in urban areas households which are engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry are more in number (23.65%) followed by a very wide gap of households engaged in household industry (9.80%) than by households engaged in cultivation only (1.98%). No importance is noticed in respect of category of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in urban areas.

40. As in the rural areas of the territory, more households are found engaged both in cultivation and household industry in the rural Sub-divisions of Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar (which are contiguous) and Amarapur, but in the rural areas of Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Belonia Sub-divisions, the number of households engaged in

cultivation only is however higher. In Sabroom Sub-division households engaged in household industry is relatively more important. Sadar rural areas reflected an urban trend due to the existence of Agartala town and there is maximum number of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry in relation to other categories. Radhakishorepur is, however, an exception where the households engaged in household industry only is relatively important. The other towns show the pattern exhibited by the urban areas of the territory as a whole.

SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT IN HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY:

41. The following statement gives the distribution of households in absolute figures as well as in proportions in each industrial division and Major Group of principal household industry in rural and urban areas classified by size of employment for the territory and sub-divisions. The data have been obtained from Table B—XIV. Part A.

Statement X C—8

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of
I. S. I. C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total No. of Households (a)=absolute Nos. (b)=1,000	Household engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspec- fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIPURA	All Industries	T	(a) 1,266	695	416	130	2	1	22
			(b) 1,000	549	329	103	1	1	17
		R	(a) 1,142	630	378	109	2	1	22
			(b) 1,000	552	331	95	2	1	19
		U	(a) 124	65	38	21	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	524	307	169	..	..	..
	Division 0	T	(a) 33	14	11	6	..	..	2
			(b) 1,000	424	333	182	..	..	61
		R	(a) 31	14	10	5	..	..	2
			(b) 1,000	452	323	161	..	..	64
		U	(a) 2	..	1	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	500	500	..	..	..
	Major Group 00	T	(a) 2	1	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 2	1	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 04	T	(a) 31	13	10	6	..	..	2
			(b) 1,000	419	323	194	..	..	64
		R	(a) 29	13	9	5	..	..	2
			(b) 1,000	448	311	172	..	..	69
		U	(a) 2	..	1	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	500	500	..	..	..
	Division 2 & 3	T	(a) 1,233	681	405	124	2	1	20
			(b) 1,000	552	328	101	2	1	16
		R	(a) 1,111	616	368	104	2	1	20
			(b) 1,000	554	331	94	2	1	18
		U	(a) 122	65	37	20	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	533	303	164	..	..	..

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIPURA (Contd)	Major Group 20	T	(a) 258	134	94	23	..	..	7
			(b) 1,000	520	364	89	..	..	27
		R	(a) 238	124	87	20	..	..	7
			(b) 1,000	521	366	84	..	..	29
		U	(a) 20	10	7	3	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	350	150	..	..	..
	Major Group 21	T	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 22	T	(a) 20	16	3	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	800	150	50	..	..	..
		R	(a) 9	7	2	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	778	222	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 23	U	(a) 11	9	1	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	818	91	91	..	..	..
		T	(a) 548	289	192	53	2	1	11
			(b) 1,000	527	350	97	4	2	20
	Major Group 26	R	(a) 504	272	174	44	2	1	11
			(b) 1,000	540	345	87	4	2	22
		U	(a) 44	17	18	9	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	386	409	205	..	..	..
	Major Group 27	T	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 28	T	(a) 39	32	7	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	821	179	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 35	28	7	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	800	200	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 29	U	(a) 4	4	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		T	(a) 188	116	46	24	..	..	2
			(b) 1,000	617	245	128	..	..	10
	Major Group 30	R	(a) 179	111	44	22	..	..	2
			(b) 1,000	620	246	123	..	..	11

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIPURA (Contd.)	Major Group 28 (Concl'd)	U	(a) 9 (b) 1,000	5 556	2 222	2 222	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Major Group 29	T	(a) 1 (b) 1,000	.. ..	1 1,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		U	(a) 1 (b) 1,000	.. ..	1 1,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Major Group 30	T	(a) 1 (b) 1,000	1 1,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		R	(a) 1 (b) 1,000	1 1,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Major Group 31	T	(a) 16 (b) 1,000	11 688	2 125	3 187	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		R	(a) 12 (b) 1,000	9 750	.. ..	3 250	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		U	(a) 4 (b) 1,000	2 500	2 500	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Major Group 33	T	(a) 1 (b) 1,000	.. ..	1 1,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		R	(a) 1 (b) 1,000	.. ..	1 1,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Major Group 34-35	T	(a) 54 (b) 1,000	14 259	28 519	12 222	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		R	(a) 49 (b) 1,000	12 245	27 551	10 204	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		U	(a) 5 (b) 1,000	2 400	1 200	2 400	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Major Group 36	T	(a) 33 (b) 1,000	18 546	11 333	4 121	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		R	(a) 25 (b) 1,000	14 560	10 400	1 40	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		U	(a) 8 (b) 1,000	4 500	1 125	3 375	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Major Group 38	T	(a) 5 (b) 1,000	4 800	1 200	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIPURA (Concl'd)	Major Group (38 Concl'd.)	R	(a) 3 (b) 1,000	3 1,000	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		U	(a) 2 (b) 1,000	1 500	1 500	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Major Group 39	T	(a) 67 (b) 1,000	44 657	19 283	4 60	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		R	(a) 53 (b) 1,000	33 623	16 302	4 75	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		U	(a) 14 (b) 1,000	11 786	3 214	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Sadar	All Industries	T	(a) 355 (b) 1,000	176 496	130 366	39 110	1 3	1 3	8 22
		R	(a) 325 (b) 1,000	162 498	120 369	33 102	1 3	1 3	8 25
		U	(a) 30 (b) 1,000	14 467	10 333	6 200	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Division 0	T	(a) 8 (b) 1,000	2 250	3 375	2 250	.. ..	.. ..	1 125
		R	(a) 8 (b) 1,000	2 250	3 375	2 250	.. ..	.. ..	1 125
	Major Group 04	T	(a) 8 (b) 1,000	2 250	3 375	2 250	.. ..	.. ..	1 125
		R	(a) 8 (b) 1,000	2 250	3 375	2 250	.. ..	.. ..	1 125
	Division 2 & 3	T	(a) 347 (b) 1,000	174 501	127 366	37 107	1 3	1 3	7 20
		R	(a) 317 (b) 1,000	160 505	117 369	31 98	1 3	1 3	7 22
		U	(a) 30 (b) 1,000	14 467	10 333	6 200	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Major Group 20	T	(a) 61 (b) 1,000	27 443	24 393	6 98	.. ..	.. ..	4 66
		R	(a) 61 (b) 1,000	27 433	24 393	6 98	.. ..	.. ..	4 66

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sadar (Contd.)	Major Group 22	T	(a) 3	3	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 23	T	(a) 173	77	71	21	1	1	2
			(b) 1,000	445	410	121	6	6	12
		R	(a) 155	70	65	16	1	1	2
			(b) 1,000	452	419	103	7	6	13
		U	(a) 18	7	6	5	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	389	333	278	..	..	..
	Major Group 27	T	(a) 12	9	3	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	750	250	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 11	8	3	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	727	273	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 28	T	(a) 44	29	10	4	..	..	1
			(b) 1,000	659	227	91	..	..	23
		R	(a) 43	29	9	4	..	..	1
			(b) 1,000	675	209	93	..	..	23
		U	(a) 1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 29	T	(a) 1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 31	T	(a) 3	3	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 3	3	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 33	T	(a) 1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sadar (Concl'd.)	Major Group 33 (Concl'd.)	R	(a) 1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 34—35	T	(a) 17	2	10	5	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	118	588	294	..	..	..
		R	(a) 16	2	10	4	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	125	625	250	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	..	..	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Major Group 36	T	(a) 10	7	3	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	700	300	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 7	5	2	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	714	286	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 3	2	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	667	333	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 38	T	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 39	T	(a) 21	16	4	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	762	190	48	..	..	..
		R	(a) 17	13	3	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	765	176	59	..	..	..
		U	(a) 4	3	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	750	250	..	..	..	..
Khowai	All Industries	T	(a) 153	79	49	21	1	..	3
			(b) 1,000	516	320	137	7	..	20
		R	(a) 139	67	48	20	1	..	3
			(b) 1,000	482	345	144	7	..	22
		U	(a) 14	12	1	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	857	72	71	..	..	..
		T	(a) 3	2	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	667	333	..	..	..	..
	Division 0	R	(a) 3	2	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	667	333	..	..	..	..

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Khowai (Contd.)	Major Group 00	T	(a) 2	1	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 2	1	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 04	T	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3		T	(a) 150	77	48	21	1	..	3
			(b) 1,000	513	320	140	7	..	20
		R	(a) 136	65	47	20	1	..	3
			(b) 1,000	478	346	147	7	..	22
		U	(a) 14	12	1	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	857	72	71	..	..	..
Major Group 20		T	(a) 36	20	14	2	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	556	389	55	..	..	..
		R	(a) 31	16	13	2	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	516	419	65	..	..	..
		U	(a) 5	4	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	800	200	..	..	..	..
Major Group 21		T	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 22		T	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 23		T	(a) 62	27	23	9	1	..	2
			(b) 1,000	436	371	145	16	..	32
		R	(a) 59	25	23	8	1	..	2
			(b) 1,000	424	390	125	17	..	34
		U	(a) 3	2	..	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	667	..	333	..	..	..

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Khowai (Contd.)	Major Group 26	T	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 27	T	(a) 3	3	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 28		T	(a) 21	12	4	4	..	..	1
			(b) 1,000	571	191	190	..	..	48
		R	(a) 20	11	4	4	..	..	1
			(b) 1,000	550	200	200	..	..	50
		U	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 31		T	(a) 3	2	..	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	667	..	333	..	..	..
		R	(a) 3	2	..	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	667	..	333	..	..	..
Major Group 34-35		T	(a) 10	2	4	4	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	200	400	400	..	..	..
		R	(a) 10	2	4	4	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	200	400	400	..	..	..
Major Group 36		T	(a) 4	2	2	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 3	1	2	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	333	667	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 38		T	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Khowai (Concl'd.)	Major Group 39	T	(a)	7	5	1	1	..	..
			(b)	1,000	714	143	143	..	..
		R	(a)	4	2	1	1	..	..
			(b)	1,000	500	250	250	..	..
		U	(a)	3	3	..	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Kamalpur	All Industries	R	(a)	85	59	18	4	..	4
			(b)	1,000	694	212	47	..	47
	Division 2 & 3	R	(a)	85	59	18	4	..	4
			(b)	1,000	694	212	47	..	47
	Major Group 20	R	(a)	27	16	9	1	..	1
			(b)	1,000	593	333	37	..	37
	Major Group 23	R	(a)	38	29	4	2	..	3
			(b)	1,000	763	105	53	..	79
	Major Group 27	R	(a)	5	4	1	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	800	200	..	..	..
	Major Group 28	R	(a)	8	6	1	1	..	..
			(b)	1,000	750	125	125	..	..
	Major Group 31	R	(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 34-35	R	(a)	1	..	1	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Major Group 36	R	(a)	2	1	1	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	500	500	..	..	..
	Major Group 38	R	(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 39	R	(a)	2	1	1	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	500	500	..	..	..
Kailasahar	All Industries	T	(a)	128	66	45	16	..	1
			(b)	1,000	516	351	125	..	8
		R	(a)	113	59	41	12	..	1
			(b)	1,000	522	363	106	..	9
		U	(a)	15	7	4	4	..	..
			(b)	1,000	467	267	266	..	..

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kailasahar (Contd.)	Division 0	T	(a)	5	2	1	2	..	..
			(b)	1,000	400	200	400	..	..
		R	(a)	4	2	1	1	..	..
			(b)	1,000	500	250	250	..	..
		U	(a)	1	..	..	1	..	..
			(b)	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..
	Major Group 04	T	(a)	5	2	1	2	..	..
			(b)	1,000	400	200	400	..	..
		R	(a)	4	2	1	1	..	..
			(b)	1,000	500	250	250	..	..
		U	(a)	1	..	..	1	..	..
			(b)	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..
	Division 2 & 3	T	(a)	123	64	44	14	..	1
			(b)	1,000	520	358	114	..	8
		R	(a)	109	57	40	11	..	1
			(b)	1,000	523	367	101	..	9
		U	(a)	14	7	4	3	..	..
			(b)	1,000	500	286	214	..	..
	Major Group 20	T	(a)	19	7	7	5	..	..
			(b)	1,000	369	368	263	..	..
		R	(a)	13	4	5	4	..	..
			(b)	1,000	308	384	308	..	..
		U	(a)	6	3	2	1	..	..
			(b)	1,000	500	333	167	..	..
	Major Group 23	T	(a)	70	39	26	4	..	1
			(b)	1,000	557	372	57	..	14
		R	(a)	69	39	25	4	..	1
			(b)	1,000	565	362	58	..	15
		U	(a)	1	..	1	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Major Group 27	T	(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		R	(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..
			(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kailasahar (Concl'd.)	Major Group 28	T	(a) 8	4	3	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	375	125	..	..	..
		R	(a) 8	4	3	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	375	125	..	..	..
	Major Group 31	T	(a) 3	1	1	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	334	333	333	..	..	..
		R	(a) 2	1	..	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	..	500	..	..	..
	Major Group 34—35	U	(a) 1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
		T	(a) 5	1	4	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	200	800	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 36	R	(a) 5	1	4	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	200	800	..	..	..	..
		T	(a) 5	2	1	2	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	400	200	400	..	..	..
	Major Group 38	R	(a) 3	2	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	667	333	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 2	..	..	2	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Major Group 39	T	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	All Industries	T	(a) 11	8	2	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	727	182	91	..	..	..
		R	(a) 8	5	2	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	625	250	125	..	..	..
	Major Group 20	U	(a) 3	3	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 22	T	(a) 135	81	40	11	..	..	3
			(b) 1,000	600	296	82	..	..	22
		R	(a) 107	61	35	8	..	..	3
			(b) 1,000	570	327	75	..	..	28

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dharmanagar (Contd.)	All Industries (Concl'd.)	U	(a) 28	20	5	3	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	714	179	107	..	..	..
	Disvision 0	T	(a) 5	4	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	800	200	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 5	4	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	800	200	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 04	T	(a) 5	4	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	800	200	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 5	4	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	800	200	..	..	..	..
	Division 2 & 3	T	(a) 130	77	39	11	..	..	3
			(b) 1,000	592	300	85	..	..	23
		R	(a) 102	57	34	8	..	..	3
			(b) 1,000	559	333	79	..	..	29
	Major Group 20	U	(a) 23	20	5	3	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	714	179	107	..	..	..
		T	(a) 29	15	10	2	..	..	2
			(b) 1,000	517	345	69	..	..	69
	Major Group 22	R	(a) 26	13	10	1	..	..	2
			(b) 1,000	500	385	38	..	..	77
		U	(a) 3	2	..	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	667	..	333	..	..	..
	Major Group 23	T	(a) 11	9	1	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	818	91	91	..	..	..
		R	(a) 2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 23	U	(a) 9	7	1	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	778	111	111	..	..	..
		T	(a) 40	19	17	3	..	..	1
			(b) 1,000	475	425	75	..	..	25
	Major Group 23	R	(a) 31	14	14	2	..	..	1
			(b) 1,000	452	452	64	..	..	32
		U	(a) 9	5	3	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	556	333	111	..	..	..

Statement X C —8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dharmanagar (Concl'd.)	Major Group 27	T	(a) 5	4	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	800	200	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 4	3	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	750	250	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 28	T	(a) 27	18	5	4	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	667	185	148	..	..	..
		R	(a) 25	16	5	4	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	640	200	160	..	..	..
		U	(a) 2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 31	T	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 34—35	T	(a) 7	4	2	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	571	286	143	..	..	..
		R	(a) 6	3	2	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	333	167	..	..	..
		U	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 39	T	(a) 10	7	3	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	700	500	..	..	..	..
		R	(a) 8	6	2	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	750	250	..	..	..	..
		U	(a) 2	1	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
Sonamura	All Industries		(a) 78	52	23	3	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	667	295	33	..	..	..
	Division 0	R	(a) 4	1	3	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	250	750	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 04	R	(a) 4	1	3	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	250	750	..	..	..	..

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sonamura (Concl'd.)	Division 2 & 3	R	(a) 74	51	20	3	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	689	270	41	..	..	..
	Major Group 20	R	(a) 26	19	6	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	731	231	38	..	..	..
	Major Group 22	R	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 23	R	(a) 16	12	4	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	750	250	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 27	R	(a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 28	R	(a) 19	11	6	2	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	579	316	105	..	..	..
Udaipur	Major Group 31	R	(a) 2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 34—35	R	(a) 6	2	4	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	333	667	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 36	R	(a) 3	3	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	All Industries	T	(a) 70	37	34	8	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	468	431	101	..	..	..
		R	(a) 56	27	24	5	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	482	429	89	..	..	..
		U	(a) 23	10	10	3	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	435	435	130	..	..	..
	Division 2 & 3	T	(a) 79	37	34	8	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	468	431	101	..	..	..
		R	(a) 56	27	24	5	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	482	429	89	..	..	..
		U	(a) 23	10	10	3	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	435	435	130	..	..	..
	Major Group 20	T	(a) 19	6	10	3	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	316	526	158	..	..	..
		R	(a) 17	6	9	2	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	353	529	118	..	..	..

Statement X C-8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udaipur (Contd.)	Major Group 20 (Concl'd)	U (a) 2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	.	500	500	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 22	T (a) 4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..	..
		R (a) 3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	333	667	..	..	..	..	..
		U (a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 23	T (a) 14	4	9	1	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	286	643	71	..	..	..	..
		R (a) 6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	167	833	..	..	..	..	..
		U (a) 8	3	4	1	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	375	500	125	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 27	T (a) 3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
		R (a) 3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 28	T (a) 24	16	6	2	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	667	250	83	..	..	..	..
		R (a) 21	14	5	2	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	667	238	95	..	..	..	..
		U (a) 3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	667	333	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 31	T (a) 2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..	..
		R (a) 2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 34-35	T (a) 6	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	334	333	333	..	..	..	..
		R (a) 3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	334	333	333	..	..	..	..
		U (a) 3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	334	333	333	..	..	..	..

Statement X C-8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Udaipur (Concl'd.)	Major Group 36	T (a) 3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	333	667	..	..	..	..	..
		R (a) 2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		U (a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 38	T (a) 1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		U (a) 1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 39	T (a) 3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	667	333	..	..	..	..	..
		R (a) 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U (a) 2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..	..
Amarpur	All Industries	R (a) 42	23	10	9	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	548	238	214	..	..	..	..
	Division 0	R (a) 2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 04	R (a) 2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Division 2 & 3	R (a) 40	23	10	7	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	575	250	175	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 20	R (a) 9	5	2	2	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	556	222	222	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 23	R (a) 19	11	5	3	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	579	263	158	..	..	..	..
..	Major Group 27	R (a) 2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..		(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..	..
..	Major Group 28	R (a) 5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
..		(b) 1,000	600	200	200	..	..	..	..
..	Major Group 31	R (a) 1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(b) 1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..

Statement X C—8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Amarpur (Concl.)	Major Group 36	R (a)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 39	R (a)	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	All Industries	T (a)	90	50	32	8	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	556	355	89	..	..	..
		R (a)	76	48	24	4	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	631	316	53	..	..	..
		U (a)	14	2	8	4	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	143	571	285	..	..	..
	Division 0	T (a)	5	3	2	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	600	400	..	..	..	..
		R (a)	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	750	250	..	..	..	..
		U (a)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 04	T (a)	5	3	2	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	600	400	..	..	..	..
		R (a)	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	750	250	..	..	..	..
		U (a)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Division 2 & 3	T (a)	85	47	30	8	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	553	353	94	..	..	..
		R (a)	72	45	23	4	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	625	319	56	..	..	..
		U (a)	13	2	7	4	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	154	538	308	..	..	..
	Major Group 20	T (a)	25	13	11	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	520	440	40	..	..	..
		R (a)	21	12	8	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	571	381	43	..	..	..
		U (a)	4	1	3	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,100	250	750	..	..	..	..

Statement X C 8— (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belonia (Concl.)	Major Group 23	T (a)	32	20	10	2	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	625	313	62	..	..	..
		R (a)	27	20	6	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	741	222	37	..	..	..
		U (a)	5	..	4	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	..	800	200	..	..	..
	Major Group 27	T (a)	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	800	200	..	..	..	..
		R (a)	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	750	250	..	..	..	..
		U (a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 28	T (a)	12	7	2	3	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	583	167	250	..	..	..
		R (a)	10	7	2	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	700	200	100	..	..	..
		U (a)	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Major Group 30	T (a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		R (a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 36	T (a)	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	..	500	500	..	..	..
		R (a)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
		U (a)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Major Group 39	T (a)	8	2	5	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	250	625	125	..	..	..
		R (a)	8	2	5	1	..	..	..
		(b)	1,000	250	625	125	..	..	..
Sabroom	All Industries	R (a)	121	72	35	11	..	..	3
		(b)	1,000	595	289	91	..	..	25

Statement X C-8 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sabroom (Concl'd.)	Division 0	R	(a) 1	..	..	..	..	..	1
			(b) 1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	Major Group 04	R	(a) 1	..	..	..	..	..	1
			(b) 1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	Division 2 & 3	R	(a) 120	72	35	11	..	..	2
			(b) 1,000	600	292	92	..	..	16
	Major Group 20	R	(a) 7	6	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	857	143	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 23	R	(a) 84	51	23	8	..	..	2
			(b) 1,000	607	274	95	..	..	24
	Major Group 27	R	(a) 2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 28	R	(a) 20	10	8	2	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	400	100	..	..	..
	Major Group 34-35	R	(a) 2	1	1	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 36	R	(a) 3	2	..	1	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	667	..	333	..	..	..
	Major Group 39	R	(a) 2	..	2	..	..	..	..
			(b) 1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..

42. In rural areas of the territory, 630 (or 55.2% of) households engage one person; 378 (or 33.1%) 2 persons; 109 (or 9.5%) engage 3-5 persons; 2 (or 0.2%) 6-10 persons and 1 (or 0.1%) engages more than 10 persons in household industry. The absolute figures in the statement are based on 20% sampled schedules. The corresponding figures for urban households, the employment size of which does not exceed 3-5 persons, are 65 representing 52.4%, 38 or 30.7% and 21 or 16.9%. In both rural and urban areas, therefore, households engaging the minimum worker in household industry are little above 50% and those engaging 2 persons are also little above 30% and these constitute the maximum proportion of households conducting household industry either in rural or in urban areas. Both in number and proportion, the pattern is that households decrease in proportion with the

corresponding increase in size of employment in both rural and urban areas. Out of 1,266 households conducting household industry, the majority consisting of 1,142 households are found in rural areas and the remaining 124 households only are in urban areas. So, household industry in the territory bears a rural character.

43. Examined by industrial division, it is seen that only small number of households numbering 33 out of which 31 are in rural and only 2 in urban areas, work in Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (Division-0) and the remaining households numbering 1,233, the distribution of which is 1,111 in rural and 122 in urban areas, work in Manufacturing (Division 2 & 3). The size of employment in Division 0 does not exceed 3-5 persons in all areas while that in the

other Division embraces all the sizes of employment in rural areas but does not exceed 3-5 persons in urban areas. The decreasing pattern of households with the corresponding increase in the size of employment is also reflected in each of the industrial divisions.

44. Under Division 0, Major Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting) brings within its fold the large st number of households (31 out of 33). There are only two such households in urban areas and one of them engages 2 persons and the other 3-5 persons.

45. Under Division 2 & 3, households are found to conduct household industry in (i) foodstuffs (Major Group-20), (ii) Beverages (Major Group 21), (iii) Tobacco Products (Major Group 22), (iv) Textile-cotton (Major Group-23), (v) Textile-silk (Major Group-26), (vi) Textile-miscellaneous (Major Group-27), (vii) Manufacture of wood and wooden products (Major Group-28), (viii) Paper and paper products (Major Group-29), (ix) Printing and publishing (Major Group-30), (x) Leathers and leather products (Major Group-31), (xi) Chemicals and chemical products (Major Group-33), (xii) Non-metallic Mineral products other than petroleum and coal (Major Group 34&35), (xiii) Basic Metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment (Major Group-36), (xiv) Transport Equipment (Major Group-38) and (xv) Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (Major Group-39). Of these, Textile cotton is most important in rural as well as in urban areas of the territory, being pursued by 548 households of which 504 are in rural and 44 are in urban areas. The employment pattern in this industry is similar to that for its Division 2 & 3 for the territory. Next in importance is the household industry in foodstuffs in which 258 households are engaged and of them 238 are in rural and 20 in urban areas. The size of employment in this industry does not exceed 3-5 persons in both rural and urban areas, and the percentages of house-

holds engaging 1 or 2 persons in both rural and urban areas are almost equal. The third in importance is household industry in manufacture of wood and wooden products in which households engaged are 188 of which 179 are in rural and 9 are in urban areas. The size of employment in this industry does not also exceed 3-5 persons.

46. The most important household industry in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom is Textile-cotton, the size of employment in which does not exceed 3-5 persons except in Sadar where it covers all the size ranges. Foodstuffs in Sonamura and manufacture of wood and wooden products in Udaipur are the most important household industry. Excepting Sonamura and Sabroom Sub-divisions, where textile-cotton and manufacture of wood and wooden products respectively occupies the second position in household industry, all other Sub-divisions record foodstuffs next in importance to textile-cotton. Next in importance comes manufacture of wood and wooden products in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Belonia, but in Udaipur it is textile-cotton which occupies the third place. In all these household industries, the size of employment mostly vary from 3-5 persons and households are in decreasing proportion with corresponding increase in size of employment.

COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY WITH HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN CULTIVATION AND IN BOTH CULTIVATION & HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT :

47. The following statement gives absolute figures obtained from Tables B-XIV. Part A, B-XV and B-XII for comparison of households by size of employment engaged in household industry only with those engaged only in cultivation and in both cultivation and household industry :-

Statement X C—9

Comparison of Household engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Households engaged only in household industry (Col. 4 of B XIV Part A)	Cultivating Households vating which are House-holds also en-gaged in House-hold Indus-try (Col.2 of B XV)	Persons																						
			1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons						Unspecified												
	T	R	U	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TRIPURA	T	1,266	8,908	19,506	695	315	8,864	416	3,500	5,896	130	4,257	3,924	2	815	383	1	20	17	22	1	422			
	R	1,142	8,876	19,119	630	312	8,699	378	3,487	5,795	109	4,244	3,842	2	812	372	1	20	17	22	1	394			
	U	124	32	387	65	3	165	38	13	101	21	13	82	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Sadar	T	355	1,998	5,383	176	108	2,467	130	821	1,587	39	909	992	1	159	103	1	..	9	8	1	225			
	R	325	1,992	5,334	162	101	2,460	120	819	1,578	33	907	981	1	157	99	1	..	9	8	1	207			
	U	30	6	49	14	..	7	10	2	9	6	2	11	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Khowai	T	153	1,487	2,031	79	32	849	49	565	598	21	740	488	1	149	44	..	1	1	3	..	51			
	R	139	1,481	1,989	67	31	826	48	563	591	20	737	478	1	149	43	..	1	1	3	..	50			
	U	14	6	42	12	1	23	1	2	7	1	3	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kamalpur	R	85	687	1,074	59	26	497	18	275	336	4	359	194	..	26	12	..	1	..	4	..	35			
	T	128	1,139	1,829	66	32	822	45	443	610	16	556	352	..	104	20	..	4	..	1	..	25			
	R	113	1,133	1,750	59	32	792	41	439	586	12	554	334	..	104	19	..	4	..	1	..	19			
Kailasahar	U	15	6	79	7	..	30	4	4	24	4	2	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6			
	T	135	950	2,336	81	27	1,175	40	360	686	11	469	398	..	91	16	..	3	..	3	..	61			
	R	107	941	2,236	61	26	1,126	35	356	653	8	465	383	..	91	13	..	3	..	3	..	61			
Dharmnagar	U	28	9	100	20	1	49	5	4	33	3	4	15	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement X C—9 (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Sonamura	R	78	349	1,751	52	31	873	23	142	484	3	135	336	..	38	50	..	3	3	..	..	5
	T	79	136	2,077	37	28	941	34	41	570	8	54	483	..	13	75	..	..	2	..	..	6
	R	56	133	2,028	27	27	905	24	40	563	5	54	479	..	12	75	..	..	2	..	..	4
Udaipur	U	23	3	49	10	1	36	10	1	7	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	R	42	1,132	590	23	5	304	10	448	180	9	551	96	..	125	8	..	3	..	..	..	2
	T	90	593	1,719	50	12	594	32	225	612	8	291	462	..	65	46	..	..	1	..	..	4
Belonia	R	76	591	1,651	48	12	574	24	225	591	4	289	438	..	65	44	..	..	1	..	..	3
	U	14	2	68	2	..	20	8	..	21	4	2	24	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
	R	121	437	716	72	14	342	35	180	233	11	193	123	..	45	9	..	5	1	3	..	8

48. The statement above read with the statement below which gives the proportions worked out on the basis of the figures for households

shown in column 3 of the above statement as representing 1,000 households, will give a better appreciation of the variations :—

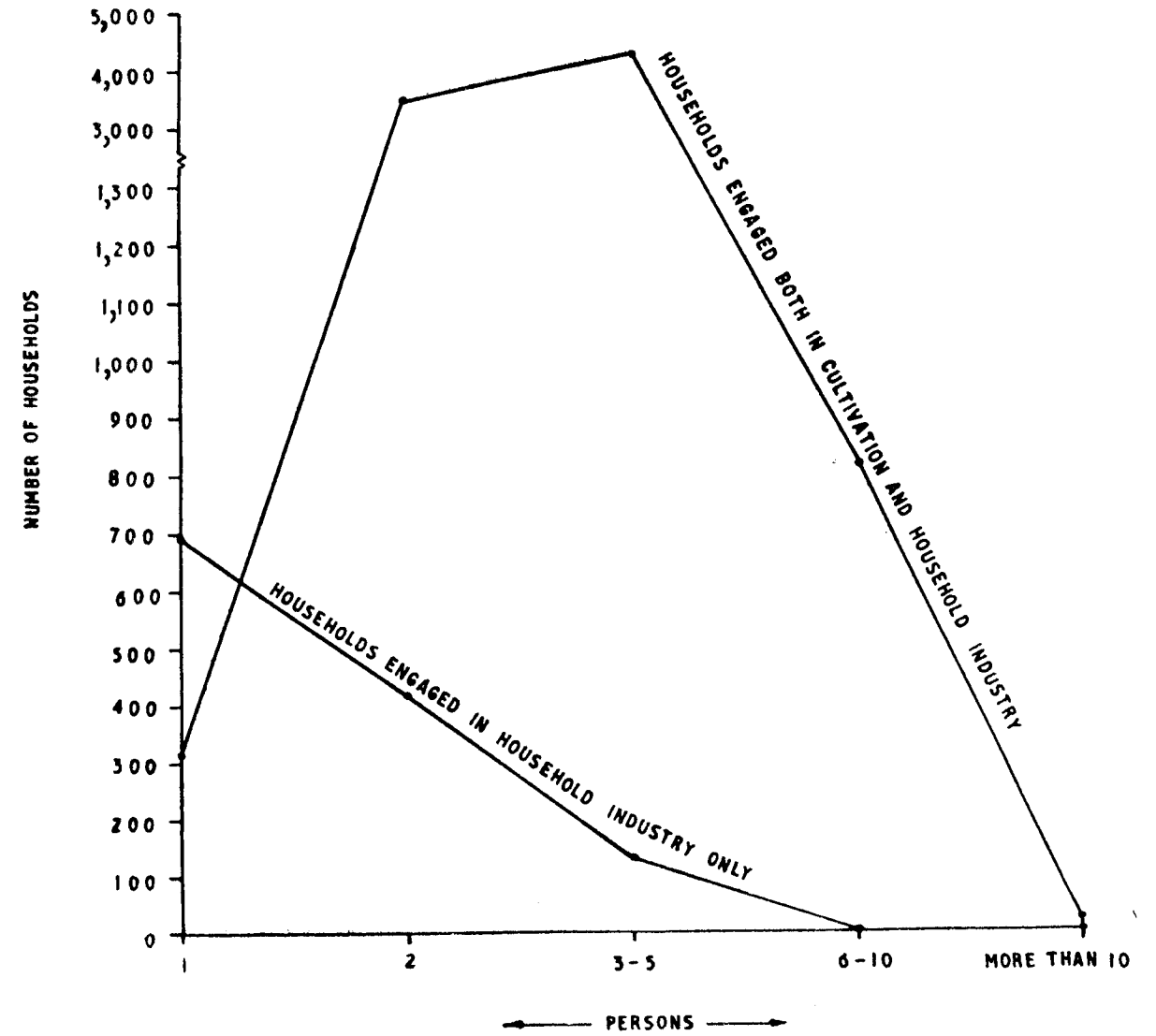
Statement X C—10
Comparison of households engaged in household industry with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry 1961 (households engaged only in household industry, Col. 3 of B XIV Part A used as Based=1,000)

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	T House- holds en- gaged only in House- hold Industry	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Unspecified
TRIPURA	T	1,000	7,036	15,408	549	249	7,002	329	2,764	4,657	103	3,362	3,100	1	644	303	1	16	13	17	1	333	
	R	1,000	7,772	16,742	552	273	7,617	331	3,053	5,075	95	3,716	3,364	2	711	326	1	18	15	19	1	343	
	U	1,000	258	3,121	524	24	1,331	307	105	814	169	105	661	..	24	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	226
Sadar	T	1,000	5,628	15,163	496	304	6,949	366	2,313	4,471	110	2,560	2,794	3	448	290	3	..	25	22	3	634	
	R	1,000	6,129	16,412	498	332	7,569	369	2,520	4,855	102	2,791	3,018	3	483	305	3	..	28	25	3	637	
	U	1,000	200	1,633	467	..	233	333	67	300	200	67	367	..	66	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
Khowai	T	1,000	9,719	13,275	516	209	5,549	320	3,693	3,908	137	4,837	3,190	7	974	288	..	6	7	20	..	333	
	R	1,000	10,655	14,309	482	223	5,942	345	4,051	4,252	144	5,302	3,439	7	1,072	309	..	7	7	22	..	360	
	U	1,000	429	3,000	857	72	1,643	72	143	500	71	214	714	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Kamalpur	R	1,000	8,082	12,635	694	306	5,847	212	3,235	3,953	47	4,223	2,282	..	306	141	..	12	..	47	..	412	
Kailasahar	T	1,000	8,898	14,289	516	250	6,422	351	3,461	4,766	125	4,344	2,750	..	812	156	..	31	..	8	..	195	
	R	1,000	10,027	15,487	522	283	7,009	363	3,885	5,186	106	4,903	2,956	..	920	168	..	36	..	9	..	168	
	U	1,000	400	5,267	467	..	2,000	267	267	1,600	266	133	1,200	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
Dharmnagar	T	1,000	7,037	17,304	600	200	8,704	296	2,667	5,081	82	3,474	2,948	..	674	119	..	22	..	22	..	452	
	R	1,000	8,794	20,897	570	243	10,523	327	3,327	6,103	75	4,346	3,579	..	850	122	..	28	..	28	..	570	
	U	1,000	321	3,571	714	35	1,750	179	143	1,178	107	143	536	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement X C-10 (Concd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Sonamura	R	1,000	4,474	22,449	667	397	11,192	295	1,821	6,025	38	1,731	4,308	..	487	641	..	38	39	..	..	64
Udaipur	T	1,000	1,722	26,291	468	354	11,912	431	519	7,215	101	684	6,114	..	165	949	..	..	25	..	..	76
	R	1,000	2,375	36,214	482	482	16,161	429	715	10,054	89	964	3,553	..	214	1,339	..	..	36	..	..	71
	U	1,000	130	2,130	435	44	1,565	435	43	304	130	..	174	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Amarpur	R	1,000	26,952	14,048	548	119	7,238	238	10,667	4,286	214	13,119	2,286	..	2,976	190	..	71	..	..	..	48
Belonia	T	1,000	6,589	19,100	556	134	6,600	355	2,500	6,800	89	3,233	5,133	..	722	511	..	..	11	..	..	45
	R	1,000	7,776	21,724	631	158	7,553	316	2,960	7,776	53	3,803	5,763	..	855	579	..	..	13	..	..	40
	U	1,000	143	4,857	143	..	1,429	571	..	1,500	286	143	1,714	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	71
Sabroom	R	1,000	3,612	5,917	595	116	2,826	289	1,488	1,926	91	1,595	1,017	..	372	74	..	41	8	25	..	66

COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT



49. The results of tabulation which is based on 20% samples, show that there are 1,266 households which are engaged only in household industry, 8,908 households which combine cultivation with household industry and 19,506 households which are engaged in cultivation only in the territory. The concentration of these households is seen mostly in rural areas and very insignificant -ly in urban areas. This reflects again on the rural economy of the territory where cultivation either in combination with or without household industry is the principal means of livelihood.

In rural areas cultivating households working in household industry are more than seven times the households engaged in household industry only, while in urban areas such cultivating households which combine household industry and those households which work in household industry only are in the ratio of 1 : 4.

50. As regards the distribution of households of the three categories of activity by their size of employment, it is seen that cultivating households are more among households engaging single member or two persons both in rural and urban areas. But a preponderance of cultivating households combining household industry is noticed in the size class of workers 3-5 in rural areas, while cultivating households show their predominance in this size range of workers in urban areas. Cultivating households combining household industry show highest proportion in rural area in the case of

households engaging 6—10 persons, while in urban area the proportion of cultivating households continues to remain highest in this size range of employment also. There is no household engaged only in household industry with workers ranging from 6-10 in urban area. Among households engaging more than ten persons, there is none in any of the categories in any urban area. The percentage of cultivating households who could not return the area of land under their cultivation is very higher (34.5%).

51. There is no cultivating household which is also engaged in household industry employing one person in any of the towns of Agartala, Kailasahar and Belonia. Such households with two persons engaged are not also found in Belonia town. Households engaged only in household industry employing 6-10 persons are found in rural areas of Sadar and Khowai only and such households with more than 10 persons are insignificant in proportion (0.3%) and are confined to rural areas of Sadar Sub-division only.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CLASS OF WORKERS AND PERIOD OF OPERATION :

52. The following statement gives the proportion of households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation classified by months operated and by class of worker for total, rural and urban areas in the territory :—

Statement X C—11

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the territory, classified by months operated by class of workers, 1961

Household Industry			Total Rural Urban	Total			1—3 months		
Division & Major Group only				Household	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Household	Family Workers	Hired Workers
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division	0	a	T	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..
			R	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..
		b	T	1000	1000	1000	60	57	..
			R	1000	1000	1000	65	62	..
			U	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
Major Group	00	b	T	1000	1000	..	..	..	
			R	1000	1000	..	..	..	
„	03	a	T	1000	1000	..	..	..	
			R	1000	1000	..	..	..	
„	04	a	T	1000	1000	1000	..	..	
			R	1000	1000	1000	..	..	
		b	T	1000	1000	1000	64	60	..
			R	1000	1000	1000	69	67	..
			U	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
Division	2 & 3	a	T	1000	1000	1000	427	433	309
			R	1000	1000	1000	428	434	310
			U	1000	1000	1000	94	85	250
		b	T	1000	1000	1000	131	123	15
			R	1000	1000	1000	145	137	19
			U	1000	1000	1000	8	10	..
Major Group	20	a	T	1000	1000	1000	89	70	107
			R	1000	1000	1000	89	71	107
			U	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
		b	T	1000	1000	1000	35	36	..
			R	1000	1000	1000	34	34	..
			U	1000	1000	1000	50	67	..
Major Group	21	a	T	1000	1000	..	..	..	
			R	1000	1000	..	..	..	
		b	T	1000	1000	..	..	..	
			R	1000	1000	..	..	..	
„	22	a	T	1000	1000	..	71	32	..
			R	1000	1000	..	91	42	..

Statement X C—11 (Contd.)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry with or without cultivation in the territory, classified by months operated by class of workers, 1961

4—6 months			7—9 months			10 months—1 year			Months not stated		
Household	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Household	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Household	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Household	Family Workers	Hired Workers
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27	16	97	66	53	..	907	931	903	..	..	..
27	16	97	66	53	..	907	931	903	..	..	..
61	75	..	..	..	..	879	868	1000	..	..	..
32	42	..	..	..	..	903	896	1000	..	..	..
500	400	..	..	..	..	500	600	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	16	97	54	48	..	919	936	903	..	..	..
27	16	97	54	48	..	919	936	903	..	..	..
65	80	..	..	..	..	671	860	1000	..	..	..
34	44	..	..	..	..	897	889	1000	..	..	..
500	400	..	..	..	..	500	600	..	..	..	..
355	361	375	57	58	55	144	132	250	17	16	13
356	362	382	58	58	56	142	131	240	16	15	12
94	73	63	31	49	..	687	707	625	94	86	62
172	170	75	72	67	45	590	606	716	35	34	149
181	182	57	77	70	57	565	581	679	32	30	188
90	72	143	33	36	..	812	820	857	57	62	..
180	161	286	117	118	45	596	636	562	18	15	..
181	162	286	118	118	45	594	634	562	18	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
112	109	143	62	50	..	744	758	857	47	47	..
113	113	200	67	54	..	744	757	800	42	42	..
100	67	..	..	..	..	750	766	1000	100	100	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	71	32	..	786	871	..	72	65	..
..	..	..	91	42	..	727	833	..	91	83	..

Statement X C—11 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Group 22 (Concl'd)	a	U	1000	1000	..	..	..
	b	T	1000	1000	..	..	..
		R	1000	1000	..	..	..
		U	1000	1000	..	..	..
.. 23	a	T	1000	1000	1000	476	478
		R	1000	1000	1000	477	478
		U	1000	1000	1000	143	136
	b	T	1000	1000	1000	261	241
		R	1000	1000	1000	284	266
		U	1000	1000	1000	..	..
.. 24	a	T	1000	1000	..	..	..
		R	1000	1000	..	..	..
.. 26	b	T	1000	1000	..	..	..
		R	1000	1000	..	..	..
.. 27	a	T	1000	1000	1000	111	148
		R	1000	1000	1000	133	190
		U	1000	1000	1000	..	..
	b	T	1000	1000	1000	51	45
		R	1000	1000	1000	57	50
		U	1000	1000	..	..	..
.. 28	a	T	1000	1000	1000	245	237
		R	1000	1000	1000	245	237
		U	1000	1000	1000	250	200
	b	T	1000	1000	1000	31	22
		R	1000	1000	1000	33	23
		U	1000	1000	1000	..	..
Major Group 29	b	T	1000	1000	..	..	..
		U	1000	1000	..	..	..
.. 30	a	T	1000	1000	..	..	..
		R	1000	1000	..	..	..
	b	T	1000	1000	..	1000	1000
		R	1000	1000	..	1000	1000
.. 31	a	T	1000	1000	1000	200	200
		R	1000	1000	1000	222	231
		U	1000	1000	..	..	..
	b	T	1000	1000	1000	..	..

Statement X C—11 (Contd)

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
50	40	..	..	..	..	900	920	..	50	40	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	889	909	..	111	91	..
91	71	..	..	..	..	909	929	..	..	..	..
377	382	419	49	50	56	84	76	138	14	14	11
377	383	424	49	50	57	83	75	133	14	14	12
143	91	125	71	91	..	571	591	375	71	91	..
272	262	..	82	70	37	354	395	556	31	32	370
284	279	..	83	70	45	321	358	455	28	27	455
137	99	..	68	74	..	727	753	1000	68	74	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
111	148	143	56	37	..	611	593	714	111	74	143
133	190	1000	67	48	..	600	524	..	67	48	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	667	833	833	333	167	167
103	91	..	..	..	..	795	819	1000	51	45	..
114	100	..	..	..	..	800	825	1000	29	25	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	750	750	..	250	250	..
285	303	56	91	99	..	333	316	555	46	45	56
288	305	59	92	99	..	329	313	529	46	46	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	750	800	1000	..	..	..
64	72	100	80	80	100	803	808	800	21	18	..
67	77	111	84	85	111	793	796	778	22	19	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
300	267	..	..	..	..	400	400	..	100	133	..
333	308	..	..	..	..	445	461	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..
187	130	..	..	..	..	750	783	1000	63	87	..

Statement X C—11 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Group 31	(Concl'd)	b	R	1000	1000	1000	..
			U	1000	1000	..	..
„	33	a	T	1000	1000	..	..
			R	1000	1000	..	..
		b	T	1000	1000	1000	..
			R	1000	1000	1000	..
	34-35	a	T	1000	1000	1000	72
			R	1000	1000	1000	72
			U	1000	1000	..	..
		b	T	1000	1000	1000	..
			R	1000	1000	..	..
			U	1000	1000	1000	..
„	36	a	T	1000	1000	1000	77
			R	1000	1000	1000	83
			U	1000	1000	..	..
		b	T	1000	1000	1000	30
			R	1000	1000	1000	40
			U	1000	1000	1000	..
„	38	b	T	1000	1000	..	..
			R	1000	1000	..	..
			U	1000	1000	..	..
„	39	a	T	1000	1000	1000	28
			R	1000	1000	1000	29
			U	1000	1000	1000	..
		b	T	1000	1000	1000	..
			R	1000	1000	1000	..
			U	1000	1000	1000	..

Statement X C—11 (Concl'd.)

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
250	176	..	..	..	..	750	842	1000	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	750	667	..	250	333	..
500	750	..	..	..	..	500	250	..	..	..	..
500	750	..	..	..	..	500	250	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..
357	355	400	80	99	..	473	458	600	18	12	..
351	350	400	81	100	..	478	461	600	18	12	..
1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	142	1000	130	150	..	685	681	..	37	27	..
143	143	..	143	102	..	673	667	..	41	28	..
200	125	1000	..	..	..	800	875	..	..	..	..
154	179	200	..	..	..	769	714	800	..	..	..
167	195	200	..	..	..	750	722	800	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
91	60	..	30	20	..	849	880	1000	..	..	..
120	86	..	..	..	..	840	857	1000	..	..	..
..	..	..	125	67	..	875	933	1000	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
195	164	..	333	433	500	333	254	333	111	119	167
200	167	..	343	439	600	314	243	200	114	121	200
..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..
45	67	..	74	67	167	821	811	833	60	55	..
38	54	..	94	81	200	792	797	800	76	68	..
71	125	..	..	..	..	929	875	1000	..	..	..

53. Union Table B-XVI from which the statement above has been prepared, gives an estimate of the extent of employment afforded by household industries conducted with or without cultivation. The duration of a household industry within a period of one year classified by number of persons engaged, as shown in the statement above, affords some insight into full employment or part employment.

54. According to table B-XVI which is prepared of 20% sample of households, there are 10,174 households which conduct household industry in combination with or without cultivation in the territory and of them 10,018 households are in rural areas and the remaining 156 in urban areas. Household industry is, therefore, mainly a rural economy. In rural area it is also found that 8,876 households conduct household industry along with cultivation, while the remaining 1,142 households conduct industry without cultivation. So, household industry in rural area goes mostly with cultivation which provides seasonal occupation to households. In urban area, on the other hand, 32 households only are conducting household industry along with cultivation, while 124 households are operating household industry without cultivation. Number of households with part employment for the shortest duration of 1 to 3 months is the highest (3,934), next to which are those with part employment for a period of 4 to 6 months numbering 3,352 followed by 2,098 households which provide employment for the longest period of 10 months to 1 year. The number of households providing employment for a period of 7 to 9 months is lowest (601).

55. In all such households in the territory there are 30,183 family workers (males 15,757 and females 14,426) and only 706 hired workers. Number of hired workers in households operating household industry for 4 to 6 months records highest (233), leading households providing employment for a period of 10 months to 1 year by a narrow margin of 1. Hired workers are lowest in number (36) in households operating household industry for 7 to 9 months a year, as against 1,763 family workers there.

56. In Division 0-Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, there are 108 households engaging 240 family workers and 36 hired workers. The majority of them are found in Major Group 04-Livestock and Hunting where there are 105 households engaging 236 family workers and all the hired workers totalling 36. There are 10,066 households employing 29,943 family workers (15,592 males and 14,351 females) and 670 hired workers, and the congregation is largest under Major Group 23-Textile-cotton where there are 8,119 households employing 25,490 family workers (males 12,921 and females 12,569) and 471 hired workers. Households conducting household industry is maximum under this Major Group for the shortest period of 1 to 3 months, followed by the period of 4 to 6

months and then by the longest period of 10 months to 1 year. This is more or less the pattern obtaining separately for household industries run with or without cultivation. It is, therefore, found that where industries are conducted in association with cultivation and are run for short periods affording part employment, cultivation remains the principal means of livelihood of such households.

MAJOR GROUP 04-LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING :

57. The types of household industries included in this Major Group are mainly (i) rearing of goat, buffalo and cow for milk and animal power, (ii) sheep breeding and rearing, (iii) rearing and production of pigs and goats, (iv) poultry keeping and production of eggs, (v) rearing and production of ducks, hens etc., (vi) bee keeping for production of honey and wax, (vii) rearing of tassar and other silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk and (viii) rearing of guinea-pigs etc. The household industry of these types in combination with cultivation is found only in rural areas and such industries independently of cultivation are very limited in urban areas. 91.9% of the households conducting these types of household industries along with cultivation work for 10 months to 1 year, 5.4% for 7 to 9 months and 2.7% for 4 to 6 months. So, this household industry which is entirely rural and run along with cultivation, may be said to be operated on a permanent basis, as those which have a seasonal character, are only about 8%. The household industries in this Major Group which are run in rural areas independently of cultivation on a permanent basis, i.e., for 10 months to 1 year, are 89.7%. Those which are run for 4 to 6 months are 3.4% and the remaining 6.9% are run for 1 to 3 months. The number of such households in urban area is only 2 with 5 family workers. It may, therefore, be assumed that such household industries as are run by non-cultivating households mostly in rural areas are also generally of a permanent nature.

58. Of the other two Major Groups viz., 00-Field produce and plantation crops and 03-Fishing, the former exhibits a permanent type and the latter a seasonal type for a period of 7 to 9 months and household industries in both the Major Groups are found in rural areas. Another peculiarity is that household industry under Major Group 00 is run without cultivation, while that under the other Major Group is run along with cultivation.

MAJOR GROUP 23-TEXTILE-COTTON :

59. The types of household industries falling under this Major Group are mainly, (i) weaving in handlooms, (ii) making of fishing net, (iii) cotton spinning by charkha and takali, (iv) printing of cloth, (v) manufacture of khadi textile in handlooms and (vi) making of sacred thread. Such household industries along with cultivation are run mostly on

a seasonal basis in rural areas (91.7%) and on a permanent basis in urban areas (57.1%). Those conducted by non-cultivating households in rural areas show their permanent and seasonal duration in the ratio of 1:2 respectively, while the corresponding ratio in urban area is 3:1.

MAJOR GROUP 20-FOODSTUFFS :

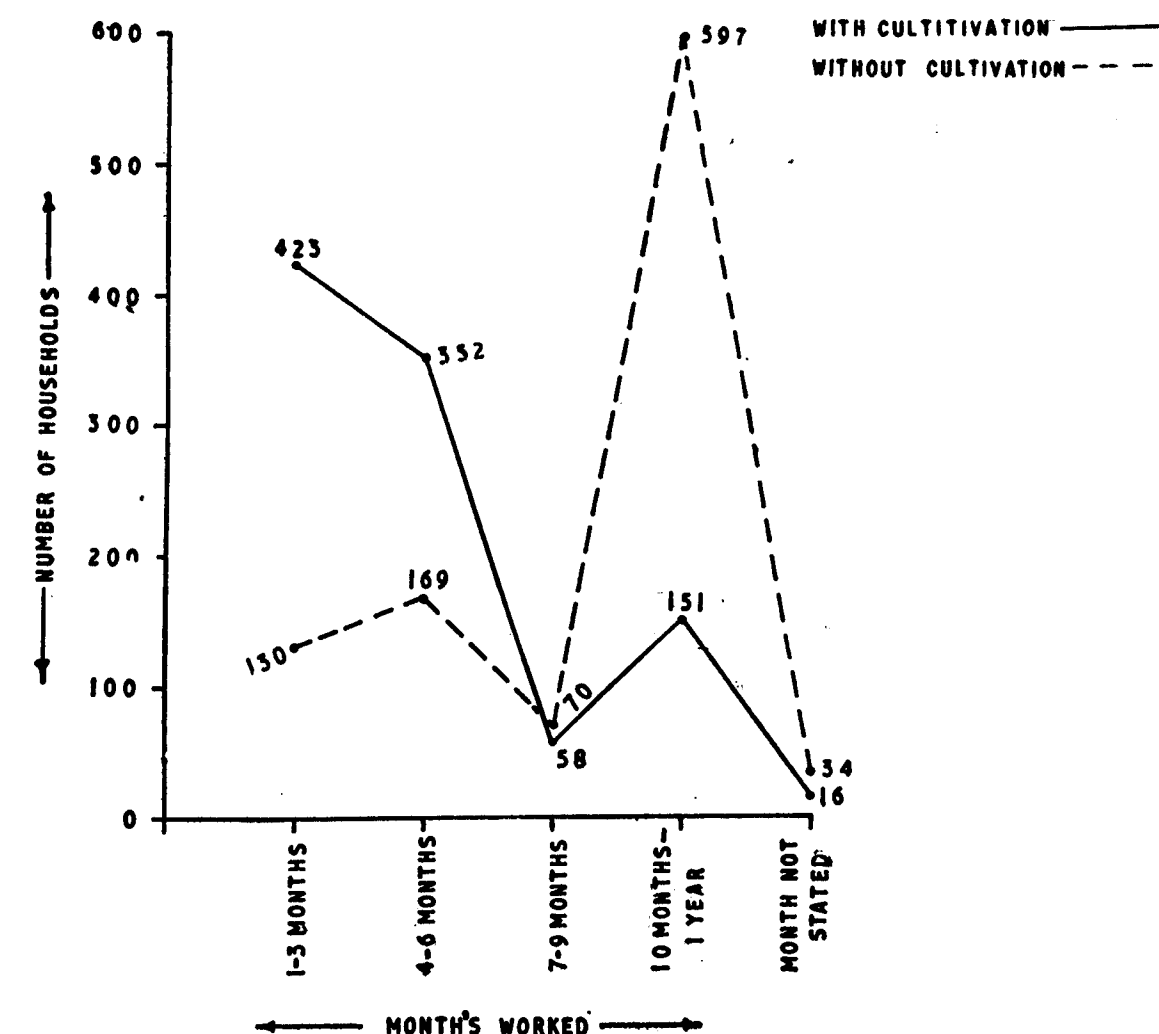
60. Next in importance is Major Group 20-Foodstuffs which mainly include (i) production of flour by village chakkies, (ii) hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal, (iii) gur and khandsari making from sugarcane, (iv) manufacture of achar, chatney etc., (v) bakery products, (vi) production of dairy products, (vii) oil pressing by ghani, (viii) confectionery and (ix) making of sweet-meats, batasa etc., sattu, chira, muri, khoi, dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam and other food products. Such household

industries along with cultivation are 59.4% which are run on a permanent basis and 40.6% are run a seasonal basis in rural areas, while all the three such households with 12 family workers are run in urban areas on a permanent basis. Those conducted by non-cultivating households in rural area are 74.4% operating on permanent basis and 25.6% on seasonal basis, the corresponding proportions in urban areas being of similar pattern, that is, 75% and 25%.

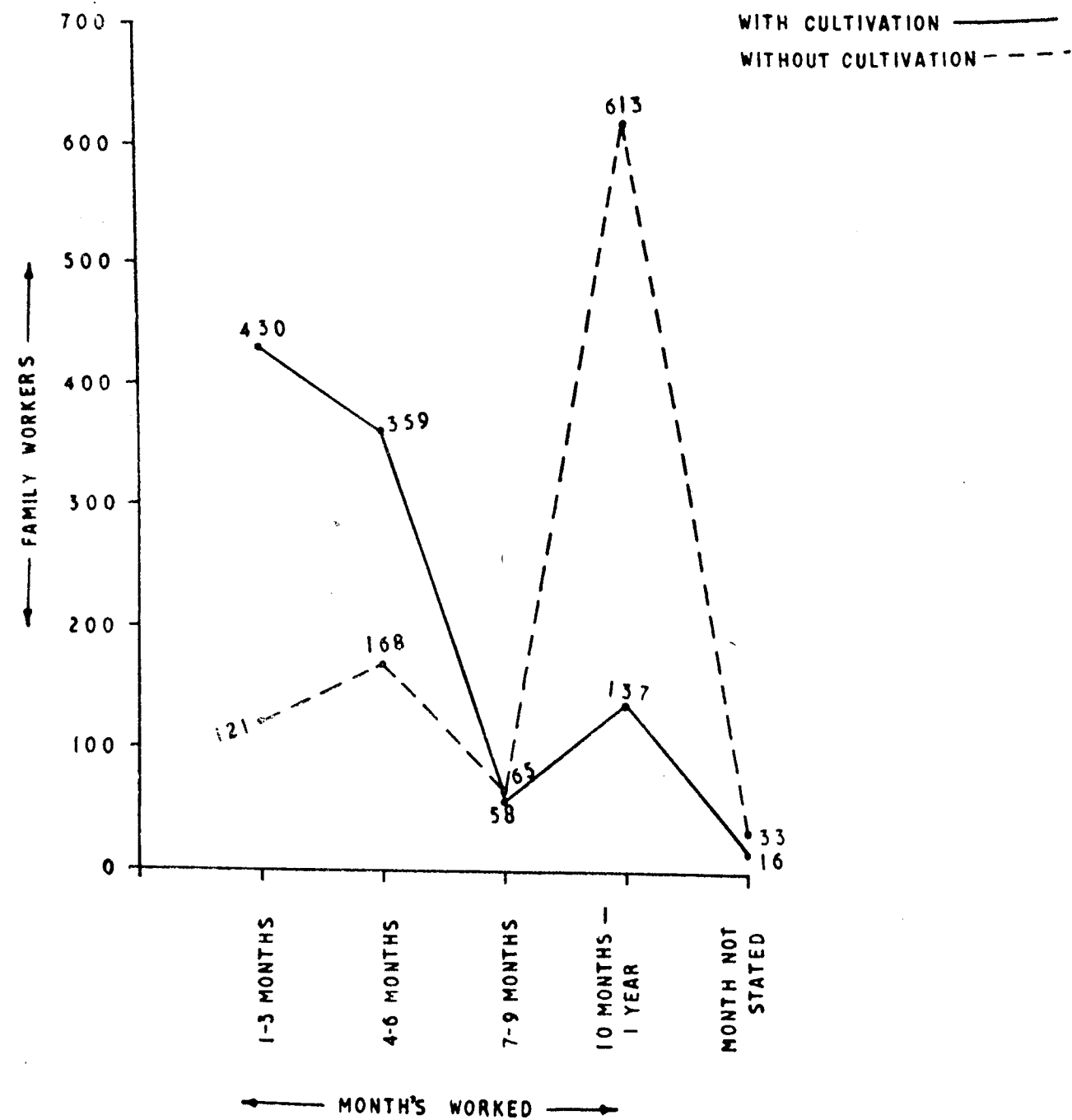
61. The participation in other Major Groups of household industry is nominal.

62. The following graphs are in aid to the study of households engaged in household industry, the extent of employment afforded by them and the duration for which they are worked :-

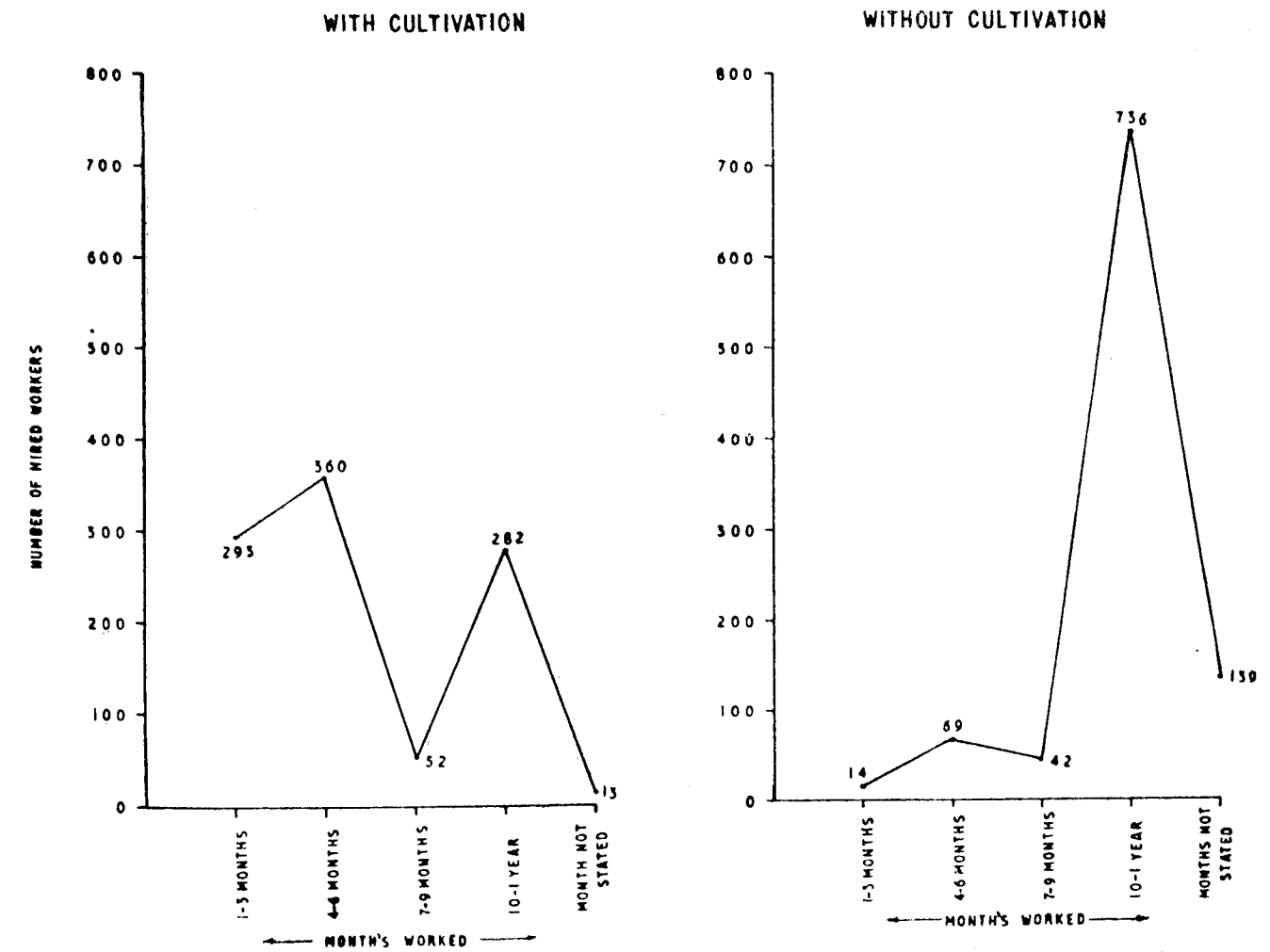
PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH OR WITHOUT CULTIVATION CONDUCTING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OPERATED



PROPORTION OF FAMILY WORKERS IN
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OPERATED



PROPORTION OF FAMILY WORKERS IN 1000 HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OPERATED



SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN HOUSE-
HOLD INDUSTRY AS COMPARED TO GEN-
ERAL POPULATION :

63. The following statement which has been
compiled from the data given in Union Tables

C-VIII Parts A and B and B-I, shows the
proportion of persons belonging to Scheduled Cas-
tes and Scheduled Tribes in the total population
working at household industry separately and also
jointly :—

Statement X C—12

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at household industry compared to the general population in the same category, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total Rural Urban		Population			Total Workers		Workers at Household Industry	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIPURA	Total	(a)	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	322,043	115,186	7,011	18,142
		(b)	119,725	62,069	57,656	37,001	5,290	919	775
		(c)	360,070	184,174	175,896	100,861	84,886	439	9,304
		(d)	10	11	10	11	5	13	4
		(e)	32	31	32	31	74	6	51
		(f)	42	42	42	43	78	19	56
	Rural	(a)	1,039,008	536,580	502,428	296,444	112,549	6,328	17,643
		(b)	112,980	58,500	54,480	34,937	5,021	861	736
		(c)	356,372	182,168	174,204	100,165	84,795	437	9,303
		(d)	11	11	11	12	4	14	4
		(e)	34	34	35	34	75	7	53
		(f)	45	45	46	46	80	21	57
	Urban	(a)	102,997	54,657	48,340	25,599	2,637	683	499
		(b)	6,745	3,569	3,176	2,064	269	58	39
		(c)	3,698	2,006	1,692	696	91	2	1
		(d)	7	7	7	8	10	8	8
		(e)	4	4	4	3	3	N	N
		(f)	10	10	10	11	14	9	8
Sadar	Total	(a)	366,076	188,799	177,277	96,709	30,544	2,873	4,548
		(b)	44,723	23,036	21,687	13,200	1,780	376	278
		(c)	57,218	49,346	47,872	24,993	20,652	165	1,897
		(d)	12	12	12	14	6	13	6
		(e)	27	26	27	26	68	6	42
		(f)	39	38	39	39	73	19	48
	Rural	(a)	311,198	159,518	151,680	83,213	29,047	2,681	4,399
		(b)	41,506	21,318	20,188	12,201	1,646	361	275
		(c)	93,872	47,614	46,258	24,396	20,565	163	1,897
		(d)	13	13	13	15	6	13	6
		(e)	30	30	31	29	71	6	43
		(f)	44	43	44	44	76	30	49

Statement X C—12 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Sadar (Concl'd.)	Urban	(a)	54,878	29,281	25,597	13,496	1,497	192	149
		(b)	3,217	1,718	1,499	999	134	15	3
		(c)	3,346	1,732	1,614	597	87	2	..
		(d)	6	6	6	7	9	8	2
		(e)	6	6	6	4	6	1	..
		(f)	12	12	12	12	15	9	2
Khowai	Total	(a)	129,948	67,188	62,760	37,263	19,064	598	1,873
		(b)	15,061	7,838	7,223	4,766	1,005	113	51
		(c)	58,726	29,815	28,911	16,406	14,989	43	1,173
		(d)	12	12	12	13	5	19	3
		(e)	45	44	46	44	79	7	63
		(f)	57	56	58	57	84	26	65
	Rural	(a)	121,166	62,588	58,578	35,197	18,876	552	1,815
		(b)	14,751	7,659	7,092	4,657	996	111	48
		(c)	58,624	29,729	28,895	16,393	14,989	43	1,173
		(d)	12	12	12	13	5	20	3
		(e)	48	48	49	47	79	8	65
		(f)	61	60	61	60	85	28	67
	Urban	(a)	8,782	4,600	4,182	2,066	188	46	58
		(b)	310	179	131	109	9	2	3
		(c)	102	86	16	13	..	..	..
		(d)	4	4	3	5	5	4	5
		(e)	1	2	N	1	..	..	..
		(f)	5	6	4	6	5	4	5
Kamalpur	Rural	(a)	61,675	32,017	29,658	18,027	7,454	316	2,168
		(b)	12,136	6,308	5,828	3,832	725	31	33
		(c)	19,932	10,252	9,680	5,646	4,435	22	989
		(d)	20	20	20	21	10	10	2
		(e)	32	32	33	31	60	7	46
		(f)	52	52	52	53	69	17	47
Kailasahar	Total	(a)	104,126	54,533	49,593	31,569	12,374	445	2,502
		(b)	11,385	5,942	5,443	3,841	431	46	33
		(c)	34,068	17,677	16,391	10,317	8,526	33	1,387
		(d)	11	11	11	12	3	10	1
		(e)	33	32	33	33	69	7	55
		(f)	44	43	44	45	72	18	57

Statement X C—12 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kailasahar (Concld) Rural	(a)	95,551	49,911	45,640	29,267	12,173	357	2,429
	(b)	10,575	5,519	5,056	3,596	414	44	33
	(c)	34,015	17,637	16,378	10,300	8,526	33	1,387
	(d)	11	11	11	12	3	12	1
	(e)	36	35	36	35	70	9	57
	(f)	47	46	47	47	73	22	58
	Urban (a)	8,575	4,622	3,953	2,302	201	88	73
	(b)	810	423	387	245	17	2	..
	(c)	53	40	13	17	..	..	..
	(d)	9	9	10	11	8	2	..
	(e)	1	1	N	1	..	..	..
	(f)	10	10	10	11	8	2	..
	Total (a)	127,548	66,478	61,070	37,063	10,856	794	2,011
	(b)	9,453	4,988	4,465	3,250	516	85	41
Dharmanagar	(c)	33,700	17,327	16,373	9,498	8,113	48	1,595
	(d)	7	8	7	9	5	11	2
	(e)	26	26	27	26	75	6	79
	(f)	34	34	34	34	79	17	81
	Rural (a)	114,308	59,548	54,760	33,754	10,618	627	1,962
	(b)	9,092	4,799	4,293	3,122	499	80	40
	(c)	33,653	17,290	16,363	9,480	8,111	48	1,595
	(d)	8	8	8	9	5	13	2
	(e)	29	29	30	28	76	8	81
	(f)	37	37	38	37	81	20	83
	Urban (a)	13,240	6,930	6,310	3,309	238	167	49
	(b)	361	189	172	128	17	5	1
	(c)	47	37	10	18	2	..	..
	(d)	3	3	1	4	7	3	2
	(e)	N	1	N	1	1	..	..
	(f)	3	3	3	4	8	3	2
Sonamura	Rural (a)	77,969	40,354	37,615	22,344	3,913	444	1,617
	(b)	8,697	4,483	4,214	2,612	257	101	170
	(c)	8,251	4,257	3,994	2,360	1,705	40	295
	(d)	11	11	11	12	2	23	11
	(e)	11	11	11	11	44	9	18
	(f)	22	22	22	22	50	32	29

Statement X C—12 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Udaipur	Total (a)	90,074	45,951	44,123	25,084	6,259	716	633
	(b)	4,958	2,578	2,380	1,504	169	101	78
	(c)	21,154	10,688	10,466	5,907	4,678	32	53
	(d)	6	6	5	6	3	14	12
	(e)	23	23	24	24	75	4	8
	(f)	29	29	29	30	77	19	21
	Rural (a)	81,296	41,285	40,011	22,835	6,021	604	522
	(b)	3,860	1,989	1,871	1,190	127	68	52
	(c)	21,066	10,623	10,443	5,876	4,676	32	52
	(d)	5	5	5	5	2	11	10
	(e)	25	26	26	26	78	5	10
	(f)	31	31	31	31	80	17	20
	Urban (a)	8,778	4,666	4,112	2,249	238	112	111
	(b)	1,098	589	509	314	42	33	26
	(c)	88	65	23	31	2	..	1
	(d)	13	13	12	14	13	29	23
	(e)	1	1	1	1	1	..	1
	(f)	14	14	13	15	18	29	24
Amarpur	Rural (a)	56,265	29,440	26,925	16,945	10,694	149	766
	(b)	1,733	930	803	566	23	9	9
	(c)	39,525	20,285	19,240	11,466	10,318	14	673
	(d)	3	3	3	3	N	6	1
	(e)	70	69	71	68	96	9	88
	(f)	73	72	74	71	97	15	89
Belonia	Total (a)	84,827	43,936	40,891	24,480	8,281	449	1,026
	(b)	6,964	3,595	3,369	2,077	194	43	55
	(c)	27,163	14,053	13,110	8,228	6,533	17	502
	(d)	8	8	8	8	2	10	5
	(e)	32	32	32	34	79	4	49
	(f)	40	40	40	42	81	13	54
	Rural (a)	76,083	39,378	36,705	22,303	8,006	371	967
	(b)	6,015	3,124	2,891	1,808	144	42	49
	(c)	27,101	14,007	13,094	8,208	6,533	17	502
	(d)	8	8	8	8	2	11	5
	(e)	36	36	36	37	82	5	52
	(f)	44	44	44	45	83	16	57

Statement X C—12 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belonia (Concl'd) Urban	(a)	8,744	4,558	4,186	2,177	275	78	59
	(b)	949	471	478	269	50	1	6
	(c)	62	46	16	20	..	..	..
	(d)	11	10	11	12	18	1	10
	(e)	1	1	N	1	..	..	..
	(f)	12	11	12	13	18	1	10
Sabroom Rural	(a)	43,397	22,541	20,856	12,559	5,747	227	998
	(b)	4,615	2,371	2,244	1,353	190	14	27
	(c)	20,333	10,474	9,859	6,040	4,937	25	740
	(d)	11	11	11	11	3	6	3
	(e)	47	46	47	48	86	11	74
	(f)	57	57	58	59	89	17	77

Note :—(a)=General population from Table B. I.

