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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

With the compliments of

The Superintendent of Census Operations, Tripura,

Agartala.

PART I (C)
SUBSIDIARY TABLES

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(All the Census Publications of this Territory will bear Vol. No. XXVI)

Part I (with Sub-parts)	General Report and Subsidiary Tables
Part II (with Sub-parts)	General population Tables, Economic Tables and Cultural and Migration Tables
Part III	House hold Economic Tables
Part IV	Housing & Establishment Report and Tables
Part V-A	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part V-B	Ethnographic Note on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and re-prints from old Census Reports
Part VI	Village Survey Monographs
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Part VIII-A	Administration Report on Enumeration } Not for Sale
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NOTE

This Sub-Part contains all Subsidiary Tables to A, B, C and D Series main tables and Extracts and Re-prints from previous Census Reports.

Subsidiary Tables :

2. Altogether 77 Subsidiary tables have been prescribed and are presented in this Sub-Part. Of these, 9 Subsidiary tables have been prepared from A—Series main tables on General population, 33 from B—series main tables on General Economy, 13 from B and C series main tables on Household Economy, 13 from other C—Series Socio-Cultural main tables and remaining 9 from D—Series main tables on Migration. The main tables on General Population and General Economy are available in Sub-part II (i) of the Census reports; those on Household Economy in Part III and other main tables of Socio-Cultural and Migration in Sub-part II(ii).

3. Readers will come across certain terms while studying the Subsidiary Tables. It is, therefore, deemed necessary to provide the concepts and definitions of such terms for an appreciation of the tables. These are given below—

4. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS :

(a) Administrative divisions :

In all the subsidiary tables it will be noticed that figures have been shown by administrative divisions. The entire area of Tripura is divided taking it as one district territory, into 10 sub-divisions which again are sub-divided into 45 tehsils, the constituents of each of which are villages.

(b) Census Village :

The primary unit of the divisions is, therefore, the village. For purposes of Census, all the revenue villages as well as hill villages, which are called 'Para', have been treated as villages. Villages constitute rural areas. For precise distinction to classify the population of a country into urban and rural, the idea is to separate the people living in villages who lead a life based mainly on agriculture from those living in towns with a more corporate life depending on non-agriculture (*vide* subsidiary table A—III.1, giving distribution of villages according to their sizes).

(c) Towns :

Thus during the period from 1901--1951 there was no other town in Tripura except Agartala, the capital of the territory. In 1961 Census the sub-divisional headquarters of Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Udaipur and Belonia known as Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Radhakishorepur and Belonia respectively, have been treated as towns for the first time, besides the existing municipal town of Agartala. Figures separately for rural and urban areas have been shown in the subsidiary tables.

(d) Census House and Census Household :

"A Census house is a structure or part of a structure, a dwelling, a shop, work-shop or a factory, place of business, a shop-*cum*-dwelling, giving on the road or a common stair case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, or enjoying a separate entrance." This term will be found in subsidiary table A—I.3.

"A household means entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same Census house and take their food from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. A Census house, therefore, represents a structure, while the household is the human group. By definition, a 'Census household' is not the same as a 'Family'. The household includes persons who are not members of the family but are residing with the family during the Census period. These terms will be found in subsidiary tables B--XVII.1 and C--1.1. Both the subsidiary tables are based on data prepared on 20% samples.

(e) Occupied Residential House :

"Occupied residential house" dwelt upon in subsidiary table A–I.2, means a structure or part of a structure with a separate entrance used for the purpose of habitation by one or more households. An occupied residential house may be used wholly as a dwelling or it may be put to other uses also besides being used as a dwelling.

(f) Age :

Question 2--Age—Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age, write 'O'.

Classification of Age, recommended by United Nations Organisation for population Census has been adopted for the age tables, and General Economic and Social and cultural tables have been prepared by broad age groups. 0-14, 15-34, 35-59 and 60+. A single year age table has also been prepared on full count. The subsidiary tables which show classification by age-groups are B–I.3 to B–I 5, B–II.1, B–II.2, B–VIII. Part A.1, B–X.1, B–IX.2,

C-II.3, C-III. Part B.1, C-III. Part C-1, C-IV.1, C-IV. 2and D-IV.1.

(g) Marital Status :

Q. 3—Write 'NM' for a person who has never been married; 'M' (i) for married, whether for the first or another time, (ii) for persons recognised by custom or society as married and (iii) for persons in stable *de facto* union. Write 'W' for widowed and 'S' for those who are separated or divorced. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

The subsidiary tables which deal with marital status are C-II.1 to C-II.3.

(h) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

Q. 5 (o)—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Write the name of the Scheduled Castes or Tribes to which a person belongs. For all others, write 'X'. Do not write the names of Scheduled Castes in general terms as 'Harijan', 'Achhut', etc.

According to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order, 1951 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, there are 37 Scheduled Castes and 19 Scheduled Tribes in this territory. They are—

A. Scheduled Castes :

1. Bagdi, 2. Baiti, 3. Bhuimali, 4. Bhunar, 5. Chamar or Muchi, 6. Dandasi, 7. Dhenuar, 8. Dhoba, 9. Duai, 10. Dum, 11. Ghasi, 12. Gour, 13. Gunar, 14. Gur. 15. Gorang, 16. Jalia Kaibarta, 17. Kahar, 18. Kalindi, 19. Kan, 20. Kanda, 21. Kanugh, 22. Keot, 23. Khadit, 24. Kharia, 25. Khemcha, 26. Koch, 27. Koir, 28. Kol, 29. Kora, 30. Kotal, 31. Mahisyadas, 32 Mali, 33. Mehtor, 34. Musahar, 35. Namsudra, 36. Patni, 37. Sabar.

B. Scheduled Tribes :

1. Lushai, 2. Mag,3. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:—

(i) Balte, (ii) Belalhut, (iii) Chhalya, (iv) Fun, (v) Hajango, (vi) Jangtei, (vii) Khareng, (viii) Khephong, (ix) Kuntei, (x) Laifang,(xi) Lentei,(xil) Mizel, (xiii) Namte, (xiv) Paite, Paitei, (xv) Rangchan, (xvi) Rangkhole, (xvii) Thangluya

4. Chakma, 5. Garoo, 6. Chaimal, 7. Halam. 8. Khasia, 9. Bhutia, 10. Munda including Kaur, 11. Orang, 12. Lepcha, 13. Santal, 14. Bhil, 15, Tripura or Tripuri, Tippera, 16. Jamatia, 17. Noatia, 18. Riang, 19. Uchai.

The Subsidiary tables C—VIII. Part A.1, C—VIII. Part A.2, C—VIII. Part B.1 and C—VIII Part B.2 give information relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(i) Literacy and Education :

The instructions are reproduced below :—

"Q. 6 Literacy and Education"

I. Illiterate or Literate For a person

1. Who can neither read nor write or can merely read but can- not write in any language — write 0

2. Who can both read and write — write L

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 Handbook 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 :

"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."

Classification of educational levels

(i) For rural areas :

1. Primary and Junior Basic.
2. Matriculation and above.

(ii) For urban areas :

1. Primary or Junior Basic.
2. Matriculation or Higher Secondary.
3. Technical Diploma not equal to Degree.
4. Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree.
5. University Degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.
6. Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or post-graduate Degree in—

(i) Engineering,

(ii) Medicine,
(iii) Agriculture,
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying,
(v) Technology,
(vi) Teaching and
(vii) Others.

Besides the above mentioned classification of educational levels, information relating to illiteracy as also literacy (without educational levels) have been presented separately.

'Others' being residuary category of the group 'Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree', represent those who possess B. L. or LL.B. degree.

The subsidiary tables which deal with literacy and education are B-III. Part A.1, B-III. Part A.2, B-III. Part A.3, B-III. Part B.1, B-III. Part B.2, B-VI.1, B-VIII. Part A.1, B-VIII. Part B.1, C-III. Part B.1, C-III Part C.1, C-VIII. Part A.1,C-VIII. Part B.1 and D-IV.2.

(j) Mother-Tongue :

Mother tongue is the language spoken by a person in early childhood. The instruction is to write in full the name of the language including dialects returned by the person enumerated to be his mother tongue and in the case of infants and deaf mutes to write the language spoken by the mother as the mothe-tongue of the infant or deaf mute. The subsidiary table which deals with mother-tongue is C-V.1.

Incidentally, it may be stated that information on bilingualism has also been collected in this Census in answer to Q. 7(b) of the individual slip. The instruction for filling up the question is that on enquiry if a person is found to know any other language (s) — Indian or Foreign—the language (other than his mother tongue) which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others should be recorded. Not more than two languages were recorded against this question. Those languages did not include dialects of the same language. 'X' had to be written against the question, if a person does not know any other language except his mother-tongue.

(k) Religion :

The subsidiary table which deals with religions distribution is C-VII.1 compiled from the main table C-VII given in Sub-part II(ii) of the Census Reports. The relevant information has been collected in Q. 5(b). The instruction is to write 'H' for Hindus, 'M' for Muslims, 'C' for Christians, 'S' for Sikhs, 'J' for Jains, 'B' for Buddhists and for others the name in full of the religion.

(l) Wokrers and Non-Workers :

At the 1951 Census economic classification substituted the classification based on religion. For this purpose the population was divided into eight livelihood classes and in each livelihood class the self-supporting persons and their dependents were included. The eight livelihood classes were framed with reference to the Means of livelihood returns at the Census. But at the 1961 Census the concept of dependency has been abandoned for economic classification of the population in the Census questionnaire.