(b)=All Scheduled Castes from C VIII Part A.

(c)=All Scheduled Tribes from C VIII Part B.

(d)=Scheduled Castes as percent of General Population $b/a \times 100$

(e)=Scheduled Tribes as percent of General population $c/a \times 100$

(f)=Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as percent of $b+c/a \times 100$

64. Of the total workers in the territory, Scheduled Castes contribute 11% males and 5% females, and Scheduled Tribes contribute 31% males and 74% females. Their combined strength comes to 43% of male workers and 78% of female workers. This is a reflection on the important role played by Scheduled Tribes particularly by the females towards their contribution to the working population of the territory. In rural areas the proportionate contribution of workers belonging to Scheduled Tribes in either sex is still rising, while the position is reverse in both the sexes in the case of Scheduled Castes, in urban areas.

65. As regards the strength of the communities in household industries, it is seen that 14% of male workers at household industry belong to Scheduled Castes in rural areas and 7% to Scheduled Tribes, while the corresponding proportions of female workers are only 4% for Scheduled Castes and 53% for Scheduled Tribes. This indicates the greater dependence of Scheduled Caste males and Scheduled Tribe females on household industry in rural areas. In urban areas participation of Scheduled Tribes in both the sexes is negli-

gible, while Scheduled Caste workers are represented in equal proportion in each sex (8%). In point of their combined strength, the proportion of male workers at household industry is higher than that of female workers in urban areas, while quite a different pattern obtains in rural areas where female participation is far greater than that of male. This is also more or less the pattern of combined strength obtaining in the sub-divisions.

66. Participation of Scheduled Tribe females in household industry is highest in Amarpur and lowest in Sonamura (18%). The participation of Scheduled Tribes is nil in Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Belonia towns, and no female worker at household industry is found in Kailasahar town.

COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES :

67. The following is a list of household industries, prepared from Union Table B-XIV. Part B, showing the sub-divisions and the extent to which the households participate in that industry :—

Statement X C—13

Statement showing the extent and coverage of Common Household Industries in the Sub-divisions

Household Industry	Location and extent	
Field produce and Plantation crops		
Production of other Agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by 006 and flowers) not covered above.	..	Khowai (2).
Livestock and Hunting		
Rearing of cows for milk and animal power		Sadar (7) ; Khowai (1) ; Kailasahar (1) ; Dharmanagar (4) ; Sonamura (4) ; Amarpur (2) ; Belonia (1).
Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.		Dharmanagar (1) ; Belonia (1) ; Sabroom (1);
Poultry keeping and production of eggs.		Kailasahar (2) ; Belonia (2).
Rearing and Production of Ducks, Hens etc. and other small birds e.g., pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina etc.		Sadar (1) ; Kailasahar (2).
Bee keeping for production of honey and wax		Belonia (1).
Foodstuffs		
Hand pounding of rice by dhekhi or ukhal.		Sadar (39) ; Khowai (25) ; Kamalpur (20) ; Kailasahar (6) ; Dharmanagar (19) ; Sonamura (25) ; Udaipur (10) ; Amarpur (6) ; Belonia (21) ; Sabroom (3).
Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill		Khowai (5) ; Kailasahar (1) ; Dharmanagar (2).
Parching of grains		Dharmanagar (1).
Gur and khandsari making from sugarcane and palm		Dharmanagar (1).
Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products		Sadar (1) ; Kailasahar ; (1) ; Udaipur (1).
Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chana, khowa and other dairy products		Sadar (6) ; Kamalpur (2) ; Kailasahar (4).
Oil pressing ghani, Kolhu or by small machines		Sadar (6) ; Khowai (2) ; Kailasahar (1) ; Sonamura (1) ; Belonia (1).
Making of sweet meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.		Sadar (1) ; Kamalpur (4) ; Kailasahar (1) ; Udaipur (2) ; Amarpur (2) ; Sabroom (2).
Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi		Sadar (8) ; Khowai (4) ; Kamalpur (1) ; Kailasahar (5) ; Dharmanagar (5) ; Udaipur (6) ; Amarpur (1) ; Belonia (3) ; Sabroom ; (2).
Making of dalmot, chanachur (Jor) garam, rewari etc.		Dharmanagar (1).

Statement X B—13 (Contd.)

Household Industry	Location and extent	
	Beverages	
Manufacture of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malt in distillery and brewery	.. .. .	Khowai (1).
	Tobacco Products	
Manufacture of bidi .. .. .	.. .. .	Sadar (3) ; Khowai (1) ; Dharmanagar (11) ; Sonamura (1) ; Udaipur (4).
	Textile—cotton	
Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	.. .. .	Sadar (13) ; Khowai (1) ; Kamalpur (2) ; Kailasahar (1) ; Dharmanagar (5) ; Udaipur (5).
Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	.. .. .	Sadar (1) ; Khowai (1).
Tie and dye (bandhani) of cloth and yarn	.. .. .	Dharmanagar (1).
Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	.. .. .	Sadar (154) ; Khowai (60) ; Kamalpur (36) ; Kailasahar (69) ; Dharmanagar (33) ; Sonamura (15) ; Udaipur (4) ; Amarpur (19) ; Belonia (30) ; Sabroom (83).
Making of fishing net .. .. .	.. .. .	Sonamura (1) ; Udaipur (1).
Making of other nets .. .. .	.. .. .	Sadar (5) ; Dharmanagar (1) ; Udaipur (4) ; Belonia (2) ; Sabroom (1).
	Textile—silk	
Making of silk cordage, rope and twine n.e.c.	.. .. .	Khowai (1).
	Textile—miscellaneous	
Making of hosiery goods such as banyans, socks, sweaters, mufflers etc.	.. .. .	Kailasahar (1).
Traditional garments .. .. .	.. .. .	Sadar (12) ; Khowai (3) ; Kamalpur (5) ; Dharmanagar (5) ; Sonamura (1) ; Udaipur (3) ; Amarpur (2) ; Belonia (4) ; Sabroom (2).
Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	.. .. .	Belonia (1).
	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	
Manufacture of of wooden furniture and Fixture	.. .. .	Udaipur (2).
Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, Posts, doors, windows	.. .. .	Sadar (7) ; Kamalpur (2) ; Kailasahar (1) ; Dharmanagar (1) ; Udaipur (1) ; Amarpur (1) ; Belonia (4).
Manufacture of photo frames and framing of photo painting etc.	.. .. .	Sadar (1).
Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	.. .. .	Sadar (20) ; Khowai (10) ; Kamalpur (5) ; Kailasahar (3) ; Dharmanagar (12) ; Sonamura (4) ; Udaipur (7) ; Amarpur (2) ; Belonia (4) ; Sabroom (4).

Statement X C—13 (Contd.)

Household Industry	Location and extent	
Manufacture of wood and wooden products (Concl'd.)		
Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves		Dharmanagar (1) ; Udaipur (10) ; Belonia (4) ; Sabroom (4).
Making of sirki, moora and chhaj		Sadar (5) ; Dharmanagar (2).
Making of baskets and broomsticks		Sadar (2) ; Khowai (2) ; Dharmanagar (3) ; Sabroom (1).
Canning of chairs		Sadar (2) ; Dharmanagar (1).
Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.		Sadar (6) ; Khowai (9) ; Kamalpur (1) ; Kailasahar (4) ; Dharmanagar (7) ; Sonamura (15) ; Udaipur (3) ; Amarpur (2) ; Belonia (4) ; Sabroom (7).
Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.		Sadar (1) ; Udaipur (1).
Paper and paper Products		
Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper board and pulp n.e.c.		Sadar (1).
Printing and Publishing		
Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry		Belonia (1).
Leather and leather products		
Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins, preparation of finished leather		Khowai (3) ; Amarpur (1).
Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (Slippers, sandals)		Sadar (2) ; Kamalpur (1) ; Kailasahar (3) ; Udaipur (9).
Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suitcase, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses saddlery, whip, aquaducts (Kos), charsa and other articles		Sadar (1).
Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear		Dharmanagar (1) ; Sonamura (2).
Chemicals and chemical products		
Manufacture of fire work and other explosives such as Pataka etc.		Sadar (1).
Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and coal		
Manufacture of other clay products n.e.c.		Sadar (1).
Marbble carving		Udaipur (1).
Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.		Sadar (16) ; Khowai (10) ; Kamalpur (1) ; Kailasahar (5) ; Dharmanagar (7) ; Sonamura (6) ; Udaipur (5) ; Sabroom (2).

Statement X C—13 (Concl'd.)

Household Industry		Location and extent
Basic Metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment		
Manufacture of arms and weapons and their repair service	.. .. .	Udaipur (1).
Making of of brassware	.. .. .	Kailasahar (1).
Making of other brass and bell metal products n.e.c.	.. .. .	Sadar (1) ; Kamalpur (1).
Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	.. .. .	Sonamura (1).
Manufacture of Agricultural implements such as plough-share, khurpi, kudal etc.	.. .. .	Sadar (1) ; Khowai (2) ; Kailasahar (2). Sabroom (2).
Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	.. .. .	Sadar (8) ; Khowai (2) ; Kamalpur (1) ; Kailasahar (2) ; Sonamura (2) ; Udaipur (2) ; Amarpur (1) ; Belonia (2) ; Sabroom (1).
Transport equipment		
Repair of cycle and rickshaw	.. .. .	Sadar (1) ; Khowai (1) ; Kamalpur (1) ; Kailasahar (1) ; Udaipur (1).
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries		
Goldsmithy .. .. .	.. .. .	Sadar (18) ; Khowai (6) ; Kamalpur (2) ; Kailasahar (8) ; Dharmanagar (8) ; Udaipur (3) ; Amarpur (3) ; Belonia (7) ; Sabroom (1).
Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as Harmonium, Tabla, Siter, Bansuri, etc.	.. .. .	Sadar (1) ; Khowai (1) ; Dharmanagar (1).
Making of tikkha and cowdung cakes	.. .. .	Kailasahar (3).
Making and repairing of goods n.e.c	.. .. .	Sadar (2) ; Dharmanagar (1) ; Belonia (1) Sabroom (1).

PART-D

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION,
TRADE AND COMMERCE, TRANSPORT,
STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
AND IN OTHER SERVICES :

1. This part of the Chapter deals with workers in the following industrial categories :—

Category V : Manufacturing other than Household Industry

Category VI : Construction

Category VII : Trade and Commerce

Category VIII : Transport, Storage and Communications

and

Category IX : Other Services.

QUESTION AND INSTRUCTIONS :

2. The information relating to the above mentioned activities have been derived from the answer recorded in Question No. 11(a) with reference to the nature of work in the Individual Slip. Question 11 which also supplies data for workers in industrial Category III—Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities, is not dealt with in this part of the Report.

3. The Question and Instructions to fill it up has already been reproduced in Part A of this Chapter.

4. Question 11 is the most complicated of all the census questions, as it covers all categories of workers other than those recorded in questions 8, 9 or 10. It has already been observed in Part A of this Chapter that inspite of the intensive training given to the enumerators answer to Q. 11 was not described adequately in a few cases. These deficiencies have, however, been removed before coding the slips. Inspite of the precautions taken some of the occupational code numbers which seemed inappropriate under certain industrial categories have persisted in Union Table B—V where cross classification of industry and occupation has been shown. Full details of such errors found are given in fly-leaf to table B—V Presented in part II(i) of the census publications, according to which the percentage of error which comes to 0.14 for the territory, is negligible.

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS :

5. The statistics dealt with in this Part are given in the following tables :—

Main Tables :

Primary Census Abstract

B—I : Workers and Non—Workers classified by sex and broad age groups.

B—II : Workers and Non—workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age groups.

B—III : Part A—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non—workers by educational levels in urban areas only.

B—III : Part B—Industrial classification of Workers and Non—workers by educational levels in rural areas only.

B—IV : Part C—Industrial Classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation.

B—V : Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation.

B—VI : Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age groups and educational levels in urban areas only.

B—VII : Part B—Industrial Classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, bussiness, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry.

Subsidiary Tables :

B—I. 1 : Distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of worker and by non-worker and by sex.

B—I. 2 : Number of Female workers per 1,000 male workers in each industrial category.

- B—I. 3 : Distribution of 1,000 of total workers of each sex into age groups and industrial categories.
- B—I. 4 : Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex and each industrial category by age groups.
- B—II.1 : Distribution of 1,000 workers in each class of town by age, sex and industrial categories.
- B—II.2 : Distribution of 1,000 workers in each city or town-group with a population of one lakh and over by age, sex and industrial categories.
- B—II.3 : Workers per 1,000 population in each city and comparison of workers in industrial categories from 1901—61.
- B—III : Part A.2—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.
- B—III : Part B.1—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in rural areas only.
- B—IV.1 : Number per 1,000 workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are employers, employees, single workers and family workers.
- B—IV.9 : Distribution of 10,000 workers other than those working as cultivators or as agricultural labourers by division, major group and minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification.
- B—V.1 : Distribution of 10,000 workers other than those working as cultivators or as agricultural labourers by occupational division, group and family of National Classification of Occupations.
- B—VI.1 : Distribution of 1,000 workers in each occupational division and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.

Main Tables :

- C—VIII—Part A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes.
- C—VIII—Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes.

Subsidiary Tables :

- C—VIII—Part A.2—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Castes by categories of workers and non-workers.
- C—VIII—Part B.2—Distribution of 1,000 person of all Scheduled Tribes by categories of workers and non-workers.

Main Tables :

- D—IV : Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups.
- D—VI : Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth.

Subsidiary Tables :

- D—IV.3 : Distribution of 1,000 workers among migrants to cities by sex and occupation.

Main Tables :

- SCT—I— Part A—Industrial Classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes.
- SCT—I— Part B—Industrial Classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION :

6. There was some confusion in the economic concept of the previous censuses, as all categories of persons having income were lumped together and no attempt was made to distinguish between work, occupation and industry. Only the information regarding means of livelihood used to be collected in the previous censuses and the instructions regarding collection of such data varied from census to census. In 1951 census, there was no distinction between worker and non-worker, but all the persons were sorted according to the three main categories of 'self-supporting persons', 'earning dependents' and 'non-earning dependents'. The information mostly used to be centered round the self-supporting persons. The earning dependents and non-earning dependants were classified under the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting persons and all earning dependents were included under the 'secondary means of livelihood' of the self-supporting persons. Thus the census economic classification of 1951 was nothing but a mixture of industrial and occupational classification. In 1961 census economic classification, the confusion created due to mixture of workers and non-workers has been removed. As a results of changes undergone from census to census it is very difficult to find out comparability of the data and as such certain adjustments in the previous census figures have to be made for comparison with 1961 census. In Part A of this Chapter relevant data has been given in the section dealing with economic classification and comparability between 1961 census economic data and 1951 livelihood data, along with the statement showing re-grouping of 1961 livelihood data in the form of nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers adopted for the 1961 census. A comparative table showing the census economic classification of the censuses 1951—1901 corresponding to that of 1961 census is reproduced below for easy reference :—

Grouping of Workers and Non-workers of 1901—51 Censuses in form of the ten Industrial Categories of 1961

	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
I Working as Cultivators	Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) plus Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned)	Groups 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 37, 40, 52 and 56
II Working as Agricultural Labourers	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating Labourers)	Group 7	Groups 4 and 5	Group 4		Groups 38 and 39
III Working in Mining, Quarrying etc.	Divisions O plus Div. I of Livelihood Class V	Groups 9 to 41 and 53 and 76	Groups 6 to 24, 42 and 74	Groups 5 to 20, 35 and 65		Groups 25 to 32, 34, 35, 35 (a), 41 to 51, 53, 58, 59, 78, 79, 83, 131, 146, 147, 153, 154, 259, 309, to 311 (a), 319, 346, 354, 356, 358, 360, 492, 493 and 503
IV Working at Household Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..
V Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	Div. 2 plus Div. 3 plus Div. 4 of Livelihood Class V plus Sub-division 5.5 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 42 to 52, 54 to 75, 77 to 84, 87 to 89, 91 to 99 and 188 †	Groups 25 to 41, 43 to 73, 75 to 79, 83 to 85, 87, 90 to 100 and 184 †	Groups 21 to 34, 36 to 64 and 66 to 70, 74 to 76, 80 to 84, 86 to 91 and 164 †		Groups 76, 77, 82, 84 to 96, 98 to 100, 102, 103, 106 to 116, 119, 120, 125, 127, 129, 133, 135 to 141, 143, 145, 151, 152, 155, 157, 160, 161, 166 to 171, 173 to 176, 178 to 186, 190, 193, to 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216 to 220, 222 to 227, 229 to 232, 234 to 244, 246, 248 to 253, 255 to 258, 260, 262 to 270, 271 to 273, 275, 277 to 279, 281 and 283 to 288, 290, 292, 294 to 299, 301 to 303, 305 to 308, 312 to 314, 316, 317, 320 to 322, 323 (a),

Grouping of Workers and Non-workers of 1901—51 Censuses in form of the
ten Industrial Categories of 1961 (Contd.)

	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
V Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry (Concl'd.)						324, 326 to 328, 330 to 332, 334 to 336 (a), 338, 340 to 344, 347 to 353, 361 to 365, 367, 368, 370, 373 to 376, 378 to 388, 391 and 505 (a)
VI Working in Construction		Subdiv. 5.0 to Subdiv. 5.4 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 90, 105, 106 and 113	Groups 86, 88, 89, 108, 109, 111, 112 and 119	Groups 77 to 79, 96, 98 and 104	Groups 162 to 165 and 500 to 502
VII Working in Trade and Commerce		Livelihood Class VI (Division 6)	Groups 115 to 126, 128 to 152	Groups 121 to 129 and 131 to 154	Groups 106 to 114, 116 to 136 and 138	Groups 80, 81, 97, 101, 104, 105, 123, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 142, 144, 148, to 150, 156, 158, 159, 172, 177, 187, 189, 191, 192, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 221, 228, 233, 245, 247, 254, 261, 270 (a), 274, 276, 280, 282, 289, 291, 293, 300, 304, 315, 318, 323, 325, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345, 355, 357, 359, 366, 369, 371, 372, 377, 389, 390, and 392 to 408
VIII Working in Transport, Storage and Communications		Sub-division 7.0 to 7.4 of Livelihood Class VII plus Sub-division 7.5 to Sub-division 7.9 of Livelihood Class VIII	Group 101 to 104, 107 to 112 and 114	Groups 104 to 107, 110, 113 to 118 and 120	Groups 94, 95, 97, 99 to 103 and 105	Groups 117, 118 and 409 to 443

Grouping of Workers and Non-workers of 1901—51 Censuses in form of the
ten Industrial Categories of 1961 (Concl'd.)

	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
IX Working in Other Services		Livelihood Class VIII minus Sub-division 5.0 to Sub-division 5.5 minus Sub-division 7.5 to Sub-division 7.9 minus persons in non-agricultural non-productive occupations (i.e., Sub-divisions 5.6, 5.7 and Division 8 and Division 9)	Groups 4, 85, 86, 100, 127, 153 to 184, 186, 187, 189**, 190** and 191*	Groups 80 to 82, 101 to 103, 130, 155 to 179, 181 to 183, 185*, 186** and 187*	Groups 71 to 73, 85, 92, 93, 115, 137, 139 to 160, and 162, 163, 165**, 166** and 167*	Groups 1 to 24, 33, 54, 55, 57, 60 to 75, 121, 122, 188, 300 (a), 444 to 491, 494 to 499, 504*, 505*, 505 (a)** and 520 (a)
X Non-workers		(i) All non-earning dependents ;	All non-working dependents plus Groups 1,185 and 192 to 195	All dependents plus Groups 1,180 and 188 to 191	All dependents plus Groups 1,161 and 168 and 169	All dependent plus Groups 36, and 506 to 520
		(ii) S.S. persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupation ;				
		(iii) S.S. persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class VIII ;				
		(iv) E.D. whose own occupation (Secondary means of Livelihood) was agricultural rent under Class IV ; and				
		(v) E.D. estimated at 455, 792 whose secondary occupations was non-agricultural non-productive				

† Distributed proportionately among Categories **V** and **VIII**

* Distributed proportionately among Categories **I** to **IX**

** Distributed proportionately among Non-agricultural Categories **V** to **IX**

WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
IV TO IX :

7. The following statement shows the distribu-

tion of workers by sex and broad age groups in industrial categories of secondary and tertiary sectors for the territory and Sub-division by total, rural and urban :—

Statement X D—1
Distribution of 1000 total population of each sex, among workers and workers in Industrial categories IV to IX 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	T R U	Age group	Population		Total workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
TRIPURA	Total	Total	1000	1000	545	209	12	33	15	3	7	N	30	1	8	N	73	9
		0—14	1000	1000	52	33	1	6	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	..	5	1
		15—34	1000	1000	879	370	17	57	30	5	13	N	48	1	18	N	126	14
		35—59	1000	1000	975	364	23	58	24	8	12	1	61	3	11	N	130	19
		60 +	1000	1000	751	126	21	25	11	2	4	N	33	2	2	..	65	7
		Age not stated	1000	1000	532	150	..	..	13	..	13	..	38	..	13	..	202	..
Rural	Total	Total	1000	1000	552	224	12	35	12	4	5	N	23	1	5	N	61	6
		0—14	1000	1000	55	36	1	6	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	..	4	1
		15—34	1000	1000	902	398	17	61	23	5	9	N	38	1	12	N	108	10
		35—59	1000	1000	979	388	22	61	18	8	8	1	46	3	7	N	107	14
		60 +	1000	1000	770	133	21	26	9	2	3	N	26	1	2	..	54	5
		Age not stated	1000	1000	579	167	..	..	..	..	18	..	17	..	..	..	193	..
Urban	Total	Total	1000	1000	468	55	12	10	50	2	26	N	100	2	35	N	189	37
		0—14	1000	1000	20	4	1	1	3	N	N	..	3	N	N	..	10	3
		15—34	1000	1000	694	89	17	16	84	3	40	N	135	2	69	N	279	63
		35—59	1000	1000	923	113	27	23	83	4	54	N	220	7	50	..	374	72
		60 +	1000	1000	521	48	19	11	32	1	20	..	114	4	9	..	196	30
		Age not stated	1000	1000	409	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	91	..	45	..	227	..

Statement X D-1 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SADAR	Total	Total	1000	1000	512	172	15	26	26	5	11	N	49	2	17	N	93	13
	0-14	0-14	1000	1000	39	26	1	5	2	N	N	N	2	N	N	..	6	1
	15-34	15-34	1000	1000	823	301	22	44	51	8	20	N	77	2	38	N	162	22
	35-59	35-59	1000	1000	965	314	31	45	40	11	22	1	103	4	23	N	174	27
	60 +	60 +	1000	1000	722	121	24	22	19	2	8	N	53	2	4	..	86	9
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1000	1000	297	172	..	..	27	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	162	..
Rural	Total	Total	1000	1000	522	192	17	29	20	5	7	N	39	2	11	N	74	7
	0-14	0-14	1000	1000	42	29	2	5	1	N	N	N	2	N	N	..	5	1
	15-34	15-34	1000	1000	860	339	26	50	41	9	14	N	62	2	26	N	131	..
	35-59	35-59	1000	1000	976	347	33	51	31	12	14	1	81	4	15	N	137	17
	60 +	60 +	1000	1000	761	133	26	24	16	3	5	N	44	2	3	..	72	5
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1000	1000	211	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	105	..
Urban	Total	Total	1000	1000	461	58	7	6	57	3	32	N	106	1	48	N	199	48
	0-14	0-14	1000	1000	20	5	N	N	4	N	N	..	4	..	1	..	11	5
	15-34	15-34	1000	1000	676	97	7	9	93	4	45	1	138	2	90	N	286	81
	35-59	35-59	1000	1000	901	114	17	13	93	6	69	1	235	3	66	..	394	91
	60 +	60 +	1000	1000	430	48	9	5	37	2	29	..	125	3	14	..	198	37
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1000	1000	389	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	222	..
KHOWAI	Total	Total	1000	1000	555	304	9	30	11	3	3	..	28	1	4	N	61	9
	0-14	0-14	1000	1000	56	54	1	7	N	N	..	..	1	N	N	..	4	1
	15-34	15-34	1000	1000	893	534	13	47	22	6	5	..	45	1	10	N	107	16
	35-59	35-59	1000	1000	978	512	18	52	16	6	4	..	55	3	5	..	108	17
	60 +	60 +	1000	1000	744	194	17	35	8	1	1	..	31	1	1	..	50	7
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	833	..

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Statement X D-1 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
KHOWAI (Concl'd)	Rural	Total	1000	1000	562	322	9	31	9	3	2	..	20	1	3	N	52	8
	0-14	0-14	1000	1000	59	58	1	7	N	N	..	..	1	N	..	..	4	1
	15-34	15-34	1000	1000	912	565	13	50	18	6	4	..	33	1	9	N	93	14
	35-59	35-59	1000	1000	981	543	17	54	12	6	4	..	39	3	4	..	89	14
	60 +	60 +	1000	1000	752	205	17	36	8	1	N	..	21	1	1	..	40	6
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..
Urban	Total	Total	1000	1000	449	45	10	14	41	1	7	..	133	1	15	..	188	27
	0-14	0-14	1000	1000	18	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	N	..	9	1
	15-34	15-34	1000	1000	668	75	10	21	71	1	12	..	196	2	30	..	280	47
	35-59	35-59	1000	1000	938	96	29	30	81	5	14	..	285	3	22	..	394	53
	60 +	60 +	1000	1000	604	41	18	18	18	..	4	..	182	..	..	..	222	23
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	500	..
KAMALPUR	Rural	Total	1000	1000	563	251	10	73	9	2	6	N	20	N	4	..	73	10
	0-14	0-14	1000	1000	53	44	1	13	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	..	5	1
	15-34	15-34	1000	1000	903	452	16	131	16	4	12	N	35	N	8	..	126	18
	35-59	35-59	1000	1000	973	406	15	114	16	4	8	N	36	2	5	..	126	16
	60 +	60 +	1000	1000	708	109	16	53	7	1	4	..	14	..	1	..	60	4
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1000	1000	1000	500	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KAILASAHAR	Total	Total	1000	1000	579	250	8	51	12	2	6	N	19	N	5	..	59	7
	0-14	0-14	1000	1000	62	41	1	7	N	N	N	N	1	..	N	..	5	1
	15-34	15-34	1000	1000	901	436	11	88	22	3	13	..	31	N	10	..	100	10
	35-59	35-59	1000	1000	978	415	16	85	20	3	8	N	32	N	7	..	97	18
	60 +	60 +	1000	1000	776	124	15	28	7	1	3	..	19	1	2	..	52	5
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1000	..	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..

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Statement X D-1 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
KAILASAHAR (Concd.) Rural																		
Total			1000	1000	586	267	7	53	10	2	5	N	15	N	3	..	46	6
0-14			1000	1000	66	45	1	8	N	N	N	N	1	..	N	..	5	1
15-34			1000	1000	920	468	9	94	19	2	10	..	24	N	6	..	80	7
35-59			1000	1000	980	441	14	88	17	4	7	N	25	N	4	..	74	15
60 +			1000	1000	786	131	14	30	5	1	1	..	14	1	1	..	41	3
Age not stated			1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..
Urban																		
Total			1000	1000	498	51	19	19	31	2	21	..	65	..	29	..	192	25
0-14			1000	1000	19	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	7	N
15-34			1000	1000	727	83	25	29	54	5	37	..	95	..	54	..	282	41
35-59			1000	1000	954	106	41	41	47	1	31	..	126	..	39	..	379	51
60 +			1000	1000	646	42	26	11	35	..	22	..	79	..	9	..	196	26
Age not stated			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DHARMANAGAR																		
Total			1000	1000	558	178	12	33	10	1	7	..	22	N	5	N	58	6
0-14			1000	1000	45	26	1	6	N	..	N	..	1	..	N	..	3	1
15-34			1000	1000	891	320	19	58	19	1	13	..	35	..	11	N	94	10
35-59			1000	1000	970	290	20	53	16	4	12	..	43	1	7	..	108	12
60 +			1000	1000	704	72	20	15	4	3	3	..	19	N	1	..	50	4
Age not stated			1000	1000	750	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..
Rural																		
Total			1000	1000	567	194	11	36	7	1	5	..	16	N	3	N	47	5
0-14			1000	1000	47	29	1	7	N	..	N	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
15-34			1000	1000	913	348	16	68	14	1	10	..	26	..	6	N	77	7
35-59			1000	1000	975	316	18	58	11	5	7	..	29	N	4	..	87	10
60 +			1000	1000	725	78	18	16	3	3	3	..	13	..	1	..	39	3
Age not stated			1000	1000	750	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..

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Statement X D-1 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
DHARMANAGAR (Concd.) Urban																		
Total			1000	1000	477	38	24	8	34	..	25	..	79	N	24	..	153	18
0-14			1000	1000	26	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	10	N
15-34			1000	1000	713	71	43	13	59	..	34	..	114	..	48	..	230	37
35-59			1000	1000	924	63	34	15	63	..	59	..	168	1	34	..	299	27
60 +			1000	1000	533	24	31	6	10	..	12	..	66	3	5	..	136	12
Age not stated			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SONAMURA																		
Total			1000	1000	554	104	11	43	9	4	1	..	16	N	3	..	58	5
0-14			1000	1000	73	14	3	6	1	N	N	..	1	N	N	..	8	1
15-34			1000	1000	919	181	15	80	18	6	2	..	29	N	6	..	111	7
35-59			1000	1000	986	201	19	78	16	11	3	..	31	1	3	..	95	11
60 +			1000	1000	821	74	21	18	8	1	..	..	17	1	2	..	45	6
Age not stated			1000	1000	857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..
UDAIPUR																		
Total			1000	1000	546	142	16	14	15	3	7	1	28	1	5	..	59	5
0-14			1000	1000	64	23	3	2	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	..	4	N
15-34			1000	1000	918	248	21	25	31	3	16	1	44	1	12	..	105	8
35-59			1000	1000	984	256	30	29	24	7	8	1	60	5	7	..	112	13
60 +			1000	1000	819	124	29	10	14	5	2	N	38	3	2	..	67	4
Age not stated			1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..
Rural																		
Total			1000	1000	553	150	15	13	11	3	4	1	19	1	3	..	47	3
0-14			1000	1000	69	25	4	2	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	..	3	N
15-34			1000	1000	937	264	20	23	22	3	12	2	31	1	8	..	81	5
35-59			1000	1000	986	267	28	26	17	7	4	1	39	4	5	..	90	8
60 +			1000	1000	829	133	28	7	11	5	1	1	29	3	1	..	52	4
Age not stated			1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..

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Statement X D-1 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
UDAIPUR (Concdd.)	Urban	Total	1000	1000	482	58	24	27	56	1	24	..	106	3	19	..	170	24
		0—14	1000	1000	18	5	1	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	7	3
		15—34	1000	1000	772	90	32	44	106	2	44	..	139	2	44	..	291	39
		35—59	1000	1000	965	150	57	62	92	4	48	..	266	15	22	..	312	59
		60 +	1000	1000	713	52	48	38	48	..	10	..	143	5	9	..	225	9
	Age not stated		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AMARPUR	Rural	Total	1000	1000	576	397	5	29	6	1	2	..	14	N	2	..	39	3
		0—14	1000	1000	69	63	N	7	N	N	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	N
		15—34	1000	1000	954	700	10	44	11	1	5	..	24	N	2	..	79	5
		35—59	1000	1000	977	692	7	54	10	3	2	..	23	..	4	..	55	8
		60 +	1000	1000	729	236	9	29	7	..	2	..	19	..	2	..	28	4
	Age not stated		1000	1000	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BELONIA	Total	Total	1000	1000	557	203	10	25	11	3	6	N	22	3	3	..	78	9
		0—14	1000	1000	62	34	1	5	N	N	N	N	1	N	..	..	5	1
		15—34	1000	1000	891	351	12	38	21	3	12	N	35	3	7	..	135	12
		35—59	1000	1000	986	364	23	50	17	7	11	1	43	8	8	..	139	23
		60 +	1000	1000	811	117	24	26	10	6	2	..	27	5	2	..	74	10
	Age not stated		1000	1000	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	Total	1000	1000	566	218	9	26	7	3	5	N	14	2	2	..	64	7
		0—14	1000	1000	67	38	1	6	1	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	5	1
		15—34	1000	1000	913	379	9	39	14	3	8	1	24	2	4	..	117	9
		35—59	1000	1000	988	387	22	53	9	7	9	N	26	4	4	..	108	17
		60 +	1000	1000	831	121	24	26	7	6	2	..	21	4	2	..	57	6
	Age not stated		1000	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement X D-1 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BELONIA (Concl'd.)	Urban	Total	1000	1000	478	66	17	14	46	2	21	..	88	14	18	..	195	31
		0-14	1000	1000	18	6	2	1	N	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	9	3
		15-34	1000	1000	718	81	27	21	85	2	42	..	129	9	30	..	281	44
		35-59	1000	1000	968	178	30	32	78	7	32	..	194	46	38	..	410	74
		60 +	1000	1000	625	85	28	21	42	..	9	..	83	21	..	..	241	39
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SABROOM	Rural	Total	1000	1000	557	276	10	48	6	6	2	..	16	N	2	..	93	10
		0-14	1000	1000	53	33	N	6	N	N	..	..	N	..	N	..	6	1
		15-34	1000	1000	913	508	13	83	11	9	3	..	26	1	4	..	169	16
		35-59	1000	1000	981	469	20	85	10	13	4	..	32	2	3	..	160	22
		60 +	1000	1000	795	136	26	40	3	1	..	..	17	1	..	..	80	12
		Age not stated	1000	1000	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200

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8. The distribution of workers by sex in all the nine industrial categories and their grouping into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are given in Part A of this Chapter. Now, the examination is confined to the distribution of workers engaged in categories V to IX and their relative importance in rural and urban areas. The distribution of workers in Category IV has been retained here to show the full representation of the secondary sector.

9. Industrial Categories IV, V and VI constitute the secondary sector and Categories VII, VIII and IX the tertiary sector. The proportion of workers in household industry, Category IV, has been discussed in details in Part C of this Chapter. It is seen that the proportions of workers in manufacturing other than household industry, construction, trade and commerce and transport, storage and communication are below than that of household industry; but the proportion of male workers in trade and commerce is higher than that of male workers in household industry. The proportion of 15 males and 3 females in Category V and 7 males in Category VI out of 1,000 persons of each sex shows the backwardness in industrial growth and construction activities in the territory. In the tertiary sector the proportion of 30 males and 1 female in Category VII is also low and the proportion of 8 males in Category VIII is also very insignificant. Category IX (Other Services) has got the highest proportion in respect of male only, but in respect of female the proportion is very low (9). The proportion in the rural areas does not differ very much from the total figures, but there is substantial variation in both sexes of Categories V to IX in the urban areas, which may be due to dependence of urban people on non-agricultural occupation. The proportion of workers is higher in urban areas in Category V, VII, VIII and IX as compared to Category IV which indicate greater concentration in manufacturing other than household industry, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and other services. The highest proportion of 189 males and 37 females in Category IX shows miscellaneous characteristics of the urban population in the matter of their economic activities.

10. According to the broad age groups, it is seen that 0-14 has a very negligible proportion of workers in the total, rural and urban. As it is not the working age group, the number of workers in it does not materially affect the working force. Age group 35-59 has the highest proportion of workers followed closely by age group 15-34. In all the industrial categories except Category V and VIII, age group 35-59 has the highest proportion of workers, but lower proportion is

found in the age group 60+. Almost same trend is noticed in the rural and urban ratios of different age groups.

11. Almost similar trend is found in the Sub-divisions also in respect of proportion of workers in the industrial Categories IV to IX and proportion of workers is highest in Category IX (Other Services) in all the Sub-divisions. But in respect of proportion of workers by sex in this Category, the ratio is higher than the territory average in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Belonia and Sabroom only except the proportion of females which is lower than the territory average in Belonia and Sabroom.

12. Male workers aged 15-34 show their maximum strength (3%) in Category V of the secondary sector and in Category IX (12.6%) of the tertiary sector. Among male workers aged 35-59, the proportions are about equal in Categories IV and V of the secondary sector (2.3% and 2.4% respectively) and it is maximum (13%) in Category IX of the tertiary sector. Males of this age group living in villages are maximum (2.2%) in Category IV of the secondary sector and in Category IX of the tertiary sector where they are 10.7% a proportion which is about equal to that (10.8%) obtaining in this Category for males aged 15-34. In urban areas the proportions of male workers of each age group are severally and collectively the highest in Category V of the primary sector and in Category IX of the tertiary sector.

13. Examining female workers by sector and by age groups, it is seen that they are maximum in proportion, whether in villages or in towns, in Category IV of the primary sector. Among the categories of the tertiary sector, females show their maximum activity in Category IX in both rural and urban areas.

14. In the secondary sector, therefore there is preponderance of males in Category, V and females in Category IV. In the tertiary sector, males as well as females show their maximum activity in Category IX. This is more or less the position obtaining in the Sub-divisions. In the secondary sector, proportions of both males and females in all age groups are comparatively the lowest in Category VI and in the tertiary sector, the lowest participation by age group and sex is exhibited in Category VIII.

15. In the following statement workers in each of the industrial categories of secondary and tertiary sectors are distributed among the age groups in each sex :—

Statement X D-2
Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age groups in each of the industrial categories, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	T R U	Age-groups	Population		Total workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TRIPURA	T	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		0-14	421	437	41	69	47	76	23	33	10	59	18	53	7	..	29	42
		15-34	302	334	488	591	432	574	593	511	573	471	482	358	681	778	526	537
		35-59	220	178	393	309	420	311	342	420	384	441	439	509	297	222	394	380
		60+	57	51	78	31	101	39	42	36	33	29	61	80	15	..	51	41
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	R	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		0-14	424	437	43	70	51	77	23	34	13	64	20	59	7	..	31	46
		15-34	297	333	484	592	427	576	586	509	590	468	480	376	669	667	526	512
		35-59	221	178	393	307	418	309	344	421	365	436	435	491	307	333	391	401
		60+	58	52	80	31	104	38	47	36	31	32	65	74	17	..	52	41
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	1	..	N	..	..	..	N	..
SADAR	U	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		0-14	392	430	17	33	18	32	23	22	3	..	14	28	6	..	20	36
		15-34	358	341	531	554	474	525	610	549	543	500	486	283	698	1000	529	581
		35-59	203	177	399	368	436	387	337	407	418	500	446	585	283	..	401	342
		60+	47	52	52	45	72	56	30	22	36	..	54	104	12	..	49	41
		Age not stated	N	N	1	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	1	..
	T	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		0-14	428	441	32	66	40	82	24	33	10	19	19	58	5	..	26	37
		15-34	301	324	484	565	437	553	602	524	533	346	470	429	693	714	522	547
		35-59	214	182	404	331	432	320	333	416	416	596	449	447	289	286	399	378
		60+	57	53	80	38	91	45	41	27	41	39	62	66	13	..	53	38
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..

Statement X D-2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SADAR (Concld.)																		
R	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	437	444	35	68	42	84	22	33	16	23	21	65	7	..	29	34	34
	15-34	286	319	471	565	438	553	590	520	533	318	457	429	677	500	508	494	494
	35-59	218	183	407	330	426	318	340	420	403	614	455	449	303	500	405	435	435
	60+	59	54	87	37	94	45	48	27	42	45	67	57	13	..	58	37	37
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..
U																		
T	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	379	422	17	37	11	34	28	31	4	..	15	..	4	..	20	40	40
	15-34	381	352	159	581	422	530	622	569	533	500	497	434	712	1000	548	591	591
	35-59	196	175	383	340	510	389	321	369	423	500	436	433	271	..	388	329	329
	60+	43	51	40	42	57	47	28	31	40	..	51	133	13	..	43	40	40
	Age not stated	1	N	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
KHOWAI																		
T	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	417	432	42	77	20	93	15	48	..	..	17	103	4	..	28	37	37
	15-34	301	337	485	592	425	536	608	599	594	..	484	353	731	1000	527	597	597
	35-59	223	176	394	296	445	306	332	334	388	..	435	515	252	..	395	326	326
	60+	59	55	79	35	110	65	45	19	18	..	64	29	10	..	49	40	40
	Age not stated	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
R																		
T	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	417	432	44	78	22	95	15	49	..	..	20	111	..	..	30	41	41
	15-34	299	338	484	592	433	537	623	609	602	..	484	333	752	1000	537	604	604
	35-59	225	175	392	295	433	303	309	322	383	..	433	524	234	..	386	316	316
	60+	59	55	80	35	112	65	53	20	15	..	63	32	14	..	46	39	39
	Age not stated	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

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Statement X D-2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
KHOWAI (Concld.)																		
U	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	417	441	17	21	..	34	16	..	..	..	..	11	..	15	..	21	18
	15-34	329	322	489	537	326	500	565	200	563	..	484	600	662	..	491	568	568
	35-59	204	184	427	394	587	397	398	800	406	..	438	400	309	..	429	369	369
	60+	49	53	66	48	87	69	21	..	31	..	67	..	..	..	58	45	45
	Age not stated	1	N	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	..
KAMALPUR																		
R	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	405	427	38	75	45	73	56	100	11	250	11	72	9	..	25	62	62
	15-34	306	337	491	607	503	604	512	586	630	500	533	214	681	..	531	620	620
	35-59	228	183	394	295	351	284	385	300	317	250	412	714	292	..	394	294	294
	60+	61	53	77	23	101	39	47	14	37	..	44	..	18	..	50	24	24
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KAILASAHAR																		
T	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	397	422	42	70	25	62	12	24	17	333	17	..	19	..	32	60	60
	15-34	313	342	488	598	418	601	577	549	645	..	520	167	647	..	532	451	451
	35-59	231	184	390	306	449	308	374	390	312	667	403	333	312	..	383	454	454
	60+	59	52	80	26	108	23	37	37	26	..	60	500	22	..	53	35	35
	Age not stated	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..
R																		
T	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	398	422	45	71	28	63	10	27	24	333	20	..	22	..	39	79	79
	15-34	309	341	485	599	403	602	567	513	647	..	517	167	613	..	534	404	404
	35-59	233	184	389	304	451	306	392	419	313	667	403	333	336	..	373	487	487
	60+	60	53	81	26	118	29	31	41	16	..	60	500	29	..	54	30	30
	Age not stated	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..

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Statement X D-2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
KAILASAHAR (Concld.)																		
U	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	384	418	14	10	12	14	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
	15-34	358	354	523	577	477	562	614	875	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639
	35-59	208	179	399	373	443	397	310	125	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309
	60+	50	49	64	40	68	27	55	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DHARMANAGAR																		
T	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	402	423	32	62	34	77	20	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	317	346	507	624	499	609	599	369	584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35-59	224	180	389	293	373	291	359	536	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	57	51	72	21	94	23	22	95	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
R	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	403	422	33	63	36	78	19	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	315	347	507	623	474	610	614	369	652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35-59	225	180	387	293	391	290	341	536	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	57	51	73	21	99	22	26	95	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
U	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	392	426	21	25	24	41	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	335	338	500	639	593	571	571	..	465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35-59	214	183	413	302	305	347	392	..	506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	59	53	66	34	78	41	16	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement X D-2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SONAMURA																		
R	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	441	450	58	63	133	59	24	34	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	283	328	469	569	374	610	561	483	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35-59	212	172	378	333	369	311	361	470	543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	64	50	95	35	124	20	54	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
UDAIPUR																		
T	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	446	452	52	72	98	54	35	9	3	63	23	18	9	..	..	..	..
	15-34	290	339	488	594	390	584	589	432	709	687	451	232	687	..	..	..	..
	35-59	210	163	378	294	410	329	327	469	274	219	452	643	287	..	..	..	..
	60+	54	46	82	40	102	33	49	90	14	31	74	107	17	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
R	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	447	451	56	74	113	57	49	10	5	63	28	23	7	..	..	..	..
	15-34	286	341	485	597	382	598	572	434	785	687	467	256	655	..	..	..	..
	35-59	211	163	376	289	399	320	324	462	199	219	422	605	324	..	..	..	..
	60+	56	45	83	40	106	25	55	94	11	31	83	116	14	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
U	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	0-14	432	467	16	38	18	36	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	323	320	517	496	429	523	618	400	584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35-59	200	162	401	420	473	369	332	600	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	45	51	66	46	80	72	39	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement X D-2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
AMARPUR	R	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		0-14	422	444	50	71	13	102	6	40	..	..	12	..	..	..	25	45
		15-34	319	348	528	612	624	537	605	400	723	..	560	1000	468	..	641	500
		35-59	215	168	366	293	282	321	339	560	231	..	368	..	468	..	303	398
		60+	44	40	56	24	81	40	50	..	46	..	60	..	64	..	31	57
	Age not stated		N	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BELONIA	T	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		0-14	424	437	47	74	40	93	17	38	8	91	9	35	..	..	29	46
		15-34	298	336	477	581	332	501	589	383	568	545	480	328	543	..	517	450
		35-59	226	175	400	315	503	352	346	467	402	364	446	531	434	..	404	448
		60+	52	52	76	30	125	54	48	112	22	..	65	106	23	..	50	56
	Age not stated		N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		0-14	424	436	50	75	40	97	27	40	11	91	9	17	..	..	32	45
		15-34	296	338	477	588	297	504	597	384	531	545	495	439	560	..	539	457
		35-59	227	174	395	308	528	347	323	455	435	364	417	421	396	..	382	449
		60+	53	52	78	29	135	52	53	121	23	..	79	123	44	..	47	49
	Age not stated		N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		0-14	417	447	16	40	38	34	5	..	..	..	10	54	..	..	20	46
		15-34	314	310	472	382	500	457	578	375	638	..	459	214	524	..	453	439
		35-59	222	187	450	505	385	424	374	625	341	..	486	643	476	..	468	446
		60+	47	56	62	73	77	85	43	..	21	..	45	89	..	..	59	69
	Age not stated		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement X D-2 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SABROOM	R	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		0-14	425	436	41	52	22	53	8	17	..	..	11	..	23	..	25	24
		15-34	292	333	478	614	383	581	563	547	525	..	471	364	605	..	631	517
		35-59	232	182	409	310	463	325	387	427	475	..	466	545	372	..	400	402
		60+	51	49	72	24	132	41	32	9	..	..	52	91	..	..	43	57
	Age not stated		N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

16. The statement above shows the age and sex composition of workers in the different industrial categories of secondary and tertiary sectors. Examined category-wise, it is seen that in this territory the proportions in Category IV of both males and females of the age group 15-34 are maximum, followed by age group 35-59. In age group 0-14 participation of girls is greater in this category than of boys while old men are found in higher proportion (10.1%) than old women who are only 3.9% of female workers in this category. So, household industry affords employment more to old men than to boys and more to girls than to old women. This is the pattern of distribution of workers in each sex and age-composition obtaining in rural as also in urban areas of the territory.

17. In Category V, the proportions of both males and females of the group 15-34 are maximum, preceding the next higher age group of 35-59. These two age groups contribute 93.5% males and 93.1% females in this category. In age group 0-14, the proportion of girls is higher than boys as found in Category IV also. Old men are also seen in proportion higher than old women. The distribution pattern of workers by age groups in non-household industry is therefore, similar to that of household industry in total and rural areas, the only exception being that in urban areas the proportion of girls (0-14) in this category is lower than that of boys.

18. There is preponderance of workers in Category VI, the age group 15-34 in both the sexes, followed by age group 35-59. In 0-14 age group, boys and girls are seen in the ratio of 1 : 6, while in age group 60 and above, the proportion of the old men is a little higher (3.3%) than that of old women (2.9%). Old women and girls working in Construction are seen in rural areas only and the proportion of girls is higher.

19. It is seen, therefore, that in the secondary sector, the participation is highest in the three categories for age group 15-34 followed by the next higher age group of 35-59 and the proportion of old men is higher than boys. The percentage of old women is higher than that of girls in non-household industry only.

20. In category VII-Trade and Commerce, the proportion is highest for males (48.2%) in age group 15-34 and for females (50.9%) in age group 35-59. The participation of boys and girls (0-14) in this category is in the ratio of about 1 : 3. The proportions of old men and old women are 6.1% and 8% respectively. Here also the proportion of old men is higher than that of boys, like the old women compared to girls.

21. In Category VIII relating to Transport, Storage and Communication, the participants in both the sexes who belong to the young age group of 15-34, are highest, followed by the next higher age group of 35-59. Girls and old women do not seem to work in this category in rural or in urban areas. Middle aged women are not also found working as such in urban areas. An insignificant proportion of boys (0.7%) and a small proportion of old men (1.5%) are seen in this category.

22. In Category IX which relates to other services, the proportion of young and the middle aged persons of each sex are seen to run at a close pace. In the young age group of 15-34, the proportions of males and females are 52.6% and 53.7% respectively and in the middle age group of 35-59, the corresponding proportions are 39.4% and 38%, and what is more is that the proportions of girls and old women are about equal (4.2% and 4.1% respectively). The proportion of old men is higher (5.1%) than that of boys (2.9%). The distribution pattern for the territory is also reflected in its urban areas.

23. In the tertiary sector, therefore, the young age group of 15-34 preponderates, followed by the middle age group of 35-59. Old men are more economically active than boys as usual, because the boys are expected to attend schools to the maximum extent possible.

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION IN SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS :

24. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total workers and workers in industrial Categories IV to IX of each size class of towns :-

Statement X D-3
Distribution of 1000 urban population of each sex among total workers and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961

Cities & Classes of towns	Age Group	Population		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Agartala Class II	Total	1000	1000	461	58	7	6	57	3	32	N	106	1	48	N	199	48
	0—14	1000	1000	20	5	N	N	4	N	N	..	4	..	1	..	11	5
	15—34	1000	1000	676	97	7	9	93	4	45	1	138	2	90	N	286	81
	35—59	1000	1000	901	114	17	13	93	6	69	1	235	3	66	..	394	91
	60+	1000	1000	430	48	9	5	37	2	29	..	125	3	14	..	198	37
	Age not stated	1000	1000	389	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	222	..
Dharmanagar Class IV	Total	1000	1000	477	38	24	8	34	..	25	..	79	N	24	..	153	18
	0—14	1000	1000	26	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	10	N
	15—34	1000	1000	713	71	43	13	59	..	34	..	114	..	48	..	230	37
	35—59	1000	1000	924	63	34	15	63	..	59	..	168	1	34	..	299	27
	60+	1000	1000	533	24	31	6	10	..	12	..	66	3	5	..	136	12
Khowai, Kailasahar/ Radhakrishnorenur, Belonia Class V	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1000	1000	477	55	18	18	44	2	18	..	98	5	20	..	186	27
	0—14	1000	1000	18	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	N	1	..	8	2
	15—34	1000	1000	721	82	24	29	78	2	34	..	139	3	40	..	283	43
	35—59	1000	1000	957	133	39	40	74	4	31	..	217	16	31	..	374	59
	60+	1000	1000	646	56	28	22	35	..	11	..	122	7	5	..	221	24
	Age not stated	1000	1000	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	250	..

25. The above statement shows the chief characteristic of urban areas, that is, preponderance of dependence on non-agricultural professions as means of livelihood. Out of 1,000 population of each sex in the Class II town of Agartala, 449 male workers and 58 female workers are engaged in industrial Categories IV to IX. In the Class IV town of Dharmanagar, out of 1,000 population of each sex 339 male workers and 26 female workers are engaged in industrial categories IV to IX and in the Class V towns of Khowai, Kailasahar, Udaipur and Belonia together 384 male workers and 52 female workers are engaged in Category IV to IX. Out of 1,000 population of each sex, Category IX has recorded the highest proportion of workers in both the sexes in all classes of towns and industrial Category VII occupies the second position followed by Category V. Thus it is obvious that manufacturing other than household industry has assumed importance in all the categories of towns.

26. The distribution by age groups shows that the smallest proportion of workers in both sexes are found in the age group 0—14 and highest proportion of workers is noticed in the age group 35—59 in all classes of towns followed by age group 15—34. The lower proportion of workers in the age group 15—34 is attributed to the number of non-working full-time students. The ratio of workers in age group 60 + indicates substantial contribution to the working force of the urban areas.

27. In Agartala—it is seen that out of 46.1% of total male workers, 44.9% are engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors, and what is more striking is that the entire percentage (5.8%) of female workers are found in these two sectors. Dharmanagar town which alone comes under Class IV, records 47.7% of males as workers of which 33.9% are found in secondary and tertiary sectors, while females are 2.6% there out of 3.8%. The remaining four towns of Khowai, Kailasahar, Radhakishorepur and Belonia which belong to Class V, jointly record a percentage of total male workers (47.7%) which is just equal to that of Dharmanagar town and shows a higher distribution of male workers (38.4%) in secondary and tertiary sectors. The proportion of female workers is also comparatively higher (5.2% out of 5.5%) in Class V than in Class IV.

28. The percentage distribution of workers in both the sexes is highest in Category IX in all the three classes of towns, of which Agartala

records maximum (males 19.9% and females 4.8%) and Dharmanagar the lowest (males 15.3% and females 1.8%). Next in importance to Category IX for males is Category VII—Trade and Commerce where participation of females is either insignificant (0.1% in Agartala and 0.5% in Class V towns) or negligible (as in the case of Dharmanagar). Males are 10.6% in Agartala, 7.9% in Dharmanagar and 9.8% in Class V towns in Category VII. Next to Category IX, females are seen in Category IV where they form 0.6% in Agartala, 0.8% in Dharmanagar and 1.8% in Class V towns. Next important profession for males is in Category V or non-household industry. Males are 5.7% in Agartala, 3.4% in Dharmanagar and 4.4% in Class V towns. No female is found in this Category at Dharmanagar. Except Agartala, no female is seen working in Categories VI—Construction and VIII—Transports, Storage and Communication in any other town.

29. Among the industrial categories, Category V absorbs the maximum percentage of males and Category IV provides the maximum percentage of females in the secondary sector. In the tertiary sector, it is Category IX which affords employment to maximum percentage of both males and females.

30. Workers of age group 0—14 are seen maximum in Category IX in all the towns. The distribution of boys is seen in equal proportion at Agartala in Categories V and VII (0.4% in each). Next to Category IX, boys are seen in trade and commerce (0.3%) at Dharmanagar and Class V towns. Old persons aged 60 and above are also seen working. Their proportion is highest in Category IX, followed by Category VII for old men and Category IV for old women. The proportionate distribution is highest for age group 35—59 in both the sexes in all other categories except in Category VIII where workers of age group 15—34 are higher in proportion. This is the general pattern in all size classes of towns. Besides Category VIII, workers of age-group 15—34 exceed the middle aged in proportion in Category IV for males and in category IX for females in Dharmanagar town and in categories V and VI for males in class V towns.

31. As shown in the previous section, the following statement gives inter-alia the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age groups in each of the industrial categories IV to IX in the three size classes of towns :-

Statement X D-4
Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the industrial Categories, 1961

Union Territory/ District	Class of towns	Age group	Population		Total workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX				
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Agartala Town	Class II	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
		0—14	379	422	17	37	11	34	28	31	4	15	4	15	4	15	4	15	4	15	4
		15—34	381	352	559	581	422	530	622	569	533	500	497	434	434	434	434	434	434	434	434
		35—59	196	175	383	340	510	389	321	369	423	500	436	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433
		60+	43	51	40	42	57	47	28	31	40	..	51	133	13	13	13	13	43	40	40
		Age not stated	1	N	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dharmanagar Town	Class IV	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
		0—14	392	426	21	25	24	41	21	..	..	..	13	..	12	..	12	..	26	17	17
		15—34	335	338	500	639	593	571	571	..	465	..	484	..	673	..	673	..	5.4	681	681
		35—59	214	183	413	302	305	347	392	..	506	..	454	500	303	..	417	..	417	267	267
		60+	59	53	66	34	78	41	16	..	29	..	49	500	12	..	53	..	53	35	35
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khowai, Kailasahar, Radhakishorepur & Belonia	Class V	Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
		0—14	412	444	16	29	19	30	12	..	..	..	12	40	11	..	19	..	19	32	32
		15—34	331	326	501	488	444	515	594	500	613	..	469	239	657	..	505	..	505	523	523
		35—59	209	178	418	430	460	392	355	500	357	..	460	649	319	..	420	..	420	397	397
		60+	48	52	65	53	77	63	39	..	30	..	59	81	11	..	56	..	56	48	48
		Age not stated	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	N	..	..

32. Among the age groups, the proportion is smallest in age group 0—14 in each sex and in each category. The proportion is a bit higher in age group 60 and above compared by sex and category with age group 0—14. It is significant that in Agartala town the proportions of girls to old women are just equal in Categories V and IX. The proportions of boys to old men are also equal in Category V there. In Dharmanagar town the proportions of girls and old women in Category IV and those of boys and old men in Category VIII are equal. In Class V towns also the pattern of participation by boys and old men in Category VIII is same. Among the age groups, the proportions of males and females in age group 15—34 are highest in all categories except for males in Category IV where the proportion is maximum in middle age group of 35—59 in Agartala town. The pattern is similar in Class V towns

where in addition to males in Category IV, females in Category VII show highest proportion in age group 35—59. In Dharmanagar workers in age group 15—34 show highest proportions in either sex and in all categories of secondary and tertiary sectors, except in the case of males of Category VI where the proportion is highest in age group 35—59.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX OF URBAN AREAS :

33. The following statement prepared from Union Table B—III—Part A shows the distribution of 1,000 urban population in each educational level by sex among total workers and industrial categories IV to IX in each size class of towns:-

Statement X D—5

Statement showing distribution of 1000 urban population in each educational level by sex among total workers and industrial categories

Class of Towns	Educational level	Total population		Total workers		Categories																	
						Industrial						V						VI					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18						
TRIPURA All Towns																							
	Total	1000	1000	468	55	13	10	50	2	26	N	100	2	36	N	189	37						
	Illiterate	1000	1000	286	55	9	13	26	2	10	N	36	3	25	N	112	32						
	Literate (without educational level)	1000	1000	686	32	30	10	95	2	26	N	191	2	53	..	197	16						
	Primary or Junior Basic	1000	1000	429	30	8	4	59	2	26	..	127	1	36	..	154	24						
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1000	1000	707	425	1	1	21	..	89	1	79	..	39	2	452	421						
	Technical diploma not equal to degree	1000	1000	944	1000	..	..	9	..	364	..	19	..	9	..	533	1000						
	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,000	1000	865	250	..	..	27	..	..	..	54	..	27	..	757	250						
	University or post graduate degree other than technical degree	1000	1000	866	617	..	..	8	..	29	..	52	12	28	..	719	605						
	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	1000	1000	945	971	..	..	6	..	58	..	10	..	3	..	839	971						
Class II Agartala Town																							
	Total	1000	1000	461	58	7	6	57	3	32	N	106	1	48	N	199	48						
	Illiterate	1000	1000	254	57	4	7	32	3	15	N	43	1	35	N	112	45						
	Literate (without educational level)	1000	1000	676	30	16	5	116	3	29	N	209	2	82	..	212	20						

Statement X D-5 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class II Agartala Town (Concd.)	Primary or Junior Basic	1000	1000	450	35	6	4	68	2	30	..	129	1	48	..	161	28
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1000	1000	675	407	1	..	22	..	86	1	87	..	41	3	419	403
	Technical diploma not equal to degree	1000	1000	933	1000	..	..	13	..	333	..	..	..	13	..	573	1000
	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1000	1000	778	333	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	722	333
	University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	1000	1000	834	581	..	..	11	..	33	..	66	16	29	..	679	565
	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	1000	1000	941	964	..	..	9	..	68	..	9	..	5	..	819	964
Class IV Damanagar Town	Total	1000	1000	477	38	24	8	35	..	25	..	79	N	24	..	153	18
	Illiterate	1000	1000	337	36	14	8	12	..	4	..	20	N	13	..	118	11
	Literate (without educational level)	1000	1000	762	32	53	11	74	..	35	..	183	1	40	..	170	16
	Primary or Junior Basic	1000	1000	98	8	1	1	17	..	4	..	19	..	8	..	43	7
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1000	1000	799	477	..	..	27	..	146	..	73	..	53	..	476	477
	Technical diploma not equal to degree	1000	..	833	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	167	..	..	..	..	..
Class V Khowai, Kailasahar, Radhakishorepur and Belonia Town	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1000	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..

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Statement X D-5 (Concd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class II Dharmanagar Town (Concd.)	University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	1000	1000	813	667	..	..	..	..	91	..	55	..	18	..	709	667
	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	1000	..	944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	889	..
Class V Khowai, Kailasahar, Radhakishorepur and Belonia Town	Total	1000	1000	477	55	18	18	44	2	18	..	98	5	20	..	186	27
	Illiterate	1000	1000	309	58	13	23	23	2	5	..	33	6	16	..	111	23
	Literate (without educational level)	1000	1000	658	34	34	16	80	1	17	..	173	3	24	..	194	10
	Primary or Junior Basic	1000	1000	469	28	14	5	52	1	23	..	149	N	41	..	169	19
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1000	1000	765	463	2	5	15	..	78	..	59	..	29	..	535	458
	Technical diploma not equal to degree	1000	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	423	..	38	..	..	..	538	..
Class VI Dharmanagar Town (Concd.)	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1000	1000	941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	59	..	765	..
	University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	1000	1000	961	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	28	..	844	750
Class VII Dharmanagar Town (Concd.)	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	1000	1000	958	1000	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	887	1000

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34. The general pattern for urban areas of the territory is that the proportions of literate and educated persons in both the sexes under all educational levels are highest in Category IX. This is the picture for class II and Class V towns also. In Class IV town which refers to Dharmanagar, the deviations are in respect of literates (without educational level) and technical and non-technical diploma holders who are highest in proportion in Categories VII and VI respectively, rather than in Category IX.

35. Next to Category IX, the preponderance of males who are either literates or whose educational level is upto Primary or Junior Basic or who are technical or non-technical degree holders is seen in Category VII, while males who are either matriculates or technical or non-technical diploma holders are seen to concentrate in Category VI in which the proportions are next to those of Category IX. In Agartala town except those male workers in Construction who are technical or non-technical diploma holders, the male workers of other educational levels show proportions in Trade and Commerce next to Category IX. Matriculates and above are few in Category IV. The proportions of female literates and educated are seen in Category IV being next to those in Category IX.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ACCORDING TO INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION :

36. As already stated in Part A of this Chapter, the industrial classification of workers has been adopted in 1961 census for the primary economic classification of the population divided into nine categories of workers and a separate category of non-workers, and an industrial classification of all economic activity, called the 'Standard Industrial Classification' prepared by the Government of India on the principle of 'digit' system, has been adopted. It has also been pointed out that an appendix to this Report contains the names of industries classified accordingly along with their respective code numbers.

37. Now the non-agricultural activities comprising workers at household industry, in non-household industry, trade, business, service etc. as compiled in Union Table B-IV. Part C, may be examined in detail.

38. The following statement gives the absolute figure as well as proportion workers of each sex to total of workers in the industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups. The Minor Groups each of which represents less than 500 workers either at the territory or at the Sub-divisional level, have been excluded from this statement.

Statement X D-6

Proportion of workers of each sex to Total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961
(Minor Groups having more than 500 population are only shown in this Statement)

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business etc.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
T R I P U R A							
All Divisions	(a)	93,428	30,008	7,011	18,142	86,417	11,866
	(b)	10,000	10,000	750	6,046	9,250	3,954
Divisions							
Major Groups							
Minor Groups							
0	(a)	8,236	4,540	463	120	7,773	4,420
	(b)	882	1,513	50	40	832	1,473
01	(a)	5,015	4,311	1	..	5,014	4,311
	(b)	537	1,437	N	..	537	1,437
010	(a)	4,944	4,287	1	..	4,943	4,287
	(b)	529	1,429	N	..	529	1,429
02	(a)	692	28	..	..	692	28
	(b)	74	9	..	..	74	9
020	(a)	513	4	..	..	513	4
	(b)	55	1	..	..	55	1
03	(a)	1,370	6	16	..	1,354	6
	(b)	147	2	2	..	145	2
031	(a)	1,370	6	16	..	1,354	6
	(b)	147	2	2	..	145	2
04	(a)	845	171	445	120	400	51
	(b)	90	57	47	40	43	17
040	(a)	762	136	439	86	323	50
	(b)	82	45	47	28	35	17
2-3	(a)	15,587	19,822	6,548	18,022	9,039	1,800
	(b)	1,668	6,606	701	6,006	967	600
20	(a)	2,201	3,973	915	2,870	1,285	1,103
	(b)	235	1,324	98	956	137	368
200	(a)	595	3,358	372	2,489	223	869
	(b)	64	1,119	40	829	24	290
209	(a)	1,019	530	303	308	716	222
	(b)	109	177	32	103	77	74
22	(a)	548	67	144	55	404	12
	(b)	59	22	16	18	43	4

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Statement X D-6 (Contd)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Division Major Groups Minor Groups		TRIPURA (Contd.)					
220	(a)	544	63	141	51	403	12
	(b)	58	21	15	17	43	4
23	(a)	1,906	13,842	1,717	13,618	189	224
	(b)	204	4,613	184	4,538	20	75
235	(a)	1,808	13,303	1,653	13,110	155	193
	(b)	194	4,433	177	4,369	17	64
27	(a)	1,530	142	268	85	1,262	57
	(b)	164	47	29	28	135	19
273	(a)	1,287	105	241	59	1,046	46
	(b)	138	35	26	20	112	15
28	(a)	3,526	658	1,708	549	1,818	109
	(b)	577	219	183	183	194	36
280	(a)	461	59	11	1	450	58
	(b)	49	20	1	1	48	19
281	(a)	1,992	8	906	6	1,086	2
	(b)	213	3	97	2	116	1
288	(a)	804	589	644	542	160	47
	(b)	86	196	69	180	17	16
34-35	(a)	2,521	1,063	704	804	1,817	259
	(b)	270	354	75	268	195	86
340	(a)	1,697	203	1	..	1,696	203
	(b)	182	68	N	..	182	68
350	(a)	722	813	672	798	50	15
	(b)	77	271	72	266	5	5
36	(a)	767	4	418	1	349	3
	(b)	82	1	45	N	37	1
38	(a)	626	..	47	..	579	..
	(b)	67	..	5	..	62	..
39	(a)	1,011	33	441	21	570	12
	(b)	108	11	47	7	61	4
390	(a)	805	11	403	9	402	2
	(b)	86	4	43	3	43	1
4	(a)	3,998	102	..	..	3,998	102
	(b)	428	34	..	..	428	34
40	(a)	3,998	102	..	..	3,998	102
	(b)	428	34	..	..	428	34

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Statement X D-6 (Contd)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups		TRIPURA (Contd.)					
400	(a)	2,122	45	..	..	2,122	45
	(b)	227	15	..	..	227	15
401	(a)	1,758	57	..	..	1,758	57
	(b)	188	19	..	..	188	19
6	(a)	17,957	564	..	..	17,957	564
	(b)	1,922	188	..	..	1,922	188
60-63	(a)	1,096	13	..	..	1,096	13
	(b)	117	4	..	..	117	4
602	(a)	738	9	..	..	738	9
	(b)	79	3	..	..	79	3
64-68	(a)	15,773	531	..	..	15,773	531
	(b)	1,688	177	..	..	1,688	177
640	(a)	9,526	122	..	..	9,526	122
	(b)	1,020	41	..	..	1,020	41
645	(a)	1,085	300	..	..	1,085	300
	(b)	116	100	..	..	116	100
646	(a)	648	37	..	..	648	37
	(b)	69	12	..	..	69	12
650	(a)	1,200	4	..	..	1,200	4
	(b)	128	1	..	..	128	1
661	(a)	1,028	5	..	..	1,028	5
	(b)	110	2	..	..	110	2
689	(a)	669	25	..	..	669	25
	(b)	72	8	..	..	72	8
69	(a)	1,088	20	..	..	1,088	20
	(b)	116	7	..	..	116	7
699	(a)	789	11	..	..	789	11
	(b)	84	4	..	..	84	4
7	(a)	4,770	9	..	..	4,770	9
	(b)	511	3	..	..	511	3
70-71	(a)	4,103	5	..	..	4,103	5
	(b)	439	2	..	..	439	2
702	(a)	1,567	2	..	..	1,567	2
	(b)	168	1	..	..	168	1
705	(a)	1,544	..	..	..	1,544	..
	(b)	165	..	..	..	165	..

Statement X D—6 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division Major Groups Minor Groups	TRIPURA (Contd.)					
73	(a)	657	4	..	..	667 4
	(b)	71	1	..	..	71 1
730	(a)	608	2	..	..	608 2
	(b)	65	1	..	..	65 1
8	(a)	42,569	4,955	..	..	42,569 4,955
	(b)	4,556	1,651	..	..	4,556 1,651
80	(a)	9,241	288	..	..	9,241 288
	(b)	989	96	..	..	989 96
803	(a)	2,071	6	..	..	2,071 6
	(b)	222	2	..	..	222 2
804	(a)	6,385	207	..	..	6,385 207
	(b)	683	69	..	..	683 69
805	(a)	783	75	..	..	783 75
	(b)	84	25	..	..	84 25
81	(a)	4,339	787	..	..	4,339 7 7
	(b)	464	262	..	..	464 262
811	(a)	4,013	752	..	..	4,013 752
	(b)	430	251	..	..	430 251
82	(a)	2,427	297	..	..	2,427 297
	(b)	260	99	..	..	260 99
820	(a)	2,284	297	..	..	2,284 297
	(b)	244	99	..	..	244 99
83	(a)	1,375	28	..	..	1,375 28
	(b)	147	9	..	..	147 9
831	(a)	1,304	21	..	..	1,304 21
	(b)	140	7	..	..	140 7
84	(a)	577	3	..	..	577 3
	(b)	62	1	..	..	62 1
840	(a)	571	3	..	..	571 3
	(b)	61	1	..	..	61 1
88	(a)	6,025	1,408	..	..	6,025 1,408
	(b)	645	469	..	..	645 469
880	(a)	2,358	1,296	..	..	2,358 1,296
	(b)	252	432	..	..	252 432
881	(a)	616	38	..	..	616 38
	(b)	66	13	..	..	66 13

Statement X D—6 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups	TRIPURA (Concl'd.)					
882	(a)	1,637	36	..	..	1,637 36
	(b)	175	12	..	..	175 12
884	(a)	979	..	..	..	979 ..
	(b)	105	..	..	..	105 ..
89	(a)	17,583	2,080	..	..	17,583 2,080
	(b)	1,882	693	..	..	1,882 693
890	(a)	17,583	2,080	..	..	17,583 2,080
	(b)	1,882	693	..	..	1,882 693
SADAR SUB-DIVISION						
All Divisions	(a)	42,408	9,538	2,873	4,548	39,535 4,990
	(b)	10,000	10,000	677	4,768	9,323 5,232
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups						
0	(a)	2,698	1,524	139	16	2,559 1,508
	(b)	636	1,598	33	17	603 1,581
01	(a)	1,695	1,482	..	..	1,695 1,482
	(b)	400	1,554	..	..	400 1,554
010	(a)	1,694	1,482	..	..	1,694 1,482
	(b)	399	1,554	..	..	399 1,554
2-3	(a)	7,547	5,380	2,734	4,532	4,813 848
	(b)	1,780	5,641	645	4,752	1,135 889
20	(a)	986	1,032	284	588	702 444
	(b)	233	1,082	67	617	166 465
200	(a)	250	764	132	497	118 267
	(b)	59	801	31	521	28 280
209	(a)	442	229	70	63	372 166
	(b)	104	240	16	66	88 174
23	(a)	1,307	3,655	1,170	3,560	137 95
	(b)	308	3,832	276	3,732	32 100
235	(a)	1,258	3,335	1,151	3,269	107 66
	(b)	297	3,497	272	3,428	25 69
27	(a)	704	54	82	17	622 37
	(b)	166	57	19	18	147 39

Statement X D-6 (Contd.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION (Contd.)								
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups								
273	(a)	532	40	71	11	461	29	
	(b)	125	42	17	12	108	30	
28	(a)	1,497	188	585	107	912	81	
	(b)	353	197	138	112	215	85	
281	(a)	914	4	319	2	595	2	
	(b)	216	4	75	2	141	2	
34-35	(a)	934	391	238	238	696	153	
	(b)	220	410	56	250	164	160	
340	(a)	612	116	..	..	612	116	
	(b)	144	122	..	..	144	122	
4	(a)	2,106	52	..	..	2,106	52	
	(b)	497	55	..	..	497	55	
40	(a)	2,106	52	..	..	2,106	52	
	(b)	497	55	..	..	497	55	
400	(a)	1,328	41	..	..	1,328	41	
	(b)	313	43	..	..	313	43	
401	(a)	708	11	..	..	708	11	
	(b)	167	12	..	..	167	12	
6	(a)	9,273	275	..	..	9,273	275	
	(b)	2,187	288	..	..	2,187	288	
60-63	(a)	645	9	..	..	646	9	
	(b)	152	9	..	..	152	9	
64-68	(a)	8,068	257	..	..	8,068	257	
	(b)	1,902	269	..	..	1,902	269	
640	(a)	4,702	43	..	..	4,702	43	
	(b)	1,109	45	..	..	1,109	45	
645	(a)	704	158	..	..	704	158	
	(b)	166	167	..	..	166	167	
650	(a)	505	3	..	..	505	3	
	(b)	119	3	..	..	119	3	

Statement X D-6 (Contd.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION (Contd.)								
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups								
69	(a)	559	9	..	..	559	9	
	(b)	132	9	..	..	132	9	
7	(a)	3,160	7	..	..	3,160	7	
	(b)	745	7	..	..	745	7	
70-71	(a)	2,828	4	..	..	2,828	4	
	(b)	669	4	..	..	669	4	
702	(a)	1,153	2	..	..	1,153	2	
	(b)	272	2	..	..	272	2	
705	(a)	1,207	..	..	..	1,207	..	
	(b)	285	..	..	..	285	..	
8	(a)	17,423	2,284	..	..	17,423	2,284	
	(b)	4,108	2,395	..	..	4,108	2,395	
80	(a)	4,695	137	..	..	4,695	137	
	(b)	1,107	144	..	..	1,107	144	
803	(a)	1,090	3	..	..	1,090	3	
	(b)	257	3	..	..	257	3	
804	(a)	3,173	95	..	..	3,173	95	
	(b)	748	100	..	..	748	100	
81	(a)	1,966	510	..	..	1,966	510	
	(b)	464	535	..	..	464	535	
811	(a)	1,690	480	..	..	1,690	480	
	(b)	399	503	..	..	399	503	
82	(a)	1,153	179	..	..	1,153	179	
	(b)	272	188	..	..	272	188	
820	(a)	1,068	179	..	..	1,068	179	
	(b)	252	188	..	..	252	188	
83	(a)	527	16	..	..	537	16	
	(b)	124	17	..	..	124	17	
88	(a)	2,529	852	..	..	2,529	852	
	(b)	596	893	..	..	596	893	
880	(a)	879	792	..	..	879	792	
	(b)	207	830	..	..	207	830	

Statement X D-6 (Contd.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups		SADAR SUB-DIVISION (Concl'd.)					
882	(a)	675	19	..	..	675	19
	(b)	159	20	..	..	159	20
89	(a)	5,783	544	..	..	5,783	544
	(b)	1,364	570	..	..	1,364	570
890	(a)	5,783	544	..	..	5,783	544
	(b)	1,364	570	..	..	1,364	570
		KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION					
All Divisions	(a)	8,173	2,927	598	1,873	7,575	1,054
	(b)	10,000	10,000	732	6,399	9,268	3,601
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups							
0	(a)	402	210	19	5	383	205
	(b)	492	717	23	17	469	700
2-3	(a)	1,313	2,075	579	1,868	734	207
	(b)	1,607	7,089	709	6,382	898	707
20	(a)	242	278	93	192	149	86
	(b)	296	950	114	656	182	294
23	(a)	81	1,573	70	1,468	11	105
	(b)	99	5,374	86	5,015	13	359
235	(a)	79	1,551	68	1,446	11	105
	(b)	97	5,299	83	4,940	14	359
6	(a)	1,883	68	..	..	1,883	68
	(b)	2,304	232	..	..	2,304	232
64-68	(a)	1,634	66	..	..	1,634	66
	(b)	1,999	225	..	..	1,999	225
640	(a)	978	10	..	..	978	10
	(b)	1,197	34	..	..	1,197	34
8	(a)	4,098	573	..	..	4,098	573
	(b)	5,014	1,958	..	..	5,014	1,958
80	(a)	734	13	..	..	734	13
	(b)	898	44	..	..	898	44

Statement X D-6 (Contd.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups		KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION (Concl'd.)					
804	(a)	583	11	..	..	583	11
	(b)	713	38	..	..	713	38
88	(a)	513	51	..	..	513	51
	(b)	628	174	..	..	628	174
89	(a)	2,063	440	..	..	2,063	440
	(b)	2,524	1,503	..	..	2,524	1,503
890	(a)	2,063	440	..	..	2,063	440
	(b)	2,524	1,503	..	..	2,524	1,503
		KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION					
All Divisions	(a)	4,309	2,896	316	2,168	3,993	728
	(b)	10,000	10,000	733	7,486	9,267	2,514
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups							
0	(a)	446	354	32	6	414	348
	(b)	1,035	1,222	74	21	961	1,201
01	(a)	344	347	..	..	344	347
	(b)	798	1,198	..	..	798	1,198
010	(a)	344	347	..	..	344	347
	(b)	798	1,198	..	..	798	1,198
2-3	(a)	585	2,232	284	2,162	301	70
	(b)	1,358	7,707	659	7,465	699	242
23	(a)	30	1,889	20	1,884	10	5
	(b)	70	6,523	47	6,506	23	17
235	(a)	30	1,876	20	1,871	10	5
	(b)	70	6,478	47	6,401	23	17
6	(a)	643	14	..	..	643	14
	(b)	1,492	48	..	..	1,492	48
64-68	(a)	551	14	..	..	551	14
	(b)	1,279	48	..	..	1,279	48
8	(a)	2,328	292	..	..	2,328	292
	(b)	5,403	1,008	..	..	5,403	1,008

Statement X D-6 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups	KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION (Concl'd.)					
89 (a)	1,301	193	..	..	1,301	193
(b)	3,019	666	..	..	3,019	666
890 (a)	1,301	193	..	..	1,301	183
(b)	3,019	666	..	..	3,019	666
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION						
All Divisions (a)	7,617	4,303	445	2,502	7,172	1,801
(b)	10,000	10,000	584	5,815	9,416	4,185
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups						
0 (a)	1,705	1,357	24	13	1,681	1,344
(b)	2,238	3,154	31	30	2,207	3,124
01 (a)	1,551	1,330	..	..	1,551	1,330
(b)	2,036	3,091	..	..	2,036	3,091
010 (a)	1,520	1,316	..	..	1,520	1,316
(b)	1,996	3,058	..	..	1,996	3,058
2-3 (a)	1,081	2,571	421	2,489	660	82
(b)	1,419	5,975	553	5,784	866	191
23 (a)	40	2,285	28	2,271	12	14
(b)	53	5,310	37	5,278	16	32
235 (a)	39	2,273	28	2,260	11	13
(b)	51	5,282	37	5,252	14	30
6 (a)	1,016	6	..	..	1,016	6
(b)	1,334	14	..	..	1,334	14
64-68 (a)	876	5	..	..	876	5
(b)	1,150	12	..	..	1,150	12
8 (a)	3,177	366	..	..	3,177	366
(b)	4,171	851	..	..	4,171	851
80 (a)	652	19	..	..	652	19
(b)	856	44	..	..	856	44
89 (a)	1,309	204	..	..	1,309	204
(b)	1,719	474	..	..	1,719	474
890 (a)	1,309	204	..	..	1,309	204
(b)	1,719	474	..	..	1,719	474

Statement X D-6 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION						
(a)	8,874	3,387	794	2,011	3,080	1,376
(b)	10,000	10,000	895	5,937	9,105	4,063
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups						
0 (a)	1,289	925	25	6	1,264	919
(b)	1,453	2,731	28	18	1,425	2,713
01 (a)	1,127	915	1	..	1,126	915
(b)	1,270	2,702	1	..	1,269	2,702
010 (a)	1,122	905	1	..	1,121	905
(b)	1,264	2,672	1	..	1,263	2,672
2-3 (a)	1,437	2,089	769	2,005	668	84
(b)	1,619	6,168	866	5,920	753	248
23 (a)	159	1,711	156	1,711	3	..
(b)	179	5,052	176	5,052	3	..
235 (a)	142	1,685	140	1,685	2	..
(b)	160	4,975	158	4,975	2	..
6 (a)	1,469	6	..	..	1,469	6
(b)	1,655	18	..	..	1,655	18
64-68 (a)	1,297	6	..	..	1,297	6
(b)	1,462	18	..	..	1,462	18
640 (a)	676	2	..	..	676	2
(b)	762	6	..	..	762	6
8 (a)	3,839	366	..	..	3,839	366
(b)	4,326	1,081	..	..	4,326	1,081
88 (a)	585	64	..	..	585	64
(b)	659	189	..	..	659	189
89 (a)	1,841	189	..	..	1,841	189
(b)	2,075	558	..	..	2,075	558
890 (a)	1,841	189	..	..	1,841	189
(b)	2,075	558	..	..	2,075	558
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION						
All Divisions (a)	4,579	1,970	444	1,617	4,135	353
(b)	10,000	10,000	970	8,208	9,030	1,792

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Statement X D-6 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups	SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION (Concl'd.)					
2-3	(a)	719	1,743	348	1,594	371 149
	(b)	1,570	8,848	760	8,092	810 756
20	(a)	84	1,133	24	1,013	60 120
	(b)	183	5,751	52	5,142	131 609
200	(a)	19	1,127	16	1,009	3 118
	(b)	41	5,721	35	5,122	6 599
6	(a)	658	14	..	..	658 14
	(b)	1,437	71	..	..	1,437 71
64-68	(a)	588	10	..	..	588 10
	(b)	1,284	51	..	..	1,284 51
8	(a)	2,338	179	..	..	2,338 179
	(b)	5,106	909	..	..	5,106 909
80	(a)	602	11	..	..	602 11
	(b)	1,315	56	..	..	1,315 56
89	(a)	904	72	..	..	904 72
	(b)	1,974	365	..	..	1,974 365
890	(a)	904	72	..	..	904 72
	(b)	1,974	365	..	..	1,974 365
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION						
All Divisions	(a)	6,242	1,064	716	633	5,526 431
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,147	5,949	8,853 4,051
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups						
2-3	(a)	1,345	719	633	608	712 111
	(b)	2,155	6,758	1,014	5,715	1,141 1,043
20	(a)	283	370	170	268	113 102
	(b)	453	3,477	272	2,519	181 958
6	(a)	1,289	56	..	..	1,289 56
	(b)	2,065	526	..	..	2,065 526
64-68	(a)	1,133	55	..	..	1,133 55
	(b)	1,815	517	..	..	1,815 517
640	(a)	765	15	..	..	765 15
	(b)	1,226	141	..	..	1,226 141

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Statement X D-6 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups	UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION (Concl'd.)					
8	(a)	2,701	225	..	..	2,701 225
	(b)	4,327	2,115	..	..	4,327 2,115
89	(a)	1,166	70	..	..	1,166 70
	(b)	1,868	658	..	..	1,868 658
890	(a)	1,166	70	..	..	1,166 70
	(b)	1,868	658	..	..	1,868 658
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION						
All Divisions	(a)	2,080	882	149	766	1,931 116
	(b)	10,000	10,000	716	8,685	9,284 1,315
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups						
2-3	(a)	304	791	124	766	180 25
	(b)	1,462	8,968	596	8,685	866 283
23	(a)	8	676	4	676	4 ..
	(b)	38	7,664	19	7,664	19 ..
235	(a)	8	676	4	676	4 ..
	(b)	38	7,664	19	7,664	19 ..
8	(a)	1,151	88	..	..	1,151 88
	(b)	5,534	998	..	..	5,534 998
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION						
All Divisions	(a)	6,070	1,653	449	1,026	5,621 627
	(b)	10,000	10,000	740	6,207	9,260 3,793
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups						
2-3	(a)	906	1,109	432	1,002	474 107
	(b)	1,493	6,709	712	6,062	781 647
23	(a)	98	697	88	692	10 5
	(b)	161	4,217	145	4,187	16 30
235	(a)	94	682	86	678	8 4
	(b)	155	4,126	142	4,102	13 24
6	(a)	959	113	..	..	959 113
	(b)	1,580	684	..	..	1,580 684
64-68	(a)	913	106	..	..	913 106
	(b)	1,504	641	..	..	1,504 641

Statement X D—6 (Concl.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups		BELONIA SUB-DIVISION (Concl.)						
640	(a)		657	38	..	..	657	38
	(b)		1,082	230	..	..	1,082	230
8	(a)		3,420	373	..	..	3,420	373
	(b)		5,634	2,257	..	..	5,634	2,257
80	(a)		813	19	..	..	813	19
	(b)		1,339	115	..	..	1,339	115
88	(a)		428	99	..	..	428	99
	(b)		705	599	..	..	705	599
89	(a)		1,574	198	..	..	1,574	198
	(b)		2,593	1,198	..	..	2,593	1,198
890	(a)		1,574	198	..	..	1,574	198
	(b)		2,593	1,198	..	..	2,593	1,198
		SABROOM SUB-DIVISION						
All Divisions	(a)		3,076	1,388	227	998	2,849	390
	(b)		10,000	10,000	738	7,190	9,262	2,810
Divisions Major Groups Minor Groups								
2-3	(a)		350	1,113	224	996	126	117
	(b)		1,138	8,019	728	7,176	410	843
23	(a)		42	838	40	838	2	..
	(b)		137	6,037	130	6,037	7	..
235	(a)		42	827	40	827	2	..
	(b)		137	5,958	130	5,958	7	..
8	(a)		2,094	209	..	..	2,094	209
	(b)		6,808	1,506	..	..	6,808	1,506
89	(a)		1,257	117	..	..	1,257	117
	(b)		4,086	843	..	..	4,086	843
890	(a)		1,257	117	..	..	1,257	117
	(b)		4,086	843	..	..	4,086	843

39. In this territory total workers engaged in household industry, non-household industry, trade, business, service etc., are 1,23,436 (or 10.81% of total population) consisting of 93,428 males and 30,008 females. Of them, workers at household industry are 25,153 (or 2.20% of total population) and those in non-household industry, trade, business, service etc., are 98,283 (or 8.61%) of whom 86,417 are males and 11,866 females. The various branches of industries may now be examined in detail.

DIVISION O—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting ;

40. This Division includes the first three industrial categories namely, I—Cultivation, II—Agricultural labour and III—Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, etc., excluding Mining and Quarrying. Workers in Categories I and II have been dealt with in Part B of this Chapter. Non-agricultural workers in this Division come to 12,776 of which males are 8,236 and females 4,540, the corresponding sex-wise proportions being 8.82% and 15.13%. Household industry contributes 463 or 0.5% of males and 120 (or 0.4% of females), while non-household industry, trade, business etc., claim the remaining workers of this Division, that is 12,193 consisting of 7,773 males (or 8.32% of males) and 4,420 females (or 14.73%). In both the sectors, there is preponderance of males in this Division. The distribution by major groups shows that major group 04 in household industry sector and major group 01 in non-household industry etc. sector claim the largest concentration. Minor group 040 contributes the largest share of workers in household industry relating to production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power, in which males are found to be 0.47% and females 0.28%. Minor group 010 which relates to production of tea in plantation affords the bulk of workers of this division in non-household industry etc. where males out-number females. Minor group 031-production of fish by fishing in inland waters employs also quite a good number of male workers (1,354) and a very few of females (6). Sadar Sub-division claims to have the largest number of workers in minor group 010 (M—1,694 ; F—1,482) and in Kamalpur female workers are larger in number than male workers. Kailasahar and Dharmanagar show male predominance as in Sadar.

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying :

41. There is no worker recorded in this industry in the main table. The possibility of this industry is yet to be explored in this territory.

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing :

42. Workers in this industry account for less males (15,587 or 16.68% of male workers) and more females (19,822 or 66.06% of female workers)

of whom 9,039 or 9.67% of male workers and 1,800 or 6.00% of female workers are engaged in non-household industry. The bulk of the female workers participate in household industry and they are most numerous in major group 23-Textile-cotton. The other important major group where female participation is greater than males is major group 20—Foodstuffs. These two major groups absorb 16,488 females in household industry out of 18,022 females working in this Division. In non-household industry etc. sector, number of females is seen larger than that of males in minor group 20—relating to production rice, atta, flour etc. by milling, dehussing processing of crops and food-grains. Similar is also the pattern of female excess in minor group 235 regarding cotton weaving in handlooms. The distribution of male workers in this sector is about in number under major groups 28-manufacture of wood and wooden products and 34-35-non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal. Minor group 281 relating to manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures provides 1,086 males and only 2 females and minor group 340 for manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles employs 1,696 males and 203 females. Another important minor group is 273 relating to making of textile garments where male workers are 1,046 and females 46 only in this sector. In Sadar Sub-division workers are numerous in household industry sector under minor groups 200 and 235 and in non-household industry etc., sector under minor groups 209—production of other food products such as sweet meats and condiments, muri, chira, khoi etc., 281—manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures and 340 relating to manufacture of bricks, tiles. In all other Sub-divisions cotton weaving in handlooms finds importance more as a household industry in this Division.

Division 4—Construction :

43. In this industrial division workers account for 3,998 males and 102 females in the territory. The important branches are (i) minor group 400 relating to construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations and (ii) minor group 401 relating to construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels. The former affords employment to 2,122 males and 45 females and the latter to 1,758 males and 57 females. The main concentration of workers in these two branches of industry is found in Sadar Sub-division.

Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services :

44. The data for this Division relating to modern services have not come out in the table above as the total workers thereunder are 274 only of which males are 259 and females 15. Of them 157 males and all the female workers are found

in Sadar Sub-division alone. There is no worker in Amarpur and Sabroom Sub-division. The important branches are (i) minor group 500—generation and transmission of electric energy and (ii) minor group 511—garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation. The former engages 161 males and the latter 50 males and 15 females. Besides, there are 44 males connected with the distribution of electric energy.

Division 6—Trade and Commerce :

45. This division which is Sub-divided into three categories—viz., wholesale, retail and miscellaneous, caters for 17,957 or 19.22% of male workers and 564 or 1.84% of female workers in the territory. In wholesale trade 1,096 males and 13 females are engaged; in retail trade there are 15,775 males and 531 females and the rest are in miscellaneous trade and commerce. Maximum number of workers can be found among those engaged in wholesale trade under minor group 602 relating to wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics and textiles products, but in retail trade instead of clothing, food plays the most important role. There are 9,526 males and 122 females engaged in retail trading under minor group 640 in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry. Next in decreasing order of employment sizes are (i) minor group 650 comprising retail trading in fabrics yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products, (ii) minor group 645 relating to retail trading in fuel, such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene and (iii) minor group 661 regarding retail trading in stationery goods and paper. Under miscellaneous category, minor group 699 in which 789 males and 11 females are working, appears to be important. In the Sub-divisions retail trading in food, that is, under minor group 640 appears to be important and the employment size is largest in Sadar where 4,702 males and 43 females are found.

Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication :

46. This is one of the important divisions in the economy of the territory. Of the total workers comprising 4,770 males and 9 females in this division, the transport workers in minor group 704 relating to transporting by animals, such as horse, elephant, mule etc. account for 93 males only which is exceeded by those in minor group 705 comprising 1,544 males engaged in transporting by man, such as, carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving, as also those others in minor group 702 where 1,567 males are found engaged in transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus). A small number of male workers (14) can also be found in minor group 700 relating to transporting by railways. All these go to show that the old system of transporting by animals is

gradually yielding place to the modern systems of transport,

47. Under communications, minor group 730 which affords employment to 608 males and 2 females in postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications, appears to be important in the territory.

48. In the industrial division the bulk of the workers are found in Sadar Sub-division where males are 3,160 and females 7.

Division 8—Services :

49. This is the most important of the industrial divisions as it contributes the largest number of workers consisting of 42,569 or 45.56% of male workers and 4,955 or 16.51% of female workers in the territory. The most important branches of services are (i) public services (M—9,241; F—288) (ii) personal services (M—6,025; F—1,408), (iii) educational and scientific services (M—4,339; F—787), (iv) medical and public health services (M—2,427; F—297), (v) religious and welfare services (M—1,375; F—28) and (vi) services (not elsewhere classified) (M—17,583; F—2,080).

Public Services :

50. This major group does not include Government, quasi-government or local body activities, other than administrative in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institutions each of which is classified into appropriate industrial groups. In this branch, minor group 804 in relation to public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government is the most important, as it employs 6,385 males and 207 females. The other important minor group is 803 comprising 2,071 males and 6 females in public service in Police. In these two minor groups, the maximum concentration is noticed in Sadar Sub-division, being 3,173 males and 95 females in the former and 1,090 males and 3 females in the latter.

Education and Scientific Services :

51. In this branch, minor group 811 consisting of 4,013 males, and 752 females found in educational services, such as, those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type, appears to be important. The concentration is maximum in Sadar Sub-division where males are 1,690 and females 480.

Medical and public health services :

52. Medical and public health services rendered by organisations and individuals, such as, by

hospitals, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homeopathic practitioners under minor group 820 account for 2,284 males and 297 females and of them the maximum (M—1,068; F—179) is in Sadar sub-division.

Religious and welfare services :

53. In this branch, the most important minor group is 831 relating to religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk, in which 1,304 males and 21 females are provided. Next in importance is minor group 830 in respect of religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities. There are 65 males and 5 females working in missions, ashrams and allied organisations and of them the maximum (M—49; F—5) are recorded in Sadar sub-division. Only 6 males and 2 females in the territory are seen in welfare services under minor group 832 and of them 6 males and 1 female have returned in Sadar sub-division and one female in Belonia sub-division. It is seen that organisations for the promo-

tion of welfare of the community in this part of the welfare state are just growing.

Personal Services :

54. In this branch, minor group 880 provides the largest number of workers (M—2,358, F—1,296) in services rendered in households as domestic servants, cooks. Next in importance is minor group 882 which caters to 1,637 males and 36 females in services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, restaurants and similar other organisations providing boarding and lodging facilities. Among the sub-divisions, the concentration in both the minor groups is maximum in Sadar. Domestic service, therefore, is in a sizeable demand.

55. The following statement picks out the industrial minor groups which have the highest number of workers as classified according to standard industrial classification in each sub-division of the territory in corroboration of what has been stated above.

Statement X D—7

List showing the Industrial Minor Groups which have the highest number of workers in Industrial Division in different Sub-Division

Sub-Division Sex	Division—0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting			Division—2&3 Manufacturing		Division—4 Construction		Division—6 Trade and Commerce		Division—7 Transport, Storage and Communication		Division—8 Service		Participation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sadar		Male	010-Production of tea in Plantation.	1694 (3.99)	235-Cotton Weaving in handlooms.	1258 (2.97)	400-Construction and maintenance of building erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations.	1328 (3.13)	640-Retail trading in cereals, pulses, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry.	4702 (11.09)	705-Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving.	1207 (2.85)	890-Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified.	5783 (13.64)
	Female	"	"	1482 (15.54)	"	3335 (34.97)	"	41 (0.43)	645-Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene.	158 (1.67)	702-Transporting by Motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	2 (0.02)	880-Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks.	792 (8.30)
Khowai		Male	"	201 (2.46)	"	79 (0.97)	401-Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels.	92 (1.13)	640-Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry.	978 (11.97)	705-Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving.	137 (1.68)	890-Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified.	2063 (25.24)
	Female	"	"	185 (6.32)	"	1551 (52.99)	"	"	"	10 (0.34)	"	"	"	440 (15.03)

Statement X D—7 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kamalpuri	Male	010-Production of tea in Plantation	344 (7.98)	235-Cotton Weaving in handlooms	30 (0.70)	401-Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels.	98 (2.27)	640-Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry.	294 (6.82)	702-Transporting by Motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	36 (0.84)	890-Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified	1301 (30.19)
	Female	"	347 (11.98)	"	1876 (64.78)	400-Construction and maintenance of building erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical & sanitary installations.	4 (0.14)	640&646-Retail trading in food stuffs like sweetmeat condiments, cakes, biscuits etc.	6 (0.21)	"	"	"	193 (6.66)
Kailasahar	Male	"	1520 (19.96)	"	39 (0.51)	401-Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels.	179 (2.35)	640-Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry.	476 (6.25)	702-Transporting by Motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	72 (0.95)	"	1309 (17.19)
	Female	"	1316 (30.58)	"	2273 (52.82)	"	3 (0.07)	"	3 (0.07)	"	"	"	204 (4.74)

Statement X D-7 (Contd.)

778

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dharmanagar Male														
010-Production of tea in plantations.	1122	235-Cotton Weaving in handlooms.	142	401-Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels.	245	640-Retail trading in cereals, pulses, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy-products, eggs, poultry.	676	730-Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications.	72	890-Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified.	1841			
Sonamura Male														
031-Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	411	200-Production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and food-grains.	19	400-Construction and maintenance of building erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations.	23									

Statement X D-7 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Udaipur	Male	031-Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries.	150 (2.40)	281-Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	176 (2.82)	401-Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels.	177 (2.84)	640-Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry.	765 (12.26)	705-Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving.	69 (1.11)	890-Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified.	1166 (18.68)
	Female	040-Production and rearing of livestock (largely heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat.	23 (2.16)	200-Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains.	276 (25.94)	"	32 (3.01)	645-Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene.	18 (1.69)	"	"	"	70 (6.58)
Amarpur	Male	040-Production and rearing of livestock (largely heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat.	95 (4.57)	235-Cotton weaving in handloom.	8 (0.38)	400-Construction and maintenance of building including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations.	41 (1.97)	640-Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry.	291 (13.99)	730-Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications.	16 (0.77)	"	385 (18.51)
	Female	"	2 (0.23)	"	676 (76.64)	"	"	645-Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene.	1 (0.11)	"	"	"	53 (6.01)

Statement X D-7 (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Belonia	Male	031-Production of fish by fishing in inland waters, including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries.	127 (2.09)	203-Cotton weaving in handlooms.	94 (1.55)	401-Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels.	196 (3.23)	640-Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry.	657 (10.82)	705-Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving.	27 (0.44)	890-Service rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified.	1574 (25.93)
	Female	040-Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat.	33 (2.00)	"	682 (41.26)	"	11 (0.67)	"	38 (2.30)	"	"	"	198 (11.98)
Sabroom	Male	031-Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries.	78 (2.54)	"	42 (1.37)	"	22 (0.72)	"	253 (8.22)	730-Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications.	17 (0.55)	"	1257 (40.86)
	Female	010-Production of tea, in plantation.	52 (3.75)	"	827 (59.58)	"	"	645-Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene.	6 (0.43)	"	"	"	117 (8.43)

N. B. Figures within bracket indicate the percentage figures to total workers in all Divisions.

Occupations :

56. The definition of 'occupation' as distinct from worker's industry and the method of classification of occupations, according to the National Classification of Occupations shown in the appendix to the Report, have already been indicated and explained in Part A of this Chapter. Union

Table B—V gives the occupational classification of persons who are working in non-agricultural occupations.

57. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of total workers at household industry and in non-household industry, trade, business etc., among occupational divisions :—

Statement X D-8

Percentage distribution of total workers, workers at household industry and in non-household industry, trade, business etc. among occupational divisions in Tripura, 1961

Branch of occupation	Total workers	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Divisions	(a) 123,436 (b) 100	25,153 100	10,839 100	4,100 100	18,521 100	4,779 100	47,851 100
'0'	(a) 12,034 (b) 9.75	9 N	48 0.44	300 7.32	110 0.59	41 0.86	11,437 23.90
'1'	(a) 4,340 (b) 3.52	" "	238 2.20	876 21.37	192 1.04	273 5.71	2,625 5.49
'2'	(a) 6,285 (b) 5.09	" "	96 0.89	461 11.24	346 1.87	308 6.44	4,805 10.04
'3'	(a) 17,035 (b) 13.80	" "	237 2.19	" "	16,666 89.98	" "	126 0.26
'4'	(a) 13,115 (b) 10.62	568 2.26	170 1.57	1 0.02	799 4.31	" "	168 0.35
'6'	(a) 4,155 (b) 3.37	" "	17 0.16	71 1.73	4 N	3,832 80.18	189 0.39
'7-8'	(a) 57,505 (b) 46.59	24,553 97.61	10,006 92.31	2,322 56.63	338 1.82	238 4.98	19,954 41.70
'9'	(a) 8,773 (b) 7.11	" "	18 0.17	68 1.66	55 0.30	84 1.76	8,407 17.57

(a) Absolute figures.

(b) Per 100.

58. Out of 1,23,436 persons at work, the maximum (57,505 or 46.59%) are in occupational division 7—8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified. Next populous occupational division is 3—Sales Workers providing employment to 17,035 or 13.80%. In division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers, there are 13,115 persons or 10.62% at work.

59. The distribution of non-agricultural workers is 25,153 in household industry, 10,839 in non-household industry, 4,100 in construction, 18,521 in trade and commerce, 4,779 in transport storage and communication and 47,851 in other services.

60. According to industrial category, it is seen that in Category IV (household industry) the contribution of workers in occupational division 7—8 is maximum (97.61%). The proportion of workers in this occupational division is also maximum in Categories V (non-household industry) and VI (Cons-

truction) where they form 92.31% and 56.63% respectively. In category IX (Other Services) also, workers of this occupational division constitute 41.70% which is the highest of all other contributing division. In category VII (Trade and Commerce), the maximum (89.98%) is contributed by occupational division 3 for sales workers and in Category VIII (Transport, Storage and communication), the largest contribution (80.18%) being in occupational division 6—workers in transport and communication occupation. So, occupational division 7—8 is most important for industrial categories IV, V, VI and IX, division 3 for Category VII and division 6 for category VIII and the most important occupational division which offers maximum employment in non-agricultural pursuits is occupational division 7—8.

61. The following statement gives the distribution of workers in industrial Categories IV to IX to total workers in each occupational division :—

Statement X D—9

Percentage distribution of workers in industrial categories IV to IX to Total workers in each occupational Division in Tripura, 1961

Branch of occupation	Total workers	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Divisions	(a) 123,436	25,153	10,839	4,100	18,521	4,779	47,851
	(b) 100	20.38	8.78	3.32	15.00	3.87	38.77
'0'	(a) 12,034	9	48	300	110	41	11,437
	(b) 100	0.07	0.40	2.49	0.91	0.34	95.04
'1'	(a) 4,340	..	238	876	192	273	2,625
	(b) 100	..	5.48	20.18	4.42	6.29	60.48
'2'	(a) 6,285	..	96	461	346	308	4,805
	(b) 100	..	1.53	7.33	5.51	4.90	76.45
'3'	(a) 17,035	..	237	..	16,666	..	126
	(b) 100	..	1.39	..	97.83	..	0.74
'4'	(a) 13,115	568	170	1	799	..	168
	(b) 100	4.33	1.30	0.01	6.09	..	1.28
'6'	(a) 4,155	..	17	71	4	3,832	189
	(b) 100	..	0.41	1.71	0.10	92.23	4.55
'7-8'	(a) 57,505	24,553	10,006	2,322	338	238	19,954
	(b) 100	42.70	17.40	4.04	0.59	0.41	34.70
'9'	(a) 8,773	..	18	68	55	84	8,407
	(b) 100	..	0.21	0.78	0.63	0.96	95.83

(a) Absolute figures
(b) Per 100.

62. Out of 12,034 workers in occupational division '0—Professional, Technical and Related workers', the concentration is largest (95.04%) in industrial category IX—Other Services. Similar is the pattern with occupational divisions '1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers' and '2—Clerical and related Workers' which employ 60.48% and 76.45% respectively in Category IX. Occupational Division '3—Sales Workers' accommodates maximum (16,666 or 97.83% of 17,035) in Category VII (Trade and Commerce). The contribution of occupational division '4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers' is very limited, as is natural in non-agricultural pursuits. Occupational division '6—Workers in Transport and communication Occupations' offers employment in highest proportion in Category VIII

(92.23% of 4,155). Under occupational Division '7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified', household industry claims 42.70%, other services 34.70% and non-household industry 17.40%. Occupation division '9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers' offers maximum employment (95.83% of 8,773) in industrial category IX.

63. The following statement gives the absolute as well as proportion of workers of each sex to total workers in Categories IV to IX classified by occupational Divisions, Groups and Families in the territory and sub-divisions. The Families, each of which represents less than 500 workers either at the territory or at the sub-divisional level, have been excluded from this statement.

Statement X D-10

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the occupational Division, Groups and Families

Branch of occupation	Total Workers															IX																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
T R I P U R A (Contd.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family														
07	(a) 837	189	..	..	26	..	16	..	44	..	11	..	712	188
	(b) 90	63	..	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	76	63
076	(a) 448	184	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	183
	(b) 48	61	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	61
0X	(a) 1,341	28	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,336	28
	(b) 144	9	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	9
0X0	(a) 493	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	20
	(b) 53	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	7
0X1	(a) 673	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	673	4
	(b) 72	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	1
1	(a) 4,307	33	..	..	236	2	875	1	191	1	271	2	2,598	27
	(b) 461	11	..	..	25	1	94	N	20	N	29	1	278	9
10	(a) 1,461	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	5	..	27	..	1,372	14
	(b) 156	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	147	7
100	(a) 1,396	10	..	..	..	..	14	..	5	..	27	..	1,308	10
	(b) 149	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	140	3
13	(a) 2,826	18	..	..	236	2	861	1	166	..	244	2	1,226	13
	(b) 302	6	..	..	25	1	92	N	18	..	26	1	131	4
131	(a) 860	1	..	..	..	..	860	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 92	N	..	..	..	..	92	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	(a) 1,020	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,020	5
	(b) 109	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	2

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
T R I P U R A (Contd.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family														
2	(a) 6,173	112	..	..	95	1	460	1	346	..	307	1	4,697	108
	(b) 661	37	..	..	10	N	49	N	37	..	33	N	503	36
28	(a) 2,848	38	..	..	54	..	292	1	148	..	185	1	1,978	35
	(b) 305	13	..	..	6	..	31	N	16	..	20	N	212	12
280	(a) 2,561	34	..	..	50	..	267	1	127	..	156	1	1,779	31
	(b) 274	11	..	..	5	..	29	N	14	..	17	N	190	10
29	(a) 2,833	70	..	..	21	..	134	..	42	..	110	..	2,461	70
	(b) 303	23	..	..	2	..	14	..	4	..	12	..	263	23
290	(a) 2,833	70	..	..	21	..	134	..	42	..	110	..	2,461	70
	(b) 303	23	..	..	2	..	14	..	4	..	12	..	263	23
3	(a) 16,653	382	..	..	237	..	..	..	16,286	380	..	..	124	2
	(b) 1,782	127	..	..	3	..	..	..	1,743	126	..	..	13	1
30	(a) 13,520	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,520	307	..	..	..	..
	(b) 1,447	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,447	102	..	..	..	..
301	(a) 13,307	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,307	307	..	..	..	..
	(b) 1,424	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,424	102	..	..	..	..
33	(a) 2,932	70	..	..	220	..	..	..	2,590	68	..	..	122	2
	(b) 314	23	..	..	24	..	..	..	277	23	..	..	13	1
330	(a) 2,242	30	..	..	179	..	..	..	1,978	30	..	..	85	..
	(b) 240	10	..	..	19	..	..	..	212	10	..	..	9	..
331	(a) 651	40	..	..	41	..	..	..	573	38	..	..	37	2
	(b) 70	13	..	..	4	..	..	..	61	13	..	..	4	1

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
T R I P U R A (Contd.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family														
4	(a) 8,403	4,712	449	119	158	12	1	..	636	163	..	..	161	7
	(b) 899	1,570	48	40	17	4	N	..	68	54	..	..	17	2
41	(a) 5,582	4,483	449	115	5	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	161	7
	(b) 597	1,494	48	38	1	N	..	..	N	1	..	..	17	2
411	(a) 919	298	449	115	5	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	102	2
	(b) 98	99	48	38	1	N	..	..	N	1	..	..	11	1
415	(a) 4,493	4,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 481	1,392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	(a) 1,292	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 138	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
431	(a) 1,282	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 137	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	(a) 1,454	201	..	..	153	11	1	..	634	161	..	..	..	..
	(b) 156	67	..	..	16	4	N	..	68	54	..	..	..	..
442	(a) 953	201	..	..	137	11	..	..	616	161	..	..	..	..
	(b) 102	67	..	..	15	4	..	..	66	54	..	..	..	..
6	(a) 4,152	3	..	..	17	..	71	..	4	..	3,829	3	189	..
	(b) 444	1	..	..	2	..	6	..	N	..	410	1	20	..
64	(a) 3,074	..	..	..	12	..	71	..	4	..	2,813	..	133	..
	(b) 329	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	N	..	301	..	14	..
641	(a) 1,355	..	..	..	12	..	71	..	4	..	1,126	..	125	..
	(b) 145	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	N	..	121	..	13	..

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	TRIPURA (Contd.)													
Divisions, Groups and Family														
642	(a) 1,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,397	..	..	..
	(b) 150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..
7-8	(a) 35,500	22,005	6,541	18,012	8,222	1,784	2,222	100	319	19	238	..	17,865	2,089
	(b) 3,800	7,333	700	6,009	880	595	238	33	34	6	25	..	1,912	695
70	(a) 1,940	13,826	1,745	13,561	191	265	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 208	4,607	187	4,519	20	88	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
702	(a) 213	1,689	176	1,672	33	17	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 23	563	19	557	4	6	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
704	(a) 1,663	12,026	1,526	11,781	137	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 178	4,008	163	3,926	15	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	(a) 1,386	116	244	64	1,133	52	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 148	39	26	21	121	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
710	(a) 1,362	105	240	56	1,113	49	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 146	34	26	19	119	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
73	(a) 633	8	351	5	275	3	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 68	3	33	2	29	1	N	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
733	(a) 602	5	351	5	245	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 64	2	38	2	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
74	(a) 885	13	428	11	452	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 95	4	46	4	48	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
741	(a) 827	12	420	10	402	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 89	4	45	3	43	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	TRIPURA (Contd.)													
Divisions, Groups and Family														
75	(a) 836	..	61	..	608	..	60	..	5	..	28	..	58	..
	(b) 89	..	7	..	65	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	6	..
753	(a) 721	..	48	..	557	..	42	..	5	..	24	..	34	..
	(b) 77	..	5	..	60	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	4	..
77	(a) 2,516	68	1,025	9	1,464	59	12	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 269	23	110	3	157	20	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
770	(a) 2,266	67	984	9	1,261	58	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 243	22	105	3	135	19	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
79	(a) 1,023	72	..	..	4	26	1,019	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 109	24	..	..	N	1	109	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
791	(a) 649	7	..	..	..	..	649	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 69	2	..	..	..	..	69	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	(a) 2,110	968	704	800	1,391	168	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 223	322	75	266	15	56	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
811	(a) 2,085	967	704	799	1,381	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 223	322	75	266	15	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	(a) 1,967	3,941	912	2,942	1,054	999	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 211	1,313	98	980	113	323	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
820	(a) 609	3,446	382	2,610	227	836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 65	1,148	41	870	24	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
824	(a) 640	52	176	35	464	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 69	17	19	12	50	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRIPURA (Contd.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family														
829	(a)	512	387	185	246	327	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	55	129	20	82	35	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	(a)	560	62	142	52	418	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	60	21	15	17	45	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
842	(a)	549	58	132	48	417	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	59	19	14	16	45	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	(a)	969	622	764	559	170	60	..	7	..	..	..	26	3
	(b)	104	207	82	186	18	20	..	7	..	..	..	3	1
850	(a)	744	594	702	545	40	49	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	(b)	80	198	75	182	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
89	(a)	19,662	2,282	..	..	501	122	1,080	54	264	19	168	..	17,604 2,086
	(b)	2,100	760	..	..	54	41	116	18	28	6	18	..	1,884 695
899	(a)	19,560	2,278	..	..	499	122	1,073	53	246	19	110	..	17,589 20,083
	(b)	2,094	759	..	..	53	41	115	18	26	6	12	..	1,883 694
9	(a)	7,326	1,447	..	..	18	..	68	..	55	..	81	3	6,963 1,444
	(b)	784	482	..	..	2	..	7	..	6	..	9	1	745 481
90	(a)	2,563	9	..	..	18	..	62	..	55	..	69	..	2,619 9
	(b)	317	3	..	..	2	..	66	..	6	..	7	..	280 3
901	(a)	1,953	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,953 8
	(b)	209	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209 3
903	(a)	729	..	..	..	18	..	49	..	46	..	46	..	443 ..
	(b)	78	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	47 ..

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRIPURA (Contd.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family														
91	(a)	2,743	1,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,743	1,322
	(b)	294	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294	441
911	(a)	723	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	723	225
	(b)	77	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	75
912	(a)	2,016	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,016	1,089
	(b)	216	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	363
94	(a)	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	..
	(b)	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..
940	(a)	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	..
	(b)	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..

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SADAR SUB-DIVISION

All Divisions	(a)	42,408	9,538	2,873	4,548	4,813	848	2,106	52	9,273	275	3,160	7	17,624	2,300
	(b)	10,000	10,000	677	4,768	1,135	889	497	55	2,187	288	745	7	4,156	2,412
Divisions, Groups and Family															
0	(a)	4,656	775	4	1	36	..	208	..	68	..	33	..	4,275	773
	(b)	1,098	813	1	1	4	..	49	..	16	..	8	..	1,008	810
03	(a)	591	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	571	5
	(b)	139	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	135	5
04	(a)	376	185	4	1	11	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	338	183
	(b)	89	194	1	1	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	80	192

Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SADAR SUB-DIVISION (Contd.)													
Divisions, Groups and Family														
05	(a)	1,870	493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,870	493
	(b)	441	517	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441	517
052	(a)	934	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	934	335
	(b)	220	351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	351
059	(a)	648	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	648	87
	(b)	153	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	91
0X	(a)	500	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	498	15
	(b)	118	16	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	16
1	(a)	2,260	23	..	146	1	417	1	133	1	192	2	1,324	18
	(b)	533	24	..	34	1	98	1	31	1	45	2	312	19
10	(a)	897	11	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	8	..	861	11
	(b)	212	12	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	203	12
100	(a)	857	7	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	8	..	822	7
	(b)	202	7	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	194	7
13	(a)	1,343	11	..	146	1	410	1	109	..	184	2	463	7
	(b)	317	12	..	34	1	97	1	26	..	43	2	109	7
2	(a)	3,440	68	..	59	1	301	1	210	..	188	1	2,536	64
	(b)	811	71	..	14	1	71	1	50	..	44	1	598	67
28	(a)	1,883	32	..	33	..	200	1	117	..	113	1	1,318	29
	(b)	444	34	..	8	..	47	1	28	..	27	1	311	30
280	(a)	1,666	32	..	31	..	184	1	101	..	85	1	1,170	29
	(b)	393	34	..	7	..	43	1	24	..	20	1	276	30

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SADAR SUB-DIVISION (Contd.)													
Divisions, Groups and Family														
29	(a)	1,302	32	..	17	..	82	..	30	..	66	..	1,069	32
	(b)	307	34	..	4	..	19	..	7	..	156	..	252	34
290	(a)	1,302	32	..	17	..	82	..	30	..	66	..	1,069	32
	(b)	307	34	..	4	..	19	..	7	..	156	..	252	36
3	(a)	8,546	215	..	123	..	..	..	8,308	214	..	..	109	1
	(b)	2,015	225	..	29	..	..	..	1,959	224	..	..	26	1
30	(a)	6,896	175	..	..	..	..	..	6,896	175	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,626	183	..	..	..	..	..	1,626	183	..	..	..	..
301	(a)	6,771	175	..	..	..	..	..	6,771	175	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,597	183	..	..	..	..	..	1,597	183	..	..	..	..
33	(a)	1,509	36	..	110	..	..	..	1,292	35	..	..	107	1
	(b)	356	38	..	26	..	..	..	305	37	..	..	25	1
330	(a)	1,139	28	..	83	..	..	..	976	28	..	..	80	..
	(b)	269	29	..	20	..	..	..	230	29	..	..	19	..
4	(a)	2,710	1,569	125	16	18	1	..	282	45	..	..	76	1
	(b)	639	1,645	29	17	4	1	..	66	47	..	..	18	1
41	(a)	1,871	1,552	125	16	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	76	1
	(b)	441	1,596	29	17	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	18	1
415	(a)	1,540	1,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	363	1,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	(a)	472	45	..	18	..	..	..	282	44	..	..	..	..
	(b)	111	47	..	4	..	..	..	66	46	..	..	..	..

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SADAR SUBDIVISION (Contd.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family															
6	(a)	2,685	2	..	..	4	..	35	..	2	..	2,514	2	126	..
	(b)	633	2	..	..	1	..	8	..	N	..	593	2	30	..
64	(a)	2,187	..	..	..	2	..	35	..	2	..	2,039	..	105	..
	(b)	516	..	..	..	N	..	8	..	N	..	481	..	25	..
641	(a)	984	..	..	..	2	..	35	..	2	..	836	..	105	..
	(b)	232	..	..	..	N	..	8	..	N	..	197	..	25	..
642	(a)	1,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,079	..	..	..
	(b)	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	..	..	..
7-8	(a)	14,650	6,001	2,739	4,531	4,411	845	1,106	50	225	15	178	..	5,949	560
	(b)	3,455	6,292	646	4,750	1,040	886	261	52	53	16	42	..	1,403	587
70	(a)	1,313	3,684	1,183	3,549	128	135	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	310	3,862	279	3,721	30	142	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
702	(a)	147	920	125	904	20	16	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	35	965	29	948	5	17	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
704	(a)	1,137	2,751	1,048	2,635	89	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	268	2,884	247	2,763	47	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	(a)	621	51	76	16	544	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	146	53	18	17	128	37	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
710	(a)	606	46	73	14	332	32	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	b)	143	48	18	15	125	34	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
75	(a)	593	..	31	..	439	..	47	..	5	..	20	..	47	..
	(b)	140	..	7	..	104	..	11	..	1	..	5	..	11	..

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SADAR SUBDIVISION (Contd.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family															
753	(a)	502	..	22	..	397	..	32	..	5	..	16	..	27	..
	(b)	118	..	5	..	93	..	8	..	1	..	4	..	6	..
77	(a)	1,218	62	413	6	789	56	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	287	65	97	6	184	59	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
770	(a)	1,100	61	387	6	702	55	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	259	64	91	6	166	58	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	(a)	510	39	..	..	2	26	508	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	120	41	..	..	N	27	120	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	(a)	793	325	235	235	558	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	187	341	55	246	132	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
811	(a)	787	325	235	235	552	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	186	341	35	246	130	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	(a)	851	950	278	590	573	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	201	996	66	619	135	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
820	(a)	221	757	133	507	88	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	52	794	31	532	21	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	(a)	350	164	220	115	109	46	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	3
	(b)	83	172	52	121	26	48	..	..	N	..	..	..	4	3
89	(a)	6,886	681	..	..	232	72	514	37	302	15	128	..	5,785	557
	(b)	1,624	714	..	..	55	74	122	39	71	16	30	..	1,364	584
899	(a)	6,848	681	..	..	230	72	513	37	202	15	93	..	5,785	557
	(b)	1,615	714	..	..	54	75	121	39	48	16	22	..	1,364	584

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Statement X D—10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SADAR SUB-DIVISION (Con.Md.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family														
9	(a) 3,364	880	..	..	12	..	38	..	37	..	55	2	3,155	878
	(b) 793	922	..	..	3	..	9	..	9	..	13	2	744	921
90	(a) 1,530	7	..	..	12	..	34	..	37	..	43	..	1,336	7
	(b) 361	7	..	..	3	..	8	..	9	..	10	..	315	7
91	(a) 1,036	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,036	6
	(b) 244	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	6
91	(a) 1,028	806	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	806
	(b) 242	845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242	845
912	(a) 723	674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	723	674
	(b) 170	707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	707

KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION

All Divisions	(a) 8,173	2,927	598	1,873	734	207	165	..	1,883	68	290	1	4,130	573
	(b) 10,000	10,000	732	6,399	898	707	202	..	2,504	232	355	4	5,041	1,958
Divisions, Groups and Family														
3	(a) 1,772	16	..	..	52	..	..	..	1,718	16	..	..	2	..
	(b) 2,168	55	..	..	64	..	..	..	2,102	55	..	..	2	..
30	(a) 1,471	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,471	14	..	..	..	..
	(b) 1,800	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800	48	..	..	..	..
301	(a) 1,443	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,443	14	..	..	..	..
	(b) 1,766	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,766	48	..	..	..	..

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Statement X D—10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION (Concl.)

Divisions, Groups and Family														
7-8	(a) 3,409	2,514	581	1,867	647	207	75	..	11	..	20	..	2,072	440
	(b) 4,171	8,589	711	6,379	792	707	92	..	13	..	24	..	2,535	1,503
70	(a) 89	1,577	75	1,472	14	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 109	5,388	92	5,029	17	359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
704	(a) 84	1,447	74	1,342	10	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 103	4,944	91	4,585	12	359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	(a) 2,166	449	..	..	56	9	47	..	..	..	10	..	2,053	440
	(b) 2,650	1,534	..	..	69	31	58	..	..	..	12	..	2,512	1,503
899	(a) 2,163	449	..	..	56	9	47	..	..	..	9	..	2,051	440
	(b) 2,647	1,534	..	..	69	31	58	..	..	..	11	..	2,509	1,503

KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION

All Divisions	(a) 4,309	2,896	316	2,168	301	70	189	4	643	14	113	..	2,333	292
	(b) 10,000	10,000	733	7,486	699	242	439	14	1,492	48	262	..	5,414	1,008
Divisions, Groups and Family														
3	(a) 611	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	12	..	..	..	..
	(b) 1,418	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,418	41	..	..	..	..
4	(a) 421	356	31	7	..	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	8	..
	(b) 977	1,229	72	24	21	..	..	..	32	7	..	..	19	..
41	(a) 361	354	31	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
	(b) 838	1,222	72	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KAMALPUR SUBDIVISION (Concl'd.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family														
415	(a)	299	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	694	1,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7-8	(a)	2,013	2,427	285	2,160	287	69	119	4*	6	..	7	..	194
	(b)	4,672	8,381	661	7,459	991	160	276	14	14	..	16	..	670
70	(a)	38	1,887	27	1,882	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	88	6,516	63	6,499	38	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
704	(a)	32	1,874	23	1,869	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	74	6,471	53	6,454	21	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	(a)	1,412	201	..	..	24	3	73	4	6	..	6	..	194
	(b)	3,277	694	..	..	56	10	169	14	14	..	11	..	670
899	(a)	1,406	211	..	..	24	3	73	4	6	..	..	..	194
	(b)	3,363	694	..	..	56	10	169	14	14	..	..	..	670

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KAILASAHAR SUBDIVISION

KAILASAHAR SUBDIVISION														
All Divisions	(a)	7,617	4,303	445	2,502	660	82	346	3	1,016	6	269	..	366
	(b)	10,030	10,000	584	5,815	837	190	454	7	1,334	14	353	..	857
Divisions, Groups and Family														
0	(a)	868	86	..	..	3	..	15	..	13	..	3	..	85
	(b)	1,140	200	..	..	4	..	20	..	17	..	4	..	198
3	(a)	903	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	900	5	..	..	..
	(b)	1,186	12	..	..	3	..	..	..	1,182	12	..	..	..

Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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KAILASAHAR SUBDIVISION (Concl'd.)

Divisions, Groups and Family														
30	(a)	720	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	720	4	..	..	..
	(b)	945	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	945	9	..	..	..
301	(a)	711	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	701	4	..	..	..
	(b)	921	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	920	9	..	..	..
4	(a)	1,579	1,356	24	13	28	..	..	..	9	..	..	10	..
	(b)	2,073	3,151	32	30	37	..	..	..	12	..	..	13	..
41	(a)	1,429	1,341	24	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
	(b)	1,876	3,116	32	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
415	(a)	1,389	1,328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,824	3,086	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7-8	(a)	2,614	2,772	415	2,486	592	82	218	3	50	..	19	..	201
	(b)	3,471	6,442	545	5,777	777	191	29	7	66	..	25	..	467
70	(a)	40	2,295	30	2,281	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	53	5,333	39	5,301	13	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
704	(a)	38	2,153	28	2,139	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	50	5,003	37	4,971	13	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	(a)	1,610	213	..	..	60	9	156	3	47	..	16	..	201
	(b)	2,114	495	..	..	79	21	205	7	62	..	21	..	467
899	(a)	1,577	213	..	..	60	9	156	3	29	..	1	..	201
	(b)	2,070	495	..	..	79	21	205	7	39	..	1	..	467
9	(a)	553	76	..	..	3	..	7	..	4	..	8	..	76
	(b)	726	177	..	..	4	..	9	..	5	..	11	..	177

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Statement X D -10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION														
All Divisions	(a)	8,874	3,587	794	2,011	668	84	471	..	1,469	6	339	1	3,869
	(b)	10,303	10,000	895	5,937	753	248	531	..	1,675	18	382	3	4,360
Divisions, Groups and Family														
0	(a)	1,154	111	1	..	1	..	24	..	8	..	1	..	1,005
	(b)	1,188	328	1	..	1	..	27	..	9	..	1	..	1,133
05	(a)	457	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457
	(b)	515	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	515
3	(a)	1,371	7	..	..	32	..	..	..	1,336	6	..	..	3
	(b)	1,545	21	..	..	36	..	..	..	1,506	21	..	..	3
30	(a)	1,096	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,096	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,235	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,235	3	..	..	..
301	(a)	1,089	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,189	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,235	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,235	3	..	..	..
4	(a)	1,308	926	25	9	28	2	..	..	77	..	..	15	..
	(b)	1,474	2,734	28	27	32	6	..	..	87	..	..	17	..
41	(a)	1,071	917	25	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
	(b)	1,266	2,707	28	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
415	(a)	1,077	908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,135	2,681	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7-8	(a)	3,526	2,264	768	1,999	586	82	261	..	1,184	..	4	..	1,884
	(b)	3,973	6,684	865	5,902	660	242	588	..	11	..	4	..	2,123
70	(a)	157	1,650	154	1,650	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	177	4,872	174	4,872	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION (Concl'd.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family														
704	(a)	141	1,618	139	1,618	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	159	4,777	157	4,777	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	(a)	171	343	96	268	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	193	1,013	108	791	85	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	(a)	1,919	187	..	..	2	4	62	..	5	..	1	..	1,847
	(b)	2,162	552	..	..	2	12	70	..	6	..	1	..	2,081
899	(a)	1,916	187	..	..	2	4	62	..	5	..	..	..	1,847
	(b)	2,159	552	..	..	2	12	70	..	6	..	..	..	2,081
9	(a)	575	68	..	..	1	..	11	..	4	..	3	..	533
	(b)	648	201	..	..	1	..	12	..	5	..	3	..	601
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION														
All Divisions	(a)	4,579	1,970	444	1,617	371	149	46	..	658	14	106	..	2,346
	(b)	10,000	10,000	970	8,206	810	756	100	..	1,437	72	232	..	5,123
Divisions, Groups and Family														
0	(a)	599	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	593
	(b)	1,308	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1,295
3	(a)	620	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	620	12	..	..	..
	(b)	1,354	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,354	61	..	..	..
30	(a)	537	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	5	..	..	..
	(b)	1,173	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,173	25	..	..	..

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Divisions, Groups and Family	SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION (Concd.)													
301	(a) 537 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537 5	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 1,173 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,173 25	..	..	..	..	..
4	(a) 751 37	100	24	16	..	..	..	..	30 2	..	..	..	9	..
	(b) 1,640 188	218	122	35	..	..	..	..	66 10	..	..	..	20	..
7-8	(a) 1,613 1,812	344	1,593	350	148	15	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	903	71
	(b) 3,523 9,198	751	8,086	764	751	33	..	..	2 ..	..	..	..	1,972	360
82	(a) 92 1,127	28	1,012	63	115	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 201 5,721	61	5,137	138	58	..	..	..	2 ..	..	..	..	..	..
820	(a) 47 1,121	22	1,008	25	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 103 5,690	48	5,117	55	574	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	(a) 907 75	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	903	71
	(b) 1,981 381	..	..	..	..	20	9	..	..	..	..	..	1,972	360
899	(a) 907 75	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	903	71
	(b) 1,981 381	..	..	..	..	20	9	..	..	..	..	..	1,972	360
9	(a) 474 67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ..	..	..	..	467	67
	(b) 1,035 340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 ..	..	..	..	1,020	340
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION														
All Divisions	(a) 6,742 1,064	716	633	712	111	299	32	1,289	56	230	..	..	2,721	225
	(b) 10,000 10,000	1,147	5,949	1,141	1,043	479	301	2,065	526	369	..	..	4,359	2,115

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Divisions, Groups and Family	UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION (Concd.)													
0	(a) 755 63	1	2	2	..	..	19	..	3 ..	..	..	..	730	61
	(b) 1,210 592	2	19	3	..	..	30	..	5 ..	..	..	..	1,169	573
3	(a) 1,231 48	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	1,218 48	..	..	..	2	..
	(b) 1,972 451	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	1,951 451	..	..	..	3	..
30	(a) 1,022 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,022 35	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 1,637 329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,637 329	..	..	..	..	..
301	(a) 1,003 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,003 35	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 1,607 329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,607 329	..	..	..	..	..
7-8	(a) 2,697 826	628	606	671	111	188	32	11	3	6	..	..	1,193	74
	(b) 4,321 7,763	1,006	5,695	1,075	1,043	301	301	18	28	10	..	..	1,911	695
89	(a) 1,332 82	..	..	9	5	138	..	3	3	5	..	..	1,177	74
	(b) 2,134 771	..	..	14	47	221	..	5	28	8	..	..	1,886	70
899	(a) 1,332 79	..	..	9	5	138	..	3	3	5	..	..	1,177	71
	(b) 2,134 742	..	..	14	47	221	..	5	28	8	..	..	1,886	67
9	(a) 437 89	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	429	89
	(b) 700 836	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	687	836
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION														
All Divisions	(a) 2,080 882	149	766	180	25	65	..	402	1	47	..	..	1,151	88
	(b) 10,000 10,000	716	8,685	865	283	313	..	1,933	11	226	..	..	5,534	998

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AMARPUR SUBDIVISION (Concl'd.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family														
7-8	(a)	728	844	126	766	167	25	37	..	4	..	..	394	53
	(b)	3,500	9,569	606	8,685	873	283	17	..	19	..	..	1,894	601
70	(a)	11	676	4	676	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	(b)	53	766	19	7,664	24	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
BELONIA SUBDIVISION														
All Divisions	(a)	6,070	1,653	449	1,026	474	107	271	11	959	113	173	3,422	373
	(b)	10,000	10,000	740	6,207	781	647	446	67	1,580	684	285	5,638	2,256
Divisions, Groups and Family														
0	(a)	739	65	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	725	65
	(b)	1,217	393	..	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	3	1,194	393
3	(a)	861	62	..	..	17	..	..	..	837	62	..	7	..
	(b)	1,418	375	..	..	28	..	..	..	1,379	375	..	12	..
30	(a)	684	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	684	56	..	..	..
	(b)	1,127	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,127	339	..	..	..
301	(a)	679	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	679	56	..	..	..
	(b)	1,119	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,119	339	..	..	..
4	(a)	458	98	16	18	46	7	..	..	91	50	..	7	1
	(b)	755	593	26	179	76	42	..	..	150	302	..	12	6
7-3	(a)	2,586	1,318	431	1,008	388	100	186	11	1	1	4	1,574	197
	(c)	4,261	7,973	710	6,098	639	605	306	67	2	6	7	2,593	1,192

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Statement X D-10 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BELONIA SUBDIVISION (Concl'd.)														
Divisions, Groups and Family														
70	(a)	108	698	96	692	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	178	4,223	158	4,186	20	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
704	(a)	104	676	93	671	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	171	4,090	153	4,059	18	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	(a)	1,687	220	..	..	45	11	71	10	1	1	2	1,567	197
	(b)	2,779	1,331	..	..	74	67	117	60	2	6	3	2,582	1,192
899	(a)	1,676	219	..	..	45	11	65	9	1	1	2	1,562	197
	(b)	2,761	1,325	..	..	74	67	107	54	2	6	3	2,573	1,192
9	(a)	578	103	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	571	103
	(b)	952	623	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	941	623
SABROOM SUBDIVISION														
All Divisions	(a)	3,076	1,388	227	998	126	117	40	..	365	11	43	2,094	209
	(b)	10,000	10,000	738	7,190	410	843	130	..	1,187	79	140	6,807	1,506
Divisions, Groups and Family														
7-8	(a)	1,634	1,227	224	996	123	115	17	..	..	..	..	1,264	116
	(b)	5,312	8,840	728	7,176	400	829	115	..	..	..	..	4,109	836
70	(a)	42	837	40	837	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	137	6,030	130	6,030	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
704	(a)	28	627	26	627	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	91	4,517	85	4,517	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	(a)	1,317	121	45	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,260	116
	(b)	4,282	872	146	36	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,096	836
899	(a)	1,311	121	45	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,254	116
	(b)	4,262	872	146	36	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,078	836

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64. The sex proportions in non-agricultural pursuits show the restricted nature of women's participation in out-door activities. They are found in highest proportion in household industry. For every 5 female workers in non-agricultural sector 3 are engaged in household industry, whereas for every 13 male workers, 1 is found in household industry.

Division O—Professional, Technical and Related workers :

65. Out of 11.49% males and 4.32% females in this occupational division, the distribution is maximum in Other Services where males are 10.86% and females 4.29%. Technical skills among females are not found in connection with non-household industry, construction, trade and commerce and transport, storage and communication. Females are seen to have been attracted more or less in the occupations of nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians, teachers in secondary, middle and primary schools, social scientists and related workers. The distribution of teachers is maximum in Sadar Sub-division. The same is the pattern of distribution of physicians and surgeons also in Sadar.

Division 1—Administrative, Executive And Managerial Workers :

66. Out of 4.61% males and 0.11% females in this occupational division, 2.78% males and 0.09% females only are seen in other services. Their distribution in non-household industry, construction, trade and transport is insignificant for males and negligible for females. The main concentrations are as administrators and executive officials of Central Government, directors, managers and working proprietors in construction and in entertainment and catering services. Among the sub-divisions, Sadar claims the highest proportion of Central Government officials of such category.

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers :

67. Out of 6.61% males and 0.37% females in this occupational division, 5.03% males and 0.36% females are at work in other services where the distribution is maximum. Male workers form 0.49% in construction, 0.37% in trade and commerce, 0.33% in transport, storage and communication and 0.10% in non-household industry. Participation of females is either negligible or insignificant. General and other ministerial assistants and clerks and office attendants are the largest contributors in other services and the maximum concentration is in Sadar Sub-division.

Division 3—Sales Workers :

68. 17.82% males and 1.27% females are at work as sales workers in trade and commerce and 14.24% males and 1.02% females are found as

working proprietors in retail trade, 2.12% males and 0.10% females as salesmen and shop assistants, and 0.61% males and 0.13% females as hawkers, pedlars, and street vendors. Among the sub-divisions, the distribution of working proprietors in retail trade and of salesmen and shop assistants is highest in Sadar sub-division.

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related Workers :

69. Out of 8,403 (or 8.99%) males and 4,712 (or 15.70%) females, the bulk (M-6,998 ; F-4,411) is in industrial category III and of the remaining, the maximum is distributed in Category VII-trade and commerce (M-0.68% ; F-0.54%). The proportionate distribution is almost at par between Categories V and IX. Workers as farm managers, inspectors and Overseers, Planters and plantation managers, farmers and farm managers of animals, birds and insects rearing, farmers and farm managers not elsewhere classified, farm machinery operators, farm workers of animals, birds and insects rearing, gardeners (malis) tappers, plantation labourers, farm workers not elsewhere classified, hunters and related workers not elsewhere classified, fishermen and related workers not elsewhere classified, forest rangers and related workers, harvesters and gatherers of forest products, log fellers and wood cutters and charcoal burners and forest product processors, are all those who have swelled the workers strength in Category III. In non-household industry, trade, business etc. sector, the distribution of persons as farm workers in animals, birds and insects rearing and log fellers and wood cutters is found to be of some importance at the territory level, but in the sub-divisions, they do not present any special feature.