A. Workers :

The workers have been classified into 9 industrial categories based on the nature of the establishment in which the worker is engaged, non-workers being shown as a separate category. The establishment itself has been classified on the basis of products made or services provided by that establishment. In the case of self-employed persons, they have been grouped under the classified industry to which their activity relates. In the case of others they have been grouped under the industry in which they are employed. This scheme of classification known as 'Indian Standard Industrial Classification' is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification. The categories are—

I Working as Cultivator.
II Working as Agricultural Labourer.
III Working in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.
IV Working at Household Industry.
V Working in manufacturing other than Household Industry.
VI Working in Construction.
VII Working in Trade and Commerce.
VIII Working in Transport, Storage and Communications.
IX Working in Other Services.
X Non-workers.

The classification of workers is based on principal work.

1. Cultivator :

A person has been classified in this category if he or she is engaged as an employer, single worker or family worker in (i)Cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government, (ii) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment

in money, kind or share of the produce. Even if the land under cultivation held on lease or barga etc. the person has been regarded as a cultivator. In this Census cultivator denotes only fulfilment of an economic function and not a title. The emphasis is laid on activity rather than on land ownership. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include the growing and keeping of orchards or groves or working in plantation like tea coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plants. A person who leases out his land to others for cultivation and gets a return in the shape of money or share of the crop and who does not even supervise and direct cultivation does not also come under the category of cultivator.

II. Agricultural Labourer :

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 Agricultural Labourer. Such a person should have been working as agricultural labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

III. Mining and Quarrying :

Workers of this category are engaged in the sector of Mining and Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and other allied activities. This includes mining of coal, iron ores, etc., quarrying of stone, clay etc., production and rearing of livestock, planting and conservation of forests and production of other plantation crops, etc.

IV. Household Industry :

A houshold industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas.

The household industry is not run in a factory scale and the role of hired workers is of minor importance.

The household industry relates to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods and is not confined to the process of buying and selling alone.

Persons working in such household industries have been classified under this category. Persons working unpaid or working as apprentices in another industry conducted by another household in which they are not members, are classified under household industry.

V. Manumacturing :

Manufacturing other than household industry includes manufacturing of food-stuffs, beverages, textile products, wooden products, paper products, leather products' basic metals, transport equipment, etc.

VI. Construction :

Workers engaged in this sector are in construction and maintenance of buildings,roads, telegraph, telephone line, waterways, reservoirs, etc.

VII. Trade and Commerce :

This sector comprises workers in retail and wholesale trade and commercial activities like banking, money lending, stocks and shares, etc.

VIII. Transport, Storage and Communication :

Workers in this category are comprised of those engaged in transport by all modes, storage and warehousing and postal, telephonic and other communications.

IX. Other Services :

Other services include (i) workers in Government service, educational, medical, legal, business services, personal services, community services and the general or casual labourers who have no fixed place of work, and (ii) workers engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy, manufacture and distribution of gas, water supply and sanitary services.

Principal and Subsidiary Work :

The above classification of workers has been done only on the basis of principal work. If more than one occupation were returned in the individual slip, the enumerator found out the principal work and marked the question against which the principal work has been recorded with a ring round the question number and the other subsidiary work next in importance was marked with a tick on the right-hand-side of the proper question number.

Standard Industrial Classification and Occupational Classification :

Two types of information are available in this Census regarding the workers—the nature of the industry with the persons working. and the exact occupation or the nature of work. The former gives information relating to the total number of persons engaged in different industrial units and the latter gives the total number of persons engaged in each occupation. Industrial activity has been divided into 9 broad divisions which have been further sub-divided into 45 major groups which have again been sub-divided into 343 minor groups classified by a three digit code system.

The occupational classification is based on the National Classification of Occupations which, by a three digit code system, classify occupations into Occupational Divisions, Groups and Families. In the three digit code system, the Division is represented by the first digit of the code number, Occupational Group by the second digit and the family by the third digit. 11 Occupational Divisions, 75 occupational Groups and 331 Families have been adopted in this Census.

Reference to Subsidiary Tables :

(i) The following subsidiary tables deal with workers classified according to their industrial categories :

Subsidiary tables B-I.1, B-I.2, B-I.3, B-I.4, B-I.5, B-I.6, B-II.1, B-II.2, B-II.3, B-III Part A.1, B-III Part A.2, B-III Part B.1, B-IV.1, B-IV.2, B-IV.3, B-IV.4, B-IV.5, B-IV.6, B-IV.7, B-IV.8, B-VII Part A.1, B-VII Part A.II, B-VII Part A.3, B-X.1, B-XI.1, B-XII.1, B-XII.2, B-XII.3, B-XII.4, C-VIII Part A.2 and C-VIII Part B.2.

(ii) The following subsidiary tables deal with workers classified by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification :

Subsidiary table B-IV.9, B-XIV Part A.1 B-XIV Part B.1, B-XVI.1, B-XVI 2 and B-XVI.3. The classification and code numbers at the 3 digit level in respect of Minor Groups which appear in the tables have been described in Appendix to Subsidiary table B-IV.9.

(iii) The following subsidiary tables deal with workers classified according to the National Classification of Occupations with code structure :

Subsidiary tables B-V.1, B—VI.1 and D—IV.3.

The system of code structure has been explained in Appendix to Subsidiary Table B-V.1.

(b) Non-Workers :

So far discussion has been confined to concepts and definition relating to workers and their classification. The remaining component of the population is non-worker doing no productive work. This category has been divided into 8 groups : These are—

1 Full time students or children attending school who do no other work.

2 Housewives and persons engaged in unpaid home duties.

3 Infants and other dependents including permanently disabled or all old persons.

4 Retired persons, rentiers and others who are in receipt of income without doing any work.

5 Beggars, vagrants and others of unspecified source of existence.

6 Inmates in jail or inmates of penal, mental or charitable Institutions.

7 Persons not employed before but seeking employment for the first time.

8 Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

Reference to Subsidiary Tables :

The Subsidiary Tables that deal with the data on Non-workers are :

1 B—I.1.....(Cols. 35-37),

2 B—III Part A.3,

3 B—III Part B.2,

4 B—V.III Part A.1,

5 B—V.III Part B.1,

6 B—IX.1,

7 B—IX.2,

8 B—IX.3,

9 C—VIII Part A.2 .....(Col. 14),

10 C—VIII Part B.2 .... (Col. 14).

c. Instructions for recording answers to questions relating to Working and Non-working population.

Questions 8 to 11 of the Individual slip relate to working population and question 12 thereof applies to those non.working. Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual slip are briefly stated below :

Q. 8 to 11 Working :—These questions apply only to workers. A person working both as a cultivator and as an agricultural labourer should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q. 9, but in Q. 8 and Q. 10 if working both as cultivator and at household industry. If a person is working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, he will be entered in the appropriate places. If he is doing just one kind of work, he will be entered in only one of the four Questions 8 to 11.

Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or divident receivers, earning an income without 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 worker who is actively engaged in public service 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 cultivator write 'C'. For all others put 'X'.

Q 9 Working as Agricultural Labourer :—Write 'AL' for a person working as agricultural labourer. For others put 'X'.

Q. 10 (a) and 10 (b) Household Industry :—If a person is working in a Household Industry write (i) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against Q. 10(a) and (ii) the nature of the Household Industry against 10(b). Otherwise put 'X' in both questions 10(a) and 10(b).

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.

Q. 10(c) If Employee in Household Industry :—Write 'EE' for a person working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. For all others put '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) 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 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 giving full and precise information as to the Nature of work done by him either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

Q. 11(b) Industry, Bussiness, Trade, Profession or Service :—For a worker, the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Question 11 (a), describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which he works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired should be given. If such articles are more than one, the chief article only 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.

In the case of a person for whom 'X' is put in Question 11 (a), put 'X' in this question also.

Important points to remember in Questions 11 (a) and 11 (b) :

1 Woman or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. In the case of 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 The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves—Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, machinist, assistant contractor, polisher.

4 **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 whether the business is wholesale or retail. or both.

5 **Services**—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government'.

6 **Domestic services**—In the case of any private servant *e.g.*, a cook or domestic servant write only 'private cook' or 'domestic servant'.

7 **Commerce**—The distinction between retail and wholesale business should be clearly drawn and the goods handled clearly indicated.

Q. 11 (c) Class of Worker—Write 'MR' for an employer; 'EE' for an employee; 'SW' for a single worker and 'FW' for a family worker. For a person for whom 'X' is put in Q. 11 (a) and 11 (b) put 'X' in this question also.

Explanation :

(i) An 'Employer' is a person who has to employ other person in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11 (a).

(ii) An 'Employee' is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind.

(iii) A 'Single Worker' for the purposes of Q. 11 (c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. A Single Worker will include a erpson 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 such partners or members being 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. 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.'

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 says he spends most time.

Q. 12. Activity, if not Working—This will apply to a person NOT working.

Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is for whom work is recorded in any of the questions 8 to 11.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT working :

(i) Write 'ST' for a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business ; (ii) write 'HL' for a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business ; (iii) write 'D' for any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age, as also for a person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined ; (iv) write 'R' for a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or devidend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work ; (v) write 'B' for a beggar, vagrant or independent without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existance ; (vi) write 'I' for a convict in jail (an undertrial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution ; (vii) write 'NE' for a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time ; and (viii) write 'UN' for a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

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.

(m) Cultivation and Household Industry :

Cultivation and Household Industry which are principal economic activity of the population of this territory, have been collected for the first time in the Household Schedule. Data relating to (i) land under cultivation by the household, (ii) nature of household industry and the number of months in the year during which the industry is conducted and (iii) workers at cultivation only or at household industry only or both with sex break up for working members of the family and number or hired workers, if any, have been collected in the household schedule.

'Cultivation includes ownership, tenancy cultivation."

Household Industry has been defined as "Industry (not on the scale of 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."

The Household Economic Tables, given in Part III of the Census Reports, have been prepared on a 20% sample of households.

The relative subsidiary tables are :

B—X. 1, B—XI. 1, B—XII. 1, B—XII.II B—XII. 3, B—XII. 4, B—XIV. A. 1, B—XIV. B. 1, B—XVI. 1, B—XVI. II, B—XVI. 3, B—XVI. 3, B—XVII. 1 and C—I. 1.

(n) Migration :

Tables which deal with different aspects of migration, are D—I to D—VI given in Sub-part II (ii) of the Census Reports.

The relative subsidary tables are .

D—I. 1, D—II. 1, D—II. 2, D—II. 3, D—III. 1, D—IV. 1, D—IV. 2, D—IV. 3 and D—V. 1.

The concepts and definitions of census terms used in a particular subsidiary table have also been referred to in the respective Fly-leaf.

5 METHOD OF COMPUTATION :

The method of working out the figures of each column of all Subsidiary tables have been shown in the Fly-leaf to respective subsidiary tables.

6 SOURCE OF DATA :

The source of data obtained from the main tables of different censuses has also been indicated in the Fly-leaf to respective subsidiary tables.

7. ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE SUBSIDIARY TABLES :

The figures in the Subsidiary Tables have been rounded off to nearest integers. The following three symbols have been shown in them :—

'0'=Nil.

~~'n'=Value 0.5 or below.~~

'N'=Value between 0.51 and 0.99, except where is has rounded off to nearest integer.

'0' has been used against the item where there is no absolute figure at all in the main table.

'n' has been used in cases where the figure works out to 0.5 or below in the subsidiary table.

'N' has been used only where the figure works-out to less than 1 and is not being taken to 1 although the figure worked out may be between 0.51and 0.99 so as to arrive at the total of rounded figures to 1,000. In case, however, a figure works out to less than 1and cannot as a rule be rounded off to 1, but is rounded off to 1 in order to make up for the total of 1,000, than such rounded off figure has been shown *underlined* in the subsidiary tables :

8. EXTRACTS AND RE-PRINTS :

It is for the first time that the 1961—Census was conducted in Tripura by a separate Superintendent of Census Operations appointed by the Central Government, as in other States, with a full-fledged set up for census enumeration, sorting tabulation and publication of Census Reports and Tables. During previous Censuses, census enumeration was supervised by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal, upto 1941—Census and by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Assam in 1951, and sorting and tabulation were undertaken by them and data in respect of Tripura were also published by them in their reports for the respective Census years Only in 1931 a Census Report in Bengali was brought out by the then Government of the Ruler based on the census published in the Imperial and Provincial Tables and the Census Reporting to Bengal. That publication contains population tables from 1901 to 1931 for Tripura. As the printed copy of the same is rarely available now, its re-print has appeared in this Sub-Part (except Chapter X which also appears in Part V—B of the Census volume).

Extracts from Census Reports of 1931 for Bengal & Sikkim and of 1951 for Assam, Manipur & Tripura have also been reproduced in this Sub-part.

9. Apart from the re-prints from previous Census Reports, a few extracts from authoritative books of great relevance to the understanding of this Territory have been appended.

SECTION I

SUBSIDIARY TABLES TO GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

(A SERIES)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-I.1

AREA AND POPULATION (ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE) BY TEHSIL DENSITY

FLY-LEAF

This table which has been prepared from main table A-I, corresponds to Subsidiary table A-I.1 of 1951. Two sets of figures have been given in each column of this table, one showing the actual figure and below it the percentage within brackets. The total area and the population of all the tehsils falling under the different density groups represent the first set of figures.

2. The figures in different columns of the Subsidiary table have been worked out as follows :

Area Cols.

$$\text{Col. 2 of S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 of S.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Col. 4 of S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 of S.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16}} \times 100$$

and so on

Population Cols.

$$\text{Col. 3 of S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 of S.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Col. 5 of S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 of S.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17}} \times 100$$

and so on

TABLE A-I.1

SUBSIDIARY AREA AND POPULATION (ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE) BY TEHSIL DENSITY

Union Territory/ Sub-division		Tehsil with density: Under 100 Area in sq. miles	Under 100 Population	100—150 Area in sq. miles	100—150 Population	150—200 Area in sq. miles	150—200 Population	200—300 Area in sq. miles	200—300 Population
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIPURA	**Actual**	**794.0**	**59,944**	**732.0**	**97,487**	**568.0**	**99,743**	**521.0**	**123,235**
	Percentage	**18.6**	**5.3**	**17.8**	**8.5**	**13.8**	**8.7**	**12.6**	**10.8**
Sadar Sub-division	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	A	0	0	323	46,595	0	0	36	9,169
	P	0	0	60.0	35.9	0	0	6.7	7.1
Kamalpur Sub-division	A	0	0	0	0	122	22,289	0	0
	P	0	0	0	0	52.6	36.1	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	A	0	0	0	0	340	58,636	0	0
	P	0	0	0	0	75.2	56.3	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	A	512	40,390	0	0	0	0	0	0
	P	75.1	31.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	A	0	0	0	0	41	7,001	52	11,740
	P	0	0	0	0	20.0	9.0	25.4	15.1
Udaipur Sub-division	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	A	207	16,073	320	40,292	0	0	0	0
	P	39.3	28.5	60.7	71.5	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	A	29	2,405	0	0	65	11,817	300	70,605
	P	7.4	2.8	0	0	16.5	14.0	76.1	83.2
Sabroom Sub-division	A	16	1,076	89	10,600	0	0	133	31,721
	P	6.7	2.5	37.4	24.4	0	0	55.9	73.1

Tehsil with density: 300—450 Area in sq. miles	300—450 Population	450—600 Area in sq. miles	450—600 Population	600—750 Area in sq. miles	600—750 Population	750 & over Area in sq. miles	750 & over Population		Union Territory/ Sub-division
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		1
820.0	**311,014**	**540.0**	**269,395**	**19.0**	**13,276**	**152.0**	**167,911**	**Actual**	**TRIPURA**
19.9	**27.2**	**13.1**	**23.6**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**3.7**	**14.7**	**Percentage**	
210	82,892	240	115,273	0	0	152	167,911	A	Sadar Sub-division
34.9	22.6	39.9	31.5	0	0	25.2	45.9	P	
114	43,343	65	30,841	0	0	0	0	A	Khowai Sub-division
21.2	33.3	12.1	23.7	0	0	0	0	P	
110	39,386	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	Kamalpur Sub-division
47.4	63.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	
112	45,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	Kailasahar Sub-division
24.8	43.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	
0	0	151	73,882	19	13,276	0	0	A	Dharmanagar Sub-division
0	0	22.1	57.9	2.8	10.4	0	0	P	
28	9,829	84	49,399	0	0	0	0	A	Sonamura Sub-division
13.6	12.6	41.0	63.3	0	0	0	0	P	
246	90,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	Udaipur Sub-division
100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	Sabroom Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-I.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1.000 OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND 10,000 PERSONS BY RURAL AND URBAN AND COMPARISON WITH 1951 AND 1941 CENSUSES

FLY-LEAF

This is a new table showing the proportion of occupied residential houses as well as population in rural and urban areas during the three decades.

2. The source of Rural and Urban 'occupied houses' and 'Number of persons' is as follows :—

Census	Occupied houses	No. of persons
1961	Col. 8 of table A—I	Col. 9 of table A—I
1951	Col. 3 of Village P.C.A.	Col. 4 of Village P.C.A.
1941	Col. 5 of Bengal Provincial table I	Col. 6 of Bengal Provincial table I

3. All the "dwelling houses" were considered as "occupied houses" in 1951 Census and for this reason separate figures for "dwelling houses" and "occupied houses" were not shown in the 1951 Census Hand Book of Tripura. "Occupied Residential House" has been defined in para 4 (e) of the Note.

4. In case of 1951 and 1941 censuses, two sets of figures were intended given. the second set of figures being shown in brackets below the first set of figures. The rural and urban break up according to the first set of figures would have in that case taken into accoount the new definition of town of 1961 census in addition to the territorial changes in the district, while the second set which alone has been given in this Subsidiary table, takes into account only the territorial changes in the district. Tripura is one-district Territory, the area and boundary of which remained unchanged upto the 1961 census. Moreover no town of 1941 and 1951 censuses has been declassified in 1961 census according to the new definition of town of this census. Hence, *only one set* of figures, that is, *'second set'* has been shown in this table as well as in the succeeding subsidiary tables A-I.3 to A-I.5 ; the figures for first set and second set obviously are similar in the case of this Territory.

5. Separate figures for Kamalpur Sub-division for houses could not be given as it was a part of Kailasahar Sub-division during 1941 Census.

6. Kanchanpur tehsil was transferred from Kailasahar to Dharmanagar Sub-division in 1956. Figures by tehsil for 1941 and 1951 regarding Occupied Houses and Population are not available. Hence, adjected figures for the census years in respect of the two sub-divisions could not be shown.