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication occupations :

70. In this occupational division total male workers are 4,152 (or 4.44%) and females only 3 (0.01%) and the bulk is found in Category VIII-Transport, storage and communication (M-3,829 or 4.10% ; F-3 or 0.0%) consisting mainly of motor Vehicle and motor cycle drivers and cycle rickshaw drivers and their proportionate distribution is largest in Sadar sub-division.

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified :

71. This is the most diversified occupational division in which 35,500 males and 22,005 females are employed. The proportionate distribution of males in manufacturing, trade, business, profession etc. sector is 7% in Category IV, 8.80% in Category V, 2.38% in Category VI, 0.34% in Category VII, 0.25% in Category VIII and 19.12% in Category IX. The corresponding percentages of female participation are 60.08%, 5.95%, 0.33%, 0.06%, nil and 6.95%. The concentration is highest in Category IX for males

and in Category IV for females. The scope of female employment is chiefly found to be restricted to industries conducted at home. In manufacturing, females are found at work as spinners, drawers and weavers, tailors, potters and related clay formers, pounders, huskers and related food workers, bakers, confectioners, candy and sweetmeat makers and related food and beverage workers, bidi makers, basketry, weavers and related workers. Female labourers not elsewhere classified are 20,083 or 6.94%, thereby out-numbering such males who are 17,589 in Category IX. Except Sonamura and Udaipur sub-divisions, all other sub-divisions claim female weavers much in excess of such male workers. Sadar sub-division is important for the high percentage of workers as tailors, dress makers, blacksmiths, machine repairmen, carpenters and pattern makers (wood), potters and related clay formers, millers, pounders and related food workers. Labourers not elsewhere classified are distributed in all other sub-divisions except Amarpur.

Division 9—Service, Sports and Recreation Workers :

72. 7,326 or 7.84% males and 1,447 or 4.82%

females are engaged in this occupational division. Most of them (M-6,963 ; F-1,444) are employed in other services and female employment is completely at a discount in Categories V, VI and VII. Watchmen and Chowkidars are all males who are distributed in Categories V to IX. 8 females are seen to be police constables, investigators and related workers. Cooks, Cook-bearers (domestic and institutional) are 948 of which males are 723 and females 225 who are engaged in other services. Butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants (domestic) are 3,105 of which males are 2,016 and females 1,089 who are engaged in other services. There is no female among barbers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers who are also found in other services. Sadar sub-division records the highest number of workers employed as butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other servants (domestic).

73. In aid to the above study, the following statement has been prepared to show the occupational families which have the highest proportion of workers in each occupational division and are therefore important in the sub-division concerned.

Statement X D—11

List showing the occupational families which have the highest proportion of workers in each occupational division by Sub-division

Sub-division	Sex	Division 0		Division 1		Division 2		Division 3	
		Technical and related workers	Participation	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	Participation	Clerical and related Workers	Participation	Sales Workers	Participation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sadar	Male	052—Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools	934 (2.20)	100—Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government	857 (2.02)	280—Ministerial Assistants and Clerks	1666 (3.93)	301—Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	6771 (15.97)
	Female	"	335 (3.51)	"	7 (.07)	280 & 290—Unskilled office Workers (Peons, Dafries etc.)	32 (.34)	"	175 (1.83)
Khowai	Male	"	235 (2.88)	135—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services	142 (1.74)	290—Unskilled Offices Workers (Peons, Daftries etc.)	278 (3.40)	"	1443 (17.66)
	Female	"	27 (0.92)	Nil	Nil	"	3 (0.10)	"	14 (.48)
Kamalpur	Male	"	200 (4.64)	135—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services	75 (1.74)	"	101 (2.34)	"	459 (10.65)
	Female	076—Labour and Social welfare Workers	16 (0.55)	100 & 133—Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government and Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing	1 (0.03)	"	15 (0.52)	"	12 (0.41)

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Statement X D—11 (Contd.)

List showing the occupational families which have the highest proportion of workers in each occupational division by Sub-division

Sub-division	Sex	Division—4		Division—6		Division—7-8		Division—9	
		Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	Participation	Workers in Transport and Communication occupation	Participation	Craftsman, Production Process, Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	Participation	Service, Sport and Recreation	Participation
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sadar (Concl'd.)	Male	415—Plantation labourers	1540 (3.63)	642—Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers	1079 (2.64)	899—Labourers, n. e. c.	6848 (16.15)	901—Police, Constables, Investigators and Related Workers	1036 (2.44)
	Female	"	1488 (15.60)	Nil	Nil	704—Drawers and Weavers	2751 (28.84)	912—Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)	674 (7.07)
Khowai (Concl'd.)	Male	"	191 (2.34)	642—Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers	134 (1.64)	899—Labourers, n. e. c.	2163 (26.47)	901—Police, Constables, Investigators and Related Workers	124 (1.52)
	Female	411—Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing	136 (4.65)	Nil	Nil	704—Drawers and Weavers	1447 (49.44)	912—Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)	35 (1.20)
Kamalpur (Concl'd.)	Male	415—Plantation labourers	299 (6.94)	641—Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers	32 (0.74)	899—Labourers, n. e. c.	1406 (32.63)	901—Police, Constables, Investigators and Related Workers	74 (1.72)
	Female	"	346 (11.95)	Nil	Nil	704—Drawers and Weavers	1874 (64.71)	912—Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)	26 (0.90)

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Statement X D—11 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kailasahar	Male	052—Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools	212 (2.78)	100—Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government	95 (1.25)	290—Unskilled Office Workers (Peons, Daftries etc.)	259 (3.40)	301—Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	701 (9.20)
	Female	"	36 (0.84)	Nil	Nil	"	3 (0.07)	"	4 (0.9)
Dharmanagar	Male	"	273 (3.08)	135—Directors, Managers, and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services	140 (1.58)	280—Ministerial Assistants and Clerks	142 (1.60)	"	1089 (12.35)
	Female	"	4 (1.21)	136—Directors, Managers, and Working Proprietors, Other Services	2 (0.06)	290—Unskilled Office Workers (Peons, Daftries etc.)	3 (0.09)	331—Hawkers, Padlers and Street Vendors	810 (0.18)
Sonamura	Male	"	149 (3.25)	100—Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government	55 (1.20)	"	213 (4.65)	301—Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	537 (11.73)
	Female	"	13 (0.36)	136—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other Services	1 (0.05)	"	4 (0.20)	331—Hawkers Padlers and Street Vendors	7 (0.36)
Udaipur	Male	"	161 (2.58)	135—Directors, Managers, and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services	79 (1.27)	"	139 (2.23)	301—Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	1003 (16.07)
	Female	"	23 (2.16)	Nil	Nil	"	1 (0.09)	"	35 (2.29)

Statement X D—11 (Contd.)

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kailasahar (Concl.)	Male	415—Plantation labourers	1389 (18.24)	641—Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers	59 (0.77)	899—Labourers, n. e. c.	1577 (20.70)	912—Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)	170 (2.23)
	Female	"	1328 (30.86)	Nil	Nil	704—Drawers and Weavers	2153 (50.03)	"	62 (1.44)
Dharmanagar (Concl.)	Male	"	1007 (11.35)	641—Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers	126 (1.42)	899—Labourers, n. e. c.	1916 (21.59)	"	160 (1.80)
	Female	"	908 (26.81)	680—Postmen	1 (0.03)	704—Drawers and Weavers	1618 (47.77)	"	41 (1.21)
Sonamura (Concl.)	Male	431—Fisherman, Inland and Coastal Waters	411 (8.98)	641—Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers	33 (0.72)	899—Labourers, n. e. c.	907 (19.81)	"	202 (4.41)
	Female	411—Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects, Rearing	29 (1.47)	Nil	Nil	820—Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food Workers	1121 (56.90)	"	51 (2.59)
Udaipur (Concl.)	Male	431—Fisherman, Inland and Coastal Waters	144 (2.31)	642—Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers	62 (0.99)	899—Labourers, n. e. c.	1332 (21.34)	"	138 (2.21)
	Female	411—Farm Workers Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing	30 (2.82)	Nil	Nil	820—Millers, Pounder, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food Workers	269 (25.3)	"	61 (5.73)

Statement X D—11 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Amarpur	Male	052—Teachers, Middle and Primary School	64 (3.08)	135—Directors, Managers, and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services	34 (1.63)	290—Unskilled Office Workers (Peons, Daftries, etc.)	99 (4.76)	301—Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	315 (15.14)
	Female	076—Labour and Social Welfare Workers	7 (0.79)	100—Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government	1 (0.11)	"	2 (0.22)	Nil	Nil
Belonia	Male	052—Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools	189 (3.11)	"	115 (1.89)	"	250 (4.12)	301—Working Proprietors, Retail Trade	679 (11.19)
	Female	"	21 (1.27)	136—Directors, Managers, and Working Proprietors, Other Services	2 (0.12)	"	4 (0.24)	"	56 (3.39)
Sabroom	Male	"	126 (4.10)	100—Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government	39 (1.27)	"	70 (2.28)	"	310 (10.08)
	Female	076—Labour and Social Welfare Workers	15 (1.08)	Nil	Nil	"	3 (0.22)	"	5 (0.36)

812

Statement X D—11 (Concl'd.)

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Amarpur (Concl'd.)	Male	411—Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing	94 (4.52)	610—Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatman	19 (0.91)	899—Labourers, n. e. c.	424 (20.38)	912—Butlers Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)	93 (4.47)
	Female	"	2 (0.22)	Nil	Nil	704—Drawers and Weavers	478 (54.20)	"	14 (1.59)
Belonia (Concl'd.)	Male	442—Log Fellers and Wood Cutters	161 (2.65)	643—Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers	56 (0.92)	899—Labourers, n. e. c.	1676 (27.61)	"	195 (3.21)
	Female	"	57 (3.45)	Nil	Nil	704—Drawers and Weavers	676 (40.90)	"	80 (4.84)
Sabroom (Concl'd.)	Male	431—Fisherman, Inland & Coastal Waters	76 (2.47)	643—Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers	12 (0.39)	899—Labourers, n. e. c.	1311 (42.62)	"	153 (4.97)
	Female	415—Plantation Labourers	52 (3.75)	Nil	Nil	704—Drawers and Weavers	627 (45.17)	"	45 (3.24)

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N. B :—Figures within the bracket shows the percentage to total workers in all Divisions.

PROPORTION OF URBAN LITERATE
WORKERS IN EACH OF THE OCCU-
PATIONAL DIVISION AND BY
AGE GROUPS :

74. Non-agricultural pursuits like manufactur-
ing, trade, business, services etc. assume greater
importance in urban areas than in rural and the

contribution of literate workers engaged in these
pursuits plays an important role in the shaping of
the functional character of the towns. Union Table
B-VI which explains the position in this connection,
is now processed by grouping the towns according
to their size classes for each of the occupational
divisions and broad age-groups and the following
statement has been prepared accordingly :—

Statement X D-12

Distribution of population of each sex among all literates workers in each of the occupational Divisions and by age groups in each class range of towns

[illegible]

[illegible]

Statement X D-12 (Contd)

[illegible]

Statement X D-12 (Contd.)

[illegible]

Statement X D- 12 (Contd.)

[illegible]

Statement X D-12 (Contd.)

[illegible]

Statement X D-12 (Contd.)

[illegible]

Statement X D-12 (Contd.)

[illegible]

826

Statement X D—12 (Concl'd)

[illegible]

827

Statement X D-12 (Concl'd.)

[illegible]

76. In Dharmanagar which is a Class IV town, there is a good proportion of female matriculates (42.7%) among female literate workers. Males in this respect shows only 13.8% due to their abnormal proportionate strength of literate workers as compared with females. Only male literate workers of age group 0-14 and no girls are found in

77. The other four towns which are class V towns, show their proportionate distribution jointly. The proportionate distribution based on combined data shows the maximum strength among total literates of both males and females of each age group in literacy without educational level, the exception being in the case of females in the age group 15-34, where the maximum proportionate strength is shown by matriculates (43.2%). Division 0 affords employment to a good proportion of matriculates in both the sexes of age group 15-34 (M-52.7% ; F-61.0%) and to 14.3% female graduates of the age group 35-59. In this occupational division, the proportion of females holding degree in teaching is higher (3.4%) than that of such males (2.5%) and the disparity is wider in the age group 15-34.

78. The proportion of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population who are at work in industrial Categories V to IX has been derived from relevant data given in Union Tables SCT-I. Parts A and B and Union Table C-VIII. Parts A and B, as in the following statement :-

Statement X D—13
Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at Categories V—IX compared to the general population in the same categories, 1961

Union territory Sub-Division	Total Rural Urban	Population										Category V			VI			VII			VIII			IX				
		P			M			F			M			F			M			F			M			F		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15														
8	2																											
TRIPURA	T	a)	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	9,039	1,800	3,998	102	17,957	564	4,770	9	42,880	4,971													
		b)	119,725	62,069	57,656	1,320	251	333	37	1,947	126	715	3	5,619	705													
		c)	360,070	184,174	175,896	273	218	74	14	336	93	166	..	3,559	806													
		d)	10,48	10,50	10,47	14,60	13,94	8,33	36,28	10,84	22,34	14,99	33,33	13,10	14,18													
		e)	31,53	31,15	31,94	3,02	12,11	1,85	13,73	1,87	16,49	3,48	..	8,30	16,21													
		f)	42,01	41,65	42,41	17,62	26,06	10,18	50,00	12,71	38,83	18,47	33,33	21,40	30,40													
R	a)	1,039,008	536,580	502,428	6,325	1,709	2,552	94	12,507	458	2,827	6	32,560	3,181														
		b)	112,980	58,500	54,480	1,043	225	288	37	1,688	113	547	3	4,747	536													
		c)	356,372	182,168	174,204	201	208	33	14	306	93	95	..	3,140	727													
		d)	10,87	10,90	10,84	16,49	13,17	11,29	39,36	13,50	24,67	19,35	50,00	14,60	16,85													
		e)	34,30	33,95	34,67	3,18	12,17	1,29	14,89	2,45	20,31	3,36	..	9,64	22,85													
		f)	45,17	44,85	45,52	19,67	25,34	12,58	54,26	15,94	44,98	22,71	50,00	24,22	39,70													
U	a)	102,997	54,657	48,340	2,714	91	1,446	8	5,450	106	1,943	3	10,320	1,790														
		b)	6,745	3,569	3,176	277	26	45	..	259	13	168	..	872	169													
		c)	3,698	2,006	1,692	72	10	41	..	30	..	71	..	419	79													
		d)	6,55	6,53	6,57	10,21	28,57	3,11	..	4,75	12,26	8,65	..	8,45	9,44													
		e)	3,59	3,67	3,50	2,65	10,99	2,84	..	0,55	..	3,65	..	4,06	4,41													
		f)	10,14	10,20	10,07	12,86	39,56	5,95	..	5,30	12,26	12,30	..	12,51	13,86													

Statement X D—13 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar	T a)	366,076	188,799	177,277	4,813	848	2,106	52	9,273	275	3,160	7	17,624	2,300
	b)	44,725	23,036	21,687	689	99	192	15	1,229	84	487	2	2,626	294
	c)	97,218	49,346	47,872	176	77	55	..	179	53	117	..	1,143	229
	d)	12.22	12.20	12.23	14.32	11.68	9.12	28.85	13.25	30.55	15.41	28.57	14.90	12.78
	e)	26.56	26.14	27.00	3.66	9.08	2.61	..	1.93	19.27	3.70	..	6.49	9.96
	f)	38.77	38.34	39.24	17.97	20.76	11.73	28.85	13.18	49.82	19.11	28.57	7.97	22.74
	R a)	311,198	159,518	151,680	3,145	783	1,168	44	6,178	245	1,755	4	11,794	1,064
U	b)	41,506	21,318	20,188	540	78	154	15	1,083	83	385	2	2,125	185
	c)	93,872	47,614	46,258	109	67	16	..	153	53	46	..	788	153
	d)	13.34	13.36	13.31	17.17	9.96	13.19	34.09	17.53	33.88	21.94	500.00	18.02	17.39
	e)	30.17	29.85	30.50	3.47	8.56	1.37	..	2.48	21.63	2.62	..	6.68	14.38
	f)	43.50	43.21	43.81	20.64	18.52	14.56	34.09	20.01	55.51	24.56	500.00	24.70	31.77
	U a)	54,878	29,281	25,597	1,668	65	938	8	3,095	30	1,405	3	5,830	1,236
	b)	3,217	1,718	1,499	149	21	38	..	146	1	102	..	501	109
Khowai	c)	3,346	1,732	1,614	67	10	39	..	26	..	71	..	355	76
	d)	5.86	5.87	5.86	8.93	32.31	4.05	..	4.72	3.33	7.26	..	8.59	8.82
	e)	6.10	5.92	6.31	4.02	15.39	4.16	..	0.84	..	5.05	..	6.09	6.15
	f)	11.96	11.73	12.16	12.95	47.69	8.21	..	5.56	3.33	12.31	..	14.68	14.97
	T a)	129,948	67,188	62,760	734	207	165	..	1,883	68	290	1	4,120	573
	b)	15,061	7,838	7,223	45	34	10	..	184	13	65	1	463	84
	c)	58,726	29,815	28,911	12	104	3	..	22	10	13	..	422	127
Khowai (Concld)	d)	11.59	11.66	11.51	6.13	16.43	6.06	..	9.77	19.12	22.41	100.00	11.24	14.66
	e)	45.19	44.38	46.07	1.64	50.24	1.82	..	1.17	14.71	4.48	..	10.24	22.16
	f)	56.78	56.04	57.58	7.77	66.67	7.88	..	10.94	33.82	26.90	100.00	21.48	36.82

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Statement X D—13 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khowai (Concld)	R a)	121,166	62,588	58,578	543	202	133	..	1,271	63	222	1	3,257	462
	b)	14,751	7,659	7,092	33	34	10	..	171	13	57	1	424	79
	c)	58,624	29,729	28,895	11	104	3	..	22	10	13	..	412	127
	d)	12.17	12.24	12.11	6.08	16.83	7.52	..	13.45	20.64	25.68	100.00	13.02	17.10
	e)	48.38	47.50	49.33	2.03	51.49	2.26	..	1.73	15.87	5.86	..	12.65	27.49
	f)	60.56	59.74	61.43	8.10	68.32	9.77	..	15.19	36.51	31.53	100.00	25.67	44.39
	U a)	8,782	4,600	4,182	191	5	32	..	612	5	68	..	863	111
Karnalpur	b)	310	179	131	12	..	..	..	13	..	8	..	39	5
	c)	102	86	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
	d)	3.53	3.89	3.13	6.28	..	..	..	2.12	..	11.77	..	4.52	4.51
	e)	1.16	1.87	0.38	0.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.16	..
	f)	4.69	5.76	3.52	6.81	..	..	..	2.12	..	11.77	..	5.68	4.51
	R a)	61,675	32,017	29,658	301	70	189	4	643	14	113	..	2,333	292
	b)	12,136	6,308	5,828	96	27	26	..	61	2	11	..	481	87
Kalasahar	c)	19,932	10,252	9,680	19	13	4	..	6	..	12	..	207	46
	d)	19.68	19.70	19.65	31.89	38.57	13.76	..	9.49	14.29	9.74	..	20.62	29.80
	e)	32.32	32.02	32.64	6.31	18.57	2.12	..	0.93	..	10.62	..	8.87	15.75
	f)	52.00	51.72	52.29	38.21	57.14	15.87	..	10.42	14.29	20.35	..	29.49	45.55
	T a)	104,126	54,533	49,593	660	82	346	3	1,016	6	269	..	3,200	366
	b)	11,385	5,942	5,443	84	11	16	..	39	2	36	..	405	48
	c)	34,068	17,677	16,391	11	7	1	..	9	1	1	..	124	49
Kalasahar	d)	10.93	10.90	10.98	12.73	13.42	4.62	..	3.84	33.33	13.38	..	12.66	13.12
	e)	32.72	32.42	33.05	1.67	8.54	0.29	..	0.89	16.67	0.37	..	3.88	13.39
	f)	43.65	43.31	44.03	14.39	21.95	4.91	..	5.72	50.00	13.76	..	16.53	26.50

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Statement X D-13 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kailasahar (Concd.)														
R a)	95,551	49,911	45,650	515	74	249	3	717	6	137	..	..	2,311	267
b)	10,575	5,519	5,056	59	9	15	..	30	2	17	..	..	313	39
c)	34,015	17,637	16,378	10	7	1	..	9	1	1	..	..	113	49
d)	11,07	11,06	11,08	11,46	12,16	6,02	..	4,18	33,33	12,41	..	..	13,54	14,31
e)	35,60	35,34	35,88	1,94	9,46	0,40	..	1,26	16,67	0,73	..	..	4,89	18,35
f)	46,67	46,40	46,95	13,40	21,62	6,43	..	5,44	50,00	13,14	..	..	18,43	32,96
U														
a)	8,575	4,622	3,953	145	8	97	..	299	..	132	..	..	889	99
b)	810	423	387	25	2	1	..	9	..	19	..	..	92	9
c)	53	40	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
d)	9,45	9,15	9,79	17,24	25,00	1,03	..	3,01	..	14,39	..	..	10,35	9,09
e)	0,62	0,87	0,33	0,69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,24	..
f)	10,06	10,02	10,12	17,93	25,00	1,03	..	3,01	..	14,39	..	..	11,59	9,09
Dharmanagar														
T a)	127,548	66,478	61,070	668	84	471	..	1,469	6	339	1	..	3,869	366
b)	9,453	4,988	4,465	24	10	31	..	46	..	17	..	..	367	57
c)	33,700	17,327	16,373	9	2	3	..	14	..	9	..	..	321	88
d)	7,41	7,50	7,31	3,59	11,91	6,58	..	3,13	..	5,02	..	..	9,49	15,57
e)	26,42	26,06	26,81	1,35	2,38	0,64	..	0,95	..	2,66	..	..	8,30	24,04
f)	33,83	33,57	34,12	4,94	14,29	7,22	..	4,08	..	7,67	..	..	17,78	39,62
R														
a)	114,308	59,548	54,760	428	84	299	..	923	4	174	1	..	2,809	250
b)	9,092	4,799	4,293	14	10	31	..	40	..	11	..	..	313	49
c)	33,653	17,290	16,363	9	2	3	..	13	..	9	..	..	311	86
d)	7,95	8,06	7,84	3,27	11,91	10,37	..	4,33	..	6,32	..	..	11,14	19,60
e)	29,44	29,04	29,88	2,10	2,38	1,00	..	1,41	..	5,17	..	..	11,07	34,40
f)	37,40	37,09	37,72	5,37	14,29	11,37	..	5,74	..	11,49	..	..	22,21	54,00

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Statement X D-13 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dharmanagar (Concd)														
U a)	13,240	6,930	6,310	240	..	..	172	..	548	2	165	..	1,060	116
b)	361	189	172	10	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	54	8
c)	47	37	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	2
d)	2,73	2,73	2,73	4,17	..	..	..	..	1,10	..	3,64	..	5,09	6,90
e)	0,36	0,53	0,16	..	..	..	..	..	0,18	..	..	..	0,94	1,72
f)	3,08	3,26	2,88	4,17	..	..	..	..	1,28	..	3,64	..	6,04	8,62
Sonamura														
R a)	77,969	40,354	37,615	371	149	46	..	658	14	106	..	..	2,346	179
b)	8,697	4,483	4,214	135	10	1	..	58	3	19	..	..	221	18
c)	8,251	4,257	3,994	1	1	1	..	12	..	4	..	..	75	11
d)	11,15	11,11	10,20	36,39	6,71	2,17	..	8,82	21,43	17,93	..	..	9,42	10,06
e)	10,58	10,55	10,62	0,27	0,67	2,17	..	1,82	..	3,77	..	..	3,20	6,15
f)	21,74	21,66	21,82	36,66	7,38	4,35	..	10,64	21,43	21,70	..	..	12,62	16,20
Udaipur														
T a)	90,074	45,951	44,123	712	111	299	32	1,289	56	230	..	..	2,721	225
b)	4,958	2,578	2,380	179	4	7	18	159	4	46	..	..	200	31
c)	21,154	10,688	10,466	3	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	122	18
d)	5,50	5,61	5,39	25,14	3,60	2,34	56,25	12,34	7,14	20,00	..	..	7,35	13,78
e)	23,49	23,26	23,72	0,42	..	1,00	43,75	..	..	..	..	..	4,48	8,00
f)	28,99	28,87	29,11	25,56	3,60	3,34	100,00	12,34	7,14	20,00	..	..	11,83	21,78
R														
a)	81,296	41,285	40,011	453	106	186	32	794	43	139	..	..	1,930	127
b)	3,860	1,989	1,871	119	3	3	18	103	3	25	..	..	124	18
c)	21,066	10,623	10,443	1	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	97	17
d)	4,75	4,82	4,68	26,27	2,83	1,61	56,25	12,97	6,98	17,99	..	..	6,43	14,17
e)	25,94	25,73	26,10	0,22	..	0,54	43,75	..	..	..	..	..	5,03	13,39
f)	30,66	30,55	30,78	26,49	2,83	2,15	100,00	12,97	6,98	17,99	..	..	11,45	27,56

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Statement X D—13 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Udaipur	(Concl'd)	U	a)	8,778	4,666	4,112	259	5	113	..	495	13	91	..	791	98
		b)	1,098	589	509	60	1	4	..	56	1	21	..	..	76	13
		c)	88	65	23	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1
		d)	12.51	12.62	12.38	23.17	20.00	3.54	..	11.31	7.69	23.08	..	..	9.61	13.27
		e)	1.00	1.39	0.56	0.77	..	1.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.16	1.02
		f)	13.51	14.62	12.94	23.94	20.00	5.31	..	11.31	7.69	23.08	..	..	12.77	14.29
Amarpur		R	a)	56,365	29,441	26,925	180	25	65	..	402	1	47	..	1,151	88
		b)	1,733	930	803	11	6	8	..	22	..	8	..	..	76	4
		c)	39,525	20,285	19,240	1	..	1	..	5	1	1	..	..	217	32
		d)	3.08	3.16	2.98	6.11	24.00	12.31	..	5.47	..	17.02	..	..	6.60	4.55
		e)	70.12	68.90	71.46	0.56	..	1.54	..	1.24	100.00	2.13	..	..	18.85	3.09
		f)	73.20	72.06	74.44	6.67	24.00	13.55	..	6.72	100.00	19.15	..	..	25.46	38.64
Bolonia		T	a)	84,427	43,936	40,891	474	107	271	11	959	113	173	..	3,422	373
		b)	6,964	3,595	3,369	47	14	38	4	109	16	22	..	..	469	56
		c)	27,163	14,053	13,110	36	7	3	..	43	20	4	..	..	4	109
		d)	8.21	8.18	8.24	9.92	13.08	14.02	36.36	11.37	14.16	12.72	..	..	13.71	15.01
		e)	32.02	31.99	32.66	7.60	6.54	1.11	..	4.43	17.70	2.31	..	..	11.84	29.22
		f)	40.23	40.17	40.30	17.51	19.63	15.13	36.36	15.85	31.86	15.03	..	..	25.54	44.24
		R	a)	76,083	39,378	36,705	263	59	177	11	556	57	91	..	2,535	243
		b)	6,015	3,124	2,891	26	12	36	4	80	5	10	..	..	359	31
		c)	27,101	14,007	13,094	35	7	3	..	40	20	4	..	..	397	109
		d)	7.91	7.53	7.88	9.89	12.12	20.34	36.36	14.39	8.77	10.99	..	..	14.16	12.76
		e)	35.62	35.57	35.67	13.31	7.07	1.70	..	7.19	35.09	4.40	..	..	15.66	44.86
		f)	43.53	43.50	43.55	23.19	19.19	22.03	36.36	21.58	43.86	15.39	..	..	29.82	57.61

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Statement X D—13 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Belonia (Concl'd.)	U	a)	8,744	4,558	4,186	211	8	94	..	403	56	82	..	887	130
		b)	949	471	478	21	2	2	..	29	11	12	..	110	25
		c)	62	46	16	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..
		d)	10.85	10.33	11.50	9.95	25.00	2.13	..	7.20	19.64	14.63	..	12.40	19.23
		e)	0.71	1.01	0.38	0.47	..	..	..	0.74	..	..	..	0.90	..
		f)	11.56	11.34	11.80	10.43	25.00	2.13	..	7.94	19.64	14.63	..	13.30	19.23
Sabroom	R	a)	43,397	22,541	20,856	126	117	40	..	365	11	45	..	2,094	209
		b)	4,615	2,371	2,244	10	36	1	..	40	2	4	..	311	26
		c)	20,333	10,474	9,859	5	7	..	..	46	8	5	..	523	99
		d)	10.63	10.52	10.76	7.94	30.77	10.00	..	10.96	18.18	9.30	..	14.85	12.44
		e)	46.85	46.47	47.27	3.97	5.98	..	..	17.60	72.73	11.63	..	24.98	47.37
		f)	57.49	56.99	58.03	11.91	36.75	10.00	..	23.56	90.91	20.93	..	39.83	59.81

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Source :—Union Table B—I, C—VIII Part A and B and SCT—I

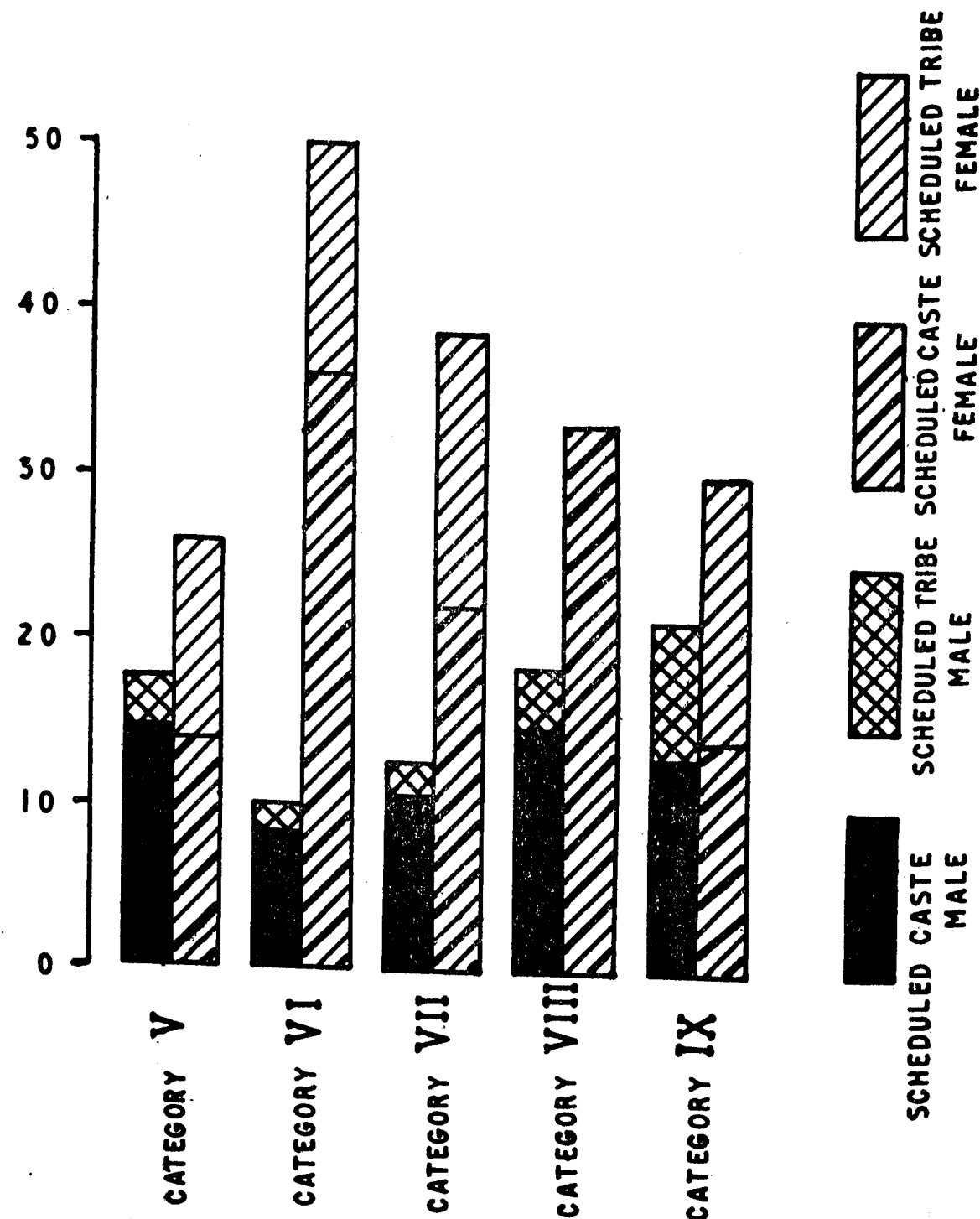
Note :—(a)—General Population (b)—All Scheduled Castes

(c)—All Scheduled Tribes (d)—Scheduled Castes as percent of general population.

(e)—Scheduled Tribes as percent of general population.

(f)—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as percent of general population.

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN CATEGORIES V-IX IN EACH SEX, TRIPURA, 1961



79. As already mentioned, the Scheduled Castes constitute 10.48% in the territory, 10.87% in villages and 6.55% in towns, while the corresponding percentages of Scheduled Tribes are 31.53%, 34.30% and 3.59%. In view of the very low percentage of Scheduled Tribes living in towns, their contribution towards moulding of the non-agricultural character of the towns they live in may be said to be of very little significance.

80. At the territory level, the proportions of Scheduled Tribe workers with reference to both males and females engaged in each of the Categories V to IX are very low (males being below 10% and females below 20%) as compared with the strength of their population (31.15% males and 31.94 females), while the pattern is different with regard to workers belonging to Scheduled Castes who are at work in this sector. They on the other hand exceed 10% both for males and females in each of the Categories at the Territory level.

81. The proportion of female participants is generally higher than that of male workers in all categories in respect of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, unlike the pattern obtaining for the general population, among whom the higher proportion of male workers is seen. There is no female participant among Scheduled Tribes in Category VIII and the proportion of male workers is slightly higher than that of females among Scheduled Castes in Category V, in deviation from the general trend. No female belonging to Scheduled Tribes is found at work in Category VI in any Sub-division other than Udaipur where also their activity is confined to rural areas.

82. The distribution in the Sub-divisions

however reveals that the proportions of female workers belonging to Scheduled Tribes in some of the Categories are much higher in rural areas of some Sub-divisions than those shown for the territory; they are 51.49% in Category V in Khowai, 24.04% in Category IX in Dharmanagar, 43.75% in Category VI in Udaipur, 35.09% in Category VII in Belonia and 72.73% in Category VII and 47.37% in Category IX in Sabroom.

83. In some Sub-divisions again the strength of male workers belonging to Scheduled Castes is very low in Category VI. They are only 4.62% in Kailasahar, 2.17% in Sonamura and 2.34% in Udaipur Sub-division as against 8.33% for the territory as a whole. Scheduled Tribe females are not represented in Category VII for Sub-divisions of Kamalpur, Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Udaipur. Female workers belonging to Scheduled Castes engaged in Category VIII are found in rural areas of Sadar and Khowai Sub-divisions only. In urban areas of the territory Scheduled Caste workers are, however, proportionately much higher as compared to their proportionate strength to general population.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS TO AGARTALA TOWN:

84. The occupational distribution of non-agricultural workers among migrants has been shown in Union Table D—IV prepared specially for Agartala town, from which the following statement has been compiled to show the proportion of migrant workers of each sex to total of all workers in the occupational divisions and groups in respect of this town. The absolute figures are also provided for ready reference.

Statement X D—14

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the occupational Divisions and Groups

Agartala Town

Branch occupation All Branches Divisions and Groups 1	Total workers	
	M	F
	2	3
All Branches (Cat III—IX)	(a) 11,045 (b) 10,000	(a) 1,168 (b) 10,000
Division 0	(a) 1,522 (b) 1,378	(a) 403 (b) 3,450
Major Group 00	(a) 183 (b) 166	.. ..
Major Group 03	(a) 143 (b) 129	(a) 3 (b) 26
Major Group 04	(a) 131 (b) 119	(a) 79 (b) 676
Major Group 05	(a) 600 (b) 543	(a) 291 (b) 2,491
Major Group 06	(a) 105 (b) 95	(a) 2 (b) 17
Major Group 07	(a) 142 (b) 129	(a) 19 (b) 163
Major Group 0X	(a) 97 (b) 88	(a) 2 (b) 17
Division 1	(a) 803 (b) 727	(a) 4 (b) 34
Major Group 10	(a) 183 (b) 166	(a) 2 (b) 17
Major Group 13	(a) 602 (b) 545	(a) 2 (b) 17
Division 2	(a) 1,499 (b) 1,357	(a) 41 (b) 351
Major Group 28	(a) 1,012 (b) 916	(a) 25 (b) 214
Major Group 29	(a) 360 (b) 326	(a) 13 (b) 111
Division 3	(a) 2,756 (b) 2,495	(a) 19 (b) 163

Statement X —14 (Contd)

1		2	3
Major Group	30	(a) 1,846 (b) 1,671	(a) 14 (b) 120
Major Group	33	(a) 834 (b) 755	(a) 3 (b) 26
Division	4	(a) 93 (b) 84	(a) 2 () 17
Major Group	40	(a) 8 (b) 7	.. ..
Major Group	41	(a) 25 (b) 23	(a) 2 (b) 17
Major Group	43	(a) 26 (b) 24	.. ..
Major Group	44	(a) 34 (b) 31	.. ..
Division	6	(a) 819 (b) 742	.. ..
Major Group	64	(a) 638 (b) 578	.. ..
Major Group	67	(a) 48 (b) 43	.. ..
Major Group	69	(a) 98 (b) 89	.. ..
Division	7—8	(a) 2,406 (b) 2,179	(a) 203 (b) 1,738
Major Group	70	(a) 99 (b) 90	(a) 80 (b) 685
Major Group	71	(a) 221 (b) 200	(a) 8 (b) 68
Major Group	74	(a) 117 (b) 106	(a) 2 (b) 17
Major Group	75	(a) 244 (b) 221	.. ..
Major Group	76	(a) 78 (b) 71	.. ..
Major Group	77	(a) 225 (b) 204	.. ..

Statement X D—14 (Concl'd)

1		2		3	
Major Group	79	(a)	91	(a)	2
		(b)	82	(b)	17
Major Group	82	(a)	134	(a)	20
		(b)	121	(b)	171
Major Group	84	(a)	74	(a)	10
		(b)	67	(b)	86
Major Group	89	(a)	920	(a)	67
		(b)	833	(b)	574
Division	9	(a)	1,119	(a)	493
		(b)	1,013	(b)	4,221
Major Group	90	(a)	432	(a)	2
		(b)	391	(b)	17
Major Group	91	(a)	461	(a)	464
		(b)	417	(b)	3,973
Major Group	95	(a)	97	(a)	3
		(b)	88	(b)	26
Division	X	(a)	28	(a)	3
		(b)	25	(b)	26
Major Group	X8	(a)	28	(a)	3
		(b)	25	(b)	26

Source :—D—IV

Note :—(a) Absolute figures.

(b) Proportions.

85. According to Union Table D—IV, total migrants consist of 17,460 males and 14,720 females in Agartala town and of them, 6,320 males and 13,548 females are non-workers, that is to say, out of total migrants 32,180 to this town, non-workers are 19,868. Among non-workers, literate males are 4,802 and females 7,636 and among them again there are 991 males and 349 females whose educational level is matriculation and above.

86. It is seen that the total migrant workers in the town are 12,213 in industrial categories III to IX, of which males are 11,045 and females 1,168. The distribution of migrant workers is maximum in occupational division 3-Sales Workers (M—2,756; F—19) followed by occupational division 7—8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified where they consist of 2,406 males and 203 females. It may also be said that these two occupational divisions are popular for male migrants. Females find employment most in occupational divisions 9-Service, Sport and Recreation Workers and 0-Professional, Technical and Related Workers where they are 493 and 403 respectively.

87. In this connection it is necessary to see which of the occupational groups are important for males and which others for female migrants in the town.

1,846 males are found in group 30 for working proprietors, wholesale and retail traders, 1,012 in group 28 for clerical workers, miscellaneous, 920 in group 89 for labourers not elsewhere classified, 834 in group 33 for salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, 638 in group 64 for drivers in road transport, 602 in group 13 for directors, managers and working proprietors, other, 600 in group 05 for teachers 461 in group 91 for housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers and 432 in group 90 for fire fighters policemen, guards and related workers. In respect of female migrant workers, they are 464 in group 91 for housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers, 291 in group 05 for teachers, 80 in group 70 for spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers at related workers, 79 in group 04 for nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians and 67 in group 89 for labourers not elsewhere classified.

88. Among migrants, there is no female participation in occupations meant for architects, engineers and surveyors; farmers and farm managers, fishermen and related workers, loggers and other forestry workers; drivers in road transport, telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators, postmen and messengers, workers in transport and communication occupations not elsewhere classified, tool-makers, machinists, plumbers, welders etc., electricians and related workers and carpenters etc. and related workers.

PART - E

EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, SINGLE WORKER, FAMILY WORKER

Definitions and instructions :

This part of the Chapter deals with employment status of an individual worker as employer, employee, single worker or family worker in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service and as employee or other in the case of household industry, as classified in 1961 Census. The individual Slip provides for recording this information in Questions 10 (C) for persons working in household industry as employee and in 11 (C) for persons working in non-household industry, trade, business profession etc. The questions and the instructions for recording answers to these questions in the Individual Slip are reproduced below :—

Q. 10 (c)-If Employee in Household Industry :

This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write E.E. For all others put X."

Q.11 (c)—Class of worker ; for a person who is :

1. an **Employer**, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q.11 (a) ..Write MR
2. an **Employee**, that is, who does his work described in Q.11 (a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind ..Write EE
3. a **Single Worker**, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11 (a) without employing others, except casually and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of co-operatives ..Write SW
4. a **Family Worker**, that is, who is doing his work described in Q.11 (a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind ..Write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Qs.11 (a) and 11 (b), put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation :

(i) An **Employer** is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q.11 (a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q.11 (a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) An **Employee** is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A **Single Worker** for the purpose of Q.11 (c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a **Single Worker** will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producer's co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) A **Family Worker** is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does atleast one hour of work every day during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q.11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q.10 whether run at home

or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition, members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative. Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Employment categories :

2. According to the instruction, the class of workers in the case of household industry was to be recorded only for an employee in Q.10 (c) and for all others 'X' was to be recorded and all the four categories of workers, viz., employer employee, single worker and family worker engaged in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service in the secondary and tertiary sectors, as is relevant for an individual worker were to be recorded in Q.11 (c). In household industry, no individual is identified as employer and as such the implication in asking the Question 10 (c), whether employee or not is only to distinguish between the paid employees and others. So there are only two categories in household industry viz. employees and others, because further classification into single worker or family worker is not at all necessary if a worker is an employee. In non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service, more details regarding class of workers have to be ascertained from the answer in Question No.11 (c) for classification into four categories, viz. employer, employee, single worker and family worker.

Definition of family worker and hired worker in Household Schedule :

3. According to the Household Schedule, Family workers is a member of the household who works without receiving wages in cash or kind in a household industry or cultivation or both conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does atleast one hour of work during the working season in the course of their daily chores. A hired worker for the purpose of Household Schedule is one who has been in whole time employment during the last working season or is in wholtime employment during current working season on wages in cash or kind. Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count, they are to be counted as such for the purpose of the Household Schedule. A hired worker engaged in a household industry and recorded as such in the Household Schedule, is on the other hand recorded as an employee in the Individual Slip against Q.10 (c). Since he is employed on wages in cash or kind it makes no difference if he is termed as a hired worker or an employee. But if any hired worker was

in wholtime employment during the last working season or is working during the current season, he is to be counted as such for the purpose of Household Schedule. A hired worker is, therefore, more in the nature of retained or attached labour than an employee with whom a continuity of employment is implied.

Concept of single worker vis-a-vis own-account worker :

4. If a worker is not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any household industry, the nature of work done by the person himself is to be fully described in Q.11. (a). A single worker is one who is doing his work described in Q.11 (a) without employing others, except casually and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This definition includes a worker working as a member of co-operative organisation. Thus he is an independent worker and his earnings from the work are his own. Own-account-worker is one who operates his own economic enterprise and is engaged independently in a profession or trade and hires no employee. This does not, however, include a wage-earner. At the 1961 Census, the concept of own-account-worker has not been adopted for the territory.

Concept of family worker :

5. A family worker is one who is doing his work described in Q.11 (a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind. A family worker receives no wages for the services rendered, as the entire family is treated as a unit of production. The inclusion of such unpaid workers has in the result inflated the size of working population, but nevertheless it has been possible to ascertain the extent of such workers and find out their demography and economic shortcomings.

Concept of employer :

6. An employer is one who hires one or more persons in his work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service, other than agriculture and household industry. When the head of a household works in a family enterprise hiring other persons, he is to be treated as an employer and not as a family worker. It has already been explained that a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

Class of workers in Household Industry :

7. The following statement gives the number of employees and others at work in Household Industry in the territory ;—

Statement No. X. E.—1

Statement showing classification of workers in Household Industry into employees and others by sex for total, rural and urban in the territory, 1961.

Categories	Total Rural Urban	Workers at Household Industry		
		Persons	Male	Female
Total	T	25,153	7,011	18,142
workers	R	23,971	6,328	17,643
	U	1,182	683	499
Employee	T	473	392	81
	R	382	309	73
	U	91	83	8
Other	T	24,680	6,619	18,061
	R	23,589	6,019	17,570
	U	1,091	600	491

8. Of the total workers of 25,153 engaged in Household Industry in the territory, only 473 or 1.88% of them are recorded as employees and the rest of 24,680 or 98.12% as others. It has already been observed that household industry is chiefly a rural economy since 23,971 or 98.1% of workers in Category IV are found in villages, where female participation is significant, not as employees but as others. In view of the very insignificant proportion (1.59%) of employees in rural areas, it may be said that the units of production in rural households are conducted mainly with others who are members of the households.

Class of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service :

9. The following statement gives the number of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by sex classified into four categories, viz., employer, employee, single worker and family worker for total, rural and urban areas of the territory :—

Statement X E—2

Statement showing classification of workers at non-household industry, trade, business profession or services into employers, employees, single workers and family workers by sex for Total Rural and Urban areas of the Territory, 1961

Categories	Total Rural Urban	Workers at non-household industry, trade, business, profession or services		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Total Workers	T	98,283	86,417	11,866
	R	73,996	64,130	9,866
	U	24,287	22,287	2,000
Employer	T	2,376	2,357	19
	R	951	937	14
	U	1,425	1,420	5
Employee	T	42,598	35,558	7,040
	R	29,555	24,092	5,463
	U	13,043	11,466	1,577
Single worker	T	47,911	43,777	4,134
	R	39,065	35,321	3,744
	U	8,846	8,456	390
Family worker	T	5,398	4,725	673
	R	4,425	3,780	645
	U	973	945	28

family workers and employees show proportions higher in rural areas than in urban areas, the proportion of employers on the other hand is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

PROPORTION OF WORKERS OF EACH SEX
IN INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS AND MAJOR
GROUPS AMONG EMPLOYERS, EM-
PLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS,
FAMILY WORKERS AND
OTHERS

11. The Statement below shows the proportion of workers of each sex in Industrial Divisions, Major Groups among employers, employees, single workers, family workers and others in the territory and Sub-divisions :

10. Workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service (that is, in industrial categories III & V to IX) account for 98,283 in the territory of which males are 86,417 and females 11,866. It is significant that about 75% of these workers live in rural areas. This may be due to the developments made in rural areas around the towns and in other Sub-divisional and tehsil headquarters falling in rural areas. In the territory as a whole 2.42% of these workers are employers, 43.34% employees, 48.75% single workers and 5.49% family workers. The distribution in rural areas works out to 1.29% for employers, 39.94% for employees, 52.79% for single workers and 5.98% for family workers. In urban areas, the composition is that 5.87% are employers, 53.70% employees, 36.42% single workers and 4.01% family workers. While single workers,

Statement X E—3

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in industrial Divisions, Major Group among Employers, Employees, Single Workers, Family workers and others

Branch of Industry	At Household Industry						In non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service																	
	Total Workers			Total			Others			Employee			Employer			Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker		
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19						
T R I P U R A																								
All Divisions	1000	1000	75	605	4	3	71	602	925	395	25	1	381	234	468	138	51	22						
Division 0	1000	1000	56	26	4	..	52	26	944	974	3	..	690	915	210	44	41	15						
Major Group 01	1000	1000	N	..	..	..	N	..	1000	1000	4	..	943	962	46	33	7	5						
" 02	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	780	143	169	429	51	428						
" 03	1000	1000	12	..	..	..	12	..	988	1000	2	..	19	..	839	833	128	167						
" 04	1000	1000	527	702	36	..	491	702	473	298	1	..	156	11	224	199	92	88						
Division 2 & 3	1000	1000	420	909	23	4	397	905	580	91	30	1	227	15	270	63	53	12						
Major Group 20	1000	1000	416	722	25	13	391	709	584	278	53	1	209	18	198	103	124	56						
" 22	1000	1000	263	821	73	134	190	687	737	179	51	..	531	104	139	30	16	45						
" 23	1000	1000	901	984	49	1	852	983	99	16	1	..	65	3	29	12	4	1						
" 27	1000	1000	175	599	23	..	152	599	825	401	60	..	166	91	556	310	43	..						
" 28	1000	1000	484	834	19	..	465	834	516	166	16	..	134	35	329	125	37	6						
Major Group 34-35	1000	1000	279	756	2	1	277	755	721	244	6	..	403	120	266	119	46	5						
" 36	1000	1000	545	250	40	..	505	250	455	750	27	..	133	..	209	..	86	75						
" 38	1000	..	75	..	2	..	73	..	925	..	99	..	463	..	324	..	39	..						
" 39	1000	1000	436	636	18	..	418	636	564	364	55	..	133	91	303	373	73	..						
Division 4	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	98	10	501	510	394	480	7	..						

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Statement X E—3 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
T R I P U R A (Concl'd.)																			
Major Group 40	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	98	10	501	510	394	480	7	..	
Division 6	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	53	9	149	28	682	857	116	106	
Major Group 60-63	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	101	..	303	231	497	615	99	154	
" 64-68	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	52	9	136	17	693	872	119	103	
" 69	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	14	..	196	200	707	600	83	200	
Division 7	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	34	222	541	778	408	..	17	..	
Major Group 70-71	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	39	400	467	600	474	..	20	..	
" 73	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	
Division 8	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	9	1	441	506	518	433	32	60	
Major Group 80	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	
" 81	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1	..	978	991	21	9	..	..	
" 82	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	19	3	462	824	519	172	..	..	
" 83	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	2	..	87	214	911	786	..	..	
" 84	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	7	..	156	333	835	667	2	..	
" 88	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	43	4	496	779	400	197	61	20	
" 89	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1	..	22	19	920	853	57	128	
Sadar Sub-division																			
All Divisions	1000	1000	68	477	4	4	5	64	472	932	523	30	1	406	326	462	173	34	23
Division 0	1000	1000	52	10	4	4	..	48	10	948	990	5	..	742	881	180	102	21	7
Major Group 01	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	6	..	939	905	55	94	..	1
" 02	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	857	..	98	1000	45	..
" 03	1000	..	41	..	..	..	..	41	..	959	..	8	..	33	..	831	..	87	..

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Statement X E—3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sadar Sub-division (Contd.)																		
Major Group 04	1000	1000	494	485	44	..	450	485	506	515	4	..	243	60	227	364	32	91
Division 2&3	1000	1000	362	842	22	9	340	833	638	158	35	1	259	27	297	102	47	28
Major Group 20	1000	1000	288	570	10	35	278	535	712	430	51	3	283	28	225	265	153	134
"	22	1000	1000	174	637	31	91	143	546	826	363	66	..	535	227	209	45	91
"	23	1000	1000	895	974	61	3	834	971	105	26	..	..	71	7	29	17	2
"	27	1000	1000	116	315	28	..	88	315	884	685	76	..	209	130	568	555	31
"	28	1000	1000	391	569	23	..	368	569	609	431	22	..	193	96	369	324	25
"	34-35	1000	1000	255	609	..	..	255	609	745	391	4	..	276	133	410	258	55
"	36	1000	..	387	..	26	..	361	..	613	..	40	..	215	..	278	..	80
"	38	1000	..	51	..	2	..	49	..	949	..	108	..	543	..	281	..	17
"	39	1000	1000	298	294	2	..	296	294	702	706	71	..	214	177	362	529	55
Division 4	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	98	19	453	269	447	712	2	..
Major Group 40	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	98	19	453	269	447	712	2	..
Division 6	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	54	15	158	36	711	876	77	73
Major Group 60-63	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	118	..	368	222	444	667	70	111
"	64-68	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	52	15	131	16	739	895	78	74
"	69	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	18	..	313	444	610	556	59	..
Division 7	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	39	286	520	714	436	..	5	..
Major Group 70-71	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	43	500	464	500	487	..	6	..
"	73	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
Division 8	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	10	2	517	689	456	292	17	17

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Statement X E—3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sadar Sub-division (Contd.)																		
Major Group 80	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
"	81	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1	..	983	1000	16	..	..	..
"	82	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	29	6	542	905	429	89	..	..
"	83	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	4	..	129	313	867	687	..	..
"	84	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	11	..	144	500	845	500	..	..
"	88	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	41	4	481	825	423	162	55	9
"	89	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	2	..	25	37	945	908	28	55
Khowai Sub-division																		
All Division	1000	1000	1000	73	640	2	1	71	639	927	360	22	N	280	109	541	201	84
Division 0	1000	1000	1000	47	24	..	..	47	24	953	976	..	..	600	881	246	38	107
Major Group 01	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	980	1000	20	..	..
"	02	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	397	..	293	294	310
"	03	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	10	..	732	..	258
"	04	1000	1000	731	714	..	..	731	714	269	286	..	..	38	..	231	286	..
Division 2 & 3	1000	1000	1000	441	900	13	1	428	899	559	100	31	..	184	5	282	82	62
Major Group 20	1000	1000	1000	384	691	12	4	372	687	616	309	54	..	190	7	252	205	120
"	22	1000	1000	115	667	..	334	115	333	885	333	38	..	808	333	39	..	..
"	23	1000	1000	864	933	..	..	864	933	136	67	..	..	49	1	87	66	..
"	27	1000	1000	80	1000	17	..	63	1000	920	..	34	..	160	..	680	..	46
"	28	1000	1000	606	971	32	..	574	971	394	29	20	..	40	..	287	29	47

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Statement X E—3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Khowai Sub-division (Contd.)																		
Major Group 34-35	1000	1000	402	925	4	..	398	925	598	75	4	..	444	35	120	40	30	..
" 36	1000	..	598	..	..	..	598	..	402	..	22	..	43	..	228	..	109	..
" 38	1000	..	160	..	..	..	160	..	840	..	120	..	240	..	420	..	60	..
" 39	1000	1000	453	1000	..	..	453	1000	547	..	52	..	21	..	337	..	137	..
Division 4	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	85	..	679	..	224	..	12	..
Major Group 40	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	85	..	679	..	224	..	12	..
Division 6	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	47	15	111	29	694	926	148	30
Major Group 60—63	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	70	..	217	..	597	1000	116	..
" 64—68	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	48	15	108	31	691	924	153	30
" 69	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	33	..	842	1000	125	..
Division 7	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	14	..	414	1000	572	..	..	..
Major Group 70-71	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	16	..	295	1000	689	..	..	..
" 73	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	8	..	328	210	595	607	69	183
Major Group 80	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
" 81	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	991	1000	9	..	..	..
" 82	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	5	..	308	680	687	320	..	..
" 83	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
" 84	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	20	..	80	..	900	..	..	..

Statement X E—3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Khowai Sub-division (Contd.)																		
Major Group 88	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	49	..	314	882	569	98	68	20
" 89	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	20	2	860	762	120	236
Kamalpur Sub-division																		
All Divisions	1000	1000	73	749	3	2	70	747	927	251	21	N	353	158	501	81	52	12
Division 0	1000	1000	73	17	..	..	72	17	928	983	4	..	836	980	81	3	7	..
Major Group 01	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	6	..	991	1000	..	..	3	..
" 02	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	917	..	83	..	..	..
" 03	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
" 04	1000	1000	596	857	..	..	596	857	404	143	..	..	..	..	365	143	39	..
Division 2 & 3	1000	1000	485	969	25	2	460	967	515	31	20	N	197	9	238	18	60	4
Major Group 20	1000	1000	747	839	63	11	684	828	253	161	32	3	32	..	163	129	21	29
" 22	1000	..	400	..	..	..	400	..	600	..	..	..	200	..	200	..	200	..
" 23	1000	1000	667	997	100	1	567	996	333	3	..	..	200	2	133	1	..	..
" 27	1000	1000	337	917	24	..	313	917	663	83	36	..	121	83	398	..	108	..
" 28	1000	1000	651	1000	23	..	628	1000	349	..	8	..	15	..	310	..	16	..
" 34-35	1000	1000	154	548	..	..	154	548	846	452	..	..	611	405	128	47	107	..
" 36	1000	..	684	..	..	..	684	..	316	..	53	..	53	..	210	..	..	..
" 38	1000	..	182	..	..	..	182	..	818	..	..	..	..	..	818	..	..	..
" 39	1000	1000	773	1000	..	..	773	1000	227	..	91	..	23	..	113	..	..	..
Division 4	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	74	..	566	750	339	250	21	..
Major Group 40	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	74	..	566	750	339	250	21	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Kanapur Sub-division (Concl'd.)									
Division	6	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	50	..	188	..	602	714	160	286
Major Group	60—63	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	98	..	366	..	317	..	219	..
"	64—68	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	47	..	187	..	603	714	163	286
"	69	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	39	..	59	..	824	..	78	..
Division	7	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	9	..	858	..	124	..	9	..
Major Group	70-71	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	13	..	797	..	177	..	13	..
"	73	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	12	..	302	295	652	630	34	75
Major Group	80	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
"	81	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	988	944	12	56	..	..
"	82	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	506	1000	494	..	..	..
"	83	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..
"	84	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	167	..	833	..	..	..
"	88	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	97	..	218	684	645	316	40	..
"	89	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	2	..	27	16	918	870	53	114

Kailasahar Sub-division

All Divisions	1000	1000	58	581	1	N	57	581	942	419	15	..	492	344	411	67	24	8
Division 0	1000	1000	14	10	..	..	14	10	986	990	3	..	876	970	89	N	18	20
Major Group 01	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	4	..	925	989	57	1	14	10
" 02	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	974	..	26	..	..	..
" 03	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	71	..	887	..	42	..
" 04	1000	1000	774	1000	..	..	774	1000	226	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	129	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
									Kailasahar Sub-division (Contd.)									
Division	2 & 3	1000	389	968	5	1	384	967	611	32	19	..	224	8	333	23	35	1
Major Group	20	1000	669	732	8	6	661	726	331	268	33	..	149	..	116	256	33	12
"	22	1000	..	..	..	..	200	..	800	..	200	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
"	23	1000	1000	994	..	1	700	993	300	6	25	..	175	3	100	3	..	..
"	27	1000	1000	750	..	..	296	750	704	250	32	..	88	107	552	143	32	..
"	28	1000	1000	781	7	..	366	781	627	219	18	..	223	94	369	125	17	..
"	34-35	1000	1000	825	..	..	142	825	858	175	13	..	406	140	436	35	3	..
"	36	1000	..	..	30	..	731	..	239	..	..	..	30	..	60	..	149	..
"	38	1000	..	..	..	..	176	..	824	..	..	..	235	..	353	..	236	..
"	39	1000	1000	1000	13	..	775	1000	212	..	..	..	..	..	162	..	50	..
Division	4	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	110	..	552	1000	335	..	3	..
Major Group	40	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	110	..	552	1000	335	..	3	..
Division	6	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	33	..	178	167	699	833	90	..
Major Group	60-63	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	36	..	95	1000	833	..	36	..
"	64-68	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	36	..	194	..	671	1000	99	..
"	69	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	54	..	928	..	18	..
Division	7	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	15	..	751	..	227	..	7	..
Major Group	70-71	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	20	..	660	..	310	..	10	..
"	73	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	3	..	445	377	545	609	7	14
Major Group	80	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
"	81	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	994	979	6	21	..	..
"	82	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	5	..	427	813	568	187	..	..

Statement X E-3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kailasahar Sub-division (Concd.)																		
Major Group 83	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	17	1000	983	..	..	..
" 84	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	200	..	780	..	20	..
" 88	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	17	..	578	743	372	203	33	54
" 89	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	2	..	992	995	6	5
Dharmanagar Sub-division																		
All Division	1000	1000	90	594	6	2	84	592	910	406	28	N	396	311	401	73	85	22
Division 0	1000	1000	19	6	..	..	19	6	981	994	2	..	911	983	53	3	15	8
Major Group 01	1000	1000	1	..	..	..	1	..	999	1000	1	..	976	989	20	3	2	8
" 02	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	920	1000	80	..	..	..
" 03	1000	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	982	..	..	..	..	..	661	..	321	..
" 04	1000	1000	767	1000	..	..	767	1000	233	..	..	..	1000	..	133	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	1000	1000	535	960	35	4	500	956	465	40	24	..	193	..	167	33	81	7
Major Group 20	1000	1000	500	736	42	7	458	729	50	264	57	..	104	..	203	222	136	42
" 22	1000	1000	606	1000	184	363	422	637	394	..	9	..	294	..	82	..	9	..
" 23	1000	1000	981	1000	57	1	924	999	19	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	6	..
" 27	1000	1000	349	500	20	..	329	500	651	500	39	..	125	..	441	500	46	..
" 28	1000	1000	644	944	6	..	638	944	356	56	18	..	91	..	205	..	42	56
" 34-35	1000	1000	211	966	..	..	211	966	789	34	10	..	569	..	33	34	177	..
" 36	1000	..	540	..	80	..	460	..	460	..	12	..	241	..	104	..	103	..
" 38	1000	..	209	..	..	..	209	..	791	..	93	..	419	..	233	..	46	..
" 39	1000	1000	638	1000	17	..	621	1000	362	..	17	..	17	..	242	..	86	..
Division 4	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	104	..	575	..	306	..	15	..

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Statement X E-3 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Dharmanagar Sub-division (Concd.)																		
Major Group 40	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	104	..	575	..	306	..	15
Division 6	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	72	..	126	..	610	1000	192
Major Group 60-63	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	111	..	89	..	522	..	278
" 64-68	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	72	..	129	..	610	1000	189
" 69	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	37	..	122	..	707	..	134
Division 7	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	44	..	723	1000	195	..	38
Major Group 70-71	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	57	..	644	..	250	..	49
" 73	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..
Division 8	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	12	3	346	391	559	459	83
Major Group 80	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..
" 81	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	998	982	2	18	..
" 82	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	4	..	421	750	575	250	..
" 83	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	129	..	871	1000	..
" 84	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	227	..	723	..	..
" 88	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	67	16	470	656	359	312	104
" 89	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	1	..	16	16	844	704	139
Sonamura Sub-division																		
All Division	1000	1000	97	821	..	2	1	95	820	903	179	15	N	337	61	490	115	61
Division 0	1000	1000	136	676	..	7	..	129	676	864	324	..	..	120	..	639	324	105
Major Group 01	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	562	..	438
" 02	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	657	..	278	1000	65
" 03	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	898	..	102
" 04	1000	1000	644	767	..	33	..	611	767	356	233	..	..	54	..	195	233	107

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Statement X E—3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sonamura Sub-division (Contd.)																		
Division 2 & 3	1000	1000	484	915	7	1	477	914	516	85	8	..	188	20	267	62	43	3
Major Group 20	1000	1000	286	894	12	..	274	894	714	106	36	..	131	8	297	94	250	4
" 22	1000	1000	360	1000	120	167	240	833	640	..	..	..	600	..	40	..	..	..
" 23	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 27	1000	..	43	..	..	..	43	..	957	..	..	..	174	..	718	..	65	..
" 28	1000	1000	578	1000	..	..	578	1000	422	..	..	..	16	..	402	..	4	..
" 34-35	1000	1000	512	815	..	..	512	815	488	185	5	..	473	179	10	6	..	..
" 36	1000	1000	579	1000	..	..	579	1000	421	..	..	..	..	..	316	..	105	..
" 38	1000	..	111	..	..	..	111	..	889	..	..	..	111	..	778	..	..	..
" 39	1000	..	250	..	36	..	214	..	750	..	72	..	250	..	557	..	71	..
Division 4	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	305	..	391	..	304	..	..	..
Major Group 40	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	305	..	391	..	304	..	..	..
Division 6	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	56	..	111	..	646	1000	187	..
Major Group 60-63	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	95	..	95	..	572	..	238	..
" 64-68	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	59	..	116	..	628	1000	197	..
" 69	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	61	..	898	1000	41	..
Division 7	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	19	..	660	..	321	..	..	..
Major Group 70-71	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	22	..	604	..	374	..	..	..
" 73	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	5	6	491	469	482	525	22	..
Major Group 80	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
" 81	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	968	1000	32	..	..	..
" 82	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	33	..	281	111	686	889	..	..

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Statement X E—3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sonamura Sub-division (Concl'd.)																		
Major Group 83	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	125	..	875	1000	..	..
" 84	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	133	..	867	..	..	..
" 88	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	17	15	695	773	239	212	49	..
" 89	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	26	14	936	986	38	..
Udaipur Sub-division																		
All Division	1000	1000	115	595	5	4	110	591	885	405	25	..	315	141	461	247	84	17
Division 0	1000	1000	232	781	20	..	212	781	768	219	..	..	212	..	441	219	115	..
Major Group 01	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	714	..	286	..
" 02	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	607	..	393	1000	..	..
" 03	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	40	..	713	..	247	..
" 04	1000	1000	664	862	56	..	608	862	336	138	..	..	200	..	136	138	..	..
Division 2 & 3	1000	1000	471	846	17	6	454	840	529	154	33	..	224	8	204	138	68	8
Major Group 20	1000	1000	601	724	28	11	573	713	399	276	53	..	166	..	95	260	85	16
" 22	1000	1000	156	1000	83	..	73	1000	844	..	73	..	697	..	46	..	28	..
" 23	1000	1000	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 27	1000	1000	75	1000	..	..	75	1000	925	..	84	..	168	..	589	..	84	..
" 28	1000	1000	524	975	..	..	524	975	476	25	12	..	63	..	320	25	81	..
" 34-35	1000	1000	376	902	5	..	371	902	624	98	..	..	545	98	79	..	..	..
" 36	1000	..	547	..	..	..	547	..	453	..	38	..	57	..	264	..	94	..
" 38	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	80	..	200	..	480	..	240	..
" 39	1000	1000	316	1000	53	..	263	1000	684	..	39	..	237	..	224	..	184	..
Division 4	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	50	..	733	1000	207	..	10	..
Major Group 40	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	50	..	733	1000	207	..	10	..
Division 6	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	54	..	141	..	608	911	197	89

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Statement X E-3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Udaipur Sub-division. (Concld.)																		
Major Group 60-63	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	92	..	385	..	431	..	92	..
" 64-68	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	56	..	133	..	606	909	205	91
" 69	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	11	..	55	..	758	1000	176	..
Division 7	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	13	..	413	..	426	..	148	..
Major Group 70-71	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	15	..	325	..	490	..	170	..
" 73	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	8	..	398	498	556	471	38	31
Major Group 80	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
" 81	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	953	1000	47	..	..	..
" 82	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	5	..	350	875	645	125	..	..
" 83	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	30	..	970	..	..	..
" 84	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	100	..	900	1000	..	..
" 88	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	45	..	527	544	332	380	96	76
" 89	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	32	29	917	971	51	..
Amarpur Sub-division																		
All Divisions	1000	1000	72	868	20	..	52	868	928	132	27	..	412	40	414	87	75	5
Division 0	1000	1000	225	..	63	..	162	..	775	1000	..	..	252	..	216	1000	307	..
Major Group 02	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	308	..	692	..	..	..
" 04	1000	1000	263	..	74	..	189	..	737	1000	..	..	221	..	158	1000	358	..
Division 2&3	1000	1000	408	968	112	..	296	968	592	32	33	..	161	5	359	23	39	4
Major Group 20	1000	1000	714	865	200	..	514	865	286	135	..	..	57	13	172	81	57	41

Statement X E-3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	12	14	15	16	17	18	19
Amarpur Sub-division (Concld.)																		
Major Group 23	1000	1000	500	1000	..	..	500	1000	500	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
" 27	1000	1000	360	600	120	..	240	600	640	400	160	..	160	200	280	200	40	..
" 28	1000	1000	526	1000	131	..	395	1000	474	..	13	..	237	..	224	..	..	..
" 34-35	1000	1000	95	353	36	..	59	353	905	647	24	..	119	59	726	588	36	..
" 36	1000	1000	600	..	167	..	433	..	400	..	..	..	167	..	133	..	100	..
" 39	1000	1000	514	..	162	..	352	..	486	..	81	..	54	..	324	..	27	..
Division 4	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	107	..	231	..	631	..	31	..
Major Group 40	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	107	..	231	..	631	..	31	..
Division 6	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	67	..	231	..	478	1000	224	..
Major Group 60-63	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	143	..	429	..	428	..	..	..
" 64-68	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	71	..	244	..	460	1000	225	..
" 69	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	33	..	700	..	267	..
Division 7	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	85	..	447	..	404	..	64	..
Major Group 70-71	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	129	..	161	..	613	..	97	..
" 73	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	8	..	565	352	414	637	13	11
Major Group 80	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
" 81	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	980	667	20	333	..	..
" 82	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	556	1000	444	..	..	..
" 83	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	136	..	864	..	..	..
" 84	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	222	..	778	..	..	..
" 88	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	43	..	645	813	246	125	66	62
" 89	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	42	..	958	1000	..	..

Statement X E-3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Belonia Sub-division																		
All Divisions	1000	1000	74	621	6	3	68	618	926	379	22	..	325	119	515	186	64	74
Division 0	1000	1000	50	511	..	..	50	511	950	489	..	..	351	..	490	234	109	255
Major Group 01	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..
" 02	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	936	..	64	..	..	..
" 03	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	16	..	835	1000	149	..
" 04	1000	1000	227	571	..	..	227	571	773	429	..	..	133	..	453	143	187	286
Division 2 & 3	1000	1000	477	904	39	5	438	899	523	96	40	..	172	38	255	38	56	20
Major Group 20	1000	1000	393	671	74	23	319	648	607	329	140	..	221	139	172	139	74	51
" 22	1000	1000	91	333	..	..	91	333	909	667	..	..	455	..	454	334	..	333
" 23	1000	1000	898	993	20	..	878	993	102	7	..	..	82	4	10	2	10	1
" 27	1000	1000	237	938	26	..	211	938	763	62	53	..	92	..	579	62	39	..
" 28	1000	1000	498	875	23	..	475	875	502	125	8	..	103	25	277	100	114	..
" 34-35	1000	1000	418	848	7	..	411	848	582	152	..	..	440	76	142	22	..	54
" 36	1000	1000	652	..	113	..	539	..	348	1000	45	..	79	..	202	..	22	1000
" 38	1000	..	71	..	..	..	71	..	929	..	72	..	143	..	643	..	71	..
" 39	1000	1000	329	1000	43	..	286	1000	671	..	86	..	100	..	428	..	57	..
Division 4	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	92	..	354	..	539	1000	15	..
Major Group 40	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	92	..	354	..	539	1000	15	..
Division 6	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	42	..	141	26	711	717	106	257
Major Group 60-63	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	400	..	600	500	..	500
" 64-68	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	44	..	136	28	708	745	112	227
" 69	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	194	..	806	200	..	870

Statement X E-3 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Belonia Sub-Division (Concld)																		
Division 7	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	17	..	347	..	567	..	69	..
Major Group 70-71	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	21	..	226	..	671	..	82	..
" 73	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	8	..	..	411	405	527	424	54	161
Major Group 80	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
" 81	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	4	..	..	889	941	107	59	..	..
" 82	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	23	..	..	357	571	620	429	..	..
" 83	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	92	..	908	1000	..	..
" 84	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	162	..	838	..	..	..
" 88	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	42	..	..	542	798	362	162	54	40
" 89	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1	..	..	34	50	863	667	102	283

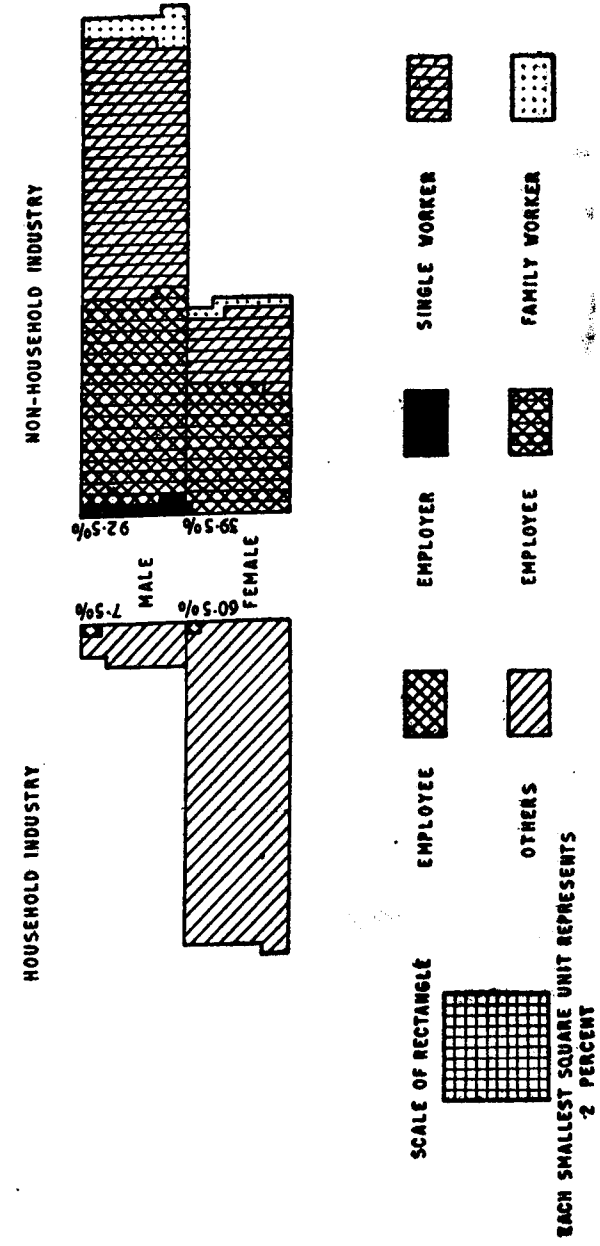
Sabroom Sub-Division

All Division	1000	1000	74	719	2	1	72	718	926	281	10	..	304	89	590	182	22	10
Division 0	1000	1000	16	36	..	..	16	36	984	964	..	..	500	946	484	..	..	18
Major Group 01	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	984	1000	16	..	..	..
" 02	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1	..	..	205	..	95	..	..	..
" 03	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	1000
" 04	1000	1000	273	1000	..	..	273	1000	727	..	..	..	..	..	727	..	..	..
Division 2-3	1000	1000	640	895	20	1	620	894	360	105	14	..	180	3	132	92	34	10
Major Group 20	1000	1000	575	259	50	..	525	259	425	741	25	..	150	..	100	664	150	77
" 22	..	1000	..	1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 23	1000	1000	952	1000	..	..	952	1000	48	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..
" 27	1000	1000	459	500	81	..	378	500	541	500	81	..	54	..	406	500	..	..
" 28	1000	1000	729	922	21	..	708	922	271	78	11	..	52	..	198	78	10	..
" 34-35	1000	1000	279	918	..	20	279	898	721	82	..	..	708	82	15	..	..	..

Statement X E-3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sabroom Sub-Division (Contd.)																		
Major Group	36	1000	810	..	..	..	811	..	189	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	81	..
"	38	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	500	..	500	..	..	..
"	39	1000	885	..	..	..	885	..	115	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	77	..
Division	4	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	175	..	550	..	225	..	50	..
Major Group	40	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	175	..	550	..	225	..	50	..
Division	6	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	35	..	107	..	751	1000	107	..
Major Group 60-63	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	333	..	607	..	..	..
Major Group 64-68	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	37	..	104	..	747	1000	112	..
"	69	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	143	..	887	..	..	..
Division	7	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	25	..	675	..	279	..	23	..
Major Group 70-71	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1300	..	38	..	462	..	462	..	..	..
"	73	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	3	..	329	325	662	65	..	10
Major Group	80	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..
Major Group	81	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	988	1000	12	..	..	..
"	82	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1300	1000	15	..	567	750	418	250	..	..
"	83	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	59	..	944	..	..	..
"	84	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
"	88	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	18	..	643	589	286	375	45	6
"	89	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	10	..	990	1000	..	..

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 WORKERS OF EACH SEX AMONG EMPLOYERS EMPLOYEES,
SINGLE WORKERS, FAMILY WORKERS AND OTHERS IN TRIPURA



EMPLOYEES AND OTHERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

12. It is seen from the above statement that the proportions of employees among males and females engaged in household industry in the territory are very low, as 4 out of 75 male workers and 3 out of 605 female workers are at household industry. Among males at household industry Amarpur Sub-division records the maximum proportion (2.0%) and among females Sadar Sub-division shows the highest proportion (.5%). The proportions of both male and female workers at household industry are minimum in Kailasahar Sub-division. Workers who are classified as others in household industry are maximum for males in Udaipur Sub-division (11.0%) and for females in Amarpur Sub-division (86.8%), but are minimum for males in Amarpur Sub-division (5.2%) and for females in Sadar Sub-division (47.2%).

13. According to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification workers at Household Industry are classified in Divisions 0, 1, and 2 and 3 and in major groups 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 10, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34-35, 36, 37, 38 and 39. No worker, however under Division 1 and in major groups 02, 10, 29 and 32 has appeared in the Union Table concerned.

(i) DIVISION 0—AGRICULTURE, LIVE-STOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING :

14. In this Division 5.6% of male workers and 2.6% of female workers are engaged in household industry and of the male workers, 0.4% only are employees and the remaining 5.2% are others. There is no female employee in this Division and all are returned as others. The concentration in both the sexes is maximum in major group 04-Livestock and Hunting where male employees are 3.6%, male others 49.1% and female others 70.2%. Male employees in this group are found only in the four Sub-divisions of Sadar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Amarpur.

(ii) DIVISION 2 and 3 :

15. This is the only Industrial Division where the concentration of employees and others at household industry is maximum. 42% of males consisting of 2.3% employees and 39.7% others are at work. Females are as many as 90.9% of which employees are only 0.4% and the rest are others (90.5%). The proportions of both male and female among employees are maximum in major group 22-Tobacco products, (M—7.3% ; F—13.4%) while those among others are highest in major group 23—Textile-Cotton (M—85.2% ; F—98.3%). Next in importance in respect of those classified as others is major group 28-Manufacture of wood and wooden products where the proportions of

males and females are 46.5% and 83.4% respectively. The proportion of such workers is lowest in major group 27-Textile-miscellaneous. No female is found working as an employee in the two major groups 27 and 28. Among the major groups, textile cotton is found to have afforded maximum employment for others in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom. In Khowai Sub-division the proportion of such males is maximum in textile cotton but there is preponderance of such females in textile-miscellaneous. In Kamalpur males are maximum in foodstuffs and females in manufacture of wood and wooden products. In Amarpur the pattern for such males is similar to that obtaining in Kamalpur, but for such females the proportion is maximum in textile cotton, as in most other Sub-divisions. The salient feature, therefore, in household industry is the participation of family members of which females are numerous.

EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES :

16. In the non-agricultural pursuits other than Household Industry 92.5% of male workers and 39.5% of female workers are found. Males constitute 2.5% as employers, 38.1% as employees, 46.8% as single workers and 5.1% as family workers, the corresponding proportions of female participation being 0.1%, 23.4%, 13.8% and 2.2%. In this sector therefore, males are in higher proportion as single workers and females as employees.

(i) DIVISION 0—AGRICULTURE, LIVE-STOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING :

17. In this division, the maximum proportions of males and females are employed as employees (M—69.0% ; F—91.5%). Next in importance are those males and females who are returned as single workers. No female participation is found as employee in major group 03—Fishing. Males as family workers show maximum proportion in fishing, while females as such in forestry and logging. The proportions of females in major group 02—Forestry and Logging is almost equal between single workers and family workers (42.9% and 42.8% respectively). The proportionate distribution of males and females as single workers under major group 03—Fishing may also be said to be equal. Among the major groups, 01—Plantation crops absorbs the maximum proportions of males and females as employees (M—94.3% ; F—96.2%). As the forests are under Government management, there is no employer in major group 02—Forestry and Logging. Among single workers, the proportionate participation of both the sexes is maximum in fishing. The proportion of male employers is highest in plantation crops. From the proportions of employment in this Division,

it is apparent that non-household industry sector affords diversified employments more than what household industry does.

(ii) DIVISION 2 & 3—MANUFACTURING :

18. In the non-household industry sector, this division is important particularly for males as 58% of them and only 9.1% of females participate in manufacturing. Among males in this division, employers are 3%, employees 22.7%, single workers 27% and family workers 5.3%, the corresponding proportions of females being 0.1%, 1.5%, 6.3% and 1.2%. The proportionate share of single workers in both the sexes remains highest in this division. Among the male employers, the proportion is maximum (9.9%) in major group 38—Transport equipment. Major Group 22—Tobacco products contributes the maximum proportion of employees (53.1%) among males. Similarly, major group 27-Textile Miscellaneous provides highest percentage (55.6%) of single workers among males. Among male family workers, the maximum percentage (12.4%) belongs to major group 20—Foodstuff. Females are not found as employers in tobacco products, textile cotton, textile miscellaneous, paper and paper products, basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Their proportions are either insignificant or negligible in food-stuffs and non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal, and no female is found in any employment status in this sector under major group 38-Transport equipment. Females contribute maximum as employees in non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal (12%), as single workers in miscellaneous manufacturing industries (37.3%) and as family workers in basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.

(iii) Division 4-Construction :

19. This Division is important for non-household industry sector where male and female employees are distributed almost in equal proportion. The proportionate distribution of males as employers is 9.8%, as single workers 39.4% and as family workers 0.7% only, while the corresponding distribution of females is 1%, 48% and nil. So, females are found in this Division chiefly as employees and single workers.

(iv) Division 6-Trade and Commerce :

20. The important branches of this Industry are (i) wholesale trade (ii) retail trade and (iii) trade and commerce and miscellaneous. In wholesale and retail trade, the proportions of males exceed females as employers and employees, but reverse is the position as single workers. Females in proportion exceed males as family workers in wholesale trade. In trade and commerce and miscellaneous, although no female is found as employer, they are in greater demand as employees and family workers.

(v) Division 7-Transport, Storage and Communications :

21. This Division is important for two branches viz., (i) transport covering major group 70-71 and (ii) communications covering major group 73. In the latter branch, the status of employees only is important. In transport, the proportions of females as employers and employees exceed those of males, but female participation as single worker and family worker is nil.

(vi) Division 8-Services :

22. In this Division male workers are 0.9% as employer, 44.1% as employee, 51.8% as single worker and 3.2% as family worker, the corresponding proportions of female workers being 0.1%, 50.6%, 43.3% and 6%. The most important status for both the sexes is of employee, specially in major group 80-Public services, 81-Educational and Scientific services, 82-Medical and health services and 88-Personal services. The distribution of both the sexes is fairly high as single worker in major groups 83-Religious and welfare services, 84-Legal services and 89 Services not elsewhere classified. As is quite natural, there is no return of any status other than that of employee in major group 80-Public services.

23. The overall picture in the sub-divisions is that the proportions of both the sexes as employers are maximum in Sadar, while in respect of employees it is Kailasahar which registers maximum in both the sexes. While Sabroom scores the maximum only for male single workers (59%), Udaipur comes up with 24.7% as female single workers. Family worker is maximum for males in Dharmanagar (8.5%) and for females in Belonia (7.4%).

CHAPTER — XI

THE NON-WORKING POPULATION

This Chapter deals with the non-working population, that is, who do not contribute to the economic growth of the country. This is the first time in the Indian Census that the means of livelihood or means of occupational classification has been discarded and the population has been divided into workers and non-workers during 1961 Census. The non-working population has also been classified into eight categories during this census for the first time. The Indian Census Economic Classification of 1951, however, broadly divided the population into agricultural and non-agricultural classes and their further sub-division on the basis of means of livelihood and economic status. But with the expansion of development plans the schemes of economic classification of 1951 is unable to provide result of distribution of labour force by industry and occupation. The estimate of strength of non-workers was also not available during 1951. The 1961 scheme is intended to supply detailed information regarding working and non-working force of the country. The Census definition of workers is rather generous so as to create marginal cases of workers from the categories of non-workers, e.g., full time students, children attending schools, housewives or persons attending household duties, dependents or any of the five categories of the non-working population. Thus it reduces the strength of nonworkers to a certain extent. If a student was engaged in some regular work for more than an hour per day, he was returned during 1961 census as worker according to the census definition of workers.

2. Question 12 of the enumeration slip deals with the non-working population. The question and the instruction issued to the Enumerators for recording answers to this question are reproduced below :—

3. Question 12 :— Activity, if not working : Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is, for whom you have recorded the work in any of the Question 8 to 11. If the person is not working according to the four questions 8 to 11, then an answer should be recorded here to show what class of non-working person he is.

5. Explanation :

If a person, who does not work cannot be readily classified in any of the above Categories, put him in Category V and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in question 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item III and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items VII or VIII.

Census tables :—

6. The information relating to non-workers has been compiled in the Primary Census Abstract and in Tables B-I, B-II, B-III Part-A and Part-B,

B-VIII Part-A and Part-B, B-IX, C-VIII Part-A, and Part-B, D-IV, D-VI, Special Table SCT-I, Special Table SC-I, Special Table ST-II. Their proportions are worked out in subsidiary Table B-I.1, B-III Part A. 3, B-III Part B. 2, B-VIII Part A. 1, B-VIII Part B.1, B. IX.1, B-IX.2, B-IX.3, C-VIII A.2, and C-VIII B.2.

Non-workers in the territory and the Sub-divisions

7. The non-workers in Tripura constitute 61.7% of the total population comprising 591,237 males and 550,768 females, 45.5% of males and 79.1% of females are in this category. The following statement shows the distribution of non-workers by sub-division in terms of absolute figures and the percentage of total population, total males and total females of the territory and the sub-divisions.

STATEMENT XI—1

Number and percentage of Non-workers

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	NON WORKERS					
	Persons (2)	Percentage (3)	Males (4)	Percentage (5)	Females (6)	Percentage (7)
(1)						
TRIPURA	704,776	61.7	269,194	45.5	435,582	79.1
Sadar	238,823	65.2	92,090	48.8	146,733	82.8
Khowai	73,621	56.7	29,925	44.5	43,696	69.6
Kamalpur	36,194	58.7	13,990	43.7	22,204	74.9
Kailasahar	60,183	57.8	22,964	42.1	37,219	75.0
Dharmanagar	79,629	62.4	29,415	44.2	50,214	82.2
Sonamura	51,712	66.3	18,010	44.6	33,702	89.6
Udaipur	58,731	65.2	20,867	45.4	37,864	85.8
Amarpur	28,726	51.0	12,495	42.4	16,231	66.7
Belonia	52,066	61.4	19,456	44.3	32,610	79.3
Sabroom	25,091	57.8	9,982	44.3	15,109	72.4

8. It is seen from the above statement that the percentage of non-workers is higher than the territory average in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Udaipur, but the percentage of non-workers is maximum in the Sub-division of Sonamura (66.3%). This may be due to non-participation of large number of females in economic activities in this Sub-division. The percentage of non-working females is also higher in the Sub-divisions of Sadar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Udaipur and in the remaining

Sub-divisions, the percentage of non-working females is comparatively lower.

Distribution of non-workers in the territory as well as in other States and India :

9. The distribution of 1000 of total population of each sex in each age group among workers and non-workers in India and other States as well as Union territories is presented below :—

4. The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT WORKING :

(i) For a full time student or a child attending school who does no other work such as manufacturing articles at home for sale or helping family in cultivation, industry, trade or profession Write ST.

(ii) for a person engaged in unpaid household chores or house-wife or adult women who does no other work such as making articles at home for sale or wages or helps regularly even part-time in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business....write HW.

(iii) for any dependant including an infant or a child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness, accident or old age....write D.

(iv) a retired person who is not employed again, a person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work who does no other work....write—R.

(v) for a beggar, vagrant or an independent woman without any indication of the source of income and other of unspecified source of existence....write—B.

(vi) for a convict in jail or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution.....write—I

(Note :— An undertrial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended).

(vii) For a person who was not employed before but is seeking employment for the first timewrite NE.

(viii) For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.....write UN.

Statement XI—2

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group
among workers and Non-workers, India and States, 1961

India and States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	Total	Total	1,000	1 000	571	280	429	720
		0—14	1 000	1,000	94	66	906	934
		15—34	1,000	1,000	881	436	119	564
		35—59	1,000	1,000	967	476	33	524
		60+	1 000	1,000	766	224	234	776
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	297	126	703	874
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	582	314	418	686
		0—14	1,000	1,000	106	76	894	924
		15—34	1,000	1,000	911	498	89	502
		35—59	1,000	1,000	979	523	25	477
		60+	1,000	1,000	799	243	201	757
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	300	135	700	865
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	524	111	476	889
		0—14	1,000	1,000	35	16	965	984
		15—34	1,000	1,000	769	158	231	842
		35—59	1,000	1,000	933	229	67	771
		60+	1,000	1,000	584	114	416	886
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	274	62	726	938
Andhra Pradesh	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	622	413	378	587
		0—14	1,000	1,000	157	112	843	888
		15—34	1,000	1,000	921	635	79	365
		35—59	1,000	1,000	973	663	27	337
		60+	1,000	1,000	778	311	222	689
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	440	310	560	690
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	643	460	357	540
		0—14	1,000	1,000	177	128	823	872
		15—34	1,000	1,000	954	717	46	283
		35—59	1,000	1,000	982	721	18	279
		60+	1,000	1,000	804	333	196	667
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	459	325	541	675
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	524	187	476	813
		0—14	1,000	1,000	63	35	937	965
		15—34	1,000	1,000	784	266	216	734

Statement XI—2 (Con'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	Urban (Concl'd.)	35—59	1,000	1,000	929	359	71	641
		60+	1,000	1,000	613	181	387	819
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	319	207	681	793
	Assam	Total	1,000	1,000	541	309	459	691
		0—14	1,000	1,000	78	64	922	936
		15—34	1,000	1,000	858	558	142	442
		35—59	1,000	1,000	960	548	40	452
		60+	1,000	1,000	749	215	251	785
	Rural	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	183	596	817
		Total	1,000	1,000	540	324	460	676
		0—14	1,000	1,000	81	68	919	932
		15—34	1,000	1,000	870	588	130	412
		35—59	1,000	1,000	962	569	38	431
		60+	1,000	1,000	758	224	242	776
Bihar	Urban	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	188	596	812
		Total	1,000	1,000	554	99	446	901
		0—14	1,000	1,000	36	13	964	987
		15—34	1,000	1,000	766	161	234	839
		35—59	1,000	1,000	940	227	60	773
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	85	385	915
	Total	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	419	109	581	891
		Total	1,000	1,000	556	271	444	729
		0—14	1,000	1,000	96	59	904	941
		15—34	1,000	1,000	876	414	1 4	586
		35—59	1,000	1,000	974	483	26	517
		60+	1,000	1,000	823	231	177	769
	Rural	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	561	222	439	778
		Total	1,000	1,000	560	285	440	715
		0—14	1,000	1,000	101	63	899	937
		15—34	1,000	1,000	893	437	107	563
		35—59	1,000	1,000	977	502	23	498
		60+	1,000	1,000	834	238	166	762
Urban	Age not stated	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	570	233	430	767
		Total	1,000	1,000	517	104	483	896
		0—14	1,000	1,000	39	12	961	988
		15—34	1,000	1,000	740	144	260	856
		35—59	1,000	1,000	947	232	53	768
		60+	1,000	1,000	677	127	323	873
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	462	89	538	911

Statement XI—2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	535	279	465	721
		0—14	1,000	1,000	73	66	927	934
		15—34	1,000	1,000	869	464	131	536
		35—59	1,000	1,000	963	464	37	536
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	171	337	829
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	353	168	647	832
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	553	341	447	659
		0—14	1,000	1,000	90	84	910	916
		15—34	1,000	1,000	915	583	85	417
		35—59	1,000	1,000	976	553	24	447
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	200	291	800
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	371	182	629	818
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	44	92	516	908
		0—14	1,000	1,000	21	9	979	991
		15—34	1,000	1,000	755	136	245	864
		35—59	1,000	1,000	927	195	73	805
		60+	1,000	1,000	509	79	491	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	93	752	907
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	578	256	422	744
		0—14	1,000	1,000	96	63	904	937
		15—34	1,000	1,000	883	426	117	574
		35—59	1,000	1,000	953	397	47	603
		60+	1,000	1,000	738	178	262	822
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	128	39	872	961
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	593	295	407	705
		0—14	1,000	1,000	106	73	894	927
		15—34	1,000	1,000	906	489	94	511
		35—59	1,000	1,000	960	452	40	548
		60+	1,000	1,000	756	194	244	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	113	44	887	956
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	508	58	492	942
		0—14	1,000	1,000	49	11	951	989
		15—34	1,000	1,000	776	93	224	907
		35—59	1,000	1,000	920	107	80	893
		60+	1,000	1,000	603	59	397	941
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	233	5	767	995

Statement XI—2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	472	197	528	803
		0—14	1,000	1,000	22	19	978	981
		15—34	1,000	1,000	765	326	235	674
		35—59	1,000	1,000	944	373	56	627
		60+	1,000	1,000	656	148	344	852
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	614	303	386	697
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	474	209	526	791
		0—14	1,000	1,000	22	20	978	980
		15—34	1,000	1,000	778	350	222	650
		35—59	1,000	1,000	950	395	50	605
		60+	1,000	1,000	678	155	322	845
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	609	303	391	697
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	460	130	540	870
		0—14	1,000	1,000	22	18	978	982
		15—34	1,000	1,000	701	195	299	805
		35—59	1,000	1,000	914	249	86	751
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	104	479	896
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	740	304	260	696
Madhya Pradesh	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	602	440	398	560
		0—14	1,000	1,000	118	108	882	892
		15—34	1,000	1,000	931	686	69	314
		35—59	1,000	1,000	977	725	23	275
		60+	1,000	1,000	805	360	195	640
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	218	92	782	908
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	616	486	384	514
		0—14	1,000	1,000	133	122	867	878
		15—34	1,000	1,000	557	765	43	235
		35—59	1,000	1,000	982	734	18	215
		60+	1,000	1,000	832	387	168	613
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	193	98	807	902
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	524	145	476	855
		0—14	1,000	1,000	27	16	973	984
		15—34	1,000	1,000	800	208	200	792
		35—59	1,000	1,000	947	304	53	696
		60+	1,000	1,000	637	168	363	832
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	327	70	673	930

Statement XI—2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	597	313	403	687
		0—14	1,000	1,000	93	67	907	933
		15—34	1,000	1,000	885	457	115	543
		35—59	1,000	1,000	966	514	34	486
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	258	266	742
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	555	293	445	707
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	622	371	378	629
		0—14	1,000	1,000	111	82	889	918
		15—34	1,000	1,000	924	551	76	449
		35—59	1,000	1,000	978	590	22	410
		60+	1,000	1,000	784	296	216	704
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	576	334	424	666
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	532	149	468	851
		0—14	1,000	1,000	44	28	956	972
		15—34	1,000	1,000	788	208	212	792
		35—59	1,000	1,000	931	275	69	725
		60+	1,000	1,000	557	132	443	868
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	447	55	553	945
Maharashtra	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	571	381	429	69
		0—14	1,000	1,000	86	88	914	912
		15—34	1,000	1,000	875	609	125	391
		35—59	1,000	1,000	969	637	31	363
		60+	1,000	1,000	728	263	272	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	164	101	836	899
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	581	467	419	533
		0—14	1,000	1,000	106	113	894	887
		15—34	1,000	1,000	929	774	71	226
		35—59	1,000	1,000	982	752	18	248
		60+	1,000	1,000	775	298	225	702
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	152	112	848	888
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	548	134	452	866
		0—14	1,000	1,000	29	16	971	984
		15—34	1,000	1,000	779	189	221	811
		35—59	1,000	1,000	940	281	60	719
		60+	1,000	1,000	577	137	423	863
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	209	61	791	939

Statement XI—2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mysore	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	584	320	416	680
		0—14	1,000	1,000	119	82	881	918
		15—34	1,000	1,000	901	508	99	492
		35—59	1,000	1,000	970	559	30	441
		60+	1,000	1,000	764	247	236	753
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	449	261	551	739
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	604	368	396	632
		0—14	1,000	1,000	136	96	864	904
		15—34	1,000	1,000	944	598	56	402
		35—59	1,000	1,000	979	624	21	376
		60+	1,000	1,000	800	271	200	729
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	473	289	527	711
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	516	149	484	851
		0—14	1,000	1,000	59	28	941	972
		15—34	1,000	1,000	776	214	224	786
		35—59	1,000	1,000	937	307	63	693
		60+	1,000	1,000	608	150	392	850
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	344	133	656	867
Orissa	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	608	226	392	734
		0—14	1,000	1,000	123	66	877	934
		15—34	1,000	1,000	912	403	88	597
		35—59	1,000	1,000	966	434	34	566
		60+	1,000	1,000	788	194	212	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	457	211	543	789
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	610	274	390	726
		0—14	1,000	1,000	127	69	873	931
		15—34	1,000	1,000	923	417	77	583
		35—59	1,000	1,000	969	444	31	556
		60+	1,000	1,000	798	198	202	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	458	217	542	783
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	572	131	428	869
		0—14	1,000	1,000	50	20	950	980
		15—34	1,000	1,000	796	190	204	810
		35—59	1,000	1,000	922	242	78	758
		60+	1,000	1,000	619	113	381	887
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	433	63	567	937

Statement XI -2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	529	142	471	858
		0—14	1,000	1,000	79	38	921	962
		15—34	1,000	1,000	850	234	150	766
		35—59	1,000	1,000	955	246	45	754
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	105	291	895
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	204	46	796	954
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	534	165	466	835
		0—14	1,000	1,000	91	46	909	954
		15—34	1,000	1,000	873	277	127	723
		35—59	1,000	1,000	959	280	41	720
		60+	1,000	1,000	729	115	271	885
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	206	54	794	946
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	509	47	491	953
		0—14	1,000	1,000	27	5	973	995
		15—34	1,000	1,000	779	72	221	928
		35—59	1,000	1,000	941	99	59	901
		60+	1,000	1,000	599	53	401	947
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	196	18	804	982
Rajasthan	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	581	359	419	641
		0—14	1,000	1,000	136	121	864	879
		15—34	1,000	1,000	910	572	90	428
		35—59	1,000	1,000	965	560	35	440
		60+	1,000	1,000	719	234	281	766
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	126	71	874	929
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	601	408	399	592
		0—14	1,000	1,000	156	141	844	859
		15—34	1,000	1,000	940	653	60	347
		35—59	1,000	1,000	972	629	28	371
		60+	1,000	1,000	746	263	254	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	121	75	879	925
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	480	101	520	899
		0—14	1,000	1,000	32	17	968	983
		15—34	1,000	1,000	769	152	231	848
		35—59	1,000	1,000	925	198	75	807
		60+	1,000	1,000	572	96	428	904
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	30	809	970

Statement XI -2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	582	181	418	819
		0—14	1,000	1,000	86	41	914	959
		15—34	1,000	1,000	894	261	106	739
		35—59	1,000	1,000	979	323	21	677
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	198	145	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	151	39	849	961
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	592	199	408	801
		0—14	1,000	1,000	93	46	907	954
		15—34	1,000	1,000	917	288	83	712
		35—59	1,000	1,000	983	347	17	653
		60+	1,000	1,000	880	209	120	791
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	147	40	853	960
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	517	53	483	947
		0—14	1,000	1,000	38	6	962	994
		15—34	1,000	1,000	765	67	235	933
		35—59	1,000	1,000	947	125	53	875
		60+	1,000	1,000	659	94	341	906
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	18	809	982
West Bengal	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	540	94	460	906
		0—14	1,000	1,000	50	12	950	988
		15—34	1,000	1,000	824	153	176	847
		35—59	1,000	1,000	940	183	60	817
		60+	1,000	1,000	679	79	321	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	410	66	590	934
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	535	106	465	894
		0—14	1,000	1,000	58	15	942	985
		15—34	1,000	1,000	863	178	137	822
		35—59	1,000	1,000	953	199	47	801
		60+	1,000	1,000	737	88	263	912
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	422	69	578	931
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	554	51	446	949
		0—14	1,000	1,000	22	2	978	998
		15—34	1,000	1,000	744	68	256	932
		35—59	1,000	1,000	909	127	91	873
		60+	1,000	1,000	478	47	522	953
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	170	21	830	979

Statement XI—2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	678	188	322	812
		0—14	1,000	1,000	51	30	949	970
		15—34	1,000	1,000	945	320	55	680
		35—59	1,000	1,000	969	371	31	629
		60+	1,000	1,000	734	160	266	840
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	683	224	317	776
		0—14	1,000	1,000	61	38	939	962
		15—34	1,000	1,000	956	387	44	613
		35—59	1,000	1,000	974	422	26	578
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	165	239	835
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	662	51	338	949
		0—14	1,000	1,000	15	3	985	997
		15—34	1,000	1,000	908	86	92	914
		35—59	1,000	1,000	953	122	47	878
		60+	1,000	1,000	607	129	393	871
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	523	65	477	935
		0—14	1,000	1,000	20	8	980	992
		15—34	1,000	1,000	795	106	205	894
		35—59	1,000	1,000	953	129	47	871
		60+	1,000	1,000	547	52	453	948
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	220	20	780	980
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	478	220	522	780
		0—14	1,000	1,000	31	46	969	954
		15—34	1,000	1,000	793	387	207	613
		35—59	1,000	1,000	951	394	49	606
		60+	1,000	1,000	723	146	277	854
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	480	45	520	955
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	528	45	472	955
		0—14	1,000	1,000	19	3	981	997
		15—34	1,000	1,000	795	74	205	926
		35—59	1,000	1,000	953	91	47	909
		60+	1,000	1,000	516	39	484	961
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	205	15	795	985

Statement XI —2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	631	558	369	442
		0—14	1,000	1,000	121	181	879	819
		15—34	1,000	1,000	923	855	77	145
		35—59	1,000	1,000	984	834	16	166
		60+	1,000	1,000	825	409	175	591
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	420	303	580	697
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	635	577	365	423
		0—14	1,000	1,000	125	189	875	811
		15—34	1,000	1,000	923	887	67	113
		35—59	1,000	1,000	986	855	14	145
		60+	1,000	1,000	831	418	169	582
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	412	300	588	700
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	564	119	436	881
		0—14	1,000	1,000	37	9	963	991
		15—34	1,000	1,000	789	179	211	821
		35—59	1,000	1,000	946	243	54	757
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	145	337	855
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	625	500	375	500
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	516	517	484	483
		0—14	1,000	1,000	34	82	966	918
		15—34	1,000	1,000	800	886	120	114
		35—59	1,000	1,000	948	776	52	224
		60+	1,000	1,000	540	277	460	723
		Age not stated	..	1,000	..	500	..	500
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	516	517	484	483
		0—14	1,000	1,000	34	82	966	918
		15—34	1,000	1,000	880	886	120	114
		35—59	1,000	1,000	948	776	52	224
		60+	1,000	1,000	540	277	460	723
		Age not stated	..	1,000	..	500	..	500

Statement XI—2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	473	445	527	555
		0—14	1,000	1,000	32	76	968	924
		15—34	1,000	1,000	751	742	249	258
		35—59	1,000	1,000	946	762	54	238
		60+	1,000	1,000	739	440	261	560
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	400	305	600	695
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	479	449	521	551
		0—14	1,000	1,000	34	79	966	921
		15—34	1,000	1,000	770	755	230	245
		35—59	1,000	1,000	955	764	45	236
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	438	239	562
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	397	297	603	703
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	410	404	590	596
		0—14	1,000	1,000	6	39	994	961
		15—34	1,000	1,000	585	611	415	389
		35—59	1,000	1,000	859	737	141	263
		60+	1,000	1,000	590	456	500	544
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	442	733	558	267
Tripura	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	545	209	455	791
		0—14	1,000	1,000	52	33	948	967
		15—34	1,000	1,000	879	370	121	630
		35—59	1,000	1,000	975	364	25	636
		60+	1,000	1,000	751	126	249	874
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	532	150	468	850
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	552	224	448	776
		0—14	1,000	1,000	55	36	945	964
		15—34	1,000	1,000	902	398	98	602
		35—59	1,000	1,009	979	388	21	612
		60+	1,000	1,000	770	133	230	867
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	579	167	421	833
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	468	55	532	945
		0—14	1,000	1,000	20	4	980	996
		15—34	1,000	1,000	694	89	306	911
		35—59	1,000	1,000	923	113	77	887
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	48	479	952
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	409	..	591	1,000

Statement XI—2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	670	579	380	421
		0—14	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15—34	1,000	1,000	966	929	34	71
		35—59	1,000	1,000	991	910	9	90
		60+	1,000	1,000	801	531	199	469
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	..	760
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	620	579	380	421
		0—14	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15—34	1,000	1,000	966	929	34	71
		35—59	1,000	1,000	991	910	9	90
Goa, Daman & Diu	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	513	318	487	682
		0—14	1,000	1,000	34	32	966	968
		15—34	1,000	1,000	763	472	237	528
		35—59	1,000	1,000	939	535	61	465
		60+	1,000	1,000	721	321	279	679
		Age not stated	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	518	340	482	660
		0—14	1,000	1,000	35	32	965	968
		15—34	1,000	1,000	780	510	220	490
		35—59	1,000	1,000	944	571	56	429
Pondicherry	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	551	201	449	799
		0—14	1,000	1,000	55	25	945	975
		15—34	1,000	1,000	824	288	176	712
		35—59	1,000	1,000	919	355	81	645
		60+	1,000	1,000	657	177	343	823
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	269	75	731	925
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	487	200	513	800
		0—14	1,000	1,000	28	32	972	968
		15—34	1,000	1,000	684	286	316	714
		35—59	1,000	1,000	910	328	90	672

Statement XI—2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pondicherry	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	571	230	429	770
(Concl'd.)		0—14	1,000	1,000	59	26	941	974
		15—34	1,000	1,000	857	338	143	662
		35—59	1,000	1,000	943	405	57	595
		60+	1,000	1,000	713	196	287	804
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	312	97	688	903
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	487	112	513	888
		0—14	1,000	1,000	41	21	559	979
		15—34	1,000	1,000	720	137	280	863
		35—59	1,000	1,000	843	206	157	794
		60+	1,000	1,000	480	126	520	874
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	200	..	800	1,000
	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	810	172	190	828
North East	Agency	0—14	1,000	1,000	46	29	954	971
Frontier		15—34	1,000	1,000	930	246	70	754
		35—59	1,000	1,000	907	326	93	674
		60+	1,000	1,000	479	163	521	837
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	604	..	396	1,000
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	810	172	190	828
		0—14	1,000	1,000	46	29	954	971
		15—34	1,000	1,000	930	246	70	754
		35—59	1,000	1,000	907	326	93	674
		60+	1,000	1,000	479	163	521	837
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	604	..	396	1,000
	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	605	582	395	418
Nagaland		0—14	1,000	1,000	139	166	861	834
		15—34	1,000	1,000	840	843	160	157
		35—59	1,000	1,000	976	923	24	77
		60+	1,000	1,000	853	720	147	280
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	585	418	415	582
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	610	603	390	397
		0—14	1,000	1,000	146	175	854	825
		15—34	1,000	1,000	855	878	145	122
		35—59	1,000	1,000	980	941	20	59
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	727	145	273
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	583	418	417	582

Statement XI—2 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nagaland (Concl'd.)	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	521	97	479	903
		0—14	1,000	1,000	13	6	987	994
		15—34	1,000	1,000	674	146	326	854
		35—59	1,000	1,000	909	257	91	743
		60+	1,000	1,000	671	250	329	750
		Age not stated	1,000	..	667	..	333	..
Sikkim	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	668	611	332	389
		0—14	1,000	1,000	231	254	769	746
		15—34	1,000	1,000	937	887	63	113
		35—59	1,000	1,000	967	872	33	128
		60+	1,000	1,000	812	650	188	350
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	267	319	733	681
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	672	630	328	370
		0—14	1,000	1,000	238	263	762	737
		15—34	1,000	1,000	943	916	57	84
		35—59	1,000	1,000	971	898	29	102
		60+	1,000	1,000	815	663	185	337
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	390	373	610	627
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	600	131	400	869
		0—14	1,000	1,000	46	32	954	968
		15—34	1,000	1,000	823	216	177	784
		35—59	1,000	1,000	899	178	101	822
		60+	1,000	1,000	686	59	314	941
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	..	190	1,000	810

10. The percentage of non-workers to total population in Tripura is 61.7% as already mentioned and the proportions of male non-workers is 45.5% total male population and that of female non-workers is 79.1% to total female population. This proportion in either sex is slightly higher than the corresponding all India figures (males 42.9% and females 72.0%), but the proportion of male non-workers in Tripura is less than that of the adjoining States of West Bengal (46.0%), Assam (45.9%) and the territory of Manipur (52.7%). The proportion of female non-workers of Tripura is however higher (79.1%) as compared to that of Manipur (55.5%) or Assam (69.1%).

11. The preponderance of male non-workers is found in the age group 0-14 and age not stated and the number of both male and female non-workers of Tripura in this age group is higher than the non-workers of India as a whole in the said age group. The remaining age groups have recorded low proportion of male non-workers particularly in the working age group 15-34 and 35-59. A slight increase is however noticed in the last age group i. e., 60+. Almost similar distribution is found in the rural and urban areas as well only with the exception in the age group 15-34 in urban areas where the proportion is slightly higher. The high proportion of female non-workers is found in all the age groups with slight decline in the working age groups 15-34 and 35-59. Similar distribution is also observed in all the age groups of rural and urban area and in all the age groups in the territory as a whole the proportion of female non-workers is higher than that of workers. The high proportion of workers is observed in the age group 35-59 in the territory as a whole in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas and there is great difference between workers and non-workers in this age group.

12. Male non-workers in age groups 15-34 and 35-59 come to 12.1% and 2.5% respectively in total for the territory as against 11.9% and 3.3% for All India total. They are 9.8% and 2.1% respectively in

rural for the territory as against 8.9% and 2.5% for all India rural. The percentage is a little higher for the latter age-group in all India rural. In urban areas of the territory however, the proportion of male non-workers comes to 30.6 and 7.7% respectively in the two age groups as against 23.1 and 6.7% respectively for all India urban. Females are less active in this territory as compared to India showing their proportion of non-workers higher in all age groups both in rural and urban areas.

13. The proportion of non-workers in the age groups of 15-34 and 35-59 when compared to those of adjoining States, i. e. Assam, West Bengal and Manipur, it is found that in all age groups the proportion of female non-workers appears highest in Tripura and that of male is lowest as compared with Assam and Manipur. That is to say in Tripura males are more active than females as compared to Assam. This is the same case when Tripura is compared with Manipur. The same picture is also found in case of working force in age groups 15-34 and 35-59 of Tripura when compared with Assam in respect of total and rural and with Manipur in respect of rural and urban areas. In urban area of Assam also the proportion of both male and female non-workers is lower than those of Tripura. Again Tripura's proportions of non-workers (both male and female) in the working age groups of 15-34 and 35-59 are lower than those of West Bengal for Total and Rural, showing a better position; but in urban area the proportion of male non-workers in the age groups 15-34 and that of female in the age group 35-59 are higher in this territory than in West Bengal.

Distribution of workers and non-workers in the territory and sub-divisions :

14. The statement below gives the proportion of workers and non-workers by age groups for Tripura and its Sub-divisions :—

Statement XI —3

Distribution of 1000 of total population of each sex in each age group among Workers and Non-workers, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIPURA	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	545	209	455	791
		0—14	1,000	1,000	52	33	948	967
		15—34	1,000	1,000	879	370	121	630
		35—59	1,000	1,000	975	364	25	636
		60+	1,000	1,000	751	126	249	874
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	532	150	468	850
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	552	224	448	850
		0—14	1,000	1,000	55	36	945	964
		15—34	1,000	1,000	902	398	98	602
		35—59	1,000	1,000	979	388	21	612
		60+	1,000	1,000	770	133	230	867
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	579	167	421	833
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	468	55	532	945
		0—14	1,000	1,000	20	4	980	996
		15—34	1,000	1,000	694	89	306	911
		35—59	1,000	1,000	923	113	77	887
		60+	1,000	1,000	521	48	479	952
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	409	..	591	1,000
SADAR	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	512	172	488	828
		0—14	1,000	1,000	39	26	961	974
		15—34	1,000	1,000	823	301	177	699
		35—59	1,000	1,000	966	314	34	686
		60+	1,000	1,000	722	121	278	879
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	297	172	703	828
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	522	192	478	808
		0—14	1,000	1,000	42	29	958	971
		15—34	1,000	1,000	860	339	140	661
		35—59	1,000	1,000	976	347	24	653
		60+	1,000	1,000	761	133	239	867
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	211	208	789	792

Statement XI—3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SADAR (Concl.d.)	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	461	58	539	942
		0—14	1,000	1,000	20	5	980	995
		15—34	1,000	1,000	676	97	324	903
		35—59	1,000	1,000	901	114	99	886
		60+	1,000	1,000	430	48	570	952
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	389	..	611	1,000
KHOWAI	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	555	304	445	696
		0—14	1,000	1,000	56	54	944	946
		15—34	1,000	1,000	893	534	107	466
		35—59	1,000	1,000	978	512	22	488
		60+	1,000	1,000	744	194	256	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	562	322	438	678
		0—14	1,000	1,000	59	58	941	942
		15—34	1,000	1,000	912	565	88	435
		35—59	1,000	1,000	981	543	19	457
		60+	1,000	1,000	752	205	248	795
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	449	45	551	955
		0—14	1,000	1,000	18	2	982	998
		15—34	1,000	1,000	668	75	332	925
		35—59	1,000	1,000	938	96	62	904
		60+	1,000	1,000	604	41	396	959
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000
KAMALPUR	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	563	251	437	749
		0—14	1,000	1,000	53	44	947	956
		15—34	1,000	1,000	903	452	97	548
		35—59	1,000	1,000	973	406	27	594
		60+	1,000	1,000	708	109	292	891
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	..	500
KAILASAHAR	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	579	250	421	750
		0—14	1,000	1,000	62	41	938	959
		15—34	1,000	1,000	901	436	99	564
		35—59	1,000	1,000	978	415	22	585
		60+	1,000	1,000	776	124	224	876
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	778	..	222	1,000

Statement XI—3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KAILASAHAR (Concl.d.)	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	586	267	414	733
		0—14	1,000	1,000	66	45	934	955
		15—34	1,000	1,000	920	468	80	532
		35—59	1,000	1,000	980	441	20	559
		60+	1,000	1,000	786	131	214	869
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	498	51	502	949
		0—14	1,000	1,000	19	1	981	999
		15—34	1,000	1,000	727	83	273	917
		35—59	1,000	1,000	954	106	46	894
		60+	1,000	1,000	646	42	354	958
DHARMANAGAR	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	558	178	442	822
		0—14	1,000	1,000	45	26	955	974
		15—34	1,000	1,000	891	320	109	680
		35—59	1,000	1,000	970	290	30	710
		60+	1,000	1,000	704	72	296	928
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	750	200	250	800
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	567	194	433	806
		0—14	1,000	1,000	47	29	953	971
		15—34	1,000	1,000	913	348	87	652
		35—59	1,000	1,000	975	316	25	684
		60+	1,000	1,000	725	78	275	922
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	750	200	250	800
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	477	38	523	962
		0—14	1,000	1,000	26	2	974	998
		15—34	1,000	1,000	713	71	287	929
		35—59	1,000	1,000	924	63	76	937
		60+	1,000	1,000	533	24	467	976
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SONAMURA	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	554	104	446	896
		0—14	1,000	1,000	73	14	927	986
		15—34	1,000	1,000	919	181	81	819
		35—59	1,000	1,000	986	201	14	799
		60+	1,000	1,000	821	74	179	926
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	857	..	143	1,000

Statement XI—3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UDAIPUR	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	546	142	454	858
		0—14	1,000	1,000	64	23	936	977
		15—34	1,000	1,000	918	248	82	752
		35—59	1,000	1,000	984	256	16	744
		60+	1,000	1,000	819	124	181	876
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	553	150	447	850
		0—14	1,000	1,000	69	25	931	975
		15—34	1,000	1,000	937	264	63	736
		35—59	1,000	1,000	985	267	14	733
		60+	1,000	1,000	829	133	171	867
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	482	58	518	942
		0—14	1,000	1,000	18	5	982	995
		15—34	1,000	1,000	772	90	228	910
		35—59	1,000	1,000	965	150	35	850
		60+	1,000	1,000	713	52	287	948
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	576	397	424	603
		0—14	1,000	1,000	69	63	931	937
		15—34	1,000	1,000	954	700	46	300
		35—59	1,000	1,000	977	692	23	308
		60+	1,000	1,000	729	236	271	764
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..
BELONIA	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	557	203	443	797
		0—14	1,000	1,000	62	34	938	966
		15—34	1,000	1,000	892	351	108	649
		35—59	1,000	1,000	986	364	14	636
		60+	1,000	1,000	811	117	189	883
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	250	..	750	1,000
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	556	218	434	782
		0—14	1,000	1,000	67	38	933	962
		15—34	1,000	1,000	913	379	87	621
		35—59	1,000	1,000	988	387	12	613
		60+	1,000	1,000	831	121	169	879
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	250	..	750	1,000

Statement XI—3 (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BELONIA (Concl.)	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	478	66	522	934
		0—14	1,000	1,000	18	6	982	994
		15—34	1,000	1,000	718	81	282	919
		35—59	1,000	1,000	968	178	32	822
		60+	1,000	1,000	675	85	575	915
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
SABROOM	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	557	276	443	724
		0—14	1,000	1,000	53	33	947	967
		15—34	1,000	1,000	913	508	87	492
		35—59	1,000	1,000	981	469	19	531
		60+	1,000	1,000	795	136	205	864
		Age not stated	1,000	..	800	..	200	..

15. Among the sub-divisions, the proportion of male non-workers is highest in Sadar (48.8%) for all ages taken together, whereas the proportion of female non-workers is highest in Sonamura (89.6%) in the total (all ages). In respect of rural areas also, Sadar records the maximum proportion of male non-workers (47.8%) in all ages taken together, but the percentage of male non-workers is lowest in Kailasahar sub-division (42.1%) and that of female non-workers in Amarpur Sub-division (60.3%) in all ages. In respect of urban areas the maximum proportion of non-workers (55.1%) among males is found in Khowai town and that among females in Dharmanagar town (96.2%). In the urban areas of all the sub-divisions there is preponderance of male non-workers over male workers. This is not a unusual feature, because the number of whole time students who are treated as non-workers is normally greater in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

16. In the non-working age group 0-14 the proportion of male non-workers is highest in Sadar (96.1%) and that of female non-workers is highest in Sonamura Sub-division. The lowest proportion of non-workers is found in Sonamura sub-division in respect of male and in Amarpur sub-division in respect of female in the said non-working age group. In the old age group 60 + it is found that Dharmanagar records the highest proportion of non-workers both

for male and female, whereas Sonamura shows the lowest proportion for male non-workers and Amarpur for female non-workers in this old age group. In regard to working age groups 15-34 and 35-59, the number of non-workers is highest in Sadar sub-division in respect of males and lowest in Amarpur sub-division in respect of females.

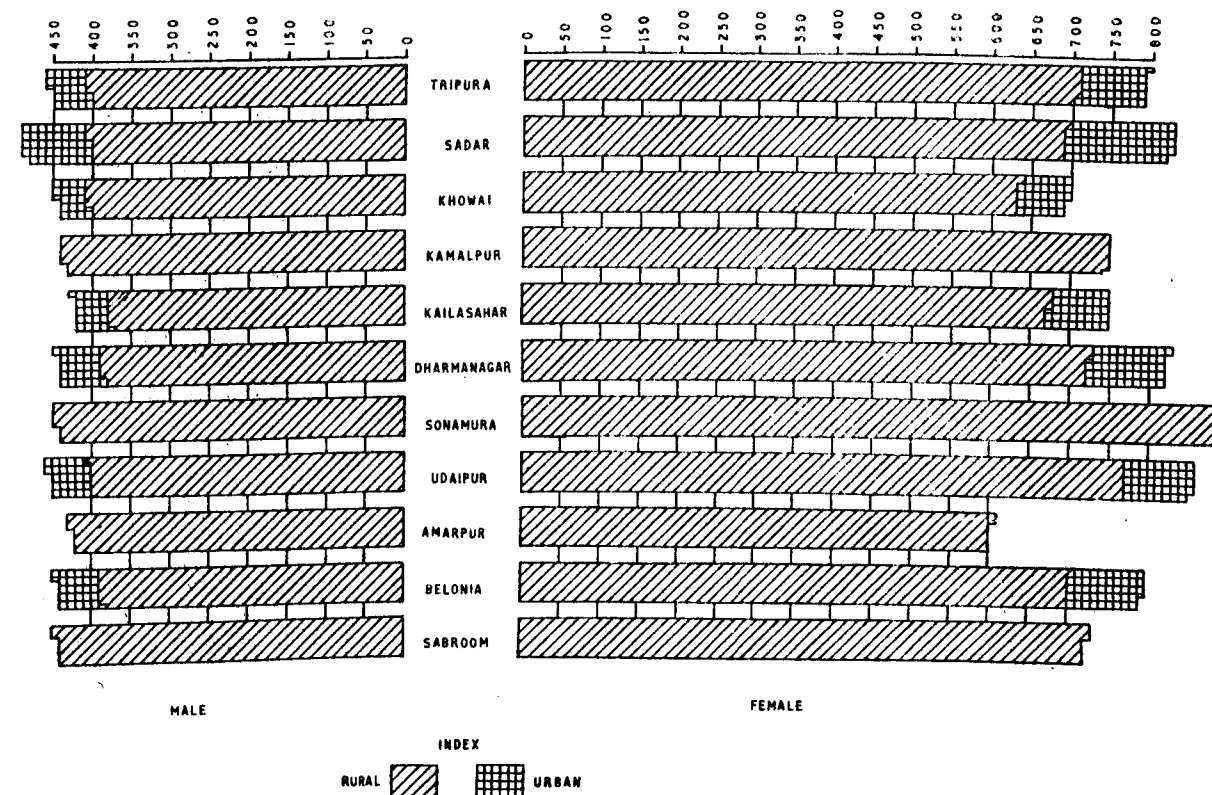
17. There is preponderance of non-workers in all the sub-divisions in the age groups 0-14 and 60+ and the said trend is observed both in urban and rural areas with the only exception of rural and urban areas of Sadar, where the number of non-workers is higher under age not stated as compared to the age group 60 + and also with the exception of rural areas of Belonia. In the territory as a whole, the number of non-workers is lowest (2.5%) in the age group 35-59 both in rural and urban areas and the same trend is observed in all the sub-divisions.

18. The following graph elucidates at a glance the proportion of non-workers in rural areas of the sub-divisions :—

Distribution of non-workers in the urban area. :

19. The following statement shows the distribution of population of each sex in each age group among workers and non-workers for each class of town in the territory :—

PROPORTION OF NON-WORKERS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SUB-DIVISIONS BY RURAL AND URBAN



NOTE:—EACH SMALLEST SQUARE REPRESENT 2 PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION

Statement XI—4

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age group among workers and non-workers in the territory, 1961

Class of town	Age group	Total Urban population		Total Workers		Total Non-Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Class II (Agartala)	Total	1,000	1,000	461	58	539	942
	0—14	1,000	1,000	20	5	980	995
	15—34	1,000	1,000	676	97	324	903
	35—59	1,000	1,000	901	114	99	886
	60+	1,000	1,000	430	48	570	952
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	389	..	611	1,000
	Total	1,000	1,000	477	38	523	962
Class IV (Dharmanagar)	0—14	1,000	1,000	26	2	974	998
	15—34	1,000	1,000	713	71	287	929
	35—59	1,000	1,000	924	63	76	937
	60+	1,000	1,000	533	24	467	976
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1,000	1,000	477	55	523	945
Class V (Khowai, Kailasahar, Radhakishorepur, Beionia)	0—14	1,000	1,000	18	4	982	996
	15—34	1,000	1,000	721	82	279	918
	35—59	1,000	1,000	957	133	43	867
	60+	1,000	1,000	646	56	354	944
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	..	500	1,000

20. Among all the towns in Tripura, Agartala falls in the category of Class II and Dharmanagar in the category of Class IV, while the rest that is, Khowai Kailashahar, Radhakishorepur and Belonia are considered as Class V towns. The distribution of workers and non-workers for the Class V towns has been shown jointly that is according to the class into which they have been grouped.

21. The proportion of male non-workers is maximum in the Class II town of Agartala (53.9%) as compared with the other towns. In each of the age groups excluding 0-14, the proportion of male non-workers is highest in Agartala. The percentage of male non-workers in age group 0-14 is highest in the

Class V towns (98.2%) as compared to those of Class II and Class IV towns. In case of female, the proportion of non-workers is highest in Dharmanagar (96.2%) which is the only Class IV town in Tripura.

Distribution of non-workers of each sex in the urban areas among the different educational standards :

22. Union Table B-III-A shows the distribution of non-workers in urban areas by educational standards. The following statement which has been prepared for convenience of analysis shows the non-workers by sex classified by educational standard in absolute figures as well as in proportion of 1000.

Statement XI-5
Distribution of 1000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for urban areas of Sub-division

Sub-divisions (urban areas only)	Non- workers by sex	Distribution per thousand non-workers of each sex																
		Total	Illiter- rate	Literate without Educa- tional standard	Primary or Junior Basic	Matricu- lation or Higher Sec- ondary	Techni- cal or equi- valent to degree	Non-Te- chnical diploma	Univer- sity degree	Techni- cal degree	Engineer- ing	Medicine	Agricul- ture	Veteri- nary and Dairying	Techno- logy	Teaching	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
TRIPURA URBAN	M (a)	29,058	15,098	3,893	8,436	1,498	6	5	105	17	..	2	..	..	1	4	10	
	(b)	1,000	520	134	290	52	N	N	4	N	..	N	..	..	N	N	N	
F	(a)	45,703	26,630	9,765	8,701	572	..	3	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	(b)	1,000	583	214	190	13	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	
Sadar (Agartala Town)	M (a)	15,785	7,823	1,770	4,961	1,118	5	4	91	13	..	2	..	..	1	3	7	
	(b)	1,000	496	112	314	71	N	N	6	1	..	N	..	..	N	N	1	
F	(a)	24,100	13,399	4,685	5,575	412	..	2	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	(b)	1,000	556	195	231	17	..	N	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	
Khowai (Khowai Town)	M (a)	2,534	1,243	593	633	61	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
	(b)	1,000	490	234	250	24	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	
F	(a)	3,994	2,182	1,272	515	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	1,000	546	319	129	6	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kailashar (Kailashar Town)	M (a)	2,320	1,482	104	600	132	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	1,000	639	45	258	57	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
F	(a)	3,752	2,552	537	612	49	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	1,000	680	143	163	13	..	N	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Statement XI-5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dharmanagar (Dharmanagar Town)	M (a)	3,621	1,954	558	1,012	88	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b)	1,000	540	154	280	24	N	..	2	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N
F (a)	6,072	3,571	1,624	831	45	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	588	268	137	7	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur (Radhakishorepur Town)	M (a)	2,417	1,439	201	727	47	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	595	83	301	20	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F (a)	3,874	2,517	505	828	23	..	..	N	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	650	130	214	6	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia (Belonia Town)	M (a)	2,381	1,157	667	503	52	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b)	1,000	486	280	211	22	..	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N
F (a)	3,911	2,409	1,142	340	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	616	292	87	5	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* a=absolute figures
b=Per 1,000

Source :-Table B-III Part A.

23. In the urban areas of the territory as a whole, more than half of the total non-workers are illiterate i. e. 52.0% of total male non-workers and 58.3% of total female non-workers. Only 13.4% of male non-workers and 21.4% of female non-workers have returned as literates without any educational standard. Thus the proportion of literate without any educational standard among female non-workers is higher than that of male non-workers. Prominence of female illiteracy is revealed from the above statement. In Primary or Junior Basic, Matriculation or Higher secondary standard and in all other technical as well as non-technical higher education, the proportions of male non-workers are higher as compared to those of female non-workers.

24. Among the urban sub-divisions, the maximum proportion of illiterates among non-workers both for males and females, is found in Kailasahar sub-division (M-63.9%, F-68.0%) while the maximum proportion of male illiterates (48.6%) is exhibited in Belonia and that of female illiterates in Khowai (54.6%). The proportion of literates without any educational standard among non-workers is higher for females than for males in all urban sub-divisions. In Belonia the proportion of such literate males is highest i. e. 28.0% and in Khowai that of females is (31.9%). The proportion of such literates among male non-workers is very low in Kailasahar (4.5%).

25. In Sadar urban areas 7.1% are male non-workers and 1.7% female non-workers who are matri-

culates and higher secondary passed and the said percentages are highest among urban areas of all other sub-divisions.

26. Non-workers having higher education is found in negligible proportion in all urban sub-divisions. 5 male technical diploma holders 4 male and 2 female non-technical diploma holders are found among non-workers in Agartala town. Also, 1 male technical diploma holder has returned as non-worker in Dharmanagar, 1 female in Kailasahar and 1 male non-technical diploma holder in Udaipur. Non-workers having University degrees are found maximum in urban area of Sadar (91 males and 26 females and in all other urban sub-divisions they are negligible in the both sexes excepting Dharmanagar. 13 male and 1 female in technical education, 2 male in medicine, 1 male in technology and 3 male and 1 female in teaching are also found as non-workers in Agartala town.

Distribution of non-workers of each sex in each educational standard in rural areas:

27. The following statement prepared from Union Table B-III Part B shows the distribution of workers and non-workers among persons of different educational standards in rural areas of the territory and sub-divisions :—

Statement XI—6 (Concl'd.)

Statement XI—6

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the Territory, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Educational standards	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TRIPURA	Total	1,000	1,000	552	224	448	776
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	490	233	510	767
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	768	113	232	887
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	638	77	362	923
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	817	431	183	569
Sadar	Total	1,000	1,000	522	192	478	808
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	441	200	559	800
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	766	131	234	869
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	629	67	371	933
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	748	376	252	624
Khowai	Total	1,000	1,000	562	322	438	678
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	493	333	507	667
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	786	185	214	815
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	662	119	338	881
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	867	556	133	444
Kamalpur	Total	1,000	1,000	563	251	437	749
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	497	271	503	729
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	728	96	272	904
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	322	56	678	944
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	890	444	110	556
Kailasahar	Total	1,000	1,000	586	267	414	733
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	521	277	479	723
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	842	134	158	866
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	677	109	323	891
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	825	400	175	600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dharmanagar	Total	1,000	1,000	567	194	433	806
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	502	204	498	796
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	733	88	267	912
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	687	109	313	891
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	860	389	140	611
Sonamura	Total	1,000	1,000	554	104	446	896
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	519	107	481	893
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	694	45	306	955
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	600	39	400	961
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	901	545	99	455
Udaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	553	150	447	850
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	501	154	499	846
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	823	68	177	932
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	645	57	355	943
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	840	429	160	571
Amarpur	Total	1,000	1,000	576	397	424	603
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	533	403	467	597
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	832	116	168	884
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	714	107	286	893
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	952	1,000	48	..
Belonia	Total	1,000	1,000	566	218	434	782
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	520	228	480	772
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	745	52	255	948
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	640	73	360	927
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	844	571	156	429
Sabroom	Total	1,000	1,000	557	276	443	724
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	494	286	506	714
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	843	119	157	881
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	624	76	376	924
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	936	636	64	364

Source :— Table B—III Part B

28. It is evident that the largest number of male and female workers are matriculates and above and largest number of male non-workers are illiterates and largest number of female non-workers are of the primary or Junior Basic standard. This shows that majority of the workers & non-workers except male non-workers are literate in the rural areas. Male non-workers are maximum among illiterates, but female non-workers are maximum among primary or Junior Basic standard. Lowest proportions of non-workers, both for males and females are found among matriculation and above. The rural areas of the sub-divisions also except Dharmanagar, present the similar picture. In Dharmanagar Sub-division, however, the proportion of female non-workers is more among

literate without educational standard than among primary or Junior Basic standard.

29. The proportion of non-workers among matriculates, both for males and females is highest in Sadar sub-division as compared to all other sub-divisions and is lowest in Amarapur.

Distribution of Total population of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the rural areas 1961 :

30. The distribution of 1000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the rural areas of the territory is furnished in the statement below :—

Statement XI—7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standard in the rural areas of Sub-divisions in the Territory, 1961

Union Territory	Educational standard	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8
TRIPURA	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	736	928	653	967	840	917
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	167	48	232	24	87	54
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	86	23	99	8	69	28
	(d) Matriculation and above	11	1	16	1	4	1

31. The above figures show the poor standard of literacy prevailing in the villages. 653 males and 967 females out of 1000 of each sex among workers are illiterate, while the corresponding figures of non-workers are 840 and 917 respectively. 232 male, 24 female workers and 87 male and 54 female non-workers per one thousand are literate without any educational standard that is, they are just able to read and write simple letters. 99 male, 8 female workers and 69 male

and 28 female non-workers out of one thousand have passed primary or Junior Basic standard, while 16 male, 1 female workers and 4 male and 1 female non-workers have passed matriculation or above standard.

The following statement shows the distribution by educational standards in the rural areas of each subdivision :—

Statement XI—8

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the Rural areas of Sub-divisions in the Territory, 1961

Sub-Division	Educational Standard	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Sadar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	701	910	593	961	819	901
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	162	48	238	32	79	51
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	120	41	145	14	93	47
	(d) Matriculation and above	17	1	24	3	9	1
2. Khowai	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	733	935	643	966	849	921
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	182	49	255	28	89	58
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	79	16	92	6	60	21
	(d) Matriculation and above	6	N	10	N	2	N
3. Kamalpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	678	889	600	958	780	866
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	281	99	363	38	175	119
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	27	11	15	2	41	14
	(d) Matriculation and above	14	1	22	2	4	1
4. Kailasahar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	742	932	659	968	859	919
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	145	43	208	22	55	50
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	105	25	121	10	82	31
	(d) Matriculation and above	8	N	12	N	4	N
5. Dharmanagar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	715	909	633	957	821	897
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	229	80	296	36	141	91
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	48	11	59	6	35	12
	(d) Matriculation and above	8	N	12	1	3	N

Statement XI—8 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Sonamura	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	784	951	735	977	844	948
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	147	37	184	16	101	40
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	59	11	64	4	53	12
	(d) Matriculation and above	10	1	17	3	2	N
7. Udaipur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	791	963	716	984	848	960
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	120	21	179	10	48	23
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	85	16	99	6	67	17
	(d) Matriculation and above	4	N	6	N	1	N
8. Amarpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	849	978	787	993	933	968
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	113	14	163	4	45	21
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	32	8	39	2	21	11
	(d) Matriculation and above	6	N	11	1	1	..
9. Belonia	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	757	943	695	984	838	932
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	146	40	192	9	86	48
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	88	17	100	6	73	20
	(d) Matriculation and above	9	N	13	1	3	N
10. Sabroom	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	750	946	666	980	856	933
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	120	24	182	11	43	29
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	117	29	131	8	99	38
	(d) Matriculation and above	13	1	21	1	2	N

32. The illiterates in both the sexes are in majority in all the sub-divisions. The proportion of literates among male workers is more than among the non-workers, but in respect of female, the position is otherwise, because the proportion of literates among female worker is less than non-workers. The proportion of illiterate non-workers in both the sexes exceeds the territory average in all the seven sub-divisions of Khowai, Kailasahar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur,

Belonia and Sabroom, while it is below the territory average in the remaining three sub-divisions of Sadar, Kamalpur and Dharmanagar. The Sub-divisions of Amarpur, Udaipur, Sabroom and Sonamura have the maximum proportion of illiterate non-workers for both the sexes. The number of non-workers having educational standard is more in the sub-divisions of Sadar, Dharmanagar, Kamalpur and Sabroom.

NON-WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY :

Statement XI—9

Non-workers classified by eight kinds of activities

Type of activity	Persons	Males	Females
Total	704,776	269,194	435,582
Full time students	107,187	72,899	34,288
Household duties	165,110	..	165,110
Dependents, infants & disabled	421,529	189,802	231,727
Retired, Rentier or independent means	3,131	2,051	1,080
Beggar, Vagrants etc.	3,826	1,642	2,184
Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions	1,388	416	972
Persons seeking employment for the first time	1,368	1,227	141
Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	1,237	1,157	80

33. The largest number of male and female non-workers are dependents infants and disabled persons. Next to this, the largest number of females are devoted to household duties, but no male is found to have been engaged in any household duties in Tripura.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Population unemployed among non-workers :

34. Union table B-VIII Parts A and B throw light on educated employment in ages 15 and above in urban and rural areas. It is found from table B-IX that in the territory there are 2,384 males and 221 females who are unemployed and form 0.37% of non-workers and 0.23% of total population. Persons seeking employment for the first time are 1,227 males and 141 females and persons seeking employment having previously worked are 1,157 males and 80

females. Their percentages for males to total male non-workers are 0.46 and 0.43 and those for females to total female non-workers are 0.03 and 0.02.

35. In rural area total unemployed person is 1,640, (M-1,542 ; F-98) and they form 0.26% of total non-workers and 0.15% of total rural population which may be treated as negligible. Similarly in the urban area, 965 persons are unemployed forming 1.28% of total non-workers and 0.93% of total urban population. Since the extent of unemployment is greater in the urban as compared to rural area discussion is confined to urban areas only.

Distribution of unemployed persons :

36. The distribution per 1000 of unemployed persons in urban areas by sex classified into those seeking employment for the first time and those who were employed before but are now out of employment and seeking work is given in the following statement.