7. The figures of occupied houses and Population for 1951 & 1941 have been worked out as follows :

Occupied houses

	Rural	Urban
1951	x_{11}	x_{12}
1941	x_{21}	x_{22}

Col. 2 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Rural) M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T. (1961)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 3 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Urban) M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T. (1961)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 4 S.T. $= \frac{x_{11}}{x_{11} + x_{12}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 S.T. $= \frac{x_{12}}{x_{11} + x_{12}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 S.T. $= \frac{x_{21}}{x_{21} + x_{22}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 S.T. $= \frac{x_{22}}{x_{21} + x_{22}} \times 1{,}000$

Population

Rural	Urban
y_{11}	y_{12}
y_{21}	y_{22}

Col. 8 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Rural) M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T. (1961)}} \times 10{,}000$

Col. 9 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Urban) M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T. (1961)}} \times 10{,}000$

Col. 10 S.T. $= \frac{y_{11}}{y_{11} + y_{12}} \times 10{,}000$

Col. 11 S.T. $= \frac{y_{12}}{y_{11} + y_{12}} \times 10{,}000$

Col. 12 S.T. $= \frac{y_{21}}{y_{21} + y_{22}} \times 10{,}000$

Col. 13 S.T. $= \frac{y_{22}}{y_{21} + y_{22}} \times 10{,}000$

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-1.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND 10,000 PERSONS BY RURAL AND URBAN AND COMPARISON WITH 1951 AND 1941 CENSUSES

Union Territory/Sub-division	Number of the houses						Number of persons					
	1961		1951		1941		1961		1951		1941	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TRIPURA	**931**	**69**	**962**	**38**	**970**	**30**	**9,098**	**902**	**9,333**	**667**	**9,655**	**345**
Sadar Sub-division	899	101	881	119	877	123	8,501	1,499	8,093	1,907	8,821	1,179
Khowai Sub-division	946	54	1,000	0	1,000	0	9,324	676	10,000	0	10,000	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	923	77	1,000	0			9,176	824	10,000	0	10,000	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	907	93	1,000	0	1,000	0	8,962	1,038	10,000	0	10,000	0
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0
Udaipur Sub-division	920	80	1,000	0	1,000	0	9,025	975	10,000	0	10,000	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0
Belonia Sub-division	908	92	1,000	0	1,000	0	8,969	1,031	10,000	0	10,000	0
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-I.3

PERSONS PER 1,000 HOUSES AND HOUSES (i) PER 100 SQUARE MILES IN RURAL AREAS AND (ii) PER SQUARE MILE IN URBAN AREAS AND COMPARISON WITH PAST CENSUSES

FLY-LEAF

This table corresponds to Subsidiary table 6.1 of 1951. The source of data for the characteristics required is as follows :—

Census	Houses T/R/U	Population T/R/U	Area R/U
1961	Col. 8 of table A—I	Col. 9 of table A—I	Col. 3(a) of table A—I
1951	Col. 3 of Village P.C.A.	Col. 4 of Village P.C.A.	Col. 2 of Table E
1941	Col. 5 of Bengal Provincial table I	Col. 6 of Bengal Provincial table I	Col. 2 of Bengal Provincial table I
1931	—do—	—do—	—do—
1921	Col. 5 of Bengal Provincial table I and Col. 6 of Imperial table I	Col. 6 of Bengal Provincial table I and Col. 9 of Imperial table I	—do—(for rural only except Sadar Subdivision for which Rural/Urban separation is not available)

2. For the same reason as explained in para 5 of fly-leaf to Subsidiary Table A—I.2, separate figures for Kamalpur Sub-division could not be given also for 1931. For definition of "Census House", para 4 (d) of the Note may be seen.

3. Kanchanpur tehsil was transferred from Kailasahar to Dharmanagar Sub-division in 1956. Figures by tehsil for 1921 to 1951 regarding Area, Houses and Population are not available. Hence, adjusted figures for the census years in respect of the two Sub-divisions could not be shown.

4. The area figure for Agartala town as in 1921 is not available.

5. Since no town of 1921 to 1951 censuses has been declassified in 1961 according to the new definition of town of 1961 census and since the area and boundary of this one—district Territory remained as they were *'second set'* of figures, as already pointed out in the Fly-leaf to Subsidiary table A—I.2, has been shown in this Subsidiary. Table

6. Figures in the different columns have been worked out in the manner as shown below :

	Occupied houses		Population		Area	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1951	x_{11}	x_{12}	y_{11}	y_{12}	z_{11}	z_{12}
1941	x_{21}	x_{22}	y_{21}	y_{22}	z_{21}	z_{22}
1931	x_{31}	x_{32}	y_{31}	y_{32}	z_{31}	z_{32}
1921	x_{41}	x_{42}	y_{41}	y_{42}	z_{41}	..

Col. 2 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T. (1961)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 3 S.T. $= \frac{y_{11} + y_{12}}{x_{11} + x_{12}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 4 S.T. $= \frac{y_{21} + y_{22}}{x_{21} + x_{22}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 S.T. $= \frac{y_{31} + y_{32}}{x_{31} + x_{32}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 S.T. $= \frac{y_{41} + y_{42}}{x_{41} + x_{42}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Rural) M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 8 (Rural) M.T. (1961)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 S.T. $= \frac{y_{11}}{x_{11}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 S.T. $= \frac{y_{21}}{x_{21}} 1{,}000$

Col. 10 S.T. $= \frac{y_{31}}{x_{31}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 S.T. $= \frac{y_{41}}{x_{41}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 12 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Urban) M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 8 (Urban) M.T. (1961)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 13 S.T. $= \frac{y_{12}}{x_{12}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 14 S.T. $= \frac{y_{22}}{x_{22}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 15 S.T. $= \frac{y_{32}}{x_{32}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 16 S.T. $= \frac{y_{42}}{x_{42}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 17 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Rural) M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 3(a) (Rural) M.T. (1961)}} \times 100$

Col. 18 S.T. $= \frac{x_{11}}{z_{11}} \times 100$

Col. 19 S.T. $= \frac{x_{21}}{z_{21}} \times 100$

Col. 20 S.T. $= \frac{x_{31}}{z_{31}} \times 100$

Col, 21 S.T. $= \frac{x_{41}}{z_{41}} \times 100$

Col. 22 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Urban) M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 3 (a) (Urban) M.T. (1961)}}$

Col. 23 S.T. $= \frac{x_{12}}{z_{12}}$

Col. 24 S.T. $= \frac{x_{22}}{z_{22}}$

Col. 25 S.T. $= \frac{x_{32}}{z_{32}}$

Col. 26 S.T. Not available

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE A-1.3

PERSONS PER 1,000 HOUSES AND HOUSES (i) PER 100 SQUARE MILES IN RURAL AREAS AND (ii) PER SQUARE MILE IN URBAN AREAS AND COMPARISION WITH PAST CENSUSES

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Population: Persons per 1,000 houses					Rural Population: Persons per 1,000 houses					Urban: Persons per 1,000 houses		Population: 1,000 housees			Rural Areas: Houses per 100 square miles					Urban Areas: Houses per square miles					Union Territory/ Sub-division
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	1
TRIPURA	**6,171**	**5,747**	**5,737**	**5,288**	**5,332**	**6,034**	**5,576**	**5,710**	**5,274**	**5,334**	**8,013**	**10,053**	**6,627**	**5,943**	**5,253**	**4,200**	**2,600**	**2,109**	**1,718**	**0**	**822**	**1,524**	**960**	**1,240**	**0**	**TRIPURA**
Sadar Sub-division	6,007	6,251	6,929	5,179	5,124	5,678	5,740	6,971	5,115	5,112	8,960	10,053	6,627	5,943	5,253	9,147	5,257	3,170	3,844	0	2,203	1,524	960	1,240	0	Sadar Sub-division
Khowai Sub-division	6,276	4,939	5,684	5,414	5,671	6,188	4,939	5,684	5,414	5,671	7,799	0	0	0	0	3,649	2,091	1,769	1,906	1,199	804	0	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
Kamalpur Sub-division	5,505	5,144	5,377	5,216	5,564	5,505	5,144	5,377	5,216	5,564	0	0	0	0	0	4,829	2,545	1,532	1,041	759 749	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
Kailasahar Sub-division	5,294	6,262			5,273	5,264	6,262			5,273	5,649	0			0	4,050	1,398			745	394	0			0	Kailasahar Sub-division
Dharmanagar Sub-division	6,630	5,796	4,647	4,684	4,577	6,552	5,796	4,647	4,684	4,577	7,380	0	0	0	0	2,574	4,150	4,162	2,893	2,434	421	0	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
Sonamura Sub-division	8,406	5,072	6,180	5,118	5,289	8,406	5,072	6,180	5,118	5,289	0	0	0	0	0	4,524	4,284	2,575	2,528	2,071	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
Udaipur Sub-division	7,403	5,660	5,616	5,521	5,709	7,265	5,650	5,616	5,521	5,709	8,985	0	0	0	0	4,585	4,200	3,252	2,133	1,635	501	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
Amarpur Sub-division	5,800	5,178	4,740	6,567	6,445	5,800	5,178	4,740	6,567	6,445	0	0	0	0	0	1,844	792	1,444	739	588	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
Belonia Sub-division	5,974	5,662	5,654	5,386	5,390	5,904	5,662	5,654	5,386	5,390	6,660	0	0	0	0	3,282	1,803	1,442	1,344	1,046	938	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
Sabroom Sub-division	5,468	5,225	5,689	5,605	6,161	5,468	5,225	5,689	5,606	6,161	0	0	0	0	0	3,334	1,904	1,487	953	664	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-I.4

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES TOTAL/RURAL/URBAN POPULATION AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

FLY-LEAF

This table corresponding to Subsidiary table 6.4 of 1951, has been prepared from the following sources :—

Census	Population
1961	Cols. 10—11 of Table A—I
1951	Cols. 5—6 of Village P.C.A.
1941	Cols. 7—8 of Bengal Provincial Table I
1931	Cols. 7—8 of Bengal Provincial Table I
1921	Cols. 7—8 of Bengal Provincial Table I and Cols. 12 and 15 of Imperial Table I

This table shows the proportion of females per 1,000 males in total, rural and urban population at the respective censuses from 1921 to 1961.

2. Kanchanpur tehsil was transferred from Kailasahar to Dharmanagar Sub-division in 1956. Tehsil—wise figures of population by sex are not available for the censuses years 1921 to 1951. Hence, figures for these censuses years in respect of the two Sub-divisions of Kailasahar and Dharmanagar could not be adjusted. The additional line *in italics* in this Subsidiary table appearing next to Dharmanagar Sub-division exhibits figures for these two Sub-divisions taken together.

3. In this table also, the '*second set*' of figures has been given for the reasons already stated in para, 4 of Fly-leaf to Subsidiary table A—I.2.

4. The figures have been worked out as follows :

Census	Population			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1951	x_{11}	y_{11}	z_{11}	u_{11}
1941	x_{21}	y_{21}	z_{21}	u_{21}
1931	x_{31}	y_{31}	z_{31}	u_{31}
1921	x_{41}	y_{41}	z_{41}	u_{41}

Col. 2 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 11 (Total) (1951)}}{\text{Col. 10 (Total) (1961)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 3 S.T. $= \frac{y_{11} + u_{11}}{x_{11} + z_{11}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 4 S.T. $= \frac{y_{21} + u_{21}}{x_{21} + z_{21}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 S.T. $= \frac{y_{31} + u_{31}}{x_{31} + z_{31}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 S.T. $= \frac{y_{41} + u_{41}}{x_{41} + z_{41}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 11 (Rural) M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 10 (Rural) M.T. (1961)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 S.T. $= \frac{y_{11}}{x_{11}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 S.T. $= \frac{y_{21}}{x_{21}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 S.T. $= \frac{y_{31}}{x_{31}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 S.T. $= \frac{y_{41}}{x_{41}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 12 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 11 (Urban) M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 10 (Urban) M.T. (1961)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 13 S.T. $= \frac{u_{11}}{x_{11}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 14 S.T. $= \frac{u_{21}}{z_{21}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 15 S.T. $= \frac{u_{31}}{z_{31}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 16 S.T. $= \frac{u_{41}}{z_{41}} \times 1{,}000$

The figures have been rounded off to integers

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-I.4

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES TOTAL/RURAL/URBAN POPULATION AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Population					Rural Population					Urban Population				
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TRIPURA	**932**	**904**	**886**	**885**	**885**	**936**	**909**	**891**	**889**	**888**	**884**	**836**	**754**	**727**	**787**
Sadar Sub-division	939	911	877	889	900	951	930	895	906	911	874	836	754	727	787
Khowai Sub-division	934	887	901	916	881	936	887	901	916	881	909	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	926	868	893	881	840	926	868	893	881	840	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	909	891	893	894	903	914	891	893	894	903	855	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	919	904	919	878	860	920	904	919	878	860	911	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar and Dharmanagar Sub-division	*914*	*899*	*904*	*887*	*883*	*917*	*899*	*904*	*887*	*883*	*888*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Sonamura Sub-division	932	921	866	866	878	932	921	866	866	878	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	960	932	908	865	871	969	932	908	865	871	881	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	915	913	922	906	907	915	913	922	906	907	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	931	878	825	862	897	932	878	825	862	897	918	0	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	925	897	814	842	822	925	897	814	842	822	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-I.5

VARIATION AND DENSITY

FLY-LEAF

This table corresponds to and is in elaboration of Subsidiary table I.2 of 1951. This table gives the growth of population from decade to decade from 1921 and forms the main source for estimation of population in the absence of reliable vital statistics. The density figures have been shown for 1951 and 1961 only.

2. The source of data for the characteristics required is mentioned below :

Census	Population T/R/U	Area T/R/U
1961	Col. 9 of table A—I	Col. 3 (a) of table A—I
1951	Col. 4 of of Village P.C.A.	Col. 2 of table E
1941	Col. 6 of Bengal Provincial Table I	
1931	—do—	
1921	Col. 6 of Bengal Provincial table I and Col. 9 of Imperial table I	

3. For the same reasons as explained in para. 2 of Fly-leaf to the Subsidiary Table A—I.4, the combined figures for the two Sub-divisions have been given in addition. The figures for Kailasahar and Dharmanagar Sub-divisions shown separately for each remain unadjusted in this table also.

4. As explained in para 4 of Fly-leaf to Subsidiary table A—I.2 the 'second set' of figures has been given in this Subsidiary table.

5. The population figures for Total/Rural/Urban censuses 1921—51 and area figures for 1951 have been worked out as per method followed in S.T. A-I.2.

$$\text{Col. 2 of S.T.} = \frac{\text{1961 Census Population} - \text{1951 Census Population}}{\text{1951 Census Population}} \times 100$$

and so on for Cols. 3 to 5

The density figures of Col. 6 are the same as in Col. 4 of main Table A—I.

$$\text{Col. 7 of S.T.} = \frac{\text{Population 1951}}{\text{Area 1951}}$$

6. In columns 2 to 5 of this table, the figures have been rounded off to one place of decimal and in columns 6 and 7, they have been rounded off to integers.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-I.5

VARIATION AND DENSITY

TOTAL/RURAL/URBAN

Union Territory/ Sub-division		Percentage increase (+)/Decrease (−)				Density	
		1951—61	1941—51	1931—41	1921—31	1961	1951
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	T	+78.7	+24.6	+34.1	+25.6	277	155
	R	+74.2	+20.4	+32.8	+25.7	253	145
	U	+141.8	+140.7	+84.7	+23.7	6,585	15,322
Sardar Sub-division	T	+63.9	+48.8	+39.7	+17.0	608	371
	R	+72.1	+36.6	+35.3	+16.4	519	302
	U	+28.8	+140.7	+84.7	+23.7	19,740	15,322
Khowai Sub-division	T	+133.9	+2.72	+35.1	+40.2	242	103
	R	+133.9	+2.72	+35.1	+40.2	226	103
	U	0	0	0	0	6,273	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	T	+103.1	+35.7	+18.3	+40.1	266	131
	R	+103.1	+35.7	+18.3	+40.1	266	131
Kailasahar Sub-division	T	+77.6	+11.4	+34.9	+34.1	230	130
	R	+77.6	+11.4	+34.9	+34.1	213	130
	U	0	0	0	0	2,227	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	T	+54.5	+24.4	+41.2	+21.7	187	121
	R	+54.5	+24.4	+41.2	+21.7	169	121
	U	0	0	0	0	3,108	0
Kailasahar and Dharmanagar Sub-division		*+64.1*	*+17.1*	*+37.6*	*+28.5*	*204*	*124*
Sonamura Sub-division	T	+75.0	+36.5	+20.7	+18.1	380	217
	R	+75.0	+36.5	+20.7	+18.1	380	217
Udaipur Sub-division	T	+54.0	+30.2	+30.6	+26.2	366	238
	R	+54.0	+30.2	+30.6	+26.2	333	238
	U	0	0	0	0	4,502	0
Amarpur Sub-division	T	+160.9	−40.1	+32.5	+28.1	107	41
	R	+160.9	−40.1	+32.5	+28.1	107	41
Belonia Sub-division	T	+111.0	+25.2	+27.1	+27.5	215	102
	R	+111.0	+25.2	+27.1	+27.5	194	102
	U	0	0	0	0	6,246	0
Sabroom Sub-division	T	+83.3	+17.6	+39.1	+30.6	182	99
	R	+83.3	+17.6	+39.1	+30.6	182	99

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-II.1

MEAN DECENNIAL GROWTH RATES DURING FOUR DECADES

FLY-LEAF

This table is prepared from Table A—II (variation in population during 50 years) and from Vital Statistics supplied by the Public Health Department. This table corresponds to the Subsidiary tables 1.3, 2.3 and 3.3 of 1951.

2. Registration of births and deaths is required to be done under the Municipal Act at Agartala town only. Data for births and deaths at the V. M. Hospital, Agartala and for deaths from the records of the burning ghat, Agartala are maintained by the Agartala Municipality. Since the information in regard to Vital Statistics is incomplete and inadequate, Columns 6—9, and 18—41 of the Subsidiary table have been left blank.

3. Kanchanpur tehsil was transferred from Kailasahar Sub-division to Dharmanagar Sub-division in 1956. Figures by tehsil for 1921 to 1951 regarding area, houses and population are not available. No adjustment has been made for population in respect of these Sub-divisions. In addition, the combind figures for the two Sub-divisions have been shown in italics.

4. Columne 2—5 and 10—17 of this table have been filled in as follows :

Columns 2—5 : These are the geometric means of the Census population at the beginning and at the end of decades in each column. The formula used is G. M. $= \frac{0.4342945\ \Pi \times (\Pi_2 - \Pi_1)}{\overline{\text{Log}\ \Pi_2} - \overline{\text{Log}\ \Pi_1}}$

where Π_1 and Π_2 are population for any of the two consecutive Census years.

Columns 10—13 : These are the differences between the Census population at the end and at the beginning of the decade in each column.

Column 14 $= 100 \times \frac{\text{Column 10}}{\text{Columu 2}}$

Column 15 $= 100 \times \frac{\text{Column 11}}{\text{Column 3}}$

Column 16 $= 100 \times \frac{\text{Column 12}}{\text{Column 4}}$

Column 17 $= 100 \times \frac{\text{Column 13}}{\text{Column 5}}$

SUBSIDIARY

MEAN DECENNTAL GROTH

TOTAL/

Union Territory/ Sub-division		Geometric Mean Population of decade 1951—60	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	Geometric Mean Population of decade for area under registration of births and deaths 1951—60	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIPURA	**T**	**866.317**	**573,715**	**444,539**	**341,961**				
	R	**797.355**	**544,311**	**431,199**	**333,333**				
	U	**68,408**	**28,344**	**13,224**	**8,629**				
Sadar Sub-division	T	288,899	184,342	127,597	99,446				
	R	240,140	155,366	114,277	90,815				
	U	48,477	28,344	13,224	8,629				
Khowai Sub-division	T	87,549	54,820	46,718	33,990				
Kamalpur Sub-division	T	44,191	26,172	20,602	16,064				
Kailasahar Sub-division	T	79,209	62,983	58,378	43,394				
Dharmanagar Sub-division	T	103,420	66,679	44,819	34,086				
Kailasahar & Dharmanagar Sub-division	*T*	*182,701*	*130,584*	*103,201*	*77,494*				
Sonamura Sub-division	T	59,705	38,276	29,747	24,912				
Udaipur Sub-division	T	73,142	51,404	39,424	30,682				
Amarpur Sub-division	T	36,247	28,226	31,454	24,124				
Belonia Sub-division	T	59,768	36,014	28,560	22,440				
Sabroom Sub-division	T	32,549	21,859	17,148	12,704				