Statement XI-10

Distribution of a total of 1,000 unemployed persons by sex between those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in urban areas of Sub-divisions 1961

Territory and Sub-Divisions (urban areas)	Total Unemployed		Persons Seeking Employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	1,000	1,000	700	878	300	122
Sadar	1,000	1,000	671	806	329	194
Khowai	1,000	1,000	897	1,000	103	..
Kailasahar	1,000	1,000	743	1,000	257	..
Dharmanagar	1,000	1,000	694	1,000	306	..
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	723	1,000	277	..
Belonia	1,000	1,000	590	875	410	125

37. In the urban areas of the territory 700 males and 878 females are found seeking employment for the first time for every 1,000 unemployed males and 1000 unemployed females, the rest being those who were employed before but are now out of employment. Thus it is seen that the proportion of males who were employed but are now out of employment and seeking employment is higher than that of such females. In towns like Khowai, Kailasahar Dharmanagar and Radhakishorepur all the female unemployed people are seeking employment for the first time i. e ., none of them had any previous experience of work.

38. The proportion of male unemployed population, having working experience and seeking work to

total unemployed male population, is maximum in Belonia and Sadar (i. e. in Belonia town 41% and Agartala town 32.9%) and minimum in Khowai town (10.3%).

Distribution of unemployed persons by educational levels in different age groups :

39. The following statement worked out from Union Table B-VIII part A, gives distribution of persons seeking employment for the first time aged 15 and above in urban areas classified by educational standard :—

Statement XI—11
Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualification, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division (urban Areas only)	Age-groups													
	Total		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+		Age not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRIPURA	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
Illiterate	41	..	100	..	12	..	20	..	79	..	47	..	..	..
Literate (without educational standard)	191	83	184	..	138	109	198	100	211	..	391	1,000	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	383	306	331	277	407	326	356	300	500	1,000	359	..	1,000	..
Matric	357	593	377	723	411	543	376	500	184	..	187	..	..	..
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree	24	18	8	..	28	22	50	100	26	..	16	..	..	..
Technical Degree or Diploma	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary or Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..

Statement XI—II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SADAR	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
Illiterate	48	..	133	..	15	..	16	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
Literate (without educational standard)	149	103	160	..	118	83	127	111	211	..	238	1,000	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	455	448	427	524	470	458	413	333	526	1,000	476	..	1,000	..
Matric	309	414	267	476	346	417	397	445	210	..	191	..	..	..
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree	33	35	13	..	44	42	47	111	53	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Degree or Diploma	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary or Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
KHOWAI	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
Illiterate	39	..	118	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational standard)	104	..	235	..	23	..	125	..	..	..	667	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	480	250	294	167	523	333	500	..	800	..	333	..	..	..
Matric	377	750	353	833	454	667	250	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement XI—II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KHOWAI (Contd.)	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
Non Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Degree or Diploma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary or Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KAILASAHAR	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
Illiterate	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational standard)	154	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	428	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	346	..	500	..	375	..	333	..	334	..	286	..	..	..
Matric	423	1,000	500	..	500	1,000	500	..	333	..	286	..	..	..
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree	38	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Degree or Diploma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary or Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement XI—12
Distribution of unemployed persons by age-groups
in urban areas of Tripura

Age group	Total Unemployment		Persons seeking Employment for the first time		Persons Employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages :	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
15—19	187	431	224	435	103	400
20—24	351	415	424	426	182	333
25—29 }	273	130	174	93	348	267
30—34 }			66	18		
35—44 }	188	24	110	28	205	..
45—59 }					142	..
60+					20	..
Age not stated	1	..	2	..	..	..

40. It is revealed from the above statement that in urban areas, the proportions of males and females both seeking employment for the first time are nearly at par in the age group 20-24. The proportion of such males is about half the proportion of such females in the age group 15-19. In the remaining higher age groups, the proportions of such males are much higher than those of such females.

41. Unemployment is rarely found among educationally qualified persons of above Matric standard except to some extent among those holding university degree. Most of the unemployed persons are found among those who have qualification as Primary and Junior Basic (M-38.3% ; F-30.6%) and Matriculation (M-35.7% ; F-59.3%). In age group 30-34, unemployed males form 50.0% whose education is upto Primary or Junior Basic and 18.4% only who are Matriculates, whereas cent percent unemployed females in this age group have education upto Primary or Junior Basic standard. In age group 25-29, 10% of unemployed females have University Degree. It may also be noticed that in the higher age group i. e., beyond 30 the proportions of mere literates and unemployed illiterate male and female is slightly higher than they are in the younger age groups.

42. The distribution in Sadar Sub-division is almost the same as they obtain for the territory. In Khowai there is not a single unemployed person having qualification above Matriculation. In Kailasahar, Udaipur and Belonia Sub-divisions (urban) all the female unemployed appear to be Matriculates.

43. In Kailasahar Sub-division it is found in the age group 25-29 of unemployed Males that 16.7% are University degree holders.

Persons employed before but now out of employment :

44. The other component of the unemployed persons refers to those who were employed before but are now out of employment and seeking work.

45. In urban areas males who were employed before but are now out of employment and seeking work are found maximum in the age group 25-34 (34.8%) and 35-44 (20.5%) and to some extent in all other age groups, whereas such females are seen only in lower age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-34. The distribution of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work according to their educational qualification in urban areas is shown in the following statement :—

Statement XI-13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age group of persons employed
before but now out of employment and seeking work and between
various educational qualifications, 1961

(Sex-wise)

Union Territory/Sub-Division (Urban area only)	Age Group													
	Total		15-19		20-24		25-34		35 +		Age not stated			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
TRIPURA														
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Illiterate	79	..	115	..	65	..	80	..	75	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational standard)	336	..	308	..	283	..	284	..	419	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	379	533	385	667	522	400	409	500	280	..	..	..	..	..
Matric	190	400	192	333	120	600	227	250	183	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or Diploma	4	67	..	..	..	..	..	250	11	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary and Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	4	67	..	..	..	..	..	250	11	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement XI-13 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
SADAR													
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Illiterate	118	..	188	..	94	..	121	..	111	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational standard)	320	..	250	..	250	..	241	..	444	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	373	572	437	667	531	500	431	500	222	..	..	..	..
Matric	177	357	125	333	125	500	207	250	191	..	..	..	..
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or Diploma	6	71	..	..	..	..	..	250	16	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary or Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	6	71	..	..	..	..	..	250	16	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KHOWAI													
Total	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational standard)	333	..	500	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	445	..	500	..	..	..	1,000	..	500	..	..	..	..
Matric	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement XI-13 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree												
University degree	111								250			
Technical Degree or Diploma												
Engineering												
Medicine												
Agriculture												
Veterinary or Dairying												
Technology												
Teaching												
Others												
KAILASAHAR												
Total	1,000				1,000		1,000		1,000			
Illiterate												
Literate (without educational standard)												
Primary or Junior Basic	333								750			
Matric	556				1,000		1,000					
Technical Diploma not equal to degree												
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree												
University Degree	111								250			
Technical Degree or Diploma												
Engineering												
Medicine												
Agriculture												
Veterinary or Dairying												
Technology												
Teaching												
Others												

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Statement XI-13 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DHARMANAGAR												
Total	1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000			
Illiterate												
Literate (without educational standard)	676		500		600		692		733			
Primary or Junior Basic	135		250		200		154		67			
Matric	189		250		200		154		200			
Technical Diploma not equal to degree												
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree												
University Degree												
Technical Degree or Diploma												
Engineering												
Medicine												
Agriculture												
Veterinary or Dairying												
Technology												
Teaching												
Others												
UDAIPUR												
Total	1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000			
Illiterate												
Literate (without educational standard)												
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000			
Matric												
Technical Diploma not equal to degree												
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree												

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Statement XI-13 (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Degree or Diploma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary or Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BELONIA												
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational standard)	188	..	333	..	..	..	286	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	500	..	..	1,000	..	..	428	..	667	..	..	..
Matric	312	1,000	667	..	..	1,000	286	..	333	..	..	..
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Degree or Diploma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary or Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

46. In urban areas concentration of unemployed males of the above Category is mostly within the range of educational standard from mere literacy to Matriculation. But females are totally absent below Primary or Junior Basic and their agglomeration ranges from Primary or Junior Basic to matriculation stage. In the age group 25-34, 25% females having degree in teaching are found to have been employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work.

47. Almost the same position is revealed in the case of Sadar Sub-division also.

48. In the Sub-divisions of Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur females employed before but now out of employment and seeking work are totally absent. There is no illiterate unemployed female in any urban area. Except in Sadar urban, there is no such illiterate male in any other urban Sub-division.

49. In Khowai town 44.5% males of primary and Junior Basic standard in all age groups are found to have worked before but out of employment at the time of 1961 census, but there is no female in this category. Of the total unemployed males of this category of Khowai, 50% are found in the age group 15-19 and another 50% in the age group 35+. 25% matriculate males are also found as unemployed in the age group 35+. 25% matriculate and 25% university degree holders are found unemployed in this age group, but in the age groups 20-24 and 25-34 cent

percent matriculate males are found to be unemployed in Kailasahar town. In Dharmanagar town the percentage of such literate males are in increasing order from lower to higher age groups, but the ratio of such males upto primary or Junior Basic and matriculates is in a decreasing order from lower to higher age groups except in the case of matriculates in the ages 35+. In Radhakishorepur town of Udaipur only the people of primary and Junior Basic standard are found to be employed before but out of employment at the time of 1961 Census and cent percent of them falls in this category. In Belonia, females who are now unemployed are matriculates and they are in the age group 20-24 only. 28% of males unemployed are mere literate, 28.6% are matriculate and 42.8% are of primary or junior basic standard, whereas in the age group 35+ such unemployed males are 66.7% whose educational qualifications are upto primary or junior basic and 33.3% are matriculates.

NON-WORKERS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

Distribution of non-workers by age groups & categories :

50. The following two statements give the (i) distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age group among the different categories of non-workers and (ii) distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among different age groups in the territory as well as in all sub-divisions by total, rural and urban :

Statement XI—14
Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age group among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	T R U	Age group	Total Non- working Population				Students I		Household duties II		Dependents, infants & disabled III			Retired, re- ntier or in- dependent means IV			Beggars, Vagrants etc. V			Inmates of Penal, metal seeking and charitable institution VI			Persons employed before, but now out of employment the first work VIII			
			M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
TRIPURA	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	271	79	..	379	705	532	8	3	6	5	1	2	5	N	4	N						
	0—14	0—14	1,000	1,000	242	132	..	21	758	846	..	..	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	..						
	15—34	15—34	1,000	1,000	737	31	..	894	143	67	4	1	14	2	12	3	46	1	44	1						
	35—59	35—59	1,000	1,000	3	N	..	823	466	147	174	5	207	20	29	5	63	N	58	N						
	60 +	60 +	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	217	752	730	167	26	72	26	5	1	2	..	2	..						
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	81	..	..	333	865	667	..	..	27	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..					
Rural	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	246	61	..	374	735	555	5	3	6	5	1	2	3	N	4	N						
	0—14	0—14	1,000	1,000	223	106	..	22	777	871	..	..	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	..						
	15—34	15—34	1,000	1,000	726	14	..	909	167	70	3	1	13	2	10	3	30	N	51	1						
	35—59	35—59	1,000	1,000	4	N	..	820	519	149	128	5	242	21	7	5	59	N	41	N						
	60 +	60 +	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	204	784	742	131	26	77	26	4	2	2	..	2	..						
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	42	..	..	356	958	644	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Urban	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	473	228	..	425	455	336	26	3	10	5	7	1	20	2	9	N						
	0—14	0—14	1,000	1,000	436	396	..	17	561	586	..	..	1	N	1	1	1	..	..	..						
	15—34	15—34	1,000	1,000	767	148	..	790	77	50	6	1	18	2	19	1	86	7	27	1						
	35—59	35—59	1,000	1,000	1	1	..	844	315	132	309	7	106	15	92	1	73	N	104	..						
	60 +	60 +	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	335	560	617	382	25	45	23	7	..	2	..	4	..						
	Age not stated	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	154	..	..	167	692	833	..	..	77	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..					

Statement XI-14 (Contd.)

[illegible]

Statement XI-14 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DHARMANAGAR (Concd.) Urban																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	459	224	..	438	468	325	26	2	14	7	..	..	23	4	10	..
0-14	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	438	412	..	20	560	567	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	748	128	..	808	83	50	6	..	21	1	..	..	109	13	33	..
35-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	850	336	127	301	3	142	20	..	..	97	..	124	..
60 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	275	620	648	297	31	78	46	..	..	..	..	5	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SONAMURA Rural																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	205	37	..	407	780	548	7	3	4	5	N	N	3	N	1	..
0-14	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	185	71	..	33	815	896	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..
15-34	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	702	5	..	830	221	163	..	N	4	2	4	..	48	N	21	..
35-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	846	521	129	179	5	180	20	9	..	51	..	60	..
60 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	223	706	704	207	43	87	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	167	1,000	833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UDAIPUR																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	206	38	..	427	781	529	4	N	4	6	N	..	3	N	2	..
0-14	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	180	68	..	32	820	900	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	770	11	..	944	145	42	4	..	11	2	2	..	42	1	26	..
35-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	849	500	126	171	N	237	25	..	..	59	..	33	..
60 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	213	795	749	119	4	86	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	178	22	..	426	812	546	3	N	5	6	..	..	1	..	1	..
0-14	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	41	..	33	842	926	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	774	2	..	951	165	44	3	..	16	3	..	..	17	..	25	..
35-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	843	521	130	135	..	269	27	..	..	67	..	8	..
60 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	195	807	766	94	3	99	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement XI-14 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UDAIPUR (Concd.) Urban																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	419	184	..	432	547	380	12	1	2	2	1	..	14	1	5	..
0-14	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	378	318	..	18	622	664	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	764	86	..	887	102	23	6	..	..	..	6	..	96	4	26	..
35-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	897	424	94	303	2	121	7	..	..	31	..	121	..
60 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	352	717	618	283	10	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	120	28	..	247	863	717	3	3	13	5	N	N	1	..	..	..
0-14	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	40	..	14	889	945	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	479	5	..	923	337	52	2	16	159	4	..	..	23	..	..	..
35-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	761	483	205	54	1	458	32	7	1	..	..	..	..
60 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	232	833	749	93	..	71	19	..	..	3	..	..	..
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BELONIA																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	279	77	..	382	705	533	5	2	5	6	N	N	3	N	3	N
0-14	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	245	137	..	19	755	844	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	815	18	..	901	98	74	3	1	8	4	1	N	36	1	39	1
35-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	..	..	810	475	160	209	7	259	23	7	..	14	..	29	..
60 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	210	739	751	164	14	90	25	2	..	5	..	..	..
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	253	60	..	378	734	555	4	1	4	6	..	..	2	N	3	N
0-14	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	223	108	..	20	777	872	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	816	6	..	912	103	76	5	1	7	4	..	..	28	N	41	1
35-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	..	..	811	467	158	206	6	290	25	..	..	19	..	9	..
60 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	198	784	767	116	9	94	26	..	..	6	..	..	..
Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement XI—14 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BELONIA (Concl'd.)	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	469	297	..	409	491	373	15	5	7	4	1	N	10	2	7	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	423	373	..	14	577	613	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—34	1,000	1,000	812	95	..	829	87	66	..	..	10	2	2	1	57	6	32	1
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	805	500	167	219	12	156	16	31	..	..	..	..	94
		60 +	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	308	543	622	371	51	74	19	12	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SAEROOM	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	270	73	..	342	709	576	3	2	9	7	1	..	2	..	6	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	253	121	..	29	747	850	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—34	1,000	1,000	698	11	..	925	142	56	2	N	31	7	3	..	26	..	98	1
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	1	..	785	330	180	113	5	412	29	41	..	83	..	21	..
		60 +	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	186	803	770	56	15	132	29	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement XI—15
Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity
of non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-groups	Total Non-working Population	Full time student			Household duties			Dependents, Retired, rentire infants & disabled			Beggars, Vagrants etc.			Inmates of Penal, men- tal and charitable institution			Persons see- king employ- ment for the first time			Persons em- ployed before, but now out of employment and seeking work		
				M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
TRIPURA	T	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	877	534	782	893	..	30	943	849	..	..	32	16	24	320	8	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
		15—34	80	266	218	107	..	627	16	34	38	76	186	121	639	344	808	915	820	900	..	..	..	..
		35—59	12	143	N	N	..	310	8	39	280	322	416	568	231	299	168	78	164	100	..	..	..	..
		60 +	31	57	..	..	..	33	33	78	682	602	366	295	96	37	15	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	895	543	809	940	..	32	946	853	..	..	17	15	5	324	1	30	2	..	..	..	..	..
		15—34	65	259	191	60	..	629	15	32	33	76	146	117	755	334	746	727	873	877	..	..	..	..
		35—59	10	140	N	N	..	308	7	38	243	308	436	570	88	304	226	243	113	123	..	..	..	..
		60 +	30	58	..	..	..	31	32	77	724	616	401	298	152	38	27	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	722	453	666	786	..	18	892	789	..	..	103	30	61	219	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—34	206	329	334	213	..	611	35	50	46	74	377	154	528	625	874	972	632	1,000	..	..	..	..
		35—59	29	166	N	1	..	330	20	65	343	438	320	547	368	156	105	28	348	..	..	..	..	..
		60 +	42	52	..	..	..	41	52	96	611	488	196	269	43	..	4	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	1	N	N	N	N	..	N	1	N	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement XI-15 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
KAILASAHAR (Concd.)	R	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
		0-14	898	549	813	969	..	27	940	861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15-34	60	248	187	31	..	625	17	21	55	114	62	26	1,000	..	886	..	905	..
		35-59	11	140	..	..	..	311	9	36	429	295	393	658	..	..	114	..	95	..
		60+	31	63	..	..	..	37	34	82	516	591	545	316	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
		0-14	751	440	655	793	..	19	903	783	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15-34	194	342	343	205	..	636	38	57	94	..	83	105	769	..	731	1,000	556	..
		35-59	19	169	..	1	..	317	16	65	250	750	167	579	192	..	231	..	444	..
		60+	35	49	..	..	..	28	43	95	656	250	667	316	39	..	38	..	..	..
	Age not stated	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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DHARMANAGAR	T	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0-14	868	501	803	914	..	17	928	853	..	..	27	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15-34	78	286	197	86	..	632	18	29	51	30	163	84	1,000	..	901	970	750	..
		35-59	16	155	..	..	..	323	12	31	270	549	422	533	..	1,000	93	30	229	..
		60+	38	58	..	..	..	28	42	87	679	421	388	373	..	..	6	..	21	..
	Age not stated	1	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
		0-14	888	509	828	959	..	16	932	860	..	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15-34	63	281	172	41	..	637	17	27	56	34	135	86	1,000	..	935	875	847	..
		35-59	13	152	..	..	..	320	11	28	211	583	444	535	..	1,000	52	125	136	..
		60+	36	58	..	..	..	27	40	85	733	383	407	376	..	..	13	..	17	..
	Age not stated	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement XI-15 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DHARMANAGAR (Concd.)	U	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
		0-14	732	442	699	814	..	20	875	773	..	..	82	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15-34	184	326	301	186	..	601	33	50	42	..	286	70	..	..	869	1,000	595	..
		35-59	31	178	..	..	..	345	22	69	358	231	326	511	..	..	131	..	378	..
		60+	53	54	..	..	..	34	70	108	600	769	306	349	..	..	..	..	27	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SONAMURA	R	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
		0-14	916	495	824	960	..	40	958	809	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		15-34	51	300	176	40	..	612	15	89	..	19	62	99	800	..	880	1,000	731	..
		35-59	7	154	..	..	..	320	4	36	179	267	323	605	200	..	120	..	269	..
		60+	26	51	..	..	..	28	23	66	821	714	615	296	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UDAIPUR	T	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
		0-14	919	515	804	913	..	39	963	877	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15-34	52	297	196	87	..	657	10	23	48	..	133	123	1,000	..	836	1,000	848	..
		35-59	7	141	..	..	..	281	5	34	309	125	400	603	..	..	164	..	152	..
		60+	22	47	..	..	..	23	22	66	643	875	433	274	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
		0-14	932	517	824	969	..	40	967	878	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15-34	41	296	176	31	..	660	8	24	36	..	140	128	..	..	619	..	950	..
		35-59	6	141	..	..	..	279	4	33	291	..	372	607	..	..	381	..	50	..
		60+	21	46	..	..	..	21	21	65	673	1,000	453	265	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Statement XI-15 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
U																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	819	493	740	855	..	..	21	930	861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	142	310	260	145	..	634	26	19	69	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	971	1,000	692	..
35-59	14	146	..	..	..	..	303	11	36	345	333	1,000	500	..	..	..	29	..	308	..
60+	25	51	..	..	..	..	42	33	84	586	667	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	925	690	863	972	..	38	953	910	..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	34	173	137	28	..	649	13	13	24	979	423	120	..	..	..	909	..	..	..	..
35-59	12	86	..	..	..	..	265	7	24	190	21	422	542	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
60+	29	51	..	..	..	..	48	27	53	786	..	155	193	..	..	..	91	..	..	..
Age not stated	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	898	529	787	935	..	27	962	838	..	..	..	65	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	73	273	213	65	..	645	10	38	48	94	120	172	334	1,000	927	1,000	932	1,000	..	..
35-59	7	140	N	..	..	..	296	5	42	276	500	391	552	333	..	37	..	68	..	..
60+	22	58	..	..	..	..	32	23	82	676	406	424	245	333	..	36	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	913	536	807	970	..	28	966	843	..	..	..	66	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	60	269	193	30	..	649	8	37	74	134	92	171	..	..	..	875	1,000	977	1,000	..
35-59	6	136	N	..	..	..	292	4	39	323	533	408	549	..	..	63	..	23	..	..
60+	21	59	..	..	..	..	31	22	81	603	333	434	246	..	..	62	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

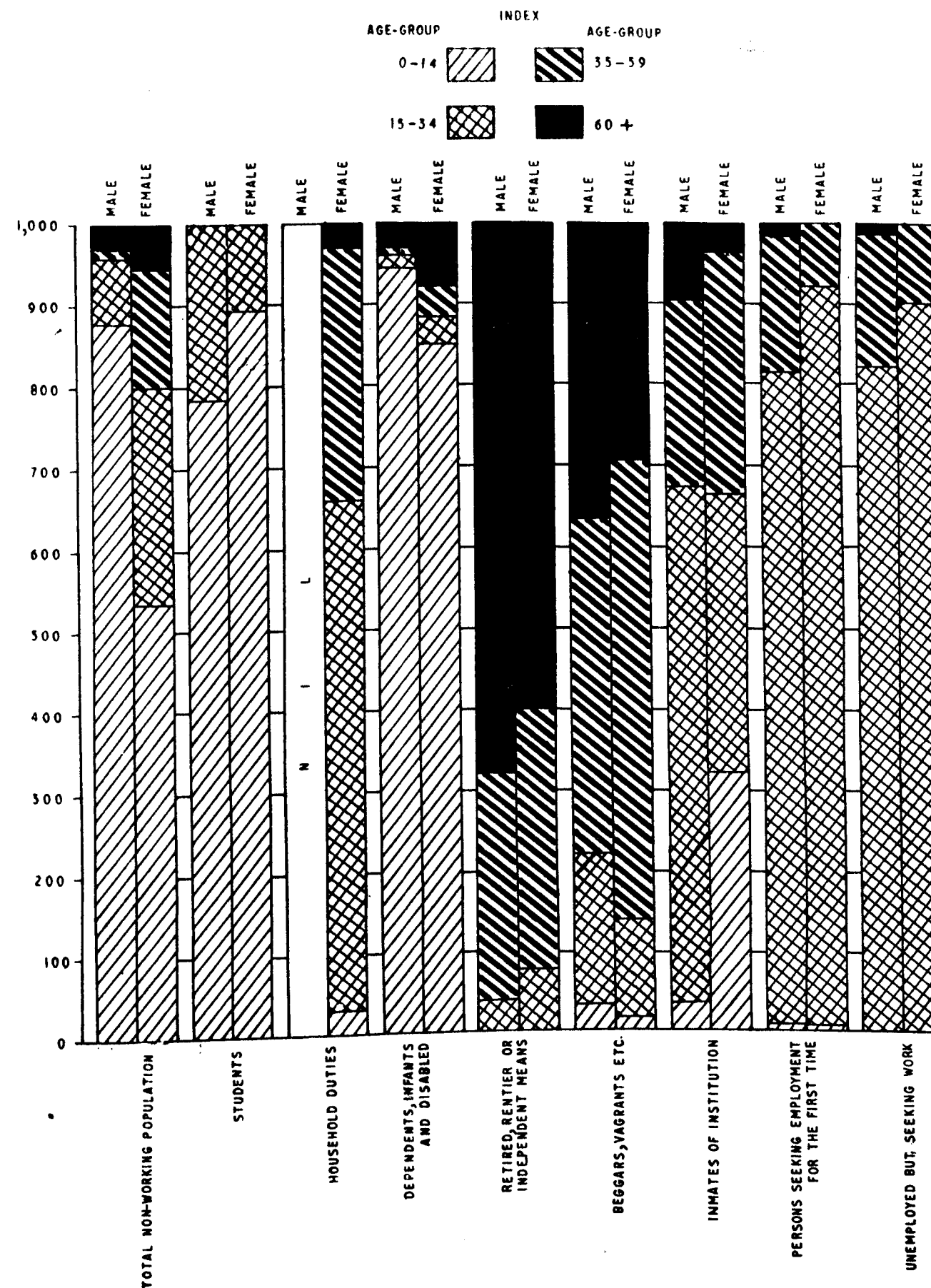
926

Statement XI-15 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BELODIA (Concl'd)																				
U																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	783	476	706	860	..	16	919	782	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	170	305	294	140	..	619	30	54	..	..	..	250	177	334	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
35-59	13	164	..	..	..	..	324	14	73	189	421	313	588	333	..	..	..	..	187	..
60+	34	55	..	..	..	..	41	37	91	811	579	375	235	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
R																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	909	582	852	965	..	50	957	858	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	57	226	148	34	..	612	11	22	40	42	191	213	250	..	..	652	..	965	1,000	..
35-59	10	134	..	1	..	306	5	42	440	417	426	546	500	..	..	343	..	34	..	..
60+	24	58	..	..	..	..	31	27	78	520	541	330	241	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	N	N	..	..	..	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SABROOM																				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	909	582	852	965	..	50	957	858	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-34	57	226	148	34	..	612	11	22	40	42	191	213	250	..	..	652	..	965	1,000	..
35-59	10	134	..	1	..	306	5	42	440	417	426	546	500	..	..	343	..	34	..	..
60+	24	58	..	..	..	..	31	27	78	520	541	330	241	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	N	N	..	..	..	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY OF
NON-WORKERS AMONG DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS, 1961



51. From the above two statements, the study is confined to the categories of non-workers separately, other than the two relating to unemployed persons which have already been discussed in the foregoing paragraphs.

52. Out of 1,000 non-workers in the age group 0-14, the largest proportion in both the sexes (758 males, 846 females) are dependents, infants and disabled persons. Although the male students are 242 out of 1,000 non-workers, the female students who are 132 out of 1,000 non-workers are divided in to students and those performing household duties with a very small difference in their respective proportions. Age group 15-34 records the highest number of students, but in the age group 35-59 the existence of three students seems to be a peculiar feature and this is normally unusual. It may be possible that these three students of this advanced age are engaged in some works and are undergoing some studies in their professional course. The proportion of male dependents is comparatively higher than the females in the territory as a whole in all age groups.

53. The distribution according to age group in the rural areas tallies with that in the total in respect of all the categories of non-workers. The same pattern is also reflected in the Sub-divisions.

54. These groups in the urban areas show somewhat different picture which however does not substantially vary from the territory pattern in all the categories already discussed. It shows considerable increase in the proportion of students in the age groups 0-14 and 15-34 of both sexes when compared to rural areas and this is due to better educational facilities available in towns. Another noteworthy feature is that in the age group 15-34 there is a fall in the proportion of male and female dependents.

55. Detailed discussions about the activities of the non-workers are given below :—

(i) Full time Student :

56. Full time students are 15.2% of non-workers in the territory. Their proportion varies widely between rural and urban areas, e. g., the proportion of full time students to total rural non-working population is only 13.2% in rural area and that in urban area to total urban non working population is 32.3%. Among male non-workers they are as high as 27.1% of female non-workers.

57. The age group 0-14 accounts for the highest proportion of full time students (male 78.2%, female 89.3%), the rest being almost covered in the age group 15-34. In all the sub-divisions this lower age group records the highest proportion of full time students both among males and females as usual.

58. It is noticed that Kamalpur which is entirely rural, records the highest proportion of full time

students to total non-workers in all ages (M-31.9% ; F-11.9%) preceding Sadar where the percentages are M-31.7 and F-10.2. Amarpur shows the lowest with M-12.0% and F-2.8%.

59. At the territory level the proportions of male and female full time students are approximately one-fourth (24.2%) and one-eighth (13.2%) respectively in age group 0-14 and about three-fourths (i.e. 73.7%) and only 3.1% respectively in the next age group of 15-34 Sadar, Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Belonia and Sabroon follow the above pattern of distribution for both males and females in age group 0-14. Sonamura, Udaipur and Amarpur show very low proportion of full time student both for males and females of this age group.

60. In the next higher age group i. e., 15-34, Kailasahar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroon show the proportion of female full time student to female non-working population as very low i. e., below 2% in each case as compared to the territory figure of 3%. The proportion of full time students, be it for males or females of the age-group 35-59, is negligible in the sub-divisions of Sadar, Kailasahar, Belonia and Sabroon and nil in the rest.

(ii) Household duties :

61. No males are found to have been engaged in household duties in Tripura. The females in this Category are 165,110 i. e., 37.9% of total female non-workers and 23.4% of total non-working population. In the territory as well as in all sub-divisions they predominate in the age-group 15-34 forming more than 60% of total females in this Category. In age-groups 15-34 and 35-59 non-working female population forms more than 80% under this Category in the territory as well as in all Sub-divisions except in Sadar, Amarpur and Sabroon, where the proportions in age-group 35-59 only are slightly less.

(iii) Dependents :

62. Among total non-workers of the territory the proportion of persons belonging to category of Dependents appears to be highest, forming 70.5% of male non-working population and 53.2% of female non-working population. They are found mostly in the age-group 0-14, forming more than 90% of males and 80% of females in the territory as well as in each of the Sub-divisions. In urban areas of the territory they appear to be slightly less in proportion to those in rural areas in the age-group 0-14. Non-working population in age-group 15-34 records lowest proportion of dependents, whereas those of 0-14 and 60+ age group non-working population record highest proportions forming more than 70% to 80% in this respect both for males and females and such

characteristic is found in all the Sub-divisions of the territory.

(iv) **Retired, Rentiers, etc. :**

63. This Category of Non-workers forms 0.4% only to total non-workers in the territory. As regards such males and females, their proportions are 0.8% and 0.3% to the total male and female non-workers respectively. They are found in the ages 35+ both for males and females and are more than 60% of their total strength in each case in the age group 60+ and are totally absent, as is natural, in 0-14 age-group in the territory.

Considering the total non-working population in each age-group, it is found that the proportion of persons under the Category of 'Retired etc' is negligible except in the age-group 60+ (in case of male and female both) and in the age-group 35-59 (in case of male only). As regards male, their proportions are 17.4% and 16.7% in the age-group 35-59 and 60+ respectively and as regard females their proportions are 0.5% and 2.6% only in the two higher age-groups respectively. In urban areas the proportions have slightly decreased in age-group 60+ causing an increase in the age-group 35-59.

64. In urban areas the proportions for such males are almost double the proportions for the territory i. e., 30.9% in the age-group 35-59 and 38.2% in the age-group 60+, although their absolute numbers are much lower than those for the rural area. In the Sub-divisions, almost the same proportions are found to obtain except in the case of Amarpur where the proportions for males as well as for females have been reduced to about half of those for the territory, that is to say Amarpur Sub-division records a few cases of persons of this category.

(v) **Beggars, Vagrants, etc :**

65. The beggars and vagrants account for 3,826 in total, forming 0.5% of total non-workers in the territory. They are 0.6% of male and 0.5% female non-workers. This category of persons are usually found in higher age-groups i. e., 35-59 (41.6% male and 56.8% female) and 60+ (36.6% male and 29.5% female) in the territory. The beggars constitute 20.7 per cent of non-working male population of the Territory in the age-group 35-59. In Sub-divisions also, beggars, vagrants, etc. are found numerous either in age-group 35-59 or in 60+, both for males and females.

(vi) **Inmates of Institutions :**

66. The inmates of Institutions numbering 1,388 persons in total form below 0.2% of total non-working population in the territory. Among male and female non-workers separately, they are 0.1% and 0.2% respectively in the territory. Maximum proportion of males of this group belongs to the age-group 15-34 (63.9%) and that of females in the age-groups 0-14 (32.0%) and in 15-34 (34.4%). The age-group 35-59 records more than 20% in each sex of this category of population. The non-working male population of age-group 35-59 have 2.9% as Inmates of Institution in the whole territory.

Comparison of workers and non-workers among general population, Migrants, Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes :

67. The following table shows the distribution of population between workers and non-workers among (i) General population, (ii) Migrants, (iii) Scheduled Castes, (iv) Scheduled Tribes.

Statement XI—16

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers in the (i) General population (ii) Migrants (iii) Scheduled Castes and (iv) Scheduled Tribes in State and selected Sub-Divisions where there are appreciable numbers of Migrants or and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-Divisions	General population, Migrants, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	TOTAL POPULATION		TOTAL WORKERS		TOTAL NON-WORKERS	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TRIPURA	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	545	209	455	791
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	753	247	250	753
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	596	92	404	908
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	548	483	452	517
SADAR	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	512	172	488	828
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	706	196	294	804
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	573	82	427	918
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	506	431	494	569
KHOWAI	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	555	304	445	696
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	745	314	255	686
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	608	139	392	861
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	550	518	450	482
KAMALPUR	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	563	251	437	749
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	745	289	255	711
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	607	124	393	876
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	551	458	449	542

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Statement XI—16 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KAILASAHAR	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	579	250	421	750
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	787	314	213	686
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	646	79	354	921
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	584	520	416	480
DHARMANAGAR	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	558	178	442	822
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	764	235	236	765
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	652	116	348	884
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	548	496	452	504
SONAMURA	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	554	104	446	896
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	809	143	191	857
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	583	61	417	939
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	554	427	446	573
UDAIPUR	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	546	142	454	858
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	837	193	163	807
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	583	71	417	929
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	553	447	447	553
AMARPUR	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	576	397	424	303
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	765	482	235	518
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	609	29	391	971
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	565	536	435	464
BELONIA	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	557	203	443	797
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	753	218	247	782

931

Statement XI—16 (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BELONIA (Concl.)	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	578	58	422	942
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	585	498	415	502
SABROOM	(a) General Population	1,000	1,000	557	276	443	724
	(b) Migrants	1,000	1,000	735	287	265	713
	(c) Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	571	85	429	915
	(d) Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	577	501	423	499

SOURCES :—Tables B-1, D-VI and C-VIII Part A and B.

68. In the territory, the proportion of male non-worker is highest among General Population (45.5%) and lowest among Migrants (25.0%). Non-worker males of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 40.4% and 45.2% of their respective total populaion. Females in this respect show highest among Scheduled Castes (90.8%) and lowest among Scheduled Tribes (51.7%). It is a happy sign that only onefourth of male migrants are non-workers. The above characteristic is found also in Sub-divisions like Kailasahar, Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom, whereas in other Sub-divisions the only difference is that the proportion of highest male non-worker is

found among Scheduled Tribes instead of among General population.

Non-workers of general population, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled castes, distributed into full time students, never employed, unemployed and others in the territory.

69. The following Statcment shows the distribution of non-workers among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others of each sex and educational standard into full time students, never employed, now unemployed and others in the territory :—

Statement XI-17

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and educational standard among non-workers in (i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Scheduled Tribes and (iii) the general population in the Territory, 1961

Type of population	Educational standard	Total non-working population		Full time students & children attending school		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons Employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(i) Scheduled Castes	All Standards	1,000	1,000	251	43	3	N	2	..	744	957
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	142	29	1	N	1	..	856	971
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	831	303	8	..	9	..	152	597
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	913	499	19	..	5	..	63	501
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	661	500	145	..	49	..	145	500
	All Standards	1,000	1,000	189	45	1	N	1	N	809	955
(iii) General Population	All Standards	1,000	1,000	271	79	5	N	4	N	720	921

70. The proportion of full time students to total non-workers among males of general population is 27.1%. As compared to this, the proportion of the same among scheduled tribes is far below i. e., 18.9% and that among scheduled castes is 25.1%. As regards females, the proportions of full time students among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes separately are only 4.3% and 4.5% respectively as against 7.9% among general population. Persons seeking employment for the first time as also those who were employed before but are now out of employment and seeking work are negligible among male non-workers belonging to scheduled tribes (i.e., 0.1% in each case); they are only 0.3% and 0.2% respectively among scheduled castes male non-workers and 0.5% and 0.4% respectively among male non-workers of general population.

71. The proportions of such females are negligible in all cases.

72. As regards males belonging to scheduled castes, the proportion of full time students is maximum, i. e., more than 80% among non-workers having educational standard of mere literacy and primary or junior basic and minimum among illiterate non-workers (14.2%). In case of their females, however, the proportion of full time students is much lower and it is found maximum among matriculate females non-workers (50.0%) and minimum among illiterate female non-workers (2.9%).

73. The proportion of males seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work is highest in respect of Scheduled Caste among matriculates (14.5%) and almost negligible (0.1%) among illiterates. The proportions of such females are negligible in each educational standard.

CHAPTER—XII

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

Preliminary Remarks—

In the past the census was mostly confined to the collection and analysis of demographic data and also review of other aspects to some extent but the census of free nation aims at something else and as such in the census of 1961 it was the aim of collecting greater range of data to meet the growing needs of the country's planning and development activities and with this objective in view the Registrar General, India prepared the census schedules for the 1961 census so that the information collected may cover the various fields of national life and activity. The programme of 1961 census has thus yielded varieties of statistical information essential not only for the formulation of the country's plan, but also for assessing and evaluating their progress. The economic activities of the people depend mostly on the utilisation of the working force and creation of capital resources, resulting in production of goods and services, which help in a great way to determine the standard of living and happiness, the people have been able to achieve. In this Chapter an attempt has been made to survey the broad aspects of economic trends and projections which govern the rate at which the territory is progressing in the various fields of economic activities as a result of the first and second five year plans. To come to a correct estimate in this field both census statistics as well as official statistics are needed.

2. This Chapter, which deals with economic trend and condition of the people of Tripura, attempts to determine the economic progress in the various levels of production and consumption and is sub-divided into five parts, namely,

- Part A— People at work in the territory,
- Part B— Investment and outlay in the territory during the last ten years,
- Part C— Output and income
- Part D— Financing of plan, 1951-61.
- Part E— Concluding remarks.

3. Before reviewing the various aspects mentioned above it will be useful to have an idea of the background of the general economy of the territory.

4. The territory of Tripura has an area of 4116 sq. miles or 10660.4 sq. Kms. according to the local survey office, inhabited by 11,42,005 people, (591237 males and 550768 females) and of the total population 90.98 % live in rural areas and 9.02 % in urban areas.

5. Agriculture is the basic economy of Tripura which engages 71.77 % of the total working force of the territory and the agriculture of the territory is of mixed character—one is conducted by plough cultivation and the other by shifting cultivation in the hills. Rice is the principal food crop and other food crops are pulses, sugarcane, potato, sweet potato and chilli and of the principal commercial crops, mention may be made of oilseeds, cotton, jute including Mesta. Of the total area under cultivation 76.50 % are under rice and 5.70 % under other food crops and 17.80 % under non food crops. Culturable wastes and fallows formed nearly 2.32 % of the total area and considerable areas under fruit growing, pastures and grazing for the livestock are not put to effective use. Forests occupies the net position having an area of 6352.11 sq. Kms.—both protected and reserve. The forests of Tripura are very rich in respect of various timbers and bamboos required for construction of building and houses. The estimated production of Rice in the territory is 158,480 metric tons as against the total estimated requirement of 177,306 metric tons, giving a deficit of 18,826 metric tons. This figure has been arrived at after taking roughly the per capita consumption of 150 of rice daily according to the information furnished by the Food Department.

6. The average size of holding per cultivating household is 3.7 acres in the territory as a whole and the distribution of holding by size classes shows that holdings of size classes less than five acres are held by 85.6 % of cultivating households, those of size classes 5 to 14.9 by 13.5 % and the rest exceeding 15 acres by 0.9 % of cultivating households.

7. The land reform and the tenancy legislation had just came into force at the time of 1961 census, having far reaching consequences on the economic condition of the agriculturists by way of removing all intermediaries and establishing direct relation with the Government. Tenancy has been abolished and the tenant has become the occupant of the land cultivated by him.

8. The rapid industrialisation and urbanisation throughout India has changed the economy of the country, but this has a very little effect on Tripura. There is no organised industry here except some tea industries started during the regime of the princely State. Some improvement have, however, been made in the field of small scale, village and other households industries during the first and second five year plan, details of which will be discussed latter on as far as possible. Improvement in this regard is mainly in the field of traditional crafts like carpentry, smithy, leather works, processing of foodstuff and other handicrafts. The impediments which stand on the way of organising any large scale industry are mostly due to lack of proper marketing facilities, as Tripura is almost cut off from the rest of India except a small link through Assam.

9. It may, however, be stated that the economy of the territory of Tripura is of agrarian nature.

Part A People at work.

10. The total working force in the territory was 266,911 in 1951 which rose to 437,229 or was increased by 63.81 % in 1961. This increase in the labour force is mostly due to the rate of increase in the general population during the past decade.

11. The study of working and non-working population has already been done in Chapter X and XI of the report and according to these chapters it is seen that 38.3 % of the population are workers and 61.7 % are non-workers and of the total working population, category I As cultivator and Category II As agricultural labourer, together account for 71.77 percent of the total working force.

12. The following statement gives percentage of working force to total population in broad age groups in the territory level as well as sub-divisional levels :—

Statement XII—1

Percentage of working force to population in the following age-groups in the
(1) Territory and (2) Sub-Divisions, 1961.

Union Territory/ Sub-division.	AGE GROUPS				
	0-14 (2)	15-34 (3)	35-59 (4)	60+ (5)	Total of 15-59 (6)
(1) TRIPURA	4	62	71	46	66
Sadar	3	56	68	44	61
Khowai	6	71	78	49	74
Kamalpur	5	68	73	44	70
Kailasahar	5	67	74	49	70
Dharmanagar	4	61	68	42	63
Sonamura	4	54	65	51	58
Udaipur	4	56	67	51	60
Amarpur	7	83	86	51	84
Belonia	5	61	73	48	66
Sabroom	4	70	77	48	73

13. Only 4 % of the population in the age group 0-14 is included in the working force of the territory, but the percentage of such child workers is less than the territory average only in Sadar Sub-division and in respect of the remaining sub-divisions the percentage is either equal or higher and in respect of Amarpur Sub-division the percentage is highest (7).

14. In the combined age group 15-59, the percentage of workers is 66 in the territory level and the percentage is higher in respect of all the sub-divisions of Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Amarpur and Sabroom. The percentage of such workers is,

however, highest in respect of Amarpur (84 %) and lowest in respect of Sadar (61 %). The age group 35-59 depicts higher percentage of working population, as usual. In this age group, the percentage of workers in the territory average is 71 and only in the sub-divisions of Sonamura, Dharmanagar, Udaipur and Sadar the percentage is lower than the territory average and in the remaining sub-divisions the percentage is higher than the territory average.

15. In the age group 15-34 the percentage of workers at the territory average is 62, whereas the percentage is higher than the territory average in respect

of all the remaining sub-divisions except Sadar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Belonia.

16. In the age group 60+, the percentage of workers is not higher as compared to the other active age groups as usual and the same trend is noticed in respect of all the sub-divisions. In this age group 46% is engaged in work in the territory level and the percentage in all the sub-divisions except Sadar, Amarpur and Dharmanagar exceeds the territory average. Although the percentage of workers in the age group 60+ is lower than the active age group of 15-34 and 35-59, there are nodoubt substantial number of workers in this old age group. This is

mainly due to the fact that those old men who are capable of supervising either household industry & cultivation etc., even though they might not move out of their houses, have been counted as workers according to the census definition of workers. This has contributed to a large number of persons above 60 years of age to be classified as workers. This is no doubt a very well-coming feature of the territory and also for the country as a whole, because all the old of the age of 60 and above are not a burden of the society but on the contrary they are doing their best to add to the economic resources of their family and ultimately of the country as a whole.

Statement XII-2

Working force of the Territory by Industrial sectors, 1951 & 1961.

Year	Total	Primary Sector I, II & III	Secondary Sector IV, V & VI	Goods producing sector (3+4)	Tertiary sector VII, VIII & IX
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	437,229	325,986	40,297	366,283	70,946
1951	266,911	208,938	11,340	220,278	46,633

17. It appears that the net increase of working force during the decade comes to 1,70,318 of which the increase in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors is 1,17,048, 28,957 and 24,313 respectively. The increase in Goods producing sector i. e., Primary and Secondary together comes to 1,46,005 persons.

18. The statement below shows the percentage distribution of working force in Tripura in the Industrial Sectors during 1951 and 1961, as relevant data for the previous censuses are not available.

Statement XII-3

Percentage distribution of working force in the Industrial Sectors of the State 1951 & 1961.

Year	Total	Primary sector I, II & III	Secondary sector IV, V & VI	Goods producing sector (3+4)	Tertiary sector VII, VIII & IX
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	100	75	9	84	16
1951	100	79	4	83	17

19. The distribution of the working force between the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors shows the agrarian nature of economy of the territory, because the primary activities, that is, agriculture including plantation play a most important part by contributing 75 percent to the total working force. As compared to secondary and tertiary sectors, the latter is more important than the former as would be seen from the respective percentages. The total labour force working in production of goods comes to 84% as against 83% in 1951. This means that the position of the territory in respect of production of goods is becoming better gradually. Unfortunately no information is available for the Census

prior to 1951 to give a comparative study of the whole picture in the field of agriculture, production etc. Increase in working population during the decade is noticed in the secondary sector to a great extent and also to some extent in the goods producing sector, that is, primary sector plus secondary sector. The working force in the primary sector has shown decline by 4% and the tertiary sector has also registered decrease of 1% during the decade, whereas the goods producing sectors, that is, primary and secondary sectors together show increase of 1% only. The increase of working force in secondary sector may be due to the intensive development work like construction and increase of household industries etc. during the

decade. Thus the shift from one sector to another can be seen by comparing the proportion of working force for various sectors since 1951. But such comparison will not be very accurate owing to the changes to some extent in the concept and definition of persons at work returned during 1951 and 1961 Census. Some indication of the trend towards small scale and house-

hold industries is, however, available from the percentage of working force in different sectors of industries between 1951 to 1961.

20. The following statement shows the distribution of working force in the sub-divisions by sectors during 1961 census :—

Statement XII-4
Distribution of working force by Sub-divisions, 1961
(actual numbers or in hundreds)

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Units	Total	Primary sector			Total for Primary sector	Secondary sector			IX (gas & Electricity)	Total for secondary sector	Tertiary sector			Total for Tertiary sector	
			I				V					VIII IX (except Gas and Electricity)				
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																
TRIPURA	(,00)	4,372	2,809	329	122	3,260	252	108	41	2	403	185	48	476	709	
Sadar	Actual Nos.	127,253	66,728	8,579	4,067	79,374	7,421	5,661	2,158	109	15,349	9,548	3,167	19,815	32,530	
Khowai	"	56,327	41,466	3,761	588	45,815	2,471	941	165	19	3,596	1,951	291	4,674	6,916	
Kamalpur	"	25,481	16,929	1,347	762	19,038	2,484	371	193	3	3,051	657	113	2,621	3,392	
Kailasahar	"	43,943	29,623	2,400	3,025	35,048	2,947	742	349	20	4,058	1,022	269	3,546	4,837	
Dharmanagar	"	47,919	32,401	3,257	2,183	37,841	2,805	752	471	27	4,055	1,475	340	4,203	6,023	
Sonamura	"	26,257	16,388	3,320	619	20,327	2,061	520	46	8	2,635	672	106	2,517	3,295	
Udaipur	"	31,343	19,726	4,311	282	24,319	1,349	823	331	18	2,521	1,345	230	2,928	4,503	
Amarpur	"	27,639	23,609	1,068	88	24,765	915	205	65	..	1,185	403	47	1,239	1,689	
Belonia	"	32,761	22,653	2,385	345	25,383	1,475	581	282	1	2,339	1,072	173	3,794	5,039	
Sabroom	"	18,306	11,358	2,434	234	14,076	1,225	243	40	..	1,508	376	43	2,303	2,722	

21. Of the total working force, cultivation claims the highest number of workers. 'Other Services' excluding Gas and Electric supply and agricultural labour have engaged the second and the third highest number of workers respectively. Gas and electricity has engaged the lowest number of workers followed by construction which has engaged the second lowest number of workers in the territory.

22. The highest working force is contributed by Sadar sub-division while the lowest by Sabroom sub-division. In respect of categories I, II and III under Primary Sector, Sadar engages the highest number of workers and Sabroom and Amarpur the lowest.

23. In Secondary Sector, Sadar contributes the highest number of working force in all the categories. Sabroom engages the lowest number of workers taking all the sectors together, but in respect of category IV and V of secondary sector, Amarpur engages the lowest number of workers and in respect of category VI of secondary sector Sabroom engages the lowest number. In category IX, Gas and electricity, there is none found engaged in Amarpur and Sabroom sub-divisions. Coming to the Tertiary sector, Sadar engages highest number of workers in all the categories, whereas Sabroom and Amarpur engage the lowest.

24. The following statement shows the percentage of distribution of working force by sub-division, 1961 :—

Statement XII-5
Percentage distribution of working force of state by Sub-division, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total	Primary			Total Primary	Secondary					Total Secondary	Tertiary			Total Tertiary			
		I		III		IV		V		VI IX (gas & Electricity only)		VII	VIII	IX (except gas & Electricity)				
		1	2			3	4	5	6		7				8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
TRIPURA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sadar	29	24	26	33	24	29	52	53	53	38	52	66	42	46				
Khowai	13	15	12	5	14	10	9	4	9	9	10	6	10	10				
Kamalpur	6	6	4	6	6	10	3	5	1	8	4	2	5	5				
Kailasahar	10	11	7	25	11	12	7	8	10	10	5	6	7	7				
Dharmanagar	11	11	10	18	12	11	7	11	13	10	8	7	9	8				
Sonamura	6	6	10	5	6	8	5	1	4	6	4	2	5	5				
Udaipur	7	7	13	2	7	5	8	8	9	6	7	5	6	6				
Amarpur	6	8	3	1	8	4	2	2	..	3	2	1	3	2				
Belonia	8	8	7	3	8	6	5	7	1	6	6	4	8	7				
Sabroom	4	4	8	2	4	5	2	1	..	4	2	1	5	4				

25. The distribution of working force of sub-divisions shows that 63% concentrate in the four sub-divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar and the remaining 37% in the rest of the six sub-divisions varying from 4% in Sabroom sub-division and 8% in Belonia sub-division.

26. Sadar sub-division contributes the highest percentage of working force (29) in all the sectors and the percentage of workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors are 24, 38 and 46 respectively. Sabroom in Primary Sector and Amarapur in both secondary and Tertiary Sector contributes the lowest percentage of workers which are 4, 3 and 2 respectively. In the absence of relevant data for 1951 it is not possible to find out the shift from one economic activity to another economic activity by the people from decade to decade.

27. In Sadar sub-division itself 52% of workers are engaged in manufacturing industries and trade

and commerce, 53% each in construction and electricity and 66% in transport and communication. In Category I, II and III of primary sector, Sadar engages 24, 26 and 33 percent respectively of workers and the rest workers are engaged by the remaining nine sub-divisions. In secondary sector also Sadar engages the maximum number of workers, that is, 29, 52 and 53% in Category IV, V and VI respectively and the remaining workers are engaged by the other nine sub-divisions. In respect of electricity, Sadar itself engaged 53% of the workers, whereas the remaining percentage of workers of this category is distributed in the remaining sub-divisions except Amarapur and Sabroom, where no such worker is found. In respect of tertiary sector, Sadar engages 52, 62 and 42% of workers in Category VII, VIII and IX and the remaining workers of this category are distributed to the remaining nine sub-divisions.

28. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of sub-divisional working force by sectors, 1961 :—

Statement XII—6
Percentage Distribution of Sub-division working force by sectors, 1961

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Primary			Total Primary		Secondary			Total Secondary		Tertiary		Total Tertiary	Total all sectors
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	IX (gas & Electricity)		VII	VIII	IX (Except gas & Electricity)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRIPURA	64	8	3	75	6	2	1	N	9	4	1	11	16	100
Sadar	52	7	3	62	6	4	2	N	12	8	2	16	26	100
Khowai	74	7	1	82	4	2	N	N	6	3	1	8	12	100
Kamalpur	67	5	3	75	10	1	1	N	12	3	N	10	13	100
Kailasabar	67	6	7	80	7	1	1	N	9	2	1	8	11	100
Dharmanagar	68	7	4	79	6	1	1	N	8	3	1	9	13	100
Sonamura	62	13	2	77	8	2	N	N	10	3	N	10	13	100
Udaipur	63	14	1	78	4	3	1	N	8	4	1	9	14	100
Amarpur	86	4	N	90	3	1	N	..	4	1	N	5	6	100
Belonia	69	7	1	77	4	2	1	N	7	3	1	12	16	100
Sabroom	62	14	1	77	7	1	N	..	8	2	N	13	15	100

N = Negligible

29. It is seen that 75 percent of working force are engaged in Primary sector, 9 percent in Secondary sector and 16 percent in Tertiary sector in Tripura. Among the sub-divisions, the highest number that is 90 percent of working force in Amarpur are engaged in Primary sector and the lowest in Sadar sub-division (62). Similarly, in the Secondary sector Sadar and Kamalpur occupy the highest position each contributing 12 percent of working force in this sector, but

in the Tertiary sector the highest number is engaged in Sadar (26) and the lowest in Amarpur (6).

Part B—Investment and outlay in the Territory during the last ten years.

(i) Agriculture and Rural Development.

30. The following statement shows the expenditure in First and Second Five Year Plans on Agriculture and Development :—

Statement XII-7
Plan expenditure on Agriculture and Rural Development (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sector	First plan expenditure																
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total first plan expenditure	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second plan expenditure	Second plan provision	Third plan Provision			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Agriculture, and rural Development	0.47		1.72	2.57	4.93	7.59	17.28	31.02	13.292	28.156	22.883	33.856	41.897	140.084	.00043	140.660	316.000
1. Agriculture	0.30		0.80	0.57	1.76	2.51	5.94	12.75	2.435	7.008	4.004	5.407	8.276	27.130	..	30.560	67.000
2. Animal Husbandry including Dairying and milk supply	..		0.10	0.34	0.57	1.33	2.34	4.58	0.428	1.146	1.052	2.978	3.684	9.288	..	11.720	33.000
3. Forest	0.17		0.81	1.65	1.90	2.89	7.42	10.98	2.440	3.345	2.842	3.138	3.675	15.440	..	15.300	44.000
4. Co-operation	..		..	..	0.18	0.37	0.55	1.34	0.032	2.707	4.376	4.895	3.926	15.936	..	17.470	31.000
5. Fisheries	..		0.01	0.01	0.52	0.49	1.03	1.37	0.127	0.415	0.610	0.878	1.667	3.697	..	3.840	22.000
6. Rural Development (Community Development projects and National extension services)	..		Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	7.830	13.535	9.999	16.560	20.669	68.593*	68.593*	..	61.770 f	118.000

* This expenditure was incurred against the total allotment of (60.670 from community development and 15.000 from Ministry of Home Affairs) 75.670 (in Lakhs of rupees).

f The amount includes Rs. 110 Lakhs, the outlay under panchayat only.
No expenditure was incurred for Panchayat.

31. The two five year plans of the country were executed during the past decade and the aim of the plans was mainly towards investment and to achieve economic outlay.

32. During the first five year plan due emphasis was laid to agriculture and rural development, irrigation and power projects, industries, roads and social services. In the second five year plan emphasis was given on agriculture and rural development including agricultural production, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, dairy and milk supply, fisheries, soil conservation, co-operation, community development and Panchayat, Power, village and small scale industries, transport, roads, social services and miscellaneous.

33. The efforts in the first five year plan were nothing but the beginning of things and substantial efforts were made in the second plan.

34. Against an outlay of Rs. 283.91 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 170.11 lakhs was incurred in the first plan and against an outlay of Rs. 925.750 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 896.109 lakhs was incurred in the Second Plan.

35. It appears from statement No. 7 that there was very negligible investment in respect of agriculture and forest during the first year of the first five year plan and no investment in respect of other items. The investment in the field of agriculture and forest was only 0.30 and 0.175 lakhs respectively. In the second year of course there were some investments in all the sectors except co-operation. The information regarding investment in the field of rural development was, however, not available and as such it is not possible to say anything whether any expenditure was incurred at all under this head during the first & second year. The highest investment as it appears was made under forests followed by agriculture during the first Five year plan. Against the provision of Rs. 31.02 lakhs in the First Five year plan under agricul-

ture and rural development, 34.37 percent was invested in agriculture and 42.94% in forest. The investments in the field of Animal Husbandry, co-operation, fisheries etc. were negligible.

36. In the second five year plan there was investment of Rs. 140.084 lakhs under rural development against which 19.37 percent was spent in agriculture, 11.02 percent in forests and 48.96 percent in community Development projects and National extension services, 11.38 percent in co-operation, 2.64 percent in fisheries. In the second plan expenditure on agricultural sector had gone up from the level of Rs. 5.94 lakhs to Rs. 27.130 lakhs; Co-operation also figures prominent in which investment rose from Rs. 0.55 to Rs. 2.46 lakhs. The rate of investment in the beginning of the second five year plan was not as meagre as it was in the First Five year plan and maximum investment was made in the field of Community Development project and National Extension Services followed by investment in the agricultural sector. During the first plan period the trend of investment was not at all satisfactory during the first three years, but in the second plan it was however one of steady growth all along. The highest rate of growth in annual expenditure during the second plan was achieved in 1960-61. This was however not a well-coming feature as normally the tempo of expenditure should gather upto a height towards the middle of the plan period so that the same may be stabilized and may grow at a moderate rate afterwards. In fact there was a rush of expenditure in the final year of the first and second plan under all sub-heads. The original plan was to cover the whole territory within the orbit of block with a view to give better facilities to the people in respect of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, education and other social services such as health and sanitation, communication etc.

37. The following statement shows the number of villages and population served by community Development Project and National Extension Service Block as in the first and second plan :—

Statement XII-8

Number of villages and population served by C. D. P. and N. E. S. as in the First plan and the Second plan

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Type	No. of Blocks		No. of villages (1951 Census)		Population ('000) (1951 Census)	
		1st Plan	2nd Plan	1st Plan	2nd Plan	1st Plan	2nd Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TRIPURA	NES	2	2	632	583	121	70
	CDP	1	6	315	1,127	36	205
Sadar	NES	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CDP	1	..	315	..	36	..
Khowai	NES	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CDP	..	1	..	147	..	28
Kamalpur	NES	..	1	..	278	..	30
	CDP	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	NES	1	..	420	..	59	..
	CDP	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmanagar	NES	1	..	212	..	62	..
	CDP	..	1	..	184	..	21
Sonamura	NES	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CDP	..	1	..	156	..	45
Udaipur	NES	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CDP	..	1	..	247	..	59
Amarpur	NES	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CDP	..	1 *	..	197	..	28
Belonia	NES	..	1	..	305	..	40
	CDP	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	NES	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CDP	..	1	..	196	..	24

* Multipurpose.

38. At the end of first plan there was only two National Extension Service blocks and Community Development projects in Tripura covering 946 villages and 157 thousand population according to the 1951 census. During the second plan, however, there were altogether 8 blocks, two N. E. S. and 6 Community development projects with one multi-purpose block covering 1710 villages and 275 thousand popula-

tion and towards the end of second plan 432 thousand population were covered in 2657 villages in all development blocks. Coverage was 66.60% of the total population and 79.96% of the total villages in Tripura.

39. The following statement shows the expenditure on development under different heads in these blocks during the first and second five year plans.

Statement XII-9

Development Expenditure in National Extension Service Blocks and Community Projects/Blocks

(Rs. in, 000)

Item	First and Second Five Year Plan			
	Total Expenditure	Total Population served	Expenditure per Capita of Population served	New employment secured as at the end of the year 1955-61
1	2	3	4	5
1. Block Head Quarter	2025.37		..	
2. Animal Husbandry & Agriculture	661.85		..	
3. Irrigation & Reclamation	1159.72		..	
4. Health & Rural Sanitation	814.74		..	
5. Education and Social Education	1184.66	NOT AVAILABLE	..	NOT AVAILABLE
6. Rural arts crafts and Industries	663.03		..	
7. Housing	341.79		..	
8. Miscellaneous	1470.19		..	
TOTAL	8321.35	549775	0.02	..

40. It appears that Rs. 8321.35 thousand was invested during the first and second five year plan for the development of the aforesaid blocks and the per capita expenditure was 0.02.

41. Co-operative movement which is of greater

importance in the field of rural development is of the recent origin in Tripura. The following statement shows the activities of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies of Tripura during 1951-52, 1955-56 and 1960-61 :—

Statement XII-10

Primary Agricultural credit societies

Union Territory	Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Short & medium term loans advanced (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	(i) 1951-52	..	..	..
	(ii) 1955-56	82	3,699	0.58
	(iii) 1960-61	308	46,729	14.85

42. Co-operative movement in Tripura was started in the year 1949 and in 1955-56 Tripura had 82 primary agricultural credit societies with 3699 members to whom short and medium term loans were advanced to the extent of Rs. 58,000/-. The average membership of the society came to 45 persons and the average amount advanced as loan by each society came to Rs. 7,000/-. The number of societies, however, increased to 308 with membership of 46,729 persons to whom loans to the extent of Rs. 14,8500/- was sanctioned in 1960-61. The average membership of the society and the amount of loans advanced per society came to 152 persons and Rs. 5000/- respectively. The only Central Land Mortgage

Bank which was started in 1960-61 in Tripura advanced a loan of Rs. 39,000/- only during 1960-61. This shows that there was very little progress in respect of land mortgage bank in Tripura. There was no Primary Land Mortgage Bank.

43. In the field of Primary Marketing societies also, little progress was found during the first and second plan period, whereas substantial progress was achieved in respect of primary agricultural credit societies.

44. The following statement shows the progress of co-operative marketing in Tripura during 1951, 1956 and 1961 :—

Statement XII—11
Progress in Co-operative Marketing

Union Territory	No. of Primary marketing societies			No. of Primary Agricultural credit societies affiliated during	No. of members served			Volume of agricultural business conducted (in Rs.)				No. of godowns at Mandi Centres			No. of rural godowns		
	1951	1956	1961		1955—56 to 1960—61	1951	1956	1961	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan (Target)	1951	1956	1961	1951	1956	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
TRIPURA	..	3	7	102	..	600	900	75,000/—	2,948,000/—	N. A.	..	..	6	..	..	3	

But due to the export restrictions imposed by Pakistan, it was the pressing need of the people of Tripura to develop fisheries. The fishery development scheme was implemented in the first five year plan and expansion of the same was included in the second plan but the achievement in this field was not very encouraging to the needs of the people. With regard to forest, large amounts were spent for their development and demarcation and there was a substantial progress in the scheme of economic plantation of forest species of the trees like Sal, Tea and Mehogani.

Irrigation :

47. There is no major irrigation project in Tripura, but water available at different sources is being utilised for application to crops through minor irrigation scheme and the main source of such water is small cherras and rivers. Irrigation by tube-well has also been started.

Statement XII—12

Targets in State Irrigation Projects (a)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Union Territory	1) Expenditure in ,000 Rs.	First Plan					Second Plan					Third Plan				
		51-52	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56	Total	Target	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	Total	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
TRIPURA	1)	..	..	..	0.19	0.02	0.21	0.40	0.500	1.130	0.524	0.820	2.940	5.914	5.280	35.000

49. The expenditure on first plan for minor irrigation was started from 1954-55 and the total expenditure incurred during the first plan was only 21,000/- out of the target fixed at Rs. 2.40 lakhs. The total expenditure in the second plan was of the order of Rs. 5.91 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 5.21 lakhs. The provision for the third plan was Rs. 35 lakhs. In the first plan period no work was taken up ; but the expenditure was incurred in respect of purchasing of pumping sets etc. The total gross area irrigated upto 1961 was 28,700 acres. In the absence of requisite data by sub-divisions no discussion could be made at sub-divisional levels.

Village and Household Industry :

50. Village and household industries play a great roll in the field of rural economy in Tripura. Detailed discussions regarding household industries have been made in Chapter X of the Report and it reveals according to the tables given therein that major household industries in the territory are manufacturing of food-stuff, textile cotton (handlooms), manufacture of wood and wooden products, Jewellery, crafts like making of garments, leather footwear, livestock, forestry, fishing etc. The total number of

households engaged in different household industries in Tripura is 10,174 in which 30,889 persons are engaged and most of these household industries are located in rural areas. Household industries are generally combined with cultivation in rural areas. By its very nature household industry can provide employment to people in smaller units and though a large number of establishments may be working on household basis, the employment potential is comparatively less, because people have taken up household industry as secondary occupation and it is worked for a short time in the year. Although they do not provide employment to a large number of people, their importance to the economy of the territory is no doubt great, because in the lean period of the year when the people have no work to do in the field, they can get employment in household industries, instead of squandering away their time idly and such engagement also adds to the total economic improvement of the family itself.

51. The following statement gives the plan expenditure in Village and Household industries in Tripura during the first and second plan and also the third plan provision :—

Statement XII—13

Plan Expenditure in village and Household Industry in the Territory

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

SECTOR	1951-52	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56	First Plan Total	Percentage breakdown	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	Second Plan Total	Percentage breakdown Total	Expendi- ture per Capita of all workers returned under category IV of 1961 Census	Third Plan Provision	Percent- age break down
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Village & Household Industries	..	.16	.66	2.83	3.768	7.418	100.00	7.559	7.56	7.469	10.929	12.76	40.277	100.000	0.002	57.00	100.000
1. Handloom	..	..	..	.29	.148	.438	5.905	.499	.852	1.26	1.317	1.45	5.378	13.353	..	8.50	14.912
2. Khadi & Amor Charka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.26	.114	..	.43	1.804	4.479	..	6.00	10.526
3. Other village Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.72	.275	.947	1.03	2.972	7.379	..	..	
4. Handicrafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.22	.64	.86	2.135	..	2.00	3.509
5. Sericulture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.01	.21	.54	.76	1.887	..	2.50	4.386
6. Small Scale Industries	..	.16	.66	2.54	3.62	6.98	94.095	1.06	4.728	5.81	8.235	8.67	28.503	70.767	..	38.00	66.667

52. In the first five year plan there was some investments on handloom and small scale industries only and the investment on handloom started from 1954-55 and that of small scale industries from 1952-53. The expenditure on handloom was Rs. 43,800/- that is 5.9% of the total expenditure on Village and Household industries and the expenditure of small scale industries was only Rs. 69,800/- which was equivalent to 94.9% of the total expenditure of village and household industries.

53. During the second plan period some new projects like Khadi and Ambar Charka, handicrafts and sericulture had started, although handloom continued to occupy the central position. The total expenditure on handloom was Rs. 5,37,800/- representing 13.3% of the total expenditure of this sector. This shows that there was a substantial progress in the field of handloom industry during the second plan. Investment on small scale industry suddenly decreased in 1956-57 and after that there was a trend of gradual increase and ultimately the investment rose to Rs. 28,50,300/- representing about 70.7% of the total expenditure on village and household industries. Investment on Khadi and Ambar Charka started from 1957-58, but there was lack of stability in the trend of investment, because there was no investment on this item in 1959-60. The total investment on this item was rupees one lakh eight thousand four hundred representing about 4.4 percent to the total expenditure on this sector, that is, village and household industries. Investment on other village industries started from 1957-58 gradually rose upto rupees two lakhs 97 thousand 2 hundred representing about 7.3% of the total expenditure. Handicrafts and sericulture started from 1959-60 and 1958-59 respectively and the

total investment of these items was to the tune of 2.1 and 1.8% of the total expenditure of this sector.

54. In the third five year plan handloom continued to get more importance and the expenditure on this item was about 4.9 percent to the total expenditure on this sector. The provisions for sericulture and handicrafts also increased representing about 4.3 percent and 3.5 percent respectively.

55. Thus, investment on handloom, sericulture and small scale industries is gradually rising and although handloom occupies the main position in the industrial economy of the territory, there are also other industries like Bee keeping, Gur and Khandsari industries etc. under other village industries which also play not less part in the rural economy of the territory. Per capita expenditure, taking the 1961 census population of the territory and all industries together comes to Rs. 200 only.

Power project and industries :

56. During the first five year plan there was no progress of any project of power development in Tripura except taking over of the Agartala electric supply company by the Government. The second plan period was devoted for expansion of power supply mainly in Agartala and electrification of four sub-divisional towns of Dharmanagar, Kailasahar, Udaipur and Khowai.

57. The following statement shows plan expenditure on power development projects in Tripura during the first and second five year plans :—

Statement XII—14
Plan Expenditure on power Development Projects, 1951-1961
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Total Ist Plan Provision												Total Second Plan Provision			Third Plan Provision
	51—52	52—53	53—54	54—55	55—56	56—57	57—58	58—59	59—60	60—61	61—62	62—63	63—64	64—65	65—66	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
TRIPURA	..	..	3.71	1.13	0.78	5.62	12.00	1.51	3.31	16.55	7.43	4.86	33.66	33.35	73.00	

58. Out of 12 lakhs of rupees allotted during the first plan period only rupees five lakhs sixty two thousand or 46.83% was actually utilised and this amount was mainly spent for purchasing machineries for the Agartala electric supply, taken over by the

Government. The expenditure on this item was, however, higher in the second plan than the amount actually allotted for the purpose.

59. The following statement shows the progress of development of power projects in Tripura :—

Statement XII—15
Progress in Power Development Projects in Tripura

Sub-Division	Ist Plan Total		56—57		57—58		58—59	
	Target	Realised	Target	Realised	Target	Realised	Target	Realised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sadar	Improvement of Agartala Electric Supply (Existing)	Completed	Electrification of Military Cantt. & Radhanagar area	Work in progress	Electrification of Military Cantt. Radhanagar area, Ramnagar & Joynagar	Military Cantt. & Radhanagar completed. Work for Electrification of Ramnagar & Joynagar Progress	Electrification of Ramnagar, Joynagar, Bardwali, Arundhuti-nagar, Badhar-ghat, Pratapgarh in progress	Ramnagar & Joynagar completed. Work for Electrification of Bardwali, Arundhuti-nagar, Badhar-ghat, Pratapgarh in progress
Khowai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	Electrification of Kailasahar	Work in progress
Dharmanagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	Electrification of Dharma-nagar	Work in progress
Sonamura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	Electrification of Udaipur	Work in progress
Amarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement XII—15 (Contd)

Progress in Power Development Projects in Tripura

Sub-Division	59—60		60—61		2nd Plan Total		3rd Plan	
	Target	Realised	Target	Realised	Target	Realised	Target	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Sadar	Electrification of Bardwali, Arundhuti-nagar, Badhar-3 ghat, Pratapgarh & Ranirbazar	1) Bardwali 2) Arundhuti-nagar 3) Badhar-3 ghat, Pratapgarh (completed) 4) Work for Electrification of Ranirbazar in progress	Electrification of Ranirbazar & Indranagar	Ranirbazar (completed) Work for electrification of Indranagar in progress	Localities to be Electrified 10 Nos.	Localities Electrified 9 Nos.	Electrification localities 9 Nos. 1) Indranagar 2) Mohanpur 3) Jirania 4) Champaknagar 5) Ujan Abhoynagar 6) Narsingarh 7) Harisnagar 8) Rampur 9) Bishalgarh	
Khowai	Electrification of Teliamura	Work in progress	Electrification of Teliamura & Khowai	Works were in progress	Localities to be electrified 2 Nos.	Work in progress	Electrification of localities 2 Nos. 1) Khowai, 2) Teliamura	
Kamalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	Electrification of localities 2 Nos. 1) Ambasa 2) Kamalpur	
Kailasahar	Electrification of Kailashar	Work in progress	Electrification of Kailasahar	Kailasahar completed	Localities to be electrified 1 No.	Localities electrified 1 No.	Electrification of localities 3 Nos. 1) Sonamukhi, 2) Kumarghat, 3) Natincheria	
Dharmanagar	Electrification of Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar (completed)	Improvement of existing supply system	Work in progress	Localities to be electrified 1 No.	Localities electrified 1 No.	Electrification of localities 4 Nos. 1) Halfong cherria, 2) Radhapur, 3) Tiltai (Bazar) 4) Panisagar	
Sonamura	Electrification of Melaghar	Work in progress	Electrification of Melaghar	Work in progress	Localities to be electrified 1 No.	Work in progress	Electrification of localities 2 Nos. 1) Melaghar 2) Sonamura	

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Statement XII—15 (Concl.)

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Udaipur	Electrification of Udaipur	Work in progress	Electrification of Udaipur	Udaipur (completed)	Localities to be electrified 1 No.	Localities electrified 1 No.	Electrification of locality 1) Kakrabon
Amarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	Electrification of locality 1 No. 1) Amarpur
Belonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	Electrification of localities 3 Nos. 1) Bagafa, 2) Belonia, 3) Santirbazar
Sabroom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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60. During the first plan the installed capacity of Agartala power house was raised from 158 KW to 358 KW and the activities regarding development work in the first two years of the second plan were mostly confined to the electrification of Assam Rifle Area, Radhanagar, Ramnagar and Joynagar under Sadar sub-division. Actually speaking, the power projects in Tripura started from the second plan and the targets in respect of three projects out of six could not be achieved during the plan, as the work was in progress and in regard to the remaining projects, the targets were achieved. The territory has made a total provision of Rs. 73 lakhs in respect of power projects for the third plan period against the provision of Rs. 33.35 lakhs in the second plan and after the

targets fixed for third plan are achieved the total installed capacity of the power projects will be 2628 KW against 1053 KW obtaining after the end of second plan.

Industry :

61. There is no large scale industry in Tripura except some small scale industries. The statement below shows the expenditure during the first and second five year plan and the provision for the third five year plan in respect of these industries in Tripura. No separate allotment was made for factory industries, although some small scale industries such as rice and oil mills etc. may be classified as such.

Statement XII—16 Plan Expenditure in Industries

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

Sector	Total First Plan Period	First Plan Target	56—57	57—58	58—59	59—60	60—61	Total Second Plan Period	Second Plan Target	Third Plan Target
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Factory Industries		N O T			A	V	A	I L A	B L E	
Small Scale Industries	5.89	7.80	1.560	7.509	7.735	13.100	12.760	42.664	42.080	64.000

62. A sum of rupees seven lakhs twenty thousand was provided for the small scale industries in the first plan against which an expenditure of rupees five lakhs eighty nine thousand was incurred, representing 81.80% of the target. The target achieved during the second plan was very satisfactory and in fact it exceeded the plan provision of Rs. 42. lakhs 8

thousand by Rs. 58,400. There is no mining industry in Tripura.

63. The following statement shows the distribution of factories and workers according to the 1961 Census :--

Statement XII-17

Distribution of Factories and workers (1961) among the Districts of the State as in 1961

Sector	TRIPURA	
	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
1	2	3
Manufacturing		
1. All Manufacturing	2,077	9,363
2. Food and kindred Products	267	3,008
3. Textiles and their Products	620	1,900
4. Leather and leather Products	22	57
5. Forest Products	154	779
6. Printing, Publishing and allied Industries	32	92
7. Chemical and allied Products	15	74
8. Metals and Metal Products	438	1,316
(a) Iron and Steel	179	547
(i) Non-ferrous metals	40	82
(c) Machinery excluding transportation equipment	11	20
(d) Transportation equipment	208	667
9. Miscellaneous	529	2,134

64. The list of factories shown above are all for small scale industries and there was no proposal for starting any big industry in Tripura during the third five year plan also. The total number of manufacturing units in the territory was 2077, employing 9363 persons and among the various manufacturing concerns, textiles and their products account for the largest number of factories (620) and workers (1900) employed, followed by metal and metal products, which claim 438 factories and 1316 workers. Among others, food, and kindred products and forest products account for a sizeable number. Miscellaneous industries which account for 529 factories employ 2134 workers.

Industrial Estates :

65. For systematic development of small scale industries it is necessary to plan starting of industrial estates at a number of places and with this aim in view one industrial estate was set up at Arundhuti-nagar near Agartala town during the second plan period and the estate was developed on Government account.

66. The following statement shows the expenditure in respect of establishment of the industrial estate in Tripura :--

Statement XII-18
Establishment of Industrial Estate

		(Rs. in lakhs)											
		56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	1961-66 Target						
Union Territory/ Sub-Division		Expenditure	No. of Units	Expenditure	No. of Units	Expenditure	No. of Units	Expenditure	No. of Units	Expenditure	No. of Units	Expenditure	No. of Units
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TRIPURA		..	..	..	..	.27	1	2.22	1	.30	1	7.00	2
Sadar		..	..	..	..	.27	1	2.22	1	.30	1	7.00	2

67. The total expenditure incurred on this estate has been rupees, 2,79,000 upto the second plan. The third plan provides for the location of industrial estates in the sub-divisions of Kailasahar and Udaipur and the industrial estate at Udaipur is now at the various stages of construction. The industrial estate at Agartala is playing an important roll in the promotion of small scale industries by removing the initial difficulties in their establishment by way of

providing developed plots and built sheds with all the facilities of roads, water supply, drainage, power etc.

Transport and communication :-

68. The following statement shows the development expenditure in respect of transport and communication in Tripura during the first and second plans and provision for third five year plan. The only investment in this sector is in respect of roads.

Statement XII 19

Development Expenditure in Transport & Communications in the State

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sector	Total First plan	First provision	Y E A R					Total Second plan	Number of workers returned in category VII in 196 CensusI	Second plan provision	Third plan provision
			56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Transport :											
Roads	74.00	128.00	48.150	98.790	69.406	65.734	80.403	362.483	4,779	366.870	480.000

69. The total expenditure incurred for road development has increased from rupees 74 lakhs in the first plan to rupees three crores sixty two lakhs forty eight thousand and three hundred in the second plan with an increase of 389.84 percent over the first plan. The provision for the third plan was rupees four crores eighty lakhs. The targets could not be achieved in both the plans and although substantial progress has been aimed for achieving the target in the second plan, the progress in this respect was very less in the first plan, because out of the plan provision of one crore 28 lakhs, only rupees seventy four lakhs could be spent. The progress of expenditure during

the second plan on roads was no doubt satisfactory, because there was a steady increase in the expenditure from year to year except with a drop during 1959-60, but this was compensated by a substantial progress during the last year of that plan.

70. The total number of persons engaged in this sector of industry was 4,779 according to 1961 census data.

71. The statement below provides information in respect of road mileage per 100 sq. miles and per 1000 population in 1961 :-

Total Road mileage	Total area in sq. miles	Total Population	Road mileage per 100 sq. miles of area	Road mileage per 1000 population
2168	4116	1,142,005	52.67	1.90

72. Since Sub-division-wise data relating to road mileage are not available, it has not been possible to spot out the sub-divisions which are less developed. The road mileage per 100 sq. mile and per 1000 population comes to 52.67 and 1.90 miles respectively. For administrative

efficiency as well as for economic upliftment of the territory as a whole good roads are necessary and should get preference to all other development activities. Although the Government have taken up necessary steps for road development, the progress is not very appreciable due to certain difficulties of

getting experts and also requisite materials for which Tripura mostly has to depend on other States and as a result the road mileage is very less in comparison with the total population of the territory.

means of road transport are very small as compared to the area and population, because there are only 23 motor vehicles per 100 sq. miles of area and less than one motor vehicle per 1000 population as is evident from the following statement :-

73. Motor vehicles which provide the best

Passenger vehicles	Goods Vehicles	Total motor vehicles	Number of motor vehicle per	
			100 sq- miles of area	1000 of population
470	459	929	23	0.81

Social services :

74. The following statement shows the plan expenditure on social service during First, Second and Third plans in Tripura :-

Statement XII—20
Plan Expenditure on Social Services in the State

Items	First Plan Total	First Plan Provision	Second Plan								Second Plan Provision	Third Plan Provision
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1											10	11
Social Services	67.59	110.09	27.496	49.107	50.618	75.279	108.806	311.304	337.500	634.000		
1. Education	41.05	69.57	7.310	20.090	25.750	30.570	44.860	128.589	127.290	256.000*		
2. Medical	20.25	32.68	7.295	9.926	9.176	25.746	29.571	81.714	95.970	168.000		
3. Public Health	6.29	7.84										
4. Housing	..	..	1.250	1.400	0.380	0.997	2.425	6.452	5.400	45.000		
5. Labour & Labour Welfare	..	..	0.026	0.045	0.054	0.240	0.074	0.439	0.510	1.000		
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	11.139	16.549	13.290	13.980	17.048	72.006	76.140	135.000		
7. Miscellaneous	..	..	0.476	1.097	1.966	3.746	14.828	22.113	32.190	29.000		
a) Social Welfare	..	..	..	..	0.370	0.410	0.540	1.320	1.320	11.000		
b) Publicity	..	..	0.159	0.197	1.221	0.519	0.576	2.672	2.600	9.000		
c) Statistics	..	..	..	..	0.003	0.058	0.273	0.334	0.390	7.000		
d) Local Bodies & Urban Development	..	..	0.317	0.900	0.372	2.759	13.439	17.787	27.880	1		
e) Others (Press)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.000		

* General Education & Cultural Programme and Technical Education.
f Included under Public Health.

75. The expenditure on social services includes the expenditure on education, medical, public health, housing, labour and labour welfare, of backward classes and miscellaneous. The miscellaneous item again includes Social Welfare, publicity, statistics, local bodies and urban development and press.

76. The total allocation for social services under the first plan was Rupees one crore ten lakhs nine thousand against which an expenditure of rupees sixty seven lakhs fifty nine thousand was incurred. The second plan provision was for Rupees three crores thirty seven lakhs fifty thousand against which an expenditure of rupees three crores eleven lakhs thirty thousand four hundred was incurred. Thus, the achievement in the first plan was very meagre as compared to that of the second plan. In the third plan the provision has been exceeded by almost 50 percent as compared to the second plan provision. During the first plan necessary provision existed only for education, medical and public health. The provision for the remaining items such as housing, labour and labour welfare, welfare of backward classes, miscellaneous etc. started from the second plan.

77. The plan expenditure on education during the second and third plan period has increased by about four times and six times respectively as compared to that of the first plan. Medical and public health were treated as separate heads upto the first plan period after which these two have been combined together. The expenditure on education was highest in all the plans followed by medical and public health. The expenditure on welfare of backward classes, although provided for the first time during the second plan has achieved great progress as rupees 72 lakhs 6 thousand were spent upto the second plan on this item. The progress in respect of housing which was started in the second plan could not make much head-

way in the territory. It is desirable to have a more ambiguous scheme for housing in a backward place like Tripura. However, according to the third plan provision which is rupees 45 lakhs, it appears that the government is alive to the housing problem of Tripura and this is why the third plan provision is more than eight times of the provision of the second plan.

78. Some idea of the increase in the number of teachers, persons in medical and public health services, persons in labour and welfare activities and persons with higher educational qualifications during the decade will be useful in connection with the plan investment on social services.

79. The total number of primary schools in the territory rose from 1320 in 1953 to 2864 at the end of second plan, the corresponding number of increase of pupils was from 39,814 to 91,691 in 1961. Similarly the number of middle (basic and non-basic schools), high and higher secondary schools and colleges which include colleges for general education (including research institutions) professional and technical colleges, colleges for special education rose from 273,344 and 45 to 686, 688 and 131 respectively towards the end of second plan. The overall number of primary, middle, high and higher and college teachers had increased by 116.97%, 151.28%, 100% and 191.11% respectively over the period of eight years from 1953 to 1961. The total number of matriculates and above is 5,559 and 13,628 according to the 1951 and 1961 census respectively which shows an increase of 145.15% during the decade.

80. The progress in the education may be observed from the following statement which gives the break down for the number of recognised institutions, pupils and teachers in primary, secondary and higher institutions for 1953-54 and 1960-61.

Statement XII—21
Progress of education during last seven years in Tripura

Category of Institution	No. of recognised institution		No. of Pupils		No. of Teachers	
	53-54	60-61	53-54	60-61	53-54	60-61
1. Primary including Nursery	765	1,342	39,814	91,691	1,320	2,864
2. Middle (Basic & Non-Basic)	59	83	5,445	10,795	273	686
3. High & Higher Secondary	31	34	9,138	15,100	344	688
4. *College	2	8	789	1,626	45	131

* Includes figures for College for General education (including Research Institutes), Professional and Technical Colleges, colleges for special education.

Medical and public health services :

81. There has been a gradual expansion in the medical and public health facilities of the territory from plan to plan, as there is a progressive increase in the provision of medical and public health facilities from one plan to another. The number of hospitals/ dispensaries has increased from 30 in 1951 to 73 in 1955-56 and 104 in 1960-61. The provision for beds has also equally increased from 215 to 427 at the end of the second plan. The primary health centre which was 1 in 1955-56 rose to 9 in 1961. The number of doctors, nurses, mid-wives and trained Dhais have also increased from 102, 23, 5, 11 in 1951 to 139, 127, 7 and 18 respectively in 1961. The progress in the field of medical and public health services is being retarded to a great extent due to lack of qualified doctors and other technical staff as qualified personnel from

outside are not available to the extent required for implementing the various schemes.

Labour and welfare activity :

82. There was no scheme for development in the field of labour and welfare activity during the first five year plan. Only since the second five year plan the scheme has been working and accordingly one labour welfare centre has been started in Manu Valley tea garden in Kailasahar Sub-division and recreational, adult education and vocational training facilities are provided to the labourer. There are, however, proposals to open two more labour welfare centres and two Balwadies for the labourer during the third five year plan. Plantation labour housing scheme has also been included in the third plan.

Part C-Out put and income

83. The main yardstick for measuring the progress of economic development of the territory and its people is computation of national income which is based on a complex theoretical analysis dependent on the availability of variety of statistical data about the economic activities of the people. But due to incomplete nature of information, it is very difficult to find out the national income and as a matter of fact no accurate estimate of national income of the territory is available. So a part from the normal indicators of State and per capita income, the different aspects of the various investments made during the last decade are examined here as far as possible.

Agriculture and animal husbandry :**(i) Agricultural development in the territory :**

84. Rice is a most important crop of the territory and its production rose from the level of 1,43,960 tons in 1951-52 to 1,75,570 tons in 1960-61. The production recorded a growth of 15.86 percent in ten years. The production trend was however one of persistent growth instead of decline in the years 1955-56 and 1957-58. Jute was the next important major crop and the general trend of its production was not steady. The other subsidiary food crops and non-food crops in the territory are pulses, sugar cane, potato, sweet potato, chillies (dry), cotton, Mesta, Sesamum and Rape and Mustard. Rice being the most important crop of the territory, special efforts are being made to adopt scientific methods of cultivation and distr

bution of improved seeds and applying of scientific manuring techniques.

85. The index number of food crops production stood at 102.67 in 1952-53 and indicated an increasing trend upto 1954-55 till it reached 110.67. Thereafter it showed increasing and decreasing trend upto 1958-59, where from it showed a steady increase and rose upto 121.96 in 1960-61. The index of non-food crops stood at 93.60 in 1952-53 showing fluctuating trend until it reached a peak of 212.43 in 1957-58 and then the index dropped down to 163.39 in 1960-61.

86. Cotton is mainly grown in the hills under shifting cultivation by the Jhumias and there is no substantial progress in the field of production of this crop during the ten years and in fact the production is decreasing which might be due to the non-encouragement in respect of jhum cultivation by the tribals. In respect of other crops, the position of sugarcane comes next to rice and its production trend is in the increase from year to year.

87. Area and production under oil seeds and other food crops is not worth mentioning.

88. In respect of agricultural production Tripura is a deficit area and the deficit is mostly met by exports from other States and centre.

89. The following statement shows the production of major crops in different Sub-divisions with index in 1955-56 and 1960-61 :-

Statement XII—22**Production of Major Crops in the Sub-divisions**

Sub-Divisions	Unit (in, 000)	1955—1956		1960—1961	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar Sub-Division					
Food Crops		34.226	100.00	39.307	114.85
1. Rice	Tons	32.00	100.00	36.67	114.59
2. Sugarcane (Gur)	"	1.00	100.00	0.80	80.00
3. Potato	"	0.86	100.00	0.78	90.70
4. Sweet Potato	"	0.311	100.00	0.88	282.96
5. Chillies (dry)	"	0.055	100.00	0.057	103.64
6. Pulses	"	N. A.	..	0.120	100.00
Non-food Crops		17.576	100.00	49.070	279.19
1. Jute	Bales	16.10	100.00	13.22	82.11
2. Mesta	"	..	..	34.90	100.00
3. Cotton	"	0.816	100.00	0.43	52.70
4. Oil Seeds	Tons	0.660	100.00	0.52	78.79
Khowai Sub-Division					
Food Crops		11.941	100.00	14.487	121.32
1. Rice	Tons	10.940	100.00	13.330	121.85
2. Pulses	"	N. A.	..	0.026	100.00
3. Sugarcane	"	0.385	100.00	0.730	189.61
4. Potato	"	0.450	100.00	0.120	26.67
5. Sweet Potato	"	0.130	100.00	0.230	176.92
6. Chillies (dry)	"	0.036	100.00	0.051	141.67
Non-food Crops		9.894	100.00	12.375	125.08
1. Jute	Bales	7.500	100.00	5.120	68.27
2. Mesta	"	..	..	6.160	100.00
3. Cotton	"	1.658	100.00	0.715	43.12
4. Oil Seeds	Tons	0.736	100.00	0.380	51.63
Kamalpur Sub-Division					
Food Crops		6.259	100.00	9.801	156.59
1. Rice	Tons	5.720	100.00	8.780	153.40
2. Pulses	"	N. A.	..	0.031	100.00
3. Sugarcane	"	0.252	100.00	0.330	130.95
4. Potato	"	0.230	100.00	0.530	230.43
5. Sweet Potato	"	0.037	100.00	0.115	310.81
6. Chillies (dry)	"	0.020	100.00	0.015	75.00

Statement XII—22 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kamalpur Sub-Division (Concl'd.)					
Non-Food Crops		1.530	100.00	4.177	273.01
1. Jute	Bales	1.000	100.00	1.850	100.00
2. Mesta	"	..	..	1.640	100.00
3. Cotton	"	0.337	100.00	0.367	108.90
4. Oil Seeds	Tons	0.193	100.00	0.320	165.80
Kailasahar Sub-Division					
Food Crops		21.273	100.00	19.615	92.21
1. Rice	Tons	19.410	100.00	17.860	92.01
2. Pulses	"	N. A.	..	0.055	100.00
3. Sugarcane	"	1.037	100.00	0.920	88.72
4. Potato	"	0.565	100.00	0.521	92.21
5. Sweet Potato	"	0.222	100.00	0.222	100.00
6. Chillies (dry)	"	0.039	100.00	0.037	94.87
Non-food crops		5.292	100.00	10.481	198.05
1. Jute	Bales	3.800	100.00	3.280	86.32
2. Mesta	"	..	..	4.930	100.00
3. Cotton	"	1.122	100.00	1.951	173.89
4. Oil Seeds	Tons	0.370	100.00	0.320	86.49
Dharmanagar Sub-Division					
Food Crops		27.611	100.00	36.012	130.43
1. Rice	Tons	23.950	100.00	28.400	116.58
2. Pulses	"	N. A.	..	0.073	100.00
3. Sugar cane	"	2.593	100.00	3.670	141.53
4. Potato	"	0.735	100.00	3.315	451.02
5. Sweet Potato	"	0.241	100.00	0.444	184.23
6. Chillies (dry)	"	0.092	100.00	0.110	115.57
Non-food Crops		2.595	100.00	5.736	221.04
1. Jute	Bale	1.660	100.00	2.250	135.54
2. Mesta	"	..	..	2.470	100.00
3. Cotton	"	0.765	100.00	0.816	106.67
4. Oil seeds	Tons	0.170	100.00	0.200	117.65
Sonamura Sub-Division					
Food Crops		12.363	100.00	15.334	124.03
1. Rice	Tons	10.560	100.00	12.930	122.44
2. Pulses	"	N. A.	..	0.063	100.00

Statement XII—22 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sonamura Sub-Division (Concl'd.)					
3. Sugarcane	Tons	0.167	100.00	0.330	197.60
4. Potato	"	0.125	100.00	0.145	116.00
5. Sweet Potato	"	1.481	100.00	1.815	122.55
6. Chillies (dry)	"	0.030	100.00	0.051	170.00
Non-Food Crops		5.211	100.00	8.358	160.39
1. Jute	Bales	4.760	100.00	3.690	77.52
2. Mesta	"	..	..	4.100	100.00
3. Cotton	"	0.235	100.00	0.408	173.62
4. Oilseeds	Tons	0.216	100.00	0.160	74.07
Udaipur Sub-Division					
Food Crops		11.565	100.00	12.470	107.83
1. Rice	Tons	10.490	100.00	11.280	107.53
2. Pulses	"	N. A.	..	0.054	100.00
3. Sugarcane	"	0.222	100.00	0.385	173.42
4. Potato	"	0.267	100.00	0.226	84.64
5. Sweet Potato	"	0.556	100.00	0.481	86.51
6. Chillies (dry)	"	0.030	100.00	0.044	146.67
Non-food Crops		8.793	100.00	7.912	89.98
1. Jute	Bales	8.40	100.00	4.930	58.69
2. Mesta	"	..	..	2.670	100.00
3. Cotton	"	0.242	100.00	0.122	50.41
4. Oilseeds	Tons	0.151	100.00	0.190	125.83
Amarpur Sub-Division					
Food Crops		7.031	100.00	8.774	124.79
1. Rice	Tons	6.650	100.00	8.380	126.02
2. Pulses	"	N. A.	..	0.024	100.00
3. Sugarcane	"	0.289	100.00	0.145	50.17
4. Potato	"	0.070	100.00	0.120	171.43
5. Sweet Potato	"	0.012	100.00	0.095	791.67
6. Chillies (dry)	"	0.010	100.00	0.010	100.00
Non-Food Crops		6.009	100.00	10.059	183.16
1. Jute	Bales	4.200	100.00	4.710	112.14
2. Mesta	"	..	..	4.100	100.00
3. Cotton	"	1.454	100.00	0.919	63.20
4. Oilseeds	Tons	0.355	100.00	0.330	92.96

Statement XII—22 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Belonia Sub-Division					
Food Crops		11.693	100.00	12.981	108.51
1. Rice	Tons	11.100	100.00	12.230	110.18
2. Pulses	"	N. A.	..	0.107	100.00
3. Sugarcane	"	0.274	100.00	0.145	52.92
4. Potato	"	0.130	100.00	0.240	184.62
5. Sweet Potato	"	0.150	100.00	0.211	140.67
6. Chillies (dry)	"	0.039	100.00	0.048	123.08
Non-Food Crops		3.204	100.00	5.751	179.49
1. Jute	Bales	2.840	100.00	1.540	54.23
2. Mesta	"	..	..	4.100	100.00
3. Cotton	"	0.258	100.00	0.031	12.02
4. Oilseeds	Tons	0.106	100.00	0.080	75.47
Sabroom Sub-Division					
Food Crops		5.052	100.00	6.804	134.68
1. Rice	Tons	4.680	100.00	6.140	131.20
2. Pulses	"	N. A.	..	0.054	100.00
3. Sugarcane	"	0.122	100.00	0.145	118.85
4. Potato	"	0.067	100.00	0.221	329.85
5. Sweet Potato	"	0.160	100.00	0.207	129.38
6. Chillies (dry)	"	0.023	100.00	0.037	160.87
Non-Food Crops		0.568	100.00	5.581	982.57
1. Jute	Bales	0.160	100.00	0.410	256.25
2. Mesta	"	..	..	4.930	100.00
3. Cotton	"	0.345	100.00	0.041	11.88
4. Oilseeds	Tons	0.063	100.00	0.200	317.46

90. Rice is an important crop in all the Sub-Divisions and it is seen from the above statement that the production of rice is on the increase in all these Sub-Divisions during 1960-61 as compared to 1955-56 except in the case of Kailasahar Sub-Division, the index of which has been decreased to 92.01 from 100. Kamalpur Sub-Division shows the highest index of 153.40 in respect of production of rice. Taking all food crops together also Kamalpur Sub-Division shows the highest index of 156.59, whereas Kailasahar Sub-Division shows the lowest index of 92.21. Similarly with regard to non-food crops, Sabroom Sub-Division shows the highest index of 982.51 and Udaipur the lowest index of 89.98. There was progress in respect of production of both food crops and non-food crops in all the Sub-Divisions from 1955-56 to 1960-61, except in the Sub-Divisions of Kailasahar and Udaipur. In Kailasahar the production of food crops has decreased in 1960-61, whereas in Udaipur the production of non-food crops has decreased. The rate of increase is more in respect of non-food crops.

91. The data relating to production of crops have been obtained from the Agriculture Department which generally compile the same on the basis of in-

formation collected through different agencies by mere estimation. No survey has been undertaken to form a reliable estimate and as such relevant data as shown in the statement above cannot be taken as accurate. Although it is revealed from the statement that there was substantial progress of production for various crops in the territory during the period in question, but the progress in this field can not be taken as keeping pace with the growth of population. While the territory is substantially deficit in the matter of food grains, it occupies an important place in respect of production of commercial crop like jute and mesta which in turn play a great roll in the agricultural economy of the territory.

92. In respect of food grains the territory is a heavy deficit area and none of the Sub-Divisions can be taken as surplus area as compared to the total population of each Sub-Division.

93. The cattle wealth of the territory has increased substantially from one quinquennial census to another as a whole. The following statement shows the number of the livestock and poultry in Tripura according to the quinquennial livestock census conducted during 1951, 1956 and 1961.

Statement XII—23
Census of livestock and Poultry in Tripura

Years	L I V E S T O C K													P O U L T R Y		
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls	Ducks				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1951 Census	1,90,708	27,603	1,183	34,493	475	..	..	..	73,513	3,27,975	6,37,730	1,24,849				
1956 Census	3,02,865	40,477	6,774	1,01,332	746	3	11	5	40,095	4,92,308	3,51,341	41,189				
1961 Census	4,94,960	42,564	3,351	1,57,815	1,097	..	..	..	35,218	7,35,005	6,75,643	81,652				

94. The total number of livestock has risen from 3,27,975 in 1951 to 7,35,005 in 1961 or by 124.10 percent. The number of cattle have gone up from 1,90,708 to 4,94,960 or by 159.54 percent and that of buffalo from 27,603 to 42,564 or by 54.20 percent during the same period. The total number of sheep as recorded during 1956 has been decreased by 50.53 percent in 1961. The fowls and ducks have recorded decline during 1956, although there was some increase in the number of fowls and ducks during 1961, but in respect of ducks the number decreased by 34.60 percent during 1961 as compared to the number obtained during 1951 census. Although the reason for decrease in the number is not known, it may be attributable to under-enumeration during 1956 census, because during 1961 cattle census the arrangement for conducting the census was more elaborate. There has been substantial increase in the strength of horses and ponies from census to census, but the Mules, Donkeys and Camels appear to have been totally extinct during 1961 census, although there were 3 Mules, 11 Donkeys and 5 Camels in 1956. The number of Pigs as obtained in 1951 has also decreased by more than 50 percent in 1961. The number of livestock on the whole as recorded in 1961 can not be considered to be very less as compared to the total number of population, as there are 64 livestock for every 100 persons. The total number of poultry as recorded in 1961 can not also be taken as unsatisfactory, because there are 66 poultry for every 100 people.

General :

95. It appears from the fore-going analysis that although there is no substantial progress in the field of irrigation, the production of food grains has increased and the gross value of farm out put has also increased, but the said progress in the field of agricultural production can not be taken as satisfactory as compared to the increase in the total population of the territory. In short, Tripura may still be treated as very backward in the field of agriculture and the cause of this backwardness may be attributable to (i) feudal system of land ownership, (ii) Illiteracy, (iii) Social backwardness.

96. The agricultural schemes adopted in the territory in the successive five year plans did not appear to have made much headway in improving the overall food situation. The main drawback is still the ultimate dependance on old farming methods, lack of proper initiative to bring the modern methods to the cultivators and uneconomic land holdings. Lack of irrigation facilities as already mentioned, pest control and availability of sufficient improved fertilizers are also the main obstacles to modern farming. Despite the emphasis given by the Government on agricultural improvement during the first and second five year plan, the rate of increase of agricultural production in respect of cereals is comparatively less, because the rate of overall agricultural production in respect of rice recorded an increase of only 2.39

percent per year from 1953-54 to 1960-61. The yield of rice per hectore also rose from 0.87 metric tons in 1951 to only 0.93 metric tons in 1960-61.

Industries :

97. As already discussed, Tripura is industrially very backward and there is no large scale industry except some small scale and village and household industries. Prospect of setting up large scale industry here is also remote, because import of machinery and export of finished products pose a great problem due to communication difficulties. Non-availability of chief power and skilled and trained personnel, lack of enterprise etc. also stand on the way of developing any large scale industry. Whatever little progress has been made in the field of industry, this is discernable only in the field of small scale and village and household industries which contribute most of the out-put in this sector. Only the following types of small and village and household industries are found in Tripura :—

Statement XII-24
List of Small Village household industries

1. Handloom
2. Footwear
3. Tailoring
4. Carpentry
5. Pottery
6. Blacksmithy
7. Rice & Oil Mill
8. Jewellery
9. Bidi Manufacturing
10. Trunk Manufacturing
11. Oil Ghani
12. Musical Instrument
13. Cycle & Rikshaw Repairing
14. Watch Repairing
15. Gur & Khandsari
16. Photo & Book Binding
17. Bakery
18. Saw Mill
19. Paddy Husking
20. Motor Repairing
21. Tanning
22. Multipurpose
23. Ginning Factory
24. Umbrella Handle Manufacturing
25. Carbon Filter Manufacturing
26. Distilled Water Manufacturing
27. Ice Cream Manufacturing
28. Shatifoed Manufacturing
29. Flour Mill
30. Fireclay Manufacturing
31. Charcoal
32. Radio Repairing
33. Printing & Press
34. Cane & Bamboo Products
35. Handicrafts
36. Soap & Candle Manufacturing
37. Idol & Doll Making
38. Copper & Brass Smithy

Statement XII-24 (concl'd)

39. Gun Repairing
40. Brick Kiln
41. Hand-printing
42. Bee-keeping

98. Unfortunately detailed data about these small enterprises are not available, as a result of which it is not possible to assess the progress achieved in this field during the last decade, although great emphasis is being given to the development of small scale, village and household industries in the territory by the Government during the plan periods.

Power :

99. Tripura is very backward in respect of generation of power and no power project has been undertaken by the Government till recently. Electricity supplied to the towns and villages is being generated from the power houses and with a view to meet the demand of electricity in various fields the Government have contemplation to start two big power projects, one relating to the bulk supply of power from Assam and the other is the Gumti Hydro-electric project.

100. The following statement shows the progress in electrification in Tripura in the beginning of first, second and third plan and also the target fixed for 1965-66 :-

Statement XII-25

Progress in Electrification in areas of the Territory					
Union Territory/Sub-Divisions	Number	1950 -51	1955 -56	1960 -61	1965 66- (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Territory of Tripura					
1. Town		1	1	4	6
2. Village		..	..	9	34
Sadar Sub-Division					
1. Town		1	1	1	1
2. Village		..	..	9	19
Khowai Sub-Division					
1. Town		..	..	..	1
2. Village		..	..	..	..
Kamalpur Sub-Division					
1. Town		..	..	..	..
2. Village		..	..	..	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kailasahar Sub-Division					
1. Town		..	..	1	1
2. Village		..	..	..	3
Dharmanagar Sub-Division					
1. Town		..	..	1	1
2. Village		..	..	..	4
Sonamura Sub-Division					
1. Town		..	..	..	2
2. Village		..	..	..	..
Udaipur Sub-Division					
1. Town		..	..	1	1
2. Village		..	..	..	1
Amarpur Sub-Division					
1. Town		..	..	..	1
2. Village		..	..	..	..
Belonia Sub-Division					
1. Town		..	..	..	1
2. Village		..	..	..	2
Sabroom Sub-Division					
1. Town		..	..	..	..
2. Village		..	..	..	..

101. At the end of 1950 the electricity generated only 490 thousand Kwh in power station and at the end of first plan it rose to 955 thousand kwh resulting in a total increase of about 465 thousand kwh. At the end of second plan it rose to 1786 thousand kwh. Along with the increase in the installed capacity, demand for power has also been increasing. At the beginning of the first five year plan, there was electricity at Agartala and the capacity of the power house was increased during the first plan and during 1960-61, that is, in the beginning of the third plan three other towns namely Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Radhakishorepur and nine villages of Sadar Sub-Division were electrified and it is expected that by 1965 two new towns and 25 new villages distributed throughout the territory except Sabroom will be electrified. Power has also been made available to Ranirbazar and Teliamura area which are considered as important rice growing and business centres.

102. The following statement shows the creation of instal generating capacity and level of utilisation of electricity in Tripura :-

Statement XII-26

Creation of installed generating capacity and level of utilisation in the Territory (in, 000)

	1950 -51	1955 -56	1960 -61	1965 -66 (Target)
A. Utilities (Public & Private)				
1. Hydro plant				
(i) Electricity generated in KW				
(ii) KW generated per KW of installed generating capacity				
2. Steam Plant				
(i)				
(ii)				

3. Oil Plant	N.A.	955	1786	4400
(i)				
(ii)	N.A.	1949	1696	1902
B. Self generating industrial establishment				
(i)	..	..	..	..
(ii)	..	..	..	..
C. Total				
(i)	..	955	1786	4400
(ii)	..	1949	1696	1902

103. Electricity is generated by oil plant in Tripura and it is expected that the total electricity generated will be increased by 5.24 times during 1965-66. The following is a statement showing the utilisation of electricity during 1956-61 in Tripura :-

Statement XII-27

Utilisation of Electricity

(in KW)

Union Territory/ Sub-Division	Year	Domestic, Fuel & Lighting	Municipal use	Commercial and Industrial use	Railways & traction (e.g., tram- ways etc.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRIPURA					
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1956	631757	24809	120374	..
	1961	1632616	50842	151088	..
Sadar Sub-Division					
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1956	631757	24809	120374	..
	1961	1453966	45882	132356	..
Khowai Sub-Division					
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1956	..	..	..	..
	1961	5837	862	..	..
Kamalpur Sub-Division					
	1951	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar Sub-Division					
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1956	..	..	..	..
	1961	46456	1480	8999	..
Dharmanagar Sub-Division					
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1956	..	..	..	..
	1961	84736	2618	4471	..
Sonamura Sub-Division					
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1956	..	..	..	..
	1961	..	..	..	..
Udaipur Sub-Division					
	1951	..	..	..	..
	1956	..	..	..	..
	1961	41621	..	5362	..

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Amarpur Sub-Division	1951 } 1956 } 1961 }				
Belonia Sub-Division	1951 } 1956 } 1961 }				
Sabroom Sub-Division	1951 } 1956 } 1961 }	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

104. It appears from the above statement that electricity is mostly used in Tripura for domestic, fuel, lighting, municipal, commercial and industrial uses and the highest amount of electricity is used for domestic, fuel and lighting purposes followed by commercial and industrial purposes. The following statement shows the utilisation of electricity in KW during the beginning of first, second and third five year plan :-

Statement XII-28

Generation of Electricity

(in KW)

Union Terri- tory/Sub- Divisions	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA				
(i) Total	..	..	723559	1541080
Sadar	..	..	723559	1420080
(i) Total	..	..	..	..
Khowai	..	..	..	..
(i) Total	..	..	..	..
Kamalpur	..	..	..	..
(i) Total	..	..	..	..
Kailasahar	..	..	..	..
(i) Total	..	..	..	31000
Dharmanagar	..	..	..	67000
(i) Total	..	..	..	..
Sonamura	..	..	..	..
(i) Total	..	..	..	..
Udaipur	..	..	..	23000
(i) Total	..	..	..	..
Amarpur	..	..	..	..
(i) Total	..	..	..	..
Belonia	..	..	..	..
(i) Total	..	..	..	..
Sabroom	..	..	..	..
(i) Total	..	..	..	..

105. The above statement indicates the relative change in position regarding utilisation of electricity in various Sub-Divisions between 1955-56 and 1960-61.

In 1955-56 there was no electricity anywhere in Tripura except Sadar, but there was some considerable increase in respect of power utilisation in 1960-61 as compared to the figure of 1955-56, because Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur had also electricity in 1960-61. No separate figure for rural and urban are available and as such only the total figures have been shown in the statement. The total utilisation of electricity has doubly increased i.e., from 7,23,559 KW to 15,41,080 KW during the period from 1955-56 to 1960-61.

Transport and Communications :

106. The transport and communication, specially a good road system, play a great part in the economic development of a country. The main reason of economic backwardness of Tripura is the inadequacy of railway facilities. The territory was completely isolated till recently and it remains even now one of the least accessible areas in India except by air. The only communication after partition of this territory was by air between Agartala and Calcutta. The Government, however, took all possible steps to link up Tripura with the rest of India by land route and accordingly construction of a road known as Assam-Agartala road was initiated as far back as 1948 and this road which is 125 miles long, has now begun to serve as the life line of Tripura. The territory's internal communication was equally bad. Its Sub-Divisional towns were cut off from one another. So necessary roads have been constructed to link up the sub-divisional headquarters during the second plan period. A railway line has also been opened recently known as Kalkalighat-Dharmanagar Railway line with a total length of 19.48 miles within the territory. Great emphasis was given on the improvement of the existing road facilities as well as to construct new roads and buildings throughout the territory. But the progress achieved in this field was not commensurate with the expenditure incurred due to the difficulties encountered in the way of procuring materials from outside and also due to lack of technical personnel. The statement below gives the progress of transport in Tripura :-

Statement XII-29

Progress of Transport in the Territory

Transport	Unit	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Railways New lines added	(in miles)	NOT AVAILABLE.							
*B. Roads									
1. New Surfaced including National Highways	..	..	..	152	100	342	225.00	Not Available.	
2. Unsurfaced.	..	..	..	346	100	1793	518.21	..	
3. Improvement of existing roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C. Road Transport									
1. Total No. of Vehicles on road.	Number	..	..	631	100	929	147.23	..	

* Extra-Municipal roads.

107. It reveals that the index of length of surfaced road has increased by only 125 between 1955-56 to 1960-61, but in the other hand the progress in respect of unsurfaced road has been achieved appreciably, the index of which rose to 481.21 within the aforesaid period. The index of motor vehicle also increased by 47.23 only. Besides the roads mentioned in the statement above, there are another 33 miles of municipal road in Agartala town of which 22 miles are katcha and 11 miles are metalled and black topped. There is no national highway in the territory.

108. The facilities of communications include those of post and telegraph services, telephones and broadcasting. During the decade under review the number of telephones has not increased appreciably. The number of post and telegraph offices has however increased from 64 in 1951 to 185 in 1960-61. The programme in the third plan period is to have 275 post offices in Tripura by April, 1966. On an average there was one post office for 9985 persons in 1951 and for 6173 persons in 1961. In respect of broadcasting service Tripura could not make any progress during the plan periods.

109. The following statement shows the number of post offices in Tripura by Sub-Divisions in the year 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and the target for 1965-66.

Statement XII-30

Number of Post-Offices in the Territory

Union Terri- tory/Sub- Division.	Y E A R			
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (target)
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	64	125	185	275
Sadar	21	40	51	70
Khowai	6	8	11	20
Kamalpur	4	7	10	15
Kailasahar	6	12	21	30
Dharmanagar	10	16	28	45
Sonamura	5	11	13	20
Udaipur	5	10	11	20
Amarpur	1	5	9	15
Belonia	3	9	18	20
Sabroom	3	7	13	20

110. The Statement below shows the number of post offices per 1000 population in Tripura :-

Statement XII-31 (Base 1950-51 = 100)

Number of Post offices per 1000 of population in Tripura

Union Territory/ Sub-Division.	1950-51		1960-61	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	.256	100	.162	289.06
Sadar	.094	100	.139	242.86
Khowai	.108	100	.085	183.33
Kamalpur	.132	100	.178	250.00
Kailasahar	.080	100	.202	350.00
Dharmanagar	.152	100	.220	280.00
Sonamura	.112	100	.167	260.00
Udaipur	.086	100	.122	220.00
Amarpur	.046	100	.160	900.00
Belonia	.075	100	.212	600.00
Sabroom	.127	100	.300	433.33

111. The average number of post offices per 1000 population was 0.256 in 1950-51, but this has been increased to 0.162 in 1960-61, the increase in the

index being 189.06. The highest increase in the index is seen in Amarpur Sub-Division (900.00) and lowest increase is found in Khowai Sub-Division, which has recorded the index of 183.33 only.

Education :

112. According to the directive of the constitution free and compulsory primary education should be provided within a period of ten years to all children until they complete the age of 14 years. Keeping this in view, special emphasis was given by the Government for expansion of educational facilities in the territory and as a matter of fact there has been considerable expansion in the field of education at all levels during the last decade, as will be evident from the statement below.

113. The index level of 100 in 1950-51 in respect of all the levels of education has increased considerably in 1960-61. The progress achieved in the second plan was better than the progress during the first plan. The following statement shows the number of schools in Tripura during the beginning of first, second and third plans and the targets fixed for 1965-66.

Statement XII-32

Number of Schools in the Territory

(Base 1950-51 = 100)

School	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Primary (including Junior Basic)	404	100	1001	247.77	1074	265.84	1424	352.48
Junior Basic	1	100	33	3300.00	234	23400.00	798	798.00
2. Middle (including Senior Basic)	40	100	88	220.00	83	207.50	141	352.00
Senior Basic	..	..	11	100	43	390.91	108	981.82
3. High & Higher Secondary	24	100	29	120.83	34	141.67	50	208.33

114. It is seen that the index number of primary including Junior Basic level has shown upward tendency and stood at 248.06 and 326.75 in 1955-56 and 1960-61 respectively and it is expected that the said index will go upto 570.73 during 1965-66. In case of middle school, the index has dropped down in 1960-61 after rising to the extent of 220.00 in 1955-56 and this may be due to upgrading of some middle schools to

higher secondary schools. The higher secondary schools have increased gradually from 1950-51 to 1960-61.

115. The following statement shows the number of school going students in the territory during the period from 1950-51 upto 1960-61 and the targets fixed for 1965-66.

Statement XII-33

Number of School-going Students in the Territory

Level & Age group	1950-51 *		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Primary (6-11)								
i) No. of students enrolled	24530	100	60850	248.06	80151	326.75	140000	570.73
ii) Percentage of the age group	32.10	100	..	..	46.81	145.83	..	..
2. Middle (11-14)								
i) No. of students enrolled	4597	100	8142	177.12	21920	476.83	30000	682.60
ii) Percentage of the age group	14.21	100	..	..	33.53	235.96	..	..
3. Secondary (14-17)								
i) No. of students enrolled	1597	100	4154	260.11	7572	474.14	11200	701.31
ii) Percentage of the age group	3.99	100	..	..	10.54	264.16	..	..
4. Total (6-17)								
i) No. of students enrolled	30724	100	73146	238.07	109643	356.86	181200	589.77
ii) Percentage of the age group	20.65	100	..	..	35.54	172.11	..	..

* Estimated figures have been taken.

116. There has been great increase in the number of school going students during the decade and the progress is more remarkable in the second plan period. Inspite of such improvement it can not be said that Tripura is not educationally backward. At the end of second plan period, only 46.81% of persons in the age group 6-11 years, 33.53% of those in the age group 11 to 14 years and only 10.54% of those in the age group 14-17 years were going to school. Thus, the deficiency is more noticeable in the case of secondary education. The main reason for this small

percentage of school-going students in the secondary stage is may be due to the fact that large number of of students have to give up their studies after the primary as well as middle stage due to economic stringency at their family.

117. The following statement shows the number of students at colleges and institutions and number of colleges and institutions in Tripura during 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 :—

Statement XII-34

Number of students at colleges and institutions and number of colleges or institutions
(Base 1950-51=100)

Level	Age groups	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. University level (17-23)							
No. of students enrolled		702	100	1198	170.66	1381	196.72
Percentage of age-group		2.08*	100	..	..	1.95	93.75
No. of students enrolled in science classes		354	100	463	130.79	470	132.77
2. Institutions							
No. of Arts, Science & Commerce colleges or Institutes		2	100	2	100	2	100

* Estimated population.

118. There are only two colleges in Tripura for general education and the index for the number of students in these colleges stood at 170.66 and 196.22 in 1955-56 and 1960-61 respectively, taking the index as 100 in the base year 1950-51. The number of students in the age group 17-23 has not however increased as compared to the corresponding increase of population, because the percentage of students to total population has decreased from 1950-51 to 1960-61. The percentage of students of this age group came down to 1.95 in 1960-61 as against 2.08 in 1950-51.

119. In spite of continuous efforts made by the Government during the successive five year plans, the territory remains behind the national level in respect of literacy, because, the percentage of literacy which was 15.5 in 1951 has increased to 20.2, only in 1961.

120. In the pre-plan period there was practically no technical institution in Tripura, it is only after the starting of the plan, technical institutions have come into existence. The following statement gives the number of technical institutions during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and the target for 1965-66. There is no engineering college in Tripura. The technical education has been stepped up only with the establishment of Polytechnic institution at Narsingarh near Agartala town in 1958. The enrollment capacity of this institution was 185 in 1960-61 and this is expected to rise upto 409 in 1965-66. The number of industrial training institutions has increased from 2 in 1955-56 to 17 in 1960-61 with the admission capacity 439.

Statement XII-35

Technical Institutions in the Territory				
Technical Institution	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Polytechnics				
(i) Number	NIL	NIL	1	1
(ii) Admission capacity	..	..	185	409
2. Industrial Training Institutes				
(i) Number	NIL	2	17	..
(ii) Admission capacity	..	61	439	..
3. Total				
(i) Number	..	2	18	..
(ii) Admission Capacity	..	61	624	..

Health :

121. Tripura was very backward in respect of medical and public health facilities, but during the two plans considerable progress has been made to improve health condition. A number of new hospitals and dispensaries have been opened and the number of beds has been increased and a few primary health

centres have also been opened to cater the needs of the people. Water supply was also proposed to be improved gradually in towns and villages. National Malaria Eradication Programme, B. C. G. Vaccination programme, Small Pox Eradication programme and Leprosy control programme were taken up. Following is a statement showing the progress made in the field of medical and public health services in Tripura. The increase in the number of hospitals, dispensaries, beds, primary health centres etc. in 1960-61 as compared to the number existed in 1950-51 will testify to the progress in making available these services to the people during the past decade. The number of hospitals and dispensaries has increased by 247 percent, while that of beds to 612 percent in 1960-61 as compared to 1950-51. In 1950-51 there was no hospital in any of the outlying Sub-divisions except Sadar, but in 1955-56 the Sub-divisions of Khowai,

Kailasahar and Udaipur was provided with hospital and it appears that during 1960-61 there was one hospital in all the Sub-divisions except Sonamura and Amarpur and it is proposed to get one hospital in the remaining Sub-divisions also during 1965-66 with corresponding increase in the number of beds in the existing hospitals. Thus there will be not a single Sub-division in the territory which will be devoid of the benefits of hospitalisation after the third five year plan. The provision of beds is highest in Sadar. The increase of hospitals and dispensaries which stood at 243.33 in 1955-56 rose to 346.67 in 1960-61, although this number will decrease in 1965-66 due to conversion of some dispensaries into primary health centres. The increase in the number of beds stood at 358.33 and it is expected to reach the level of 1385 during 1965-66.

Statement XII-36

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Territory and the Sub-Divisions
(Base 1950-51=100)

Union Territory-Sub-Division	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIPURA								
i) Hospitals & Dispensaries	30	100.00	75	243.33	104**	346.67	99**	330.00
ii) Beds	60	100.00	215	358.33	427	711.67	831	1385.00
iii) P. H. C.	..	..	1	100.00	9	900.00	22	2200.00
SADAR								
i) Hospitals & Dispensaries	11	100.00	28	254.55	35	327.27	37	327.27
ii) Beds	60	100.00	149	248.33	251	418.33	509	848.33
iii) P. H. C.	..	..	1	100.00	4	400.00	4	400.00
KHOWAI								
i) Hospitals & Dispensaries	2	100.00	5	250.00	7	350.00	5	250.00
ii) Beds	..	..	20	100.00	26	130.00	46	230.00
iii) P. H. C.	..	..	..	..	1	100.00	2	200.00
KAMALPUR								
i) Hospitals & Dispensaries	2	100.00	3	150.00	5	250.00	5	250.00
ii) Beds	..	..	..	..	26	100.00	26	100.00
iii) P. H. C.	..	..	..	..	1	100.00	1	100.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KAILASAHAR								
i) Hospitals & Dispensaries	3	100.00	9*	300.00	9	300.00	9	300.00
ii) Beds	..	..	20	100.00	26	130.00	42	210.00
iii) P. H. C.	..	..	..	..	1	100.00	2	200.00
DHARMANAGAR								
i) Hospitals & Dispensaries	1	100.00	6	600.00	11*	1100.00	9	900.00
ii) Beds	..	..	..	..	26	100.00	44	169.00
iii) P. H. C.	..	..	..	..	1	100.00	4	400.00
SONAMURA								
i) Hospitals & Dispensaries	2	100.00	3	150.00	5	250.00	5	250.00
ii) Beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
iii) P. H. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
UDAIPUR								
i) Hospitals & Dispensaries	2	100.00	3	150.00	6	300.00	6	300.00
ii) Beds	..	..	20	100.00	20	100.00	36	..
iii) P. H. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
AMARPUR								
i) Hospitals & Dispensaries	2	100.00	4	200.00	6	300.00	3	150.00
ii) Beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
iii) P. H. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
BELONIA								
i) Hospitals & Dispensaries	4	100.00	9	225.00	11	275.00	10	250.00
ii) Beds	..	..	..	..	20	100.00	38	190.00
iii) P. H. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
SABROOM								
i) Hospitals & Dispensaries	1	100.00	3	300.00	6	600.00	7	700.00
ii) Beds	..	..	..	..	26	100.00	26	100.00
iii) P. H. C.	..	..	..	..	1	100.00	1	100.00

* A 6 bedded Maternity wing was provided with Jampur Dispensary for Maternity Services but it has been proposed to be converted into P. H. C. during 1965—66.

** Two Mobile Eye Dispensaries have been included which are running throughout the Territory of Tripura.

*** Two Mobile Eye Dispensaries and one mobile Leprosy Dispensary have been included which are running throughout the Territory of Tripura. 7 Nos. existing dispensaries have been converted into P. H. C. and 4 Nos. existing dispensaries are proposed to be converted into P. H. C. during 1965—66.

One out-door dispensary is attached with all Hospitals and Primary Health Centres.

122. The statement below gives the progress in medical education and training programme in Tripura :-

Statement XII—37

Progress in Medical Education and Training Programmes in the Territory

(Base 1955—56=100)

Item	1950—51		1955—56		1960—61		* 1965—66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Training Programmes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doctors (Numbers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurses (Senior)	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
Auxiliary Nurses—Cum—Midwives	..	..	16	100	119	743.75	250	1562.50
Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dais	..	..	..	..	28	100	150	535.71
Sanitary Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pharmacists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Estimated

123. The dearth of qualified health personnel is one of the greatest handicaps in regard to achieving all round progress in the field of medical and public health services and the existing facilities also require to be considerably expanded to meet the acute shortage of trained personnel and to improve the various public health measures in the five year plan, but unfortunately there is no medical college in Tripura, as a result of which it is very difficult to get appreciable progress in the training programme of medical personnel. The deficiency in this respect is however met to some extent by sponsoring some students at government stipends for training and medical education in colleges institutions situated outside the territory. The position becomes more acute mainly due to the fact that some of the Doctors who enter government services here, have a tendency to leave the territory for better prospect elsewhere after getting some experience in the line. According to the existing arrangements priority in training facilities is being given to auxiliary Nurse-Cum-Midwives, and Dhais and these facilities are expected to be expanded to senior nursing course

during 1965-66. Thus the scheme formulated for the third plan also does not aim at increasing the existing facilities to the required extent to cope with the existing shortage of trained personnel in various fields which will gradually increase owing to gradual increase of facilities for medical treatment. Specialised training of doctors, nurses and ancillary personnel will be required to cope with the increasing demand of development under the medical and public health sector. The limited scope which is extended by the Government of India or which is available by the service personnel concerned at their own initiative for undergoing requisite training and education are not adequate to meet the gradual demand of the people.

Control of communicable diseases :

124. The statement below gives the progress of measures taken to control communicable diseases and promote growth of Maternity and child welfare centre and family planning clinic.

Statement XII—38

Control of communicable diseases and growth of Maternity and Child health centres and Family Planning Clinics

(Base 1950-51 = 100)

Item	Unit	Actual	1950-51 Index	Actual	1955-56 Index	Actual	1960-61 Index	Actual	1965-66 (Target) Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Malaria									
i) Units	..	Nil	..	1	100	1	100	1	100 (Spraying cum Surveillance unit)
ii) Population covered	..	Nil	..	8.5 Lakhs	100	10.28 Lakhs	120.94	12.50 Lakhs	147.06
B. Filaria									
i) }			N I L						
ii) }									
C. Tuberculosis									
i) B. C. G. Teams	..	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
ii) T. B. Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	3	300
iii) Beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..
D. Leprosy Subsidiary centres	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	2	200*
E. General diseases V. D. Clinics	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	3	300
F. Maternity and child welfare centres	..	1	100	6	600	18	1800	32	3200
G. Family Planning clinic centres	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	13	1300

* One Mobile Leprosy Dispensary is running throughout the Territory of Tripura.

125. In 1955-56 the National Malaria Control Programme was started in Tripura. Only one Malaria Control Unit was functioning all along to cover the entire population and the unit has almost covered the entire population of the territory. The incidence of Filaria in this territory is almost nil and as such no measures were needed to be taken in respect of control of Filaria. The incidence of tuberculosis is comparatively higher and mass B. C. G. vaccination scheme was implemented and it was contemplated to cover the territory by several rounds gradually. As a preventive measure a T. B. clinic has been started and it is proposed to start three more clinics during 1965-66. One Leprosy centre has started functioning since 1955-56 and it is proposed to increase it to two in 1965-66. One Veneral disease clinic was also started in 1955-56 and there is a proposal to start two more such clinics in 1965-66. One Family Planning Centre has been

started in 1960-61 and in 1965-66 there is a target for starting 13 more centres. Priority has been given to Maternity and Child Welfare centres and as against one such centre in 1950-51 the number has increased to 6 in 1955-56 and 18 in 1960-61 and during 1965-66 it is proposed to raise the number of such centres to 32.

Water Supply :

126. The problem of water supply is very acute in Tripura and with a view to improve the condition a scheme was taken up during the first and second Plan for providing wells and tube wells in the rural areas by government loans and subsidies. There are certain infectious diseases, the incidence of which can be controlled by improving the sanitary and hygienic condition of the people and these are mostly dependent on the safe and protected water supply. Upto

1955-56, 528 ring wells/tube wells have been sunk throughout Tripura and in 1960-61, 1117 ring wells/tube wells were sunk. There is a target of sinking 635 ring/tube wells during the third plan period for improvement of rural water supply, but this number also will be very insufficient in comparison with the number of villages to be covered. When the target fixed for third plan is complete, then only 30 percent of the villages or 52.54 percent of the population will be covered by ring wells/tube wells.

127. As regards urban water supply, a scheme for rupees 48 lakhs has been taken up for supplying water to the Agartala town and the work is in progress and this is expected to be completed by the end of the third five year plan.

Housing and urban planning :

128. Housing is one of the important primary needs for human existence and as such housing programme has acquired an important place in the national plan. The deplorable condition of Tripura is well-established by the housing conditions as prevalent in the towns and villages. In rural areas most of the houses have walls of mud, grass, reeds, leaves and bamboo and the roof is also composed of materials such as grass, leaves, reeds, straw, bamboo in most of the cases except a few exception in which some G. I. sheet roofings are seen.

129. There was no housing scheme in Tripura during the first five year plan and the said scheme was undertaken only during the second plan. The amount spent in the second plan for housing was of the order of Rs. 6.452 lakhs and the third plan programme provides for rupees 45.00 lakhs.

130. According to 1961 census there are 42,878 households in Tripura of which 42,365 are of Katcha structures whose plinth is composed of mud and walls and roofs are of grass, reeds, thatch, bamboo etc. with or without any plaster. If the average number of persons per room is regarded as an index of housing condition, it is 3.61 for Tripura against the all India average of 2.58.

131. The local Public works Department is in charge of construction of government buildings and houses for official and residential accommodation and substantial amount is however being spent in this sector by the local P. W. Department.

Welfare of backward classes :

132. Tripura has a greater percentage of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes which comes to 33.53 % of the total population in the case of scheduled tribe and 10.48 % in the case of scheduled castes and they together constitute 41.42 % of the total population. The problem of welfare of these categories of people received due attention of the Government since the inception of the first plan and substantial progress has been achieved in respect of their education, economic,

health, housing etc. The expenditure incurred during the first and second plan was to the tune of Rs. 21.490 lakhs and Rs. 72.008 lakhs respectively and the provision fixed for the third plan is for Rs. 135.00 lakhs for welfare of backward classes.

Education :

133. The percentage of literacy among the backward classes is very low and as such considerable importance is attached to the programme of education of these backward classes. According to 1961 census, the percentage of literacy among the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes is 10.01 and 13.41 respectively. With a view to improve the position in respect of literacy and education among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, Rs. 5.720 lakhs was spent on education during the first year plan. Similarly, in the second five year plan a sum of Rs. 3.901 lakhs was spent by the Education Department for the development of educational facilities for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.

134. During the first five year plan, 90 primary schools and one junior basic school were opened in Tripura and 85 new schools were opened under the welfare programme of scheduled tribes in the second plan. Young tribal farmers have also been trained up in the modern method of agriculture in the Lambucherra Basic Agricultural School. Some centres have also been opened for training the tribal people in various crafts.

135. Primary education is free for all students and during 1956-61 free studentship and book grants were granted to 4,608 students reading in these schools. Similar benefits are also given to the scheduled caste students, the details of which could not be made available.

Economic upliftment :

136. Along with the progress of education of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, schemes for their economic upliftment had to be simultaneously undertaken in order to enable them to occupy a place in the society. Financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies was given to the backward class communities for agricultural activities. Various schemes relating to agriculture, forest, irrigation, cottage and small scale industries, animal husbandry for the backward communities were undertaken. The tribal people live in forests and their traditional way of cultivation is Jhum, which results in the destruction of forests, soil erosion and other evils. So necessary schemes were undertaken to rehabilitate the tribal people in colonies so that Jhum cultivation by tribals may be restricted to some extent. Upto the second plan period 11,540 jhumia families have been settled in 16 colonies set up by the Government and according to the scheme, provision has been made to give stipend to the tribal people for undergoing training in industrial institutions so that they can adopt new method and technic in industries like tailoring, carpentry, fibre,

tanning and leather etc. Tribal girls are also being trained as Nurses, but the response in this respect is not very encouraging.

137. With a view to have an intensive and co-ordinated development of tribal areas, a multipurpose block has been started under the scheduled tribes welfare programme and 4 more are proposed to be opened during the third plan period.

Health, housing and other schemes :

138. During the first and second five year plans a sum of Rs. 1,59,000 and Rs. 6,57,000 were spent towards improvement of health condition of the backward classes. The health programme constitutes the provision of drinking water facilities, which is one of the major problems facing the tribal areas. Upto the second plan 254 tube wells/ing wells were constructed for drinking water purpose in the tribal areas. The scheme for helping the tribal people for improving their housing condition has also been undertaken by the Government under the welfare of backward classes scheme and during the first and second five year plan/ Rs. 5.50 lakhs and Rs. 5.00 lakhs were spent for this purpose. One housing scheme under the welfare of Harizan has been completed in Agartala town which provide housing facilities to 54 families of sweepers and scavengers in the second plan period.

139. All these schemes which aim at the social uplift and economic betterment of the backward classes have created a sort of frame work for an approach to their problems. The results obtained, though not striking, in the initial stages has no doubt reflected in the improvement of their condition and gradual consciousness to go ahead with the developing area.

Rehabilitation :

140. The rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan posed a great problem in Tripura as there had been a continuous influx of displaced persons in this territory since independence. The 1951 Census recorded 1,01,200 displaced persons from East Pakistan. The statement below shows the flow of displaced persons to Tripura according to the Register maintained by the Rehabilitation Department :

Statement XII-39

Flow of migration year-wise of displaced persons (I).

Year	Families	Persons.
1	2	3
1950	36,200	1,84,000
1951	6,000	23,300
1952	16,800	80,000
1953	800	3,200
1954	1,500	4,700
1955	5,100	17,500
1956	15,600	57,700
1957	1,000	3,600
TOTAL :	83,000	3,74,000

141. These displaced persons were mainly given loans and grants for settlement on land and for starting small scale industries or business for their economic rehabilitation.

142. The following statement shows the financial assistance given to the displaced persons in the form of grants and loans from 1951-52 to 1960-61 :-

Statement XII-40

Statement showing the Financial assistance given to the displaced persons

Years	Grant	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4
Upto March, 1951	62,00,000	15,00,000	77,00,000
1951-52	34,00,000	56,00,000	90,00,000
1952-53	29,00,000	71,00,000	1,00,00,000
1953-54	25,00,000	70,00,000	95,00,000
1954-55	15,00,000	95,00,000	1,10,00,000
1955-56	21,00,000	95,00,000	1,16,00,000
1956-57	67,00,000	98,00,000	1,65,00,000
1957-58	75,00,000	1,27,00,000	2,02,00,000
1958-59	58,00,000	1,17,00,000	1,75,00,000
1959-60	41,00,000	77,00,000	1,18,00,000
1960-61	32,00,000	40,00,000	72,00,000
1961-62	10,52,876	10,94,280	21,46,156

143. The assistance given varied from Rs. 21,46,156 to Rs. 2,02,00,000 which was highest in 1957-58 in comparison with the remaining years. Upto 1961, 70,000 families have been rehabilitated with government's assistance and 75 colonies in various Sub-Divisions and one township near Agartala have been set up and many refugees have rehabilitated at their own initiative in various places of the territory. 67,000 acres of land have so far been allotted to the displaced families in the government sponsored colonies.

Price level and consumption :

144. According to the data supplied by the Statistical Department of the Government of Tripura Price of all commodities are gradually increasing. Following statement shows the average whole sale price of important agricultural commodities from 1958 to 1961 :-

Statement XII-41

Average wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities

(Prices in rupees per Quintal)

Year	PADDY		COTTON		Tilsceds	Jute (white) Bottom grade	Rape and Mustard
	Aman	Aus	Ginned	Un-ginned			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1958	34.34	N.S.	219.76	60.79	67.08	45.41	76.51
1959	34.96	N.S.	232.40	78.09	69.60	44.02	67.32
1960	28.75	22.29	283.04	99.50 (A)	85.59	87.39	84.76
1961	37.18	30.27 (B)	314.67	87.01	91.83	100.77	84.41
Percentage change in 1961 over 1958	108.27	..	143.19	143.13	136.90	221.78	110.33

N.S. = Not Surveyed
(A) = Average of eleven months
(B) = Average of six months.

145. It reveals that the whole sale prices of all articles have increased by cent percent or more during 1958 to 1961 and the highest increase has been regis-

tered in respect of jute (221.78). The following statement shows the retail prices of cereals and pulses from 1954 to 1961 :-

Statement XII-42

Average retail prices of food articles

(Prices in rupees per Kilogram.)

Years	PULSES												
	CEREALS												
	RIC												
	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Atta	Flour	Moog	Musuri	Kalai	Khesari	Mojar	Arhar	Chhila	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1954	0.39	0.35	0.30	0.66	1.14	0.84	0.78	0.50	0.56	0.74	0.75	0.80	
1955	0.44	0.39	0.33	0.80	1.05	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.47	0.60	0.60	0.65	
1956	0.77	0.66	0.57	0.84	0.92	0.83	0.84	0.57	0.59	0.66	0.72	0.74	
1957	0.69	0.62	0.55	0.83	0.96	0.86	0.90	0.63	0.68	0.74	0.76	0.81	
1958	0.70	0.64	0.54	0.84	1.04	1.03	0.94	0.75	0.77	0.76	0.80	0.81	
1959	0.72	0.63	0.58	0.84	1.01	1.06	0.98	0.78	0.81	0.88	0.93	0.92	
1960	0.60	0.54	0.50	0.80	1.01	1.00	0.90	0.74	0.69	0.84	0.90	0.86	
1961	0.63	0.62	0.56	0.76	0.94	0.96	0.86	0.70	0.67	0.79	0.81	0.86	
Percentage change in 1961 over 1954	177.36	177.14	186.67	115.15	82.46	114.29	110.26	140.00	119.64	106.76	108.60	107.50	

992

993

146. Here to, the retail prices of all commodities except flour have shown cent percent or more increase and the highest increase has been recorded in respect of coarse rice which is 186.67 percent over 1956.

147. The following statement shows the consumers' price index number of working (Low income group) class at Agartala from 1956 to 1961 :—

Statement XII-43

Consumers' price Index number of working (Low income group) class at Agartala.

(Base : August, 1939-100)

ITEMS

Year	Food	Clothing	Fuel & Lighting	House rent	Miscellaneous	All Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1956	530.7	436.5	456.2	450.0	353.2	464.4
1957	577.9	459.2	475.6	450.0	357.3	497.3
1958	623.8	469.9	605.9	450.0	377.4	539.2
1959	619.1	478.1	703.3	450.0	393.7	549.6
1960	605.3	530.3	693.3	450.0	399.1	547.4
1961	670.3	545.0	658.0	450.0	424.5	587.7

148. The index of all commodities except fuel and lighting and house rent showed upward trend upto 1961 and in respect of fuel and lighting the index increased upto 1958 and then declined to some extent. The index of house rent remained static for the whole period. The general cost of living has risen from 464.4 in 1956 to 587.7 in 1961 and registered an increase of 123.3 points during the period from 1956 to 1961 and although according to the index shown above the index number of house rent remained

static, there was no doubt general increase in respect of this item also and as such the computation of index in this respect might be defective.