TABLE A-II.1

RATES DURING FOUR DECADES

RURAL/URBAN

Growth of population during decade 1951—60	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	Inter Census Growth Rate 1951—60	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30		Union Territory/ Sub-division
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		1
502,976	**126,019**	**130,560**	**78,013**	**58.06**	**21.97**	**29.37**	**22.81**	**T**	**TRIPURA**
442,574	**101,117**	**122.447**	**76,176**	**55.51**	**18.58**	**28.40**	**22.85**	**R**	
60,402	**24,902**	**8,113**	**1,837**	**88.30**	**87.86**	**61.35**	**21.29**	**R**	
142,660	73,303	42,660	15,606	49.38	39.76	33.43	15.69	T	Sadar Sub-division
130,377	48,401	34,547	13,769	54.29	31.15	30.23	15.16	R	
12,283	24,902	8,113	1,837	25.34	87.86	61.35	21.29	U	
74,388	1,473	14,037	11,476	84.97	2.69	30.05	33.76	T	Khowai Sub-division
31,303	7,994	3,456	5,413	70.84	30.54	16.78	33.70	T	Kamalpur Sub-division
45,502	-8,928	17,477	12,740	57.45	-14.18	29.94	29.36	T	Kailasahar Sub-division
45,003	29,555	15,456	6,679	43.51	44.32	34.49	19.59	T	Dharmanagar Sub-division
90,505	*20,627*	*32,933*	*19,419*	*49.54*	*15.79*	*31.91*	*25.06*	*T*	*Kailasahar & Dharmanagar Sub-division*
33,425	11,918	5,584	4,145	55.98	31.14	18.77	16.64	T	Sonamura Sub-division
31,597	13,551	10,536	7,139	43.20	26.36	26.72	23.27	T	Udaipur Sub-division
34,763	-14,481	8,845	5,981	95.91	-51.30	28.12	24.79	T	Amarpur Sub-division
44,618	8,087	6,550	5,444	74.65	22.46	23.98	24.26	T	Belonia Sub-division
19,717	3,547	5,659	3,390	60.58	16.23	33.00	26.68	T	Sabroom Sub-division

Union Territory/ Sub-division		Registeree births during decade 1951—60	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	Inter Census Birth rate (Registered) 1951—60	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	Registered deaths during deccade 1951—60	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30
1		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Inter Census death rate (Registered) 1951—60	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	Decennial rate of Natural increase (Registered) 1951—60	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	Migration-cum-Registration Error (Rate) 1951—60	1941—50	1931—40	1921—30	Union Territory/ Sub-division
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-III.1

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BETWEEN VILLAGES OF DIFFERENT SIZES

FLY-LEAF

This table which corresponds to Subsidiary table 2.1 of 1951 given the average of rural population per village, extent of rural population prr 1,000 of total population and proportion of 1,000 rural population among villages of different sizes. The concept of "village" has been explained in para 4(b) of the Note.

2. For cols. 2, 4 to 9 the figures have been taken from table A—III and for col. 3, from col. 9 of table A—I.

3. The columns have been filled up as follows :

Col. 2 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 3 M.T. (A—III)}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T. (A—III)}}$

Col. 3 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 9 (Rural) M.T. (A—I)}}{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T. (A—I)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 4 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Total of cols. 22, 23, 25, 26 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Total of cols. 19, 20, M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Total of cols 16, 17 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Total of cols. 13, 14 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Total of cols. 10, 11 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Total of Col. 7, 8 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-III 1.

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BETWEEN VILLAGES OF DIFFERENT SIZES

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Average population per village	Rural population per 1,000 of total population	Population per 1,000 Rural population in villages by size class of population					
			5,000 and above	2,000—4,999	1,000—1,999	500—999	200—499	Under 200
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIPURA	**211**	**910**	**0**	**75**	**182**	**245**	**227**	**271**
Sadar Sub-division	220	850	0	108	243	197	199	253
Khowai Sub-division	129	932	0	0	142	203	216	439
Kamalpur Sub-division	208	1,000	0	0	112	303	331	254
Kailasahar Sub-division	206	918	0	0	155	278	274	293
Dharmanagar Sub-division	251	896	0	0	0	473	298	229
Sonamura Sub-division	470	1,000	0	256	277	226	150	91
Udaipur Sub-division	459	903	0	250	255	249	142	104
Amarpur Sub-division	124	1,000	0	0	167	27	240	566
Belonia Sub-division	204	897	0	28	183	246	258	285
Sabroom Sub-division	228	1,000	0	47	201	259	254	~~269~~ 239

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-IV.1

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS

FLY-LEAF

This table corresponds to Subsidiary table 3.1 of 1951, giving the average of urban population per town, proportion of urban population per 1,000 of total population and proportion of 1,000 urban population among towns of different classes. The sources for data are main tables A-I and A-IV.

2. There is no city or town-group in this territory. There is also no class I or class III or class VI town. Sub-para-groups (b) and (c) of para 4 of the Note deal with classification of population into rural and urban.

3. The figures have been worked out as shown below :—

Col. 2 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 9 (Urban) M.T. (A—I)}}{\text{Col. 7 M.T. (A—I)}}$

Col. 3 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 9 (Urban) M.T. (A—I)}}{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T. (A—I)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 4 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Total of class I towns, Col. 5 M.T. (A—IV 1961)}}{\text{Col. 9 (Urban) M.T. (A—I)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Total of class II towns, Col 5 M.T. (A—IV 1961)}}{\text{Col. 9 (Urban) M.T. (A—I)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Total of class III towns, Col. 5 M.T. (A—IV 1961)}}{\text{Col. 9 (Urban) M.T. (A—I)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Total of class IV towns, Col. 5 M.T. (A—IV 1961)}}{\text{Col. 9 (Urban) M.T. (A—I)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 of S T. = $\frac{\text{Total of class V towns, Col. 5 M.T (A—IV 1961)}}{\text{Col. 9 (Urban) M.T. (A—I)}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 of S.T. = $\frac{\text{Total of class VI towns, Col. 5 M.T. (A—IV 1961)}}{\text{Col. 9 (Urban) M.T. (A—I)}} \times 1{,}000$

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-IV

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Average population per Town	Number in Town per 1,000 of total population	Number per 1,000 of Urban population in Towns with the population of					
			One lac and over	50,000 to 99,999	20,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 19,999	5,000 to 9,999	Under 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIPURA	**17,166**	**90**	**0**	**533**	**0**	**128**	**339**	**0**
Sadar Sub-division	54,878	150	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	8,782	68	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	8,575	82	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	13,240	104	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	8,778	97	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Belonia Sub-division	8,744	103	0	0	0	0	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-IV.2

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AND DENSITY FOR EACH TOWN

FLY-LEAF

This is a new table showing the number of females per 1,000 males in each town in 1961 and 1951 censuses and the density for each in these census years. The source for the data is main table A—IV.

2. Agartala was being treated as the only town in this territory from 1901 to 1951. Besides the existing town of Agartala, five more sub-divisional head-quarters, *e.g.*, Khowai, Kailahsahar, Dharmanagar, Radhakishorepur and Belonia have for the first time been treated as towns according to the new definition of town of 1961 census. The correct area of Agartala town is 2.78 sq. miles.

3. The figures have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 2 of S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 8 M.T. (1961)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 3 of S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 M.T. (1951)}}{\text{Col. 8 M.T. (1951)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 of S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T. (1961)}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T. (1961)}}$$

$$\text{Col. 5 of S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T. (1951)}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T. (1951)}}$$

SUBSIDIARY TABLE A-IV.2

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AND DENSITY FOR EACH TOWN

Town	Females per 1,000 males		Density	
	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5
Agartala	874	836	19,740	15,322
Dharmanagar	911	0	3,108	0
Khowai Sub	909	0	6,273	0
Radhakishorepur	881	0	4,502	0
Belonia	918	0	6,246	0
Kailasahar	855	0	2,227	0

SECTION II

SUBSIDIARY TABLES TO GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

(B SERIES)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKER AND BY NON-WORKER AND BY SEX

FLY-LEAF

This table which has been prepared from main tabls B I, shows the proportion of total workers and non-workers to 1,000 of total population for total, rural and urban separately. The proportion of workers in each of the nine industrial categories to total population has also been given. Similarly, the proportion of male workers to 1,000 of total male population and its distribution by category of workers and non-workers for total, rural and urban has been shown. In the same way the proportion of female workers to 1,000 of total female population, its distribution according to category of workers and non-workers for total, rural and urban has also been shown in this table.