Financing of State plan 1951-61 :

149. The following statement shows the year-wise mode of financing the state plan during the first and second five year plan in Tripura :—

Statement XII—44

Finance for the State Plans 1951—61

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Items	1951-52	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56	51-56 (First Plan)		56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	1956-61 (Second Plan)	
						Original	Revised						Original	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Plan Expenditure	4.36	17.08	31.39	53.37	91.66	207.17	335.86	93.442	186.552	165.839	199.420	246.362	846.600	925.950
i) Revenue Account														
ii) Capital Account														
2. Budgetary Resources														
Balance from Revenue Account														
ii) Loans from Public														
iii) State trading														
iv) Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account														
3. Central assistance for plan	4.36	17.08	31.39	53.37	91.66	207.17	335.86	93.442	186.552	165.839	199.420	246.362	846.600	925.950
4. Total resources (2+3)														
5. Gap in resources (1-4)														
i) Increase in floating debt														
ii) Sale in securities held in reserve														
iii) Withdrawal from cash balances														

150. Tripura being a union territory all the expenditure was met from central assistance.

Concluding remarks :

151. There are doubts in many quarters as to whether all the planning which is going on in the territory has been able to bring happiness to the people by putting an end to the discontent and sufferings which are on the increase gradually. Tripura was all along a very backward place and due to heavy pressure of population and specially displaced persons from East Pakistan on this tiny territory, the whole economy was almost on a breaking point. The total population of the territory has increased by 78.71 percent over that returned in 1951 and this growth which started since independence continued uninterrupted till 1961 and it is expected that it will continue in future also due to day to day influx of refugees from East Pakistan. The pressure of population is falling on land which has very limited scope in view of the peculiar terrain of the territory to provide scope for agriculture to the ever increasing mass. The five year plans adopted by the Government have no doubt saved the territory from utter disaster due to excessive pressure of population increase, but the progress achieved in various fields can not be said to be as good as was expected. Specially in the field of agriculture, industry, and education the progress is not very visible as compared to the total expenditure incurred in these fields in the various plans. Agriculture is the primary industry of the territory and engages 71.77 percent of the working force, and although there is some increase in the agricultural produce, the yield per acre is far below the all India level. The food problem when viewed in the context of rapid growth in population is becoming more acute year after year. So major emphasis should be given to the production of food crops by way of providing scientific method of agriculture and improved varieties of seeds to the cultivators in larger scales than hitherto done. While top priority should be given to affect substantial reduction in the growth of population by way of family planning and simultaneous acceleration in the yield of crops, there are other measures, which if properly carried out, would help in

easing the food problem. Wastage of food by deterioration in the field and household should be avoided ; damage of standing and harvested crops should be reduced to the minimum. Deterioration of foodgrains should be totally eliminated. Reducing the individual wastage by systematic cooking and eating etc. will also no doubt ease the food problem to some extent. So far emphasis has been laid on village and household industries and to some extent to small scale industries, during all the plans, but necessary efforts should be made for starting some large scale industries specially paper and pulp industry, cotton, ginning sugar industry etc. which have got better prospect in Tripura. In respect of education although huge amount has been spent during the plan periods, the achievement in the field of eradicating illiteracy can not be said to be very satisfactory, because the percentage of literacy which was 15.52 in 1951 rose to only 20.24 in 1961. The reasons for this small achievement in the field of literacy should be found out and suitable steps taken to accelerate the literacy position after plugging out the loop holes, if any, in the matter of planning for education.

152. Adequate means of transport and communication are essential for the development and growth of agricultural and manufacturing industries. Internal communications require to be improved by constructing approach feeder roads so that the movement of agricultural products from and to the villages and towns may take place without any hindrance. Although much improvement has been achieved in the field of road transport, no appreciable progress has been made in respect of linking all the subdivisions of the territory by a net work of railway lines. For steady economic development of the territory a railway line is needed urgently to link up all the outlying subdivisions with the headquarter of the territory. Mere economic growth without the provision of essential social amenities, which promote public health and equip the people for higher and fuller life is not enough to secure all round human happiness. The people, and the nation must develop in all aspects physical, mental, economic and cultural and the progress should be all round. So our planners should keep these basic facts into consideration, while making various plans for development of the territory.

APPENDICES

LIST OF LOCATION CODES

Name of Sub-division/Tehsil/Town	Location Code allocated
1	2
T R I P U R A	
SADAR SUB-DIVISION :	1
<i>Simna Tehsil</i>	1
Simna Cherra T. E.	2
Brahmakunda T. E.	3
Ishanpur T. E.	4
Montala T. E.	5
Krishnapur T. E.	6
Meglibon T. E.	7
<i>Mohanpur Tehsil</i>	8
Mohanpur T. E.	9
Gopalnagar T. E.	10
Kalacherra T. E.	12
Fatik Cherra T. E.	17
<i>Bamutiā Tehsil</i>	13
Kalkalia T. E. (North)	14
Kalkalia T. E. (South)	15
Taltala T. E.	16
Harendranagar T. E. (Debendranagar)	18
Jadavnagar T. E.	11
<i>Sadar Tehsil</i>	25
Agartala Town	I
Tufanialonga T. E.	19
Luxmilonga T. E.	20
Durgabari T. E.	21
Nripendranagar T. E.	22
Adarini T. E.	23
Military Cantonment	24
Rajlakshmi T. E.	26
Pratapgarh T. E.	27

1	2
SADAR SUB-DIVISION (concl'd)	
<i>Old Agartala Tehsil</i>	29
Mekhlipara T. E.	28
<i>Ishanchandranagar Tehsil</i>	31
Malabati T. E.	30
<i>Kamalasagar Tehsil</i>	33
Harishnagar T. E.	32
<i>Bishalgarh Tehsil</i>	34
<i>Charilam Tehsil</i>	35
<i>Takarjala Tehsil</i>	36
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION	
Khowai Town	11
<i>Khowai Tehsil</i>	I
Khowai T. E.	3
<i>Asharambari Tehsil</i>	2
<i>Kalyanpur Tehsil</i>	4
Kalyanpur T. E.	5
<i>Teliamura Tehsil</i>	6
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION :	
<i>Kamulpur Tehsil</i>	1
Ramdurlavpur T. E.	3
Garad Tilla T. E.	4
Darang Tilla T. E.	5
Mahabir T. E.	6
<i>Kulaihour Tehsil</i>	2
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION :	
<i>Kailasahar Tehsil</i>	1
Kailasahar Town	III
Hiracherra T. E.	3
Devasthal T. E.	4
Murticherra T. E.	5
Manuvally T. E.	6
Anila T. E.	7
Rangrung T. E.	8
Kailasahar T. E.	9

1	2
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION (concl'd.)	
Halaicherra T. E.	10
Golakpur T. E.	11 ¹
Sorojini T. E.	12
Jagannathpur T. E.	13
Sonamukhi T. E.	14
<i>Fatikroy Tehsil</i>	2
Notting Cherra T. E.	15
Manu Cantonment	16
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION :	
<i>Brajendranagar Tehsil</i>	1
Ranibari T. E.	2
Sarala T. E.	3
Fulbari T. E. (Maheshpur)	4
<i>Kurti Tehsil</i>	5
Pearacherra T. E.	6
<i>Dharmanagar Tehsil</i>	7
Dharmanagar Town	IV
Ganganagar T. E.	8
Huplong Cherra T. E.	9
<i>Longai Tehsil</i>	10
<i>Kanchanpur Tehsil</i>	11
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION :	
<i>Boxanagar Tehsil</i>	1
<i>Motinagar Tehsil</i>	2
<i>Sonamura Tehsil</i>	3
<i>Dhanpur Tehsil</i>	4
<i>Kathalia Tehsil</i>	5
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION :	
<i>Salgarah Tehsil</i>	1
<i>Radhakishorepur Tehsil</i>	2
Radhakishorepur Town	V
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION :	
<i>Ampi Tehsil</i>	1
<i>Birganj Tehsil</i>	2
<i>Dumburnagar Tehsil</i>	3

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APPENDIX—1 (concl'd)

1	2
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION :	9
Rajnagar Tehsil	1
Radhanagar Tehsil	2
Siddhinagar Tehsil	3
Puran Raj Bari Tehsil	4
Belonia Tehsil	5
Belonia Town	VI
Hrishyamukh Tehsil	6
Muhuripur Tehsil	7
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION :	10
Manu Tehsil	1
Ghorakappa Tehsil	2
Samarendraganj Tehsil	3
Amlighat Tehsil	4
Sabroom Tehsil	5
Lilagarh T. E.	6
Ludhua T. E.	7

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APPENDIX—II

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS 1961

Location Code_____

1 (a) Name_____

1 (b) Relationship to Head_____2 Age last birthday

3 Marital Status_____4 (a) Birth-place_____

4 (b) Born R/U ☐ 4 (c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere

5 (a) Nationality_____5 (b) Religion_____

5 (c) S. C./S. T._____6 Literacy & Education_____

7 (a) Mother tongue_____7 (b) Any other language (s)_____

8 Working as Cultivator_____9 Working as Agricultural labourer_____

Working at { (a) Nature of work_____

10 Household { (b) Nature of Household_____ (c) If Employee

industry { industry_____

11 Doing Work { (a) Nature of Work_____

Other than { Nature of Industry_____ (c) Class of Worker

8, 9 or 10 { (b) Profession, Trade_____

{ or Service_____

{ Name_____

{ (c) Establishment_____

12 Activity if Not Working

13 Sex

গোপনীয়

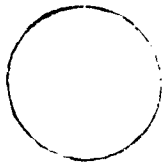
জনগণনা ১৯৬১

স্থান সংকেত _____

১ (ক) নাম _____

১ (খ) পৃষ্ঠপোষকতার সহিত সম্পর্ক _____ ২ পিতৃ জন্মদিনে বয়স _____

৩ বিবাহ বিঘ্নক তথ্য _____ ৪ (ক) জন্মস্থান _____

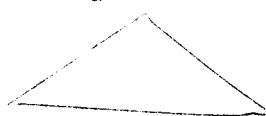
৪ (খ) জন্ম গ্রা/শ  ৪ (গ) অন্যত্র জন্ম হইলে এই স্থানে বাসের মেয়াদ _____

৫ (ক) জাতীয়তা _____ ৫ (খ) ধর্ম _____

৫ (গ) তপঃ জা/তপঃ উঃ জা _____ ৬ সাক্ষরতা ও শিক্ষার মান _____

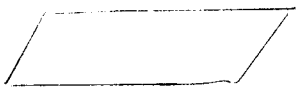
৭ (ক) মাতৃভাষা _____ ৭ (খ) অপর ভাষা _____

৮ কৃষি কাজে রত _____ ৯ চাষী মজুরের কাজ _____

১০ পারিবারিক শিল্পে রত { (ক) কাজের বিবরণ _____
(খ) পারিবারিক শিল্পের বিবরণ _____ চাকুরিয়া কিনা 

৮, ৯, ১০ ১১ ছাড়া অন্য কাজ { (ক) কাজের বিবরণ _____
(খ) শিল্প, পেশা, ব্যবসা অথবা চাকুরির বিবরণ _____ (গ) কোন শ্রেণীর কর্মী 

(ঘ) সংস্থার নাম _____

১২ যদি কোন কাজ না করে তবে কি করে?  ১৩ পুং বা স্ত্রী

CONFIDENTIAL **CENSUS OF INDIA 1961**

(To be filled up during Enumeration)

Is this an institution ?

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Location Code _____

Full name of Head of Household _____

S. C.
S. T.

A. Cultivation		Local name of right on land	Area in acres			
1. Land under cultivation by Household						
(i) owned or held from Government						
(ii) held from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share						
(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)						
2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share						
B. Household Industry		Nature of Industry	Number of months in the year during which conducted			
Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas.		(a) _____				
		(b) _____				
C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry		Members of family working				
Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept wholetime during current or last working season		Head	Other males	Other female	Total	Hired workers
1. Household Cultivation only						
2. Household Industry only						
3. Both in Household Cultivation & Household Industry						

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

Note Part II—Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any after the second visit during check period 1 March to 3 March, 1961

Appendix-III (Contd.)

ভারতের জনগণনা ১৯৬১

(ଗଣନାର ସମସ୍ତ ପୂରଣ କରିବେ)

প্রথম ভাগ-পারিবারিক প্রশ্নমালা

স্থান সংকেত :

গৃহকর্তার পুরা
নাম

তপঃ জা
তপঃ উঃ জা

इहं कि कोन प्रतिष्ठान

ক চাষ	ভূমিস্বত্বের স্থানীয় নাম	একরে জমির পরিমাণ			
১। পরিবারের চাষের জমি					
(অ) নিজ জমি বা সরকারের নিকট প্রাপ্ত হইলে					
(আ) ব্যক্তি বিশেষ বা কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানের নিকট হইতে অর্থ/নির্দিষ্ট ফসল/বা ভাণ্ডারের বিনিময়ে প্রাপ্ত হইলে					
(ই) (অ) এবং (আ)র মোট					
২। অন্য কোন ব্যক্তিকে অর্থ/নির্দিষ্ট ফসল/বা ভাণ্ডারের বিনিময়ে চাষের জন্য নিয়া থাকিলে সে জমি					
খ পারিবারিক শিল্প	শিল্পের বিবরণ	বৎসরে কয় মাস চলে			
পারিবারিক শিল্প রেজিষ্টার্ড ফ্যাক্টরী নহে। গৃহকর্তা এবং/অথবা প্রধানতঃ পরিবারভূক্ত লোকেরা যে সব শিল্প গ্রামাঞ্চল নিজেদের গৃহে অথবা নিজ গ্রামের মধ্যে কিংবা শহরে কেবলমাত্র নিজেদের গৃহে পরিচালনা করেন তাহা পারিবারিক শিল্প					
(ক)					
(খ)					
গ চাষ ও পারিবারিক শিল্পে রত কর্মী সংখ্যা	কর্মের রত পরিবারভূক্ত লোক	বেতনভোগী মজুর			
	গৃহকর্তা	অপর পুরুষ	অপর স্ত্রীলোক	মোট	
কর্মের রত গৃহকর্তা সমেত পরিবারভূক্ত লোক এবং বর্তমান অথবা গত কাজের মরুভূমে যদি কোন বেতনভোগী মজুর নিযুক্ত থাকেন					
১। কেবলমাত্র পরিবারের চাষের রত					
২। কেবলমাত্র পারিবারিক শিল্পে রত					
৩। পরিবারের চাষ এবং পারিবারিক শিল্প উভয়ে রত					

তারিখসহ সুপারভাইজরের স্বাক্ষর

তাঁরইচ্ছা অনুযায়ী গণনা কার্য সম্পন্ন করা হবে।

তারিখসহ গণনাকারীর স্বাক্ষর

১) আবশ্যিক হইলে পরিবার বিবরণীটি

APPENDIX-III (Contd.)

PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from individual Census Slips)

[illegible]

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

1006

Appendix - III (Concl'd.)

দ্বিতীয় ভাগ—জনগণনার পরিবার বিবরণী
(ব্যক্তিগত স্তূপ হইতে পূরণ করিতে হইবে)

[illegible]

তারিখসহ সুপারভাইজরের স্বাক্ষর

তারিখসহ গণনাকারীর স্বাক্ষর

1007

Appendix - IV.

ভারতের জনগণনা ১৯৬১

গৃহ তালিকা

জিলা..... (গংকେত নং.....)

খানা/গহন..... (সংকেত নং.....)

মোদ্দা/ওয়ার্ড/রাস্তার নং/গণনাকারীর বুক..... (গংকত নং.....)

১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮
বাড়ীর নম্বর (পৌর প্রতিষ্ঠান/স্থানীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের দেওয়া অথবা সেন্সাস নম্বর)	বাড়ীর নম্বর (হয় কলম) সমেত সেন্সাস গৃহের নম্বর	সেন্সাস গৃহটি কি উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়, অর্থাৎ, বাসের জন্য, দোকান অথবা দোকান ও বাসগৃহ হিগাবে, ফ্যাক্টরী, কারখানা, বিদ্যালয়, জেল, হস্টেল, হোটেল, ইত্যাদি হিগাবে	কারবার বা মালিকের নাম	সেন্সাস গৃহটি যদি কারবারস্থল, কারখানা অথবা ফ্যাক্টরী হিগাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহা হইবে	উৎপন্ন দ্রব্যের নাম অথবা মেরামতি বা মাল্টিগিং কাজ হইলে তাহার বিবরণ	গত সপ্তাহে দৈনিক গড়ে কত লোক নিযুক্ত ছিল (যদি মালিক বা পরিবার-ভুক্ত অন্য ব্যক্তি কাজ করিয়া থাকেন তাহাও দিতে হইবে)	যদি মেশিন ব্যবহার হয় তবে সে মেশিন কি শক্তি বা ইন্ধনে চলে
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮
১							
২							
৩							
৪							
৫							
৬							
৭							
৮							
৯							
০							
১							
২							
৩							
৪							
৫							
৬							
৭							
৮							
৯							
০							

প্রকাশ থাকে যে এই পৃষ্ঠার সকল সংবাদ আমার জ্ঞানত নির্ভুল

गणनाकारीर सहि.....

APPENDIX—V

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

This classification groups the industries into

9 Divisions
45 Major Groups
343 Minor Groups

The divisions and major groups with their Code numbers are listed below.

DIVISIONS

- 0 Agriculture, Livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting
- 1 Mining and Quarrying
- 2 & 3 Manufacturing
- 4 Construction
- 5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services
- 6 Trade and Commerce
- 7 Transport, Storage and Communication
- 8 Services
- 9 Activities not adequately described

MAJOR GROUPS

Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry fishing and hunting

- 00 Field produce and Plantation crops
- 01 Plantation crops
- 02 Forestry and Logging
- 03 Fishing
- 04 Livestock and Hunting

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying

- 10 Mining and quarrying

Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing

- 20 Foodstuffs
- 21 Beverages
- 22 Tobacco Products
- 23 Textile—cotton
- 24 Textile—jute
- 25 Textile—wool
- 26 Textile—silk
- 27 Textile—miscellaneous
- 28 Manufacture of wood and wooden products
- 29 Paper and paper products
- 30 Printing and publishing
- 31 Leather and leather products
- 32 Rubber, Petroleum and coal products
- 33 Chemicals and chemical products
- 34—35 Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than petroleum and coal
- 36 Basic Metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment
- 37 Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment
- 38 Transport Equipment
- 39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Division 4—Construction

- 40 Construction

Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

- 50 Electricity and gas
51 Water supply and sanitary services

Division 6—Trade and Commerce

- 60—63 Wholesale Trade
64—68 Retail Trade
69 Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous

Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication

- 70—71 Transport
72 Storage and Warehousing
73 Communications

Division 8—Services

- 80 Public Services
81 Educational and Scientific Services
82 Medical and Health Services
83 Religious and welfare Services
84 Legal Services
85 Business Services
86 Community Services and trade and labour associations
87 Recreation Services
88 Personal Services
89 Services (not elsewhere classified)

Division 9—Activities not adequately described

- 90 Activities unspecified and not adequately described. (This includes new entrants to the labour market)

(Classification and Code numbers at the 3 digit level in respect of minor Groups are shown in the subsequent pages)

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION*Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
00	<i>Field Produce and Plantation Crops—</i>	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice wheat, jowar, bajra, maize ..	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram ..	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops ..	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops ..	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops ..	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above ..	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards ..	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc. ..	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms ..	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above ..	009
01	<i>Plantation Crops</i>	
	Production of tea in plantation ..	010
	Production of coffee in plantation ..	011
	Production of rubber in plantation ..	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation ..	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium ..	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above ..	015
02	<i>Forestry and Logging</i>	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests ..	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs ..	021
	Preparation of timber ..	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest ..	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests ..	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests ..	025

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Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting—Concl'd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
02	<i>Forestry and Logging—concl'd</i>	
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above ..	026
03	<i>Fishing—</i>	
	Production of fish by fishing in sea ..	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries ..	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond ..	032
04	<i>Livestock and Hunting—</i>	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat ..	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool ..	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig ..	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming ..	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey ..	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk ..	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects ..	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation ..	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth ..	048
	<i>Division 1—Mining and Quarrying—</i>	
10	<i>Mining and Quarrying—</i>	
	Mining of coal ..	100
	Mining of iron ores ..	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores ..	102
	Mining of manganese ..	103
	Mining of mica ..	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores ..	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas ..	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone ..	107
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash ..	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt ..	109

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Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	<i>Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing</i>	
20	<i>Foodstuffs</i>	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains ..	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills ..	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy ..	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits ..	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish ..	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products ..	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products ..	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil) ..	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspatti) ..	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffec, lozenge ..	209
21	<i>Beverages—</i>	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery ..	210
	Production of country liquor ..	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice ..	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above ..	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water ..	214
	Production of ice ..	215
	Production of ice cream ..	216
	Processing of tea in factories ..	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works ..	218
	Production of other beverages ..	219
22	<i>Tobacco Products—</i>	
	Manufacture of bidi ..	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots ..	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco ..	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco ..	223
	Manufacture of snuff ..	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco ..	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products ..	226

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Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
23	<i>Textile—Cotton</i>	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ..	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills) ..	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills ..	232
	Cotton dyeing bleaching ..	233
	Cotton weaving in power looms ..	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms ..	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms ..	236
	Printing of cotton textile ..	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets ..	238
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine ..	239
24	<i>Textile—Jute</i>	
	Jute pressing and baling ..	240
	Jute spinning and weaving ..	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute ..	242
	Printing of jute textile ..	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta ..	244
25	<i>Textile—Wool</i>	
	Wool baling and pressing ..	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring) ..	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill ..	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills ..	253
	Wool weaving in power loom ..	254
	Wool weaving in handloom ..	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile ..	256
26	<i>Textile—Silk</i>	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill ..	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk ..	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills ..	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom ..	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom ..	264
	Printing of silk textile ..	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine ..	266

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Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
27	<i>Textile—Miscellaneous—</i>	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products ..	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments ..	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes ..	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear ..	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags ..	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin ..	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling ..	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products ..	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas ..	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above ..	279
28	<i>Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products—</i>	
	Sawing and planing of wood ..	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ..	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows ..	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures ..	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares ..	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood ..	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest ..	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood ..	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products ..	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above ..	289
29	<i>Paper and Paper Products—</i>	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill ..	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade ..	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp ..	292

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Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
30	<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals ..	300
	Printing and publishing of books ..	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry ..	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry ..	303
31	<i>Leather and Leather Products—</i>	
	Currying tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather ..	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ..	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur ..	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles ..	313
	Repair of Shoes and other leather footwear ..	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear ..	315
32	<i>Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products—</i>	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes ..	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear ..	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose ..	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat ..	323
	Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries ..	324
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven ..	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere ..	326
33	<i>Chemical and Chemical Products—</i>	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified ..	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes ..	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers ..	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works ..	333

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Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
33	<i>Chemicals and Chemical Products—concl'd.</i>	
	Manufacture of matches ..	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap ..	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds ..	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber) ..	337
	Manufacture of common salt ..	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats) ..	339
34	<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal—</i>	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles ..	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products ..	341
	Manufacture of lime ..	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing ..	343
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images ..	344
	Manufacture of stone images ..	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products ..	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products ..	347
	Manufacture of mica products ..	348
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ..	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery ..	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products ..	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads ..	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus ..	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues ..	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355 ..	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above ..	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified ..	359

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Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
36	<i>Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—</i>	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods ..	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms ..	361
	Manufacture of armaments ..	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate ..	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture ..	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products ..	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products ..	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can ..	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products ..	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39) ..	369
37	<i>Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment—</i>	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery ..	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors ..	371
	Manufacture of machine tools ..	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories ..	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers ..	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans ..	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables ..	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery ..	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone ..	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above ..	379

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Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing—Concl'd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
38	<i>Transport Equipment—</i>	
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives ..	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363 ..	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines) ..	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories ..	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ..	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear ..	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines ..	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aero-planes, aeroengines ..	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ..	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and handdrawn vehicles ..	389
39	<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries—</i>	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies ..	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies ..	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks ..	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals ..	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments ..	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen ..	395
	Manufacture of sports goods ..	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group ..	399
	<i>Division 4—Construction</i>	
40	<i>Construction—</i>	
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical & sanitary installations ..	400
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels ..	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines ..	402
	Construction and maintenance of water ways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells ..	403

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Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
50	<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>	
	Generation and transmission of electric energy	500
	Distribution of electric energy	501
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers	502
51	<i>Water Supply and Sanitary Services—</i>	
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers	510
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation ..	511

Division 6—Trade and Commerce

60	<i>Wholesale Trade—</i>	
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	600
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other food stuff (not covered elsewhere) ..	601
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics, and textiles products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products	602
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc. ..	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	606
	Wholesale trading in animals	607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608
61	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal kerosene, candle	611
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	612
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	613

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Division 6—Trade and Commerce—contd.

	<i>Wholesale Trade—concl'd.</i>	
61	Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	614
	Wholesale trading in footwear	615
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied products	616
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil & allied rubber products ..	617
	Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above ..	618
62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials ..	620
	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products	621
63	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	630
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	631
	Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb	632
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment ..	633
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	634
	Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	635
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	636
	Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments ..	637
	Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silver-ware and jewellery	638
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	639
64	<i>Retail Trade—</i>	
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	640
	Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (Seed and powder), aerated water	641
	Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc. ..	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	644
	Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene ..	645
	Retail trading in food stuffs like sweetmeat condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.	646

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Division 6—Trade and Commerce—contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
<i>Retail trade—contd.</i>		
64	Retail trading in animals	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder	648
65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, sarree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products ; (this includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	651
	Retail trading in medicines and chemicals	652
	Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	653
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	654
	Retail trading in petrol, mobiloil and allied products	655
66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	660
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	661
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	662
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	663
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	664
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	670
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipments	671
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo cane, bark and thatches	672
	Retail trading in other building materials	673
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	680
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	681
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.	682
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear	683
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame	684
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	685
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	686

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Division 6—Trade and Commerce—concl'd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
<i>Retail Trade—concl'd.</i>		
68	Retail trading in musical instrument, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing	687
	Book-selling	688
	Retail trading in goods unspecified	689
69	<i>Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous—</i>	
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	690
	Real estate and properties	691
	Stocks, shares and futures	692
	Providents and insurances	693
	Money lending (indigenous)	694
	Banking and similar type of financial operation	695
	Auctioneering	696
	Distribution of motion pictures	697
	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc.	699
<i>Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication</i>		
70	<i>Transport—</i>	
	Transporting by railways	700
	Transporting by tramway and bus service	701
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	702
	Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka	703
	Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel	704
	Transport by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	705
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal	706
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean	707
	Transporting by air	708
	Transporting by other means not covered above	709
71	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency	710
72	<i>Storage and Ware Housing—</i>	
	Operation of storage such as ware-houses	720
	Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
	Operation of storage of other type	722

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Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication—Contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
73	<i>Communication—</i>	
	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications ..	730
	Telephone communication ..	731
	Information and broadcasting ..	732
	<i>Division 8—Services</i>	
80	<i>Public Services—</i>	
	(This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups) ..	
	Public Services in Union and State army including territorial corps and volunteer corps ..	800
	Public service in Navy ..	801
	Public service in Air Force ..	802
	Public service in Police ..	803
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government ..	804
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc. ..	805
	Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments ..	809
81	<i>Educational and Scientific Services—</i>	
	Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions ..	810
	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type ..	811
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group ..	812
82	<i>Medical and Health Services—</i>	
	Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homeopathic practitioners ..	820
	Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals ..	821

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Division 8—Services—(Contd.)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
83	<i>Religious and Welfare Services—</i>	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations ..	830
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk ..	831
	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, red-cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity ..	832
84	<i>Legal Services—</i>	
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi ..	840
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals ..	841
85	<i>Business Services—</i>	
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals ..	850
	Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals ..	851
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies ..	852
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, news-paper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors ..	853
86	<i>Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations—</i>	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations ..	860
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers associations, club, library ..	861
	Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens etc. ..	862
87	<i>Recreation Services—</i>	
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing editing etc. ..	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures ..	871
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals ..	872
	Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing ..	873

Division 8—Services (Concl'd.)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
88	<i>Personal Services—</i>	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks ..	880
	Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary ..	881
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities ..	882
	Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning, services ..	883
	Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisation and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops ..	884
	Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios ..	885
89	<i>Services (not elsewhere classified)—</i>	
	Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified ..	890
	<i>Division 9—Activities not adequately described</i>	
90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified ..	900
	Fresh entrants to the Labour Market ..	999

APPENDIX—VI

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION
OF OCCUPATIONS

(CODE STRUCTURE)

which classifies occupations into

331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers)

75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)

11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers)

Note : I The Classification does not provide separate code numbers for Apprentices, Foremen and Instructors (in-plant only). These may be classified by giving the prefixes of "A", "B", or "C", respectively before the code number of the occupation which is being learned, supervised or instructed.

Note : II n. e. c.—not elsewhere classified.

DIVISIONS

- 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers
 - 1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers
 - 2 Clerical and Related Workers
 - 3 Sales Workers
 - 4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers
 - 5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
 - 6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
 - 7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere Classified
 - 9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
 - X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation
-

DIVISIONS AND GROUPS**0 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS**

- 00 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors
- 01 Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists
- 02 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists
- 03 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists
- 04 Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians
- 05 Teachers
- 06 Jurists
- 07 Social Scientists
- 08 Artists, Writers, and Related Workers
- 09 Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.
- 0x Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

1 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS

- 10 Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government
- 11 Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 12 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions
- 13 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, other

2 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

- 20 Book-keepers and Cashiers
- 21 Stenographers and Typists
- 22 Office Machine Operators
- 28 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous
- 29 Unskilled Office Workers

3 SALES WORKERS

- 30 Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trades
- 31 Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services and auctioneers
- 32 Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents
- 33 Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers
- 34 Money lenders and pawn brokers

4 FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 40 Farmers and farm managers
- 41 Farm workers
- 42 Hunters and related workers
- 43 Fishermen and related workers
- 44 Loggers and other forestry workers

5 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

- 50 Miners and quarrymen
- 51 Well drillers and related workers
- 52 Mineral treaters
- 59 Miners, quarrymen and related workers, n. e. c.

6 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS

- 60 Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship
- 61 Deck and engine-room ratings (ship), barge crews and boatmen
- 62 Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers
- 63 Drivers and firemen, railway engine
- 64 Drivers road transport
- 65 Conductors, guards and brakemen (railway)
- 66 Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport
- 67 Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators
- 68 Postmen and messengers
- 69 Workers in transport and communication occupations, n. e. c.

7-8 CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS, AND LABOURERS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

- 70 Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers
- 71 Tailors cutters, furriers and related workers
- 72 Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers
- 73 Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers
- 74 Precision instrument makers, watch makers, Jewellers and related workers
- 75 Tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers
- 76 Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers
- 77 Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers
- 78 Painters and paper hangers
- 79 Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n. e. c.
- 80 Compositors, printers, engravers, book binders and related workers
- 81 Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers
- 82 Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers
- 83 Chemical and related process workers
- 84 Tobacco preparers and products makers
- 85 Craftsmen and production process workers, n. e. c.
- 86 Testers, packers, sorters and related workers
- 87 Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers
- 89 Labourers, n. e. c.

N. C. O.

APPENDIX—VI (contd.)

9 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS

- 90 Fire fighters, Policemen, Guards and related workers
- 91 House keepers, cooks maids and related workers
- 92 Waiters Bartenders and related workers
- 93 Building caretakers, cleaners and related workers
- 94 Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers
- 95 Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers
- 96 Athletes, sportsmen and related workers
- 97 Photographers and related camera operators
- 99 Service, sport and recreation workers n. e. c.

X WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION

- X0 Workers without occupations
- X8 Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable
- X9 Workers not reporting occupation

N. C. O.

APPENDIX—VI (contd.)

DIVISIONS, GROUPS AND FAMILIES

0 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

00 ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

- 000 Architects
- 001 Civil Engineers (including overseers)
- 002 Mechanical Engineers
- 003 Electrical Engineers
- 004 Chemical Engineers
- 005 Metallurgical Engineers
- 006 Mining Engineers
- 007 Surveyors
- 009 Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors, n. e. c.

01 CHEMISTS, PHYSICISTS, GEOLOGISTS AND OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS

- 010 Chemists
- 011 Pharmaceutical Chemists
- 012 Physicists
- 013 Meteorologists
- 014 Geologists and Geophysists
- 015 Mathematicians
- 019 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists, n. e. c.

02 BIOLOGISTS, VETERINARIANS AGRONOMISTS AND RELATED SCIENTISTS

- 020 Biologists and Animal Scientists
- 021 Veterinarians
- 022 Silviculturists
- 023 Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists
- 029 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists n. e. c.

03 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS

- 030 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic
- 031 Physicians, Ayurvedic
- 032 Physicians, Homeopathic
- 033 Physicians, Other
- 034 Physiologists
- 035 Dentists
- 039 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, n. e. c.

04 NURSES, PHARMACISTS AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS

- 040 Nurses
- 041 Midwives and Health Visitors
- 042 Nursing Attendants and Related Workers
- 043 Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians
- 044 Vaccinators
- 045 Physiotherapists, Masseurs and Related Technicians
- 046 Sanitation Technicians
- 047 Opticians
- 049 Medical and Health Technicians, n. e. c. (excluding Laboratory Assistants see 091)

05 TEACHERS

- 050 Teachers, University
- 051 Teachers, Secondary Schools
- 052 Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools
- 053 Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools
- 059 Teachers, n. e. c.

06 JURISTS

- 060 Judges and Magistrates
- 061 Legal Practitioners and Advisers
- 062 Law Assistants
- 063 Jurists and Legal Technicians, n. e. c. (including Petition Writers)

07 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 070 Economists
- 071 Accountants and Auditors
- 072 Statisticians
- 073 Actuaries
- 074 Psychologists
- 075 Personnel Specialists
- 076 Labour and Social Welfare Workers
- 077 Sociologists and Anthropologists
- 078 Historians Archeologists, Political Scientists and Related Workers
- 079 Social Scientists and Related Workers, n. e. c.

08 ARTISTS, WRITERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 080 Authors
- 081 Editors, Journalists and Related Workers
- 082 Translators, Interpreters and Language Specialists
- 083 Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists
- 084 Sculptors and Modellers
- 085 Actors and Related Workers
- 086 Musicians and Related Workers
- 087 Dancers and Related Workers
- 089 Artists, Writers and Related Workers, n. e. c.

09 DRAUGHTSMEN, AND SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS, n. e. c.

- 090 Draughtsmen
- 091 Laboratory Assistants
- 099 Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.

OX OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

- OX0 Ordained Religious Workers
- OX1 Non-ordained Religious Workers
- OX2 Astrologers, Palmists and Related Workers
- OX3 Librarians, Archivists and Related Workers
- OX4 Geographers
- OX9 Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers, n. e. c.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS

10 ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT

- 100 Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government
- 101 Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government
- 102 Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies
- 103 Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi-Government
- 104 Village Officials
- 109 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n. e. c.

11 DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

- 110 Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade
- 111 Directors and Managers, Retail Trade

12 DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

- 120 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks
- 121 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Insurance
- 129 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions, n. e. c.

13 DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS, OTHER

- 130 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling
- 131 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction
- 132 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary
- 133 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing
- 134 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communication
- 135 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services
- 136 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other Services
- 139 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, n. e. c.

2 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

20 BOOK-KEEPERS AND CASHIERS

- 200 Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerks
- 201 Cashiers
- 202 Ticket Sellers and Takers

21 STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS

- 210 Stenographers
- 211 Typists and Tele-typists

22 OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS

- 220 Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators
- 221 Punch Card Machine Operators
- 229 Office Machine Operators, n. e. c.

28 CLERICAL WORKERS, MISCELLANEOUS

- 280 Ministerial Assistants and Clerks
- 289 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous, n. e. c.

29 UNSKILLED OFFICE WORKERS

- 290 Unskilled Office Workers (Peons, Daftries etc.)

3 SALES WORKERS

30 WORKING PROPRIETORS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

- 300 Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade
- 301 Working Proprietors Retail Trade

31 INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE SALESMEN, SALESMEN OF SECURITIES AND SERVICES, AND AUCTIONEERS

- 310 Agents and Salesmen, Insurance
- 311 Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate
- 312 Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares
- 313 Auctioneers
- 314 Valuers and Appraisers
- 319 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers, n. e. c.

32 COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

- 320 Commercial Travellers
- 321 Manufacturers' Agents
- 329 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents, n. e. c.

33 SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 330 Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 331 Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors
- 339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n. e. c.

34 MONEY-LENDERS AND PAWN-BROKERS

- 340 Money-Lenders (including Indigenous Bankers)
- 341 Pawn-Brokers

4 FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS

40 FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS

- 400 Cultivators (Owners)
- 401 Cultivators (Tenants)
- 402 Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers
- 403 Planters and Plantation Managers
- 404 Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing
- 409 Farmers and Farm Managers, n. e. c.

N. C. O.

APPENDIX—VI (contd.)

41 FARM WORKERS

- 410 Farm Machinery Operators
- 411 Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing
- 412 Gardeners (malis)
- 413 Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.)
- 414 Agricultural labourers
- 415 Plantation labourers
- 419 Farm Workers, n. e. c.

42 HUNTERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 420 Hunters
- 421 Trappers
- 429 Hunters and Related Workers, n. e. c.

43 FISHERMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

- 430 Fishermen, Deep Sea
- 431 Fishermen, Inland and Coastal Waters
- 432 Conch and Shell gatherers, Sponge and Pearl Divers
- 439 Fishermen and Related Workers, n. e. c.

44 LOGGERS AND OTHER FORESTRY WORKERS

- 440 Forest Rangers and Related Workers
- 441 Harvesters and Gatherers of forest Products including lac (except logs)
- 442 Log Fellers and Wood Cutters
- 443 Charcoal Burners and Forest Product Processors
- 449 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers, n. e. c.

5 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

50 MINERS AND QUARRYMEN

- 500 Miners
- 501 Quarrymen
- 502 Drillers, Mines and Quarries
- 503 Shot Firers
- 509 Miners and Quarrymen, n. e. c.

51 WELL DRILLERS AND RELATED WORKERS

- 510 Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas
- 511 Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas

52 MINERAL TREATERS

- 520 Mineral Treaters

59 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS, n. e. c.

- 590 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. e. c.

N. C. O.

APPENDIX—VI (contd.)

6 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS

60 DECK OFFICERS, ENGINEER OFFICERS AND PILOTS, SHIP

- 600 Deck Officers and Pilots, Ship
- 601 Ship Engineers

61 DECK AND ENGINE-ROOM RATINGS (SHIP), BARGE CREWS AND BOATMEN

- 610 Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen
- 611 Engine-Room Ratings, Firemen and Oilers, Ship

62 AIRCRAFT PILOTS, NAVIGATORS AND FLIGHT ENGINEERS

- 620 Aircraft Pilots
- 621 Flight Engineers
- 622 Flight Navigators

63 DRIVERS AND FIREMEN, RAILWAY ENGINE

- 630 Drivers
- 631 Firemen

64 DRIVERS, ROAD TRANSPORT

- 640 Tramcar Drivers
- 641 Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers
- 642 Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers
- 643 Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers
- 649 Drivers, Road Transport, n. e. c. (including Palki and Doli Bearers)

65 CONDUCTORS, GUARDS AND BRAKESMEN (RAILWAY)

- 650 Conductors
- 651 Guards
- 652 Brakesmen

66 INSPECTORS, SUPERVISORS, TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS AND DESPATCHERS, TRANSPORT

- 660 Inspectors, Supervisors and Station Master
- 661 Traffic Controllers
- 662 Signalmen and Pointsmen

67 TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RELATED TELECOMMUNICATION OPERATORS

- 670 Telephone Operators
- 671 Telegraphists and Signallers
- 672 Radio Communication and Wireless Operators
- 679 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators, n. e. c.

N. C. O.

APPENDIX—VI (contd.)

- 68 POSTMEN AND MESSENGERS
 680 Postmen
 681 Messengers (including Dak Peons)
- 69 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS, n. e. c.
 690 Ticket Collectors and Ticket Examiners
 691 Conductors, Road Transport
 692 Workers in Transport Occupations, n. e. c.
 693 Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication
 694 Workers in Communication Occupations, n. e. c.
- 7-8 CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS, AND LABOURERS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED
- 70 SPINNERS, WEAVERS, KNITTERS, DYERS AND RELATED WORKERS
 700 Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.
 701 Blow-room Workers and Carders
 702 Spinners, Piecers and Winders
 703 Warpers and Sizers
 704 Drawers and Weavers
 705 Pattern Card Preparers
 706 Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers (excluding Printers)
 707 Knitters and Lace Makers
 708 Carpet Makers and Finishers
 709 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers, n. e. c.
- 71 TAILORS, CUTTERS, FURRIERS AND RELATED WORKERS
 710 Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers
 711 Hat and Head-gear Makers
 712 Furriers
 713 Upholsterers and Related Workers
 714 Pattern makers, Markers and Cutters, Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves
 715 Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur-Products
 719 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers, n. e. c.
- 72 LEATHER CUTTERS, LASTERS AND SEWERS (EXCEPT GLOVES AND GARMENTS) AND RELATED WORKERS
 720 Shoe makers and shoe repairers
 721 Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and Related workers
 722 Harness and Saddle Makers
 729 Leather Cutters, Laster and Sewers (Except Gloves and Garments) and Related workers, n. e. c.

N. C. O.

APPENDIX—VI (contd.)

- 73 FURNACEMEN, ROLLERS, DRAWERS, MOULDERS AND RELATED METAL MAKING AND TREATING WORKERS
 730 Furnacemen, Metal
 731 Annealers, Temperers and Related Heat Treaters
 732 Rolling Mill Operators, Metal
 733 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen
 734 Moulders and Coremakers
 735 Metal Drawers and Extruders
 739 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers, n. e. c.
- 74 PRECISION INSTRUMENT MAKERS, WATCH MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND RELATED WORKERS
 740 Precision instrument Makers, Watch and Clock Makers and Repairmen
 741 Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
 742 Jewellery Engravers
- 75 TOOL-MAKERS, MACHINISTS, PLUMBERS, WELDERS, PLATERS AND RELATED WORKERS
 750 Fitter-Machinists, Tool-makers and Machine Tool Setters
 751 Machine Tool Operators
 752 Fitter-Assemblers and Machine Erectors (Except Electrical and Precision Instrument Fitter-Assemblers).
 753 Mechanics-Repairmen (Except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairment)
 754 Sheet Metal Workers
 755 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters
 756 Welders and Flame Cutters
 757 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers
 758 Electro-Platers, Dip Platers and Related Workers
 759 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platters and Related Workers, n. e. c. (including Metal-engravers other than printing)
- 76 ELECTRICIANS AND RELATED ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS WORKERS
 760 Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers
 761 Electrical and Electronics Fitters
 762 Mechanics-Repairmen, Radio and Television
 763 Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph
 764 Linemen and Cable Jointers
 769 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers n. e. c.
- 77 CARPENTERS, JOINERS, CABINET MAKERS, COOPERS AND RELATED WORKERS
 770 Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)
 771 Shipwrights and Boat Builders

- 772 Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists
- 773 Coach and Body Builders
- 774 Cart Builders and Wheel Wrights
- 775 Cabinet Makers
- 779 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Cooper and Related Workers, n. e. c.
- 78 PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS
 - 780 Painters and Paper Hangers
- 79 BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, n. e. c.
 - 790 Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers
 - 791 Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons
 - 792 Glaziers
 - 793 Cement Finishers and Terrazzo and Mosaic Workers
 - 794 Hut Builders and Thatchers
 - 795 Well Diggers
 - 799 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.
- 80 COMPOSITORS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, BOOK-BINDERS AND RELATED WORKERS
 - 800 Type-setting Machine Operators
 - 801 Compositors
 - 802 Proof-Readers and Copy Holders
 - 803 Printers (Paper)
 - 804 Printers (Textile)
 - 805 Photo-Litho Operators, Photo-lithographers
 - 806 Engravers, Etchers and Block Makers (Printing)
 - 807 Stereotypers
 - 808 Book Binders
 - 809 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers, n. e. c.
- 81 POTTERS, KILNMEN, GLASS AND CLAY FORMERS AND RELATED WORKERS
 - 810 Furnacemen, Kilnmen and Ovenmen
 - 811 Potters and Related Clay Formers
 - 812 Blowers and Benders, Glass
 - 813 Moulders and Pressers, Glass
 - 814 Grinders, Cutters, Decorators and Finishers
 - 815 Pulverisors and Mixers, Cement, Clay and Other Ceramics
 - 819 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers, n. e. c.

- 82 MILLERS, BAKERS, BREWMASTERS AND RELATED FOOD AND BEVERAGE WORKERS
 - 820 Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food Workers
 - 821 Crushers and Pressers, Oil Seeds
 - 822 Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)
 - 823 Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers
 - 824 Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers
 - 825 Maker of Aerated Water and Brewers
 - 826 Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers
 - 827 Butchers
 - 828 Coffee and tea Blenders and Related Workers
 - 829 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers, n. e. c.
- 83 CHEMICAL AND RELATED PROCESS WORKERS
 - 830 Batch and Continuous Still Operators
 - 831 Cookers, Roasters and Other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processes
 - 832 Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processes
 - 833 Paper Pulp Preparers
 - 834 Paper Makers
 - 839 Chemical and Related Process Workers, n. e. c.
- 84 TOBACCO PREPARERS AND PRODUCTS MAKERS
 - 840 Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco
 - 841 Cigarette Machine Operators
 - 842 Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers
 - 843 Snuff and Zarda Makers
 - 849 Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers, n. e. c.
- 85 CRAFTSMEN AND PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS, n. e. c.
 - 850 Basketry Weavers and Related Workers
 - 851 Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber Products Makers
 - 852 Plastics Products Makers
 - 853 Tanners, Fellmongers, Pelt Dressers and Related Workers
 - 854 Photographic Dark Room Workers
 - 855 Makers Musical Instruments and Related Workers
 - 856 Paper Products Makers
 - 859 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.

N. C. O.

APPENDIX—VI (contd.)

- 85 TESTERS, PACKERS, SORTERS AND RELATED WORKERS
 860 Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters
 861 Packers, Labellers and Related Workers
- 87 STATIONARY ENGINE AND EXCAVATING AND LIFTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND RELATED WORKERS
 870 Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment
 871 Boilermen and Firemen
 872 Crane and Hoist Operators
 873 Riggers and Cable Splicers
 874 Operators of Earth-moving and Other Construction Machinery, n. e. c.
 875 Materials-handling Equipment Operators
 876 Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment
 879 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers, n. e. c.
- 89 LABOURERS, n. e. c.
 890 Loaders and Unloaders
 899 Labourers, n. e. c.

9 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS

- 90 FIRE FIGHTERS, POLICEMEN, GUARDS AND RELATED WORKERS
 900 Fire Fighters and Related Workers
 901 Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers
 902 Customs Examiners, Patrollers and Related Workers
 903 Watchmen and Chowkidars
 909 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers, n. e. c.
- 91 HOUSE KEEPERS, COOKS, MAIDS AND RELATED WORKERS
 910 House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)
 911 Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)
 912 Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)
 913 Ayas, Nurse-maids
 919 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids Related Workers, n. e. c.
- 92 WAITERS, BARTENDERS AND RELATED WORKERS
 920 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)
- 93 BUILDING CARE-TAKERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS
 930 Building Care-takers
 931 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen
- 94 BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS
 940 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

N. C. O.

APPENDIX—VI (contd.)

- 95 LAUNDERERS, DRY CLEANERS AND PRESSERS
 950 Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies
 951 Dry-cleaners and Pressers
- 96 ATHLETES, SPORTSMEN AND RELATED WORKERS
 960 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers
- 97 PHOTOGRAPHERS AND RELATED CAMERA OPERATORS
 970 Movie Camera Operators
 979 Other Photographers

SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS, n. e. c.

- 990 Embalmers and Undertakers
 999 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

X WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION

X0 WORKERS WITHOUT OCCUPATIONS

- X00 Workers without Occupations : Matriculates and above
 X08 Workers without Occupations, Literates
 X09 Workers without Occupations, Other

X8 WORKERS REPORTING OCCUPATION UNIDENTIFIABLE OR UNCLASSIFIABLE

- X80 Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable

X9 WORKERS NOT REPORTING OCCUPATION

- X90 Workers not reporting occupation

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

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales	..	..	(Rest.)
AGRA—			
1 National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	..	..	(Reg.)
2 Wadhwa & Co. , 45, Civil lines	..	..	„
3 Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	..	..	(Rest.)
4 English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt.	..	..	„
AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop. , Rama General Stores, Navi Path	..	..	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD—			
1 Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co. , Gandhi Road	..	..	(Reg.)
2 Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road	..	..	„
3 New Order Book Co. , Ellis Bridge	..	..	„
4 Mahajan Bros. , Opp. Khadia Police Gate	..	..	(Rest.)
5 Sastu Kitan Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road	..	..	(Reg.)
AJMER—			
1 Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate	..	..	(Reg.)
2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road	..	..	„
3 Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata	..	..	„
4 Vijay Bros. , Kutchery Road	..	..	(Rest.)
5 Krishna Bros. , Kutchery Road	..	..	„
ALIGARH—Friends Book House, Muslim University Market	..	..	(Reg.)
ALLAHABAD—			
1 Superintendent, Printing & Stationary, U. P.			
2 Kitabistan, 17—A, Kamla Nehru Road	..	..	(Reg.)
3 Law Book Co. , Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4	..	..	„
4 Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2—A, Katra Road	..	..	„
5 Universal Book Co. , 20, M. G. Road	..	..	„
6 The University Book Agency (of Lahore) , Elgin Road	..	..	„
7 Wadhwa & Co. , 23, M. G. Marg	..	..	(Rest.)
8 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg	..	..	„
9 Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2—A, Katra Road	..	..	„

AMBALA—

1 English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	..	..	(Reg.)
2 Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt	..	..	(Rest.)

AMRITSAR—

1 The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh	..	..	(Reg.)
2 S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi	..	..	"
3 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi	..	..	"

ANAND—

1 Vijaya Stores, Station Road	..	..	(Rest.)
2 Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Station Road	..	..	"

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building	..	..	(Rest.)
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BANGALORE—

1 The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building	..	..	(Reg.)
2 S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road	..	..	"
3 The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507	..	..	"
4 The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	..	..	"
5 Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet	..	..	"
6 Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar	..	..	"
7 Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road	..	..	(Rest.)
8 International Book House P. Ltd., 4—F, Mahatma Gandhi Road	..	..	(Reg.)
9 Navakarnataka Pubns, Private Ltd., Majestic Circle	..	..	(Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar	..	..	(Reg.)
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BARODA—

1 Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Saha, Raopura	..	..	(Rest.)
2 Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent	..	..	"
3 New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road	..	..	"

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd.,	..	..	(Rest.)
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BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1, Amlica Mukherjee Road	..	..	(Reg.)
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BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road	..	..	"
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BHOPAL—

1 Superintendent, State Government Press	..	..	
2 Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road	..	..	(Reg.)
3 Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies	..	..	(Rest.)

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3	..	..	(Rest.)
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BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk	..	..	"
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BIKANER—Bhandani Bros.	..	..	"
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BILASHPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar	..	..	"
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BOMBAY—

1 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road	..	..	
2 Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road	..	..	(Reg.)
3 Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar	..	..	"
4 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	..	..	"
5 Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor	..	..	"
6 International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road	..	..	"
7 Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum	..	..	"
8 Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi	..	..	"
9 P. P. H. Book Stall, 190—B, Khetwadi Main Road	..	..	"
10 New Book Co., 188—190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road	..	..	"
11 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	..	..	"
12 Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess St.	..	..	"
13 D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road	..	..	"
14 Thacker and Co., Rampart Row	..	..	"
15 N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street	..	..	"
16 The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	..	..	"
17 P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5	..	..	(Rest.)
18 C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146, Princess Street	..	..	(Reg.)
19 Indo Nath and Co., A—6, Daulat Nagar Borivli	..	..	"
20 Minerva Book shop, Shop No. 1/80, Netaji Subhas Road	..	..	"
21 Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road	..	..	(Rest.)
22 Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road	..	..	"
23 Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeswar Road	..	..	"
24 Dowamadeo and Co. 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate	..	..	"
25 Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball P. B. 1505	..	..	"

CALCUTTA—

1 Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane	..	..	(Reg.)
2 Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street	..	..	"
3 Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street	..	..	"
4 S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street	..	..	"
5 M. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street	..	..	"
6 W. Newman and Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street	..	..	"

CALCUTTA (Contd.)—

7	Oxford Book and Stationery Co. , 17, Park Street	..	..	(Reg.)
8	R. Chamray and Co. Ltd. , Kent House, P.33, Mission Road, Extension	..	..	"
9	S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd. , 1 C, College Square	..	..	"
10	Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd. , 3, Esplanade East	..	..	"
11	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Bancharam Akrar Lane	..	..	"
12	K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta—19	..	..	(Rest.)
13	Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street	..	..	"
14	Universal Book Dist. , 8/2, Hasting Street	..	..	"
15	Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre	..	..	"
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	..	..	"
20	The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor)	..	..	(Rest.)
21	Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road	..	..	"
22	Reliance Trading Co. , 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah	..	..	"
23	Indian Book Dist. Co. 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road	..	..	"
	CALICUT—Touring Book Stall	..	..	(Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

1	Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab	..	..	(Reg.)
2	Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22	..	..	"
3	Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22	..	..	"
4	Universal Book Store, Booth 25 Sector 22 D	..	..	"
5	English Book shop, 34, Sector 22 D	..	..	(Rest.)
6	Mehta Bros, 15—Z Sector 22 B	..	..	"
7	Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16	..	..	"
8	Kailash Lal Publishers, Sector 22 B	..	..	"
	CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot	..	..	(Rest.)
	COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd. , Palliarakav Road	..	..	(Reg.)

CUTTACK—

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

DEHRADUN—

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

DELHI—

1	J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate	..	..	(Reg.)
2	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	..	..	"
3	Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate	..	..	"
4	Bahri Bros. , 188, Lajpat Rai market	..	..	"
5	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road	..	..	"
6	Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565	..	..	"
7	Imperial Publishing Co. , 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj	..	..	"
8	Metropolitan Book Co. , 1, Faiz Bazar	..	..	"
9	Publication Centre, Subzimandi	..	..	"
10	Youngman & Co. , Nai Sarak	..	..	"
11	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj	..	..	"
12	All India Educational Supply Co. , Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	..	..	(Rest.)
13	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market	..	..	"
14	University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar	..	..	"
15	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	..	..	"
16	Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines	..	..	"
17	Universal Book & Stationery Co. , 16, Netaji Subhas Marg	..	..	(Reg.)
18	B. Nath & Brothers, 3808, Charkhawan (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, Gokhle Market	..	..	(Rest.)
23	Saini Law Publishing Co. , 1416, Chabigang, Kashmere Gate	..	..	"
24	G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar	..	..	"
25	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate	..	..	(Reg.)
26	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd. , 28, Faiz Bazar	..	..	"
27	Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak	..	..	(Rest.)
28	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak	..	..	"
29	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura	..	..	"
30	Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road	..	..	"

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 Rameshaya Book Depot, Subhas Road | .. | .. | (Rest.) |
| 3 Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers | | | |

ERNAKULAM—

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

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jheke Road	..	..	(Reg.)
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GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya	..	..	(Reg.)
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GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg.	..	..	(Reg.)
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GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency	..	..	(Rest.)
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GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakesh Road	..	..	(Reg.)
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GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd.	..		(Rest.)
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GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta	..	..	(Reg.)
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GWALIOR—

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|---------|
| 1 Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M. B. | | | |
| 2 Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
| 3 M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Brothers, Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar | .. | .. | (Rest.) |

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

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

IMPHAL—

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|---------|
| 1 Tikendra & Sons Bookseller | .. | .. | (Rest.) |
|------------------------------|----|----|---------|

INDORE—

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|---------|
| 1 Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
| 2 Swarup Brother's Khajuri Bazar | .. | .. | (Rest.) |
| 3 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura | .. | .. | " |
| 4 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace | .. | .. | " |
| 5 Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar | .. | .. | " |

JABALPUR—

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

JAIPUR—

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|---------|
| 1 Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan | | | |
| 2 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema.. | .. | | (Reg.) |
| 3 Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar | .. | .. | " |
| 4 Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway | .. | .. | " |
| 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 | .. | .. | " |

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar	..	..	(Reg.)
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JAMSHEDPUR—

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|---------|
| 1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
| 2 Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih | .. | .. | " |
| 3 Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market | .. | .. | (Rest.) |

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot	..	..	(Rest.)
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JHUNJHUNU—

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

JODHPUR—

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

JULLUNDUR—

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|---------|
| 1 Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiron 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 | .. | .. | " |
| 3 The Universal Book Stall, The Mall | .. | .. | " |
| 4 Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk | .. | .. | (Rest.) |

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram	..	..	(Rest.)
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KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O., Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh	..	(Reg.)
KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road	..	(Rest.)
KOTA—Kota Book Depot	..	..
KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Book-sellers & Stationers (N. Kanara)	..	(Reg.)

LUCKNOW—

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

LUDHIANA—

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

MADRAS—

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

MADURAI—

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

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Nerimhe Gowda & Sons

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoy Sons., Car Street, P. Box 128

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Titohi Building, Bengali Ghat (Rest.)

MEERUT—

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

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building

MUSSOORIE—

1 Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall	..	..
2 Hind Traders	..	..

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

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

MUZAFFARPUR—

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

MYSORE—

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

NADIAD—R. S. Desay, Station Road

NAGPUR—

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

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar

NANDED—

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

NEW DELHI—

1	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	..	..	(Reg.)
2	Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place	..	..	"
3	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus	..	..	"
4	Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj	..	..	"
5	English Book Stores, 7A, Connaught Circus P. O. B. 328	..	..	"
6	Faqir Chand & Sons, 15A, Khan Market	..	..	"
7	Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place	..	..	"
8	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	..	..	"
9	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place	..	..	"
10	Sikh Publishing House, 7C, Connaught Place	..	..	"
11	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus	..	..	"
12	United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus	..	..	"
13	Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh	..	..	"
14	Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar	..	..	"
15	Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road	..	..	"
16	The Secretaty, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road	..	..	"
17	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Nouelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place	..	..	"
18	Mehra Brothers, 50G, Kalkaji	..	..	"
19	Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath	..	..	(Rest.)
20	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	..	..	"
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, 66A/1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521	..	..	"
26	H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034	..	..	"
27	The Secretary Faderation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	..	..	"
28	Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Balam Enclave	..	..	"
29	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura	..	..	"
30	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony	..	..	"

PANJIM---

1	Singhals Book House P. O. B. 70 Near the Church	..	..	"
2	Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria	..	..	"

PATHANKOT---The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar

PATIALA---

1	Supdt., Bhupendra State Press			
2	Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar	..	..	(Reg.)

PATNA—

1	Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)			
2	J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan	..	..	(Reg.)
3	Laxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli	..	..	"
4	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore	..	..	"
5	Bengal Law House, Chowhatta	..	..	(Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—

1	Maniram Punetha & Sons.	..	..	(Rest.)
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PONDICHERY—

1	M/s. Honestry Book House, 9, Rue Duplix			(R.)
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POONA—

1	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	..	..	(Reg.)
2	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road	..	..	"
3	International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana	..	..	"
4	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	..	..	"
5	Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar	..	..	(Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—

1	Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road	..	..	(Rest.)
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RAJKOT—

	Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents	..	..	(Reg.)
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RANCHI—

1	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	..	..	(Reg.)
2	Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar	..	..	(Rest.)

REWA—

1	Supdt., Govt. State Emporium V. P.			
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ROURKELA—

1	The Rourkela Review	..	..	(Rest.)
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SAHARANPUR—

1	Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road	..	..	"
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SECUNDERABAD—

1	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street	..	..	(Reg.)
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SILCHAR—

1	Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti	..	..	(Rest.)
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SIMLA—

1	Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.			
2	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	..	..	(Reg.)
3	The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall	..	..	"

SINNAR—

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|---------|
| 1 Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinner (Nasik) | .. | .. | (Rest.) |
|---|----|----|---------|

SHILLONG—

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|---------|
| 1 The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B. D. | | | |
| 2 Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 | .. | .. | (Rest.) |

SONEPAT—

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|--------|
| 1 United Book Agency | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
|----------------------|----|----|--------|

SRINAGAR—

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|--------|
| 1 The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
|--|----|----|--------|

SURAT—

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|--------|
| 1 Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
|--|----|----|--------|

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|---------|
| 1 Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
| 2 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhas Chandra Bose Road | .. | .. | " |
| 3 Palamiappa Bros. | .. | .. | (Rest.) |

TRIVANDRUM—

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|---------|
| 1 International Book Depot, Main Road | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
| 2 Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 | .. | .. | (Rest.) |

TUTICORIN—

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|---------|
| 1 Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10—C, French Chapal Road | .. | .. | (Rest.) |
|---|----|----|---------|

UDAIPUR—

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|---------|
| 1 Jagdish & Co., Inside Sarajapole | .. | .. | (Rest.) |
| 2 Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. | .. | .. | " |

UJJAIN—

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| 1 Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate | .. | .. | " |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|---|

VARANASI—

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|---------|
| 1 Students Friends & Co., Lanka | .. | .. | (Rest.) |
| 2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. S. | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
| 3 Globe Book Centre | .. | .. | (Rest.) |
| 4 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
| 5 B. H. U. Book Depot. | .. | .. | (Rest.) |

VELLORE—

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|--------|
| 1 A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|--------|

VIJAYAWADA—

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|---------|
| 1 The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet | .. | .. | (Rest.) |
|---|----|----|---------|

VISAKHAPATNAM—

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|---------|
| 1 Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
| 2 Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road | .. | .. | " |
| 3 The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd., | .. | .. | (Rest.) |

VIZIANAGRAM—

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|---------|
| 1 Sarda and Co. | .. | .. | (Rest.) |
|-----------------|----|----|---------|

WARDHA—

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|--------|
| 1 Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market | .. | .. | (Reg.) |
|------------------------------------|----|----|--------|

For Local Sale

- | |
|---|
| 1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi |
| 2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta |
| 3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2 |

Railway Bookstall Holders

- | |
|---|
| 1 S/S. A. H. Wheeler and Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad |
| 2 Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner |
| 3 Higginbothams and Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras |
| 4 M. Gulab Singh and Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi |

Foreign

- | |
|---|
| 1 S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal) |
| 2 S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation—2, Box 1656, Stockholm—16 (Sweden) |
| 3 Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West) |
| 4 Shri Iswar Subramanyan 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY |
| 5 The proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The mall, Lahore (Pakistan) |

Cr. S. and R. Basis

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|--|
| 1 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad |
| 2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum |
| 3 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar |
| 4 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur |
| 5 The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Mazaffarpur |
| 6 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur |
| 7 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat) |

- 8 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
- 9 Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
- 10 The O.I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
- 11 The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat
- 12 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Brabourne Road, Calcutta—1
- 13 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
- 14 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
- 15 Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
- 16 Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
- 17 Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City
- 18 Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna—1
- 19 Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer, Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st. Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
- 20 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street P. B. 1530, Madras
- 21 The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur
- 22 The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
- 23 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
- 24 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
- 25 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
- 26 Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
- 27 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
- 28 Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
- 29 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
- 30 The O.I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
- 31 O.I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda
- 32 O.I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas
- 33 O.I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur
- 34 O.I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33. North Topsia Road, Calcutta—46
- 35 O.I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta
- 36 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
- 37 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. P.)
- 38 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
- 39 Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
- 40 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
- 41 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morina
- 42 The O.I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
- 43 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
- 44 The Asstt. Director of Publicity and information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271) Bangalore

ERRATA

Page No. 1	Reference 2	Col. No./line 3	For 4	Read 5
41	Para 32	1/17	2.72	2.27
56	ST. Heading		ST II.A-23	ST II.A-22
57	"		ST II.A-24	ST II.A-23
57	Statement II.A-23(A) Belonia	8	65.3	65.0
58	"		ST II.A-24(B)	ST II.A-23(B)
59	ST. II.A-24(A)	4	51 %-74 %	51 %-75 %
59	"		ST II.A-25(A)	ST II.A-24(A)
59	"		ST II.A-25(B)	ST II.A-24(B)
61	"		ST II.A-26	ST II.A-25
62	ST. II.A-26	1	Sada	Sadar
62	"		ST II.A-27	ST II.A-26
63	"		ST II.A-28	ST II.A-27
73	Para 3	Last line	30.39.9 %	30-39.9 %
78	ST. II D-2	Col. 7(1951)	53.57	53.67
92	ST. III-16	Col. 8(Age not stated)	33.43	30.43
98	ST. III-26	„ 21 (1951)	18	48
99	ST. III-27	„ 11 (1961)	448	848
125	ST. III-43		+79.29	+73.29
	Variation in Percentage (F)			
127	Statement IV-1		North East rontier Agency	North East Frontier Agency
129	Statement IV-2	Tripura 5 Col.	3,323	3,233
129	-do-	Sadar 5 Col.	1,581	1,181
141	Statement IV-9 (Col. heading)	2 & 3	f villaes	of villages
159	ST Heading			Statement IV-18
161	"		Statement IV-18	Statement IV-19
162	"		Statement IV-19	Statement IV-20
162	ST. IV-20	6(Kuki)	2787	2785
163	ST. IV-21		Statement IV-20	Statement IV-21
163	ST. IV-21	5	+ 667.81	567.81
164	ST. IV-22		Statement IV-21	Statement IV-22
165	ST. IV-23	9	Statement IV-22	Statement IV-23
166	(Mahisyadas)		.20	.19
166	ST. IV-24		Statement IV-23	Statement IV-24
166	ST. IV-24 (Khowai)	9	11,141	11,144
177	ST. V-10	2	539	593
191	ST. V-21 (Total)	8	195	193
197	ST. V-23	Col. 15		1
	Uttar pradesh			
202	ST. V-25	Col. 1 5th line	from territory to Adjacent States	from territory to States other than adjacent States

1	2	3	4	5
202	ST. V-25	Col. 2 5th line	2,625	2,623
202	"	Col. 3 5th line	4,728	4,726
211	V-31 (Newzealand)	9	1	..
213	V-32 (Assam Males)	11	Illegible	1303
214	V-32 (M. P. Total)	10	Illegible	17
216	V-32 (N.E.F.A. Males)	8	..	2
217	Para 89	Line 3	11,478	11,476
219	V-35 (Tripura)	6	41,913	44,913
221	V-36 (Manu Tehsil)	4	36.43	36.40
231	VI-1 (Orissa)	10	0.68	0.08
234	VI-3 (10-14)	3	2323	2,823
273	VI-19 (Part B) 26 Mahisyadas	21	..	2
291	Extract 3. (Halam)	5	..	3
294	ST. VII-6 (Madhya Pradesh)	3	32.16	32.18
313	ST. VII-16	Col. 1	8 total of age groups	Total of age groups
352	ST. VIII-10 (Riang)	9	17,162	27,162
379	ST. IX-2 Udaipur (Total)	6	4340	4,360
398	ST. IX-6 76% and above (Simna)	4	92.2	99.2
403	ST. IX-11 Zorastrian (1951)	6	1.13	0.13
450	St. X A-11	Col. 10	Sonamura (406)	Sonamura (446)
473	St. X A-17 Cat (IX) (T)	5	326	526
496	St. X B-2 (Sabroom) (R)	12		724
522	Statement XB-5 (Rajastan) 2. Agricultural labour)	6	48	484
525	(3. H. H. Industry) Pondicherry	9	157	156

1	2	3	4	5
539	Statement XB-12 (Udaipur 60 +-)	3	58	56
593	Statement Heading		Statement C-6 (Contd.)	Statement X B-32 (Contd.)
604	St. XB-34(12.5-14.9) Dharmanagar (Rural)	15	415	417
628	Para 11	2 (Line 15)	104560	1,04,550
661	Statement X C-6 Kamalpur Sub-Div. Major Group 34-35 under A.W. Div. 2 & 3)	1	24-35	34-35
676	Statement X C-6 (Major Group under A. W. Div. 0)	1	40	04
738	Statement X D-1 (Dharmanagar Rural 15-34)	9	68	63
762	Statement X D-6 (Major Group 81)	7	7.7	787
768	Statement X D-6 (Minor Gr.890)	7	183	193
816	Statement X D-12 Divn. 0-(15-34)	8	343	243
817	Statement X D-12 Divn. 0-(15-34)	15	19	..
817	Statement X D-12 Divn. 0-(35-59)	15	..	19
830	Statement X D-13 (Sadar T (b)	3	44725	44,723
830	-do- Sadar U (f)	4	11.73	11.78
831	Statement X D-13 (Khowai R (f)	15	44.39	44.59
832	Statement X D-13 Kailasahar R (d)	15	14.31	14.61
834	-do- Belonia T (c)	14	45	405
867	Statement XI-1 (Amarpur)	7	06.7	60.3
869	Statement XI-2 (Bihar Total) 15-34	8	14	124

1	2	3	4	5
870	Statement XI-2 (Gujarat U. (T.))	6	44	484
871	Statement XI-2 (M. P. (R)-60 +	6	Illegible	832
872	Statement XI-2 (Maharashtra T(T))	9	69	619
873	Statement XI-2 (Orissa T (T))	7	226	266
883	Statement XI-3 Tripura Rural (Total)	9	850	776
891	Statement XI-5 Kailasahar F(a)	9	..	1
892	Statement XI-5 Udaipur M(b)	9	1	N
892	-do- F(a)	9	N	.
898	Statement XI-8 Udaipur (a)	7	848	884
915	Statement XI-14 Sadar, Urban (15-34)	11	511	51
915	Statement XI-14 (Khowai Total, Age not stated)	4	1000	..
916	-do- Rural, Age not stated	4	1000	..
916	-do- Urban, Age not stated	4	1000	..
919	Statement XI-14, Amarpur Age not stated	5	1000	..
985	Statement XII-36 (Tripura (i))	4	75	73
985	-do- (Sadar (i))	8	36	36
985	-do- (Tripura (i))	8	99***	99***
986	-do- (Dharmanagar (ii)	8	169.00	169.23
991	Statement XII-41 (1960)	8	22.99	22.99