2. Para 4 (1) of the Note deals with concepts of 'Workers' and 'Non-workers' and their classification.

3. The figures have been worked out as shown below :—

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

and so on

$$\text{Col. 35 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 27+28 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 36 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 27 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 37 S.T} = \frac{\text{Col. 28 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers. They have at first been rounded off for cols. 5, 6 and 7 and cols. 35, 36 & 37 and then the figures of cols. 8-34 have been rounded off in accordance with the figures of the respective sex in cols. 5-7. The rounding off for cols has been of such that

Col. 2=Cols. 5+35=1,000
Col. 3=Cols. 6+36=1,000
Col. 4=Cols. 7+37=1,000
Col. 5=Cols. 8+11+14+17+20+23+26+29+32
Col. 6=Cols. 9+12+15+18+21+24+27+30+33
Col. 7=Cols. 10+13+16+19+22+25+28+31+34

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND BY NON-WORKERS AND BY SEX

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Population			Total Workers			WORKERS I: As Cultivator			II: As Agricultural Labourer			III: In Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantation etc.		
	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
TOTAL															
TRIPURA	1,000	1,000	1,000	383	545	209	246	337	148	29	50	6	11	13	8
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	348	512	172	182	247	113	24	40	5	11	14	8
Khowari Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	433	555	304	319	390	244	29	43	14	5	6	3
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	413	563	251	274	391	148	22	37	6	12	13	12
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	422	579	250	285	399	158	23	40	5	29	31	27
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	376	558	178	254	378	120	25	47	3	17	19	15
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	337	554	104	210	360	50	43	81	2	8	15	N
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	348	546	142	219	320	114	48	90	4	3	6	N
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	490	576	397	419	472	361	19	33	3	1	3	N
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	386	557	203	267	370	156	28	49	6	4	7	1
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	422	557	276	262	340	177	57	80	32	5	8	3
RURAL															
TRIPURA	1,000	1,000	1,000	394	552	224	268	367	162	31	53	7	11	14	9
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	361	522	192	214	292	133	27	47	6	12	15	10
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	446	562	322	340	415	261	31	46	15	5	6	3
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	413	563	251	274	391	148	22	37	6	12	13	12
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	434	586	267	305	427	171	24	40	5	31	33	30
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	388	567	194	277	409	132	26	48	3	19	21	17
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	337	554	104	210	360	50	43	81	2	8	15	N
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	355	553	150	239	350	125	52	98	4	3	6	N
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	490	576	397	419	472	361	19	33	3	1	3	N
Belonia Sub-divisian	1,000	1,000	1,000	398	566	218	294	406	173	31	53	7	3	6	1
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	422	557	276	262	340	177	57	80	32	5	8	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKER AND BY NON-WORKER AND BY SEX—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	WORKERS IV: At Household Industry			V: In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI: In Construction			VII: In Trade and Commerce			VIII: In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX: In Other Services			X: Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
TOTAL																					
TRIPURA	22	12	33	9	15	4	4	7	N	16	30	16	4	8	N	42	73	9	617	455	791
Sadar Sub-division	20	15	26	16	26	5	6	11	N	26	49	2	9	17	N	54	93	13	652	488	828
Khowari Sub-division	19	9	30	7	11	3	1	3	0	15	28	1	2	4	N	36	61	9	567	445	696
Kamalpur Sub-division	40	10	73	6	9	2	3	6	N	11	20	N	2	4	0	43	73	10	587	437	749
Kailasahar Sub-division	28	8	51	7	12	2	3	6	N	10	19	N	3	5	0	34	59	7	578	421	750
Dharmangar Sub-division	22	12	33	6	10	1	4	7	0	12	22	N	3	5	N	33	58	6	624	442	822
Sonamura Sub-division	26	11	43	7	9	4	1	1	0	9	16	N	1	3	0	32	58	5	663	446	896
Udaipur Sub-division	15	16	14	9	15	3	4	7	1	15	28	1	2	5	0	33	59	5	652	454	858
Amarpur Sub-division	16	5	29	4	6	1	1	2	0	7	14	N	1	2	0	22	39	3	510	424	603
Belonia Sub-division	17	10	25	7	11	3	3	6	N	13	22	3	2	4	0	45	78	9	614	443	797
Sabroom Sub-division	28	10	48	6	6	6	1	2	0	9	16	N	1	2	0	53	93	10	578	443	724
RURAL																					
TRIPURA	23	12	35	8	12	4	3	5	N	13	23	1	3	5	N	34	61	6	606	448	776
Sadar Sub-division	23	17	29	13	20	5	4	7	N	21	39	2	6	11	N	41	74	7	639	478	808
Khowai Sub-division	19	9	31	6	9	3	1	2	0	11	20	1	2	3	N	31	52	8	554	438	678
Kamalpur Sub-division	40	10	73	6	9	2	3	6	N	11	20	N	2	4	0	43	73	10	587	437	749
Kailasahar Sub-division	29	7	53	6	10	2	3	5	N	8	15	N	1	3	0	27	46	6	566	414	733
Dharmanagar Sub-division	23	11	39	4	7	1	3	5	0	8	16	N	1	3	N	27	47	5	612	433	806
Sonamura Sub-division	26	11	43	7	9	4	1	1	0	9	16	N	1	3	0	32	58	5	663	446	896
Udaipur Sub-division	14	15	13	7	11	3	3	4	1	10	19	1	2	3	0	25	47	3	645	447	850
Amarpur Sub-division	16	5	29	4	6	1	1	2	0	7	14	N	1	2	0	22	39	3	510	424	603
Belonia Sub-division	18	9	26	5	7	3	2	5	N	8	14	1	1	2	0	36	64	7	602	434	782
Sabroom Sub-division	28	10	48	6	6	6	1	2	0	9	16	N	1	2	0	53	93	10	578	443	724

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY EACH ENDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND BY NON-WORKERS AND BY SEX

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Population			Total Workers			WORKERS I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantation etc.		
	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
						URBAN									
TRIPURA	1,000	1,000	1,000	274	468	55	21	37	3	6	11	1	4	8	N
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	273	461	58	2	4	N	1	1	0	4	7	N
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	257	449	45	25	45	2	2	4	N	3	6	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	292	498	51	57	102	5	19	34	0	3	5	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	268	477	38	58	103	9	19	33	2	1	2	0
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	283	482	58	28	52	1	12	21	2	5	10	0
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	280	478	66	34	61	5	7	13	0	10	19	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND BY NON-WORKERS AND BY SEX—*Concld.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	WORKERS IV At Household Industry			V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
								URBAN													
TRIPURA	11	12	10	27	50	2	14	26	N	54	100	2	19	35	N	118	189	37	726	532	945
Sadar Sub-division	6	7	6	31	57	3	17	32	N	57	106	1	26	48	N	129	199	48	727	539	942
Khowai Sub-division	12	10	14	22	41	1	4	7	0	70	133	1	8	15	0	111	188	27	743	551	955
Kailasahar Sub-division	19	19	19	18	31	2	11	21	0	35	65	0	15	29	0	115	192	25	708	502	949
Dharmanagar Sub-division	16	24	8	18	34	0	13	25	0	41	79	N	13	24	0	89	153	19	732	523	962
Udaipur Sub-division	26	24	27	30	55	1	13	24	0	58	106	3	10	20	0	101	170	24	717	518	942
Belonia Sub-division	16	17	14	25	46	2	11	21	0	52	88	14	9	18	0	116	195	31	720	522	934

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 2

NUMBER OF FEMALE WORKERS PER 1,000 MALE WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

FLY-LEAF

This table which has been prepared from main table B—I, shows the number of female workers per 1,000 of male workers for total, rural and urban separately in each of the nine industrial category of workers and also in total working force.

2. The classification of workers has been discussed in para. 4 (1) (A) of the Note.

3. The figures have been worked out according as below :—

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 12 (Total) M.M.T}}{\text{Col. 11 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 14 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 13 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

and so on

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE WORKERS PER 1,000 MALE WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Workers	Workers								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					TOTAL					
TRIPURA	**358**	**409**	**123**	**569**	**2,588**	**199**	**26**	**31**	**2**	**116**
Sadar Sub-division	316	430	122	589	1,583	176	25	30	2	131
Khowai Sub-division	512	584	295	535	3,132	282	0	36	3	139
Kamalpur Sub-division	413	351	138	841	6,861	233	21	22	0	125
Kailasahar Sub-division	392	360	109	800	5,622	124	9	6	0	114
Dharmanagar Sub-division	293	291	52	727	2,533	126	0	4	3	95
Sonamura Sub-division	175	129	22	18	3,642	402	0	21	0	76
Udaipur Sub-division	250	342	41	25	884	156	107	43	0	83
Amarpur Sub-division	631	700	90	23	5,141	139	0	2	0	76
Belonia Sub-division	338	492	118	71	2,285	226	41	118	0	109
Subroom Sub-division	458	480	372	293	4,396	929	0	30	0	100
					RURAL					
TRIPURA	**380**	**413**	**125**	**600**	**2,788**	**270**	**37**	**37**	**2**	**98**
Sadar Sub-division	349	431	123	642	1,641	249	38	40	2	90
Khowai Sub-division	536	588	296	577	3,283	372	0	50	5	142
Kamalpur Sub-division	413	351	138	841	6,861	233	21	22	0	125
Kailasahar Sub-division	416	367	117	812	6,804	144	12	8	0	116
Dharmanagar Sub-division	315	297	51	735	3,129	196	0	4	6	89
Sonamura Sub-division	175	129	22	18	3,642	402	0	21	0	76
Udaipur Sub-division	264	348	40	31	864	234	172	54	0	66
Amarpur Sub-division	631	700	90	23	5,141	139	0	2	0	76
Belonia Sub-division	359	397	121	98	2,606	376	62	103	0	96
Sabroom Sub-division	458	480	372	293	4,396	929	0	30	0	100
					URBAN					
TRIPURA	**103**	**56**	**41**	**5**	**731**	**34**	**6**	**19**	**2**	**173**
Sadar Sub-division	111	36	0	9	776	39	9	10	2	212
Khowai Sub-division	91	39	53	0	1,261	26	0	8	0	129
Kailasahar Sub-division	87	45	0	0	830	55	0	0	0	111
Dharmanagar Sub-division	72	79	64	0	293	0	0	4	0	109
Udaipur Sub-division	106	8	92	0	991	19	0	26	0	124
Belonia Sub-division	126	79	0	0	756	39	0	139	0	147

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX INTO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSARIAL CATEGORY

FLY-LEAF

This table which has been prepared from main table B—I separately for total, rural and urban, shows the proportion of 1,000 of total workers of each of the nine industrial categories of workers as distributed among the broad age-groups of 0—14, 15—34, 35—59, 60 plus and 'age not stated.'

2. The concept of workers' has been discussed in para. 4 (1) of the Note.

3. The figures have been worked out as below :—

Col. 3 (0—14) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = W_1$

Col. 3 (15—34) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (15—34) M.T}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = X_1$

Col. 3 (35—59) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols 7+8 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Totol of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = Y_1$

Col. 3 (60+) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = Z_1$

Col. 3 (Age not Stated) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Torel) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = U_1$

Col. 4 (0—14) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = W_2$

Col. 4. (15—34) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = X_2$

Col. 4 (35—59) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = Y_2$

Col. 4 (60+) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = Z_2$

Col. 4 (Age not stated) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7(Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = U_2$

Col. 5 (0—14) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T,}} \times 1{,}000 = W_3$

Col. 5 (15—34) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = X_3$

Col. 5 (35—59) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = Y_3$

Col. 5 (60+) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = Z_3$

Col. 5 (Age not stated) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = U_3$

Col. 6 (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (Total) M.T}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 (0—14) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 (15—34) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 (35—59) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols, 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 (60+) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 (Age not stated) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (Age not stated) M.T,}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (0—14) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (15—34) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (35—59) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (60+) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (60..) M.T.}}{\text{Cal. 7 Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (Age not stated) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (0—14) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (15—34) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10(15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (35—59) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (60+) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (Age not stated) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

and so on

The figures have been rounded off to integers. They have been rounded off for age groups first in cols. 3, 4 & 5 separately and then taking each sex and age group in cols. 3—5 they have been rounded off for cols. 6—32. The rounding off for cols. have been as follows.

W_1	+	X_1	+	Y_1	+	Z_1	+	U_1	+	1,000
W_2	+	X_2	+	Y_2	+	Z_2	+	U_2	+	1,000
W_3	+	X_3	+	Y_3	+	Z_3	+	U_3	+	1,000

Col. 3 (Total)=1,000=Col. 6 (Total)+9(Total)+12(Total)+15(Total)..18(Total)+21(Total)+24(Total)+27(Total) +3(Total)

W_1 =Cols. 6(0—14)+9(0—14)+12(0—14)+15(0—14)+18(0—14)+21(0—14)+24(0—14)+27(0—14)+30(0—14)

X_1 =Cols. 6(15—34)+9(15—34)+12(—15—34)+15(15—34)+18(15—34)+21(15—34)+24(15—34)+27(15—34) +30(15—34)

Y_1 =Cols. 6(35—59)+9(35—59)+12(35—59)+15(35—59)+18(35—59)+21(35—59)+24(35—59)+27(35—59) +30(35—59)

Z_1 =Cols. 6(60+)+9(60+)+12(60+)+15(60+)+18(60+)+21(60+)+24(60+)+27(60+) +30(60+)

U_1 =Cols. 6(Age not stated)+9(Age not stated)+12(Age not stated)+15(Age not stated)+18(Age not stated) 21(Age not stated)+24(Age not stated)+27(Age not stated)+30(Age not stated)

and so on

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS														
		Total Workers			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV At Household Industry		
		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
		TOTAL														
TRIPURA	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	642	619	708	75	91	31	28	24	38	58	22	158
	0–14	48	41	69	32	26	50	5	7	2	2	1	2	4	1	12
	15–34	515	488	591	326	290	426	39	46	18	14	11	23	31	10	91
	35–59	371	393	309	236	245	212	27	33	10	11	10	12	20	9	49
	60+	66	78	31	48	58	20	4	5	1	1	2	1	3	2	6
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0
Sadar Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	525	483	657	68	79	31	32	26	49	59	30	149
	0–14	41	32	66	23	16	46	5	6	2	2	1	2	4	1	12
	15–34	503	484	565	255	216	377	33	38	17	16	12	28	30	13	82
	35–59	386	404	331	202	199	210	26	30	11	12	11	17	21	13	48
	60+	70	80	38	45	52	24	4	5	1	2	2	2	4	3	7
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	n	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	736	703	801	67	78	45	10	10	11	44	16	98
	0–14	54	42	77	42	32	62	5	6	3	N	N	N	4	N	9
	15–34	521	485	592	381	330	481	35	39	26	5	5	7	22	7	52
	35–59	361	394	296	262	278	232	24	29	15	5	4	4	15	7	30
	60+	64	79	35	51	63	26	3	4	1	N	1	N	3	2	7
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	664	695	590	53	66	22	30	23	47	97	18	291
	0–14	49	38	75	32	27	46	4	5	1	1	1	3	7	1	21
	15–34	525	491	607	338	330	358	28	34	14	17	12	29	57	9	176
	35–59	365	394	295	247	277	175	19	24	7	11	9	15	29	6	83
	60+	61	77	23	47	61	11	2	3	0	1	1	N	4	2	11
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	674	690	633	55	69	19	69	53	109	67	14	202
	0–14	50	42	70	36	32	48	3	4	1	4	2	7	4	N	12
	15–34	519	488	598	340	324	381	29	37	10	38	26	68	38	6	122
	35–59	366	390	306	249	272	189	20	24	7	2.	22	31	22	6	62
	60+	65	80	26	49	62	15	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	6
	Age not stated	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS														
		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		TOTAL—*Contd.*														
TRIPURA	Total	25	28	16	9	12	1	42	56	5	11	15	N	110	133	43
	0–14	1	1	1	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	0	3	4	2
	15–34	14	17	8	5	7	N	20	27	2	8	10	N	58	70	23
	35–59	9	9	6	4	5	1	18	25	3	3	5	N	43	52	16
	60+	1	1	1	N	N	N	3	3	N	N	N	0	6	7	2
	Age not stated	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0
Sadar Sub-division	Total	44	50	28	17	22	2	75	96	9	24	32	N	156	182	75
	0–14	1	1	1	N	N	N	2	2	N	N	N	0	4	5	3
	15–34	26	30	15	9	12	1	35	45	4	17	23	N	82	95	41
	35–59	15	17	12	7	9	1	34	43	4	7	9	N	62	73	28
	60+	2	2	N	1	1	N	4	6	1	N	N	0	8	9	3
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
Khowai Sub-division	Total	17	20	11	3	4	0	35	50	4	5	8	N	83	111	30
	0–14	N	N	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	N	N	0	2	3	1
	15–34	10	12	7	2	3	0	17	24	1	4	6	N	45	59	18
	35–59	6	7	3	1	1	0	15	22	2	1	2	0	32	44	10
	60+	1	1	N	N	N	0	2	3	N	N	N	0	4	5	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	N	N	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	15	17	10	8	10	N	26	36	1	4	6	0	103	129	39
	0–14	1	1	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	0	3	3	3
	15–34	8	8	6	5	6	N	13	19	N	3	4	0	56	69	24
	35–59	5	7	3	3	3	N	11	15	1	1	2	0	39	51	11
	60+	1	1	N	N	1	0	1	2	0	N	N	0	5	6	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	17	21	7	8	11	N	23	32	N	6	8	0	81	102	30
	0–14	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	0	N	N	0	3	3	2
	15–34	10	12	4	5	7	0	12	16	N	4	6	0	43	54	13
	35–59	6	8	3	3	4	N	9	13	N	2	2	0	31	39	14
	60+	1	1	N	N	N	0	2	2	N	N	N	0	4	6	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACN SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Uuion Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS I Total Workers P	M	F	II As Cultivator P	M	F	As Agricultural Labourer P	M	F	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities P	M	F	IV At Household Industry P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							TOTAL—*Contd.*									
Dharmanagar Snb-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	676	677	673	68	84	15	46	34	85	58	21	185
	0–14	39	32	62	27	23	42	4	5	1	1	N	4	4	1	14
	15–34	533	507	624	356	335	426	37	46	9	25	17	54	34	10	113
	35–59	367	389	293	246	262	193	24	29	5	18	15	25	18	8	54
	60+	61	72	21	47	57	12	3	4	N	2	2	2	2	2	4
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	624	650	478	126	145	18	24	27	3	78	20	413
	0–14	59	58	63	31	30	31	12	15	2	3	3	0	6	3	25
	15–34	484	469	569	292	297	269	59	68	7	10	11	1	44	7	252
	35–59	371	378	333	235	249	156	47	53	8	10	12	2	25	7	128
	60+	86	95	35	66	74	22	8	9	1	1	1	0	3	3	8
	Age not stated	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	629	586	803	138	165	27	9	11	1	43	29	101
	0–14	56	52	72	38	31	63	10	12	2	N	1	0	3	3	6
	15–34	509	488	594	318	276	488	71	85	14	4	5	N	21	11	59
	35–59	362	378	294	220	220	220	51	61	10	4	4	1	16	12	33
	60+	73	82	40	53	59	32	6	7	1	1	1	N	3	3	3
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	854	819	909	39	58	8	3	5	N	33	9	72
	0–14	58	50	71	49	41	62	3	4	1	2	3	N	3	N	7
	15–34	561	528	612	478	424	564	20	29	4	1	1	0	18	6	39
	35–59	337	366	293	289	305	263	14	22	3	N	1	N	10	2	23
	60+	44	56	24	38	49	20	2	3	N	N	N	0	2	1	3
	Age not stated	N	0	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	Total	1,000	1.000	1,000	691	665	770	73	87	31	10	13	3	45	18	124
	0–14	54	47	74	38	32	57	6	8	1	2	2	2	3	1	11
	15–34	503	477	581	349	308	468	39	45	20	3	5	N	20	6	62
	35–59	378	400	315	256	266	228	25	30	9	4	5	1	18	9	44
	60+	65	76	30	48	59	17	3	4	1	1	1	N	4	2	7
	Age not stated	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1.000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry P	M	F	VI In Construction P	M	F	VII In Trade and Commerce P	M	F	VIII In Transport, Storages and Communications P	M	F	IX In Other Services P	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
							TOTAL—*Contd.*									
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	16	18	8	10	13	0	31	40	N	7	9	N	88	104	34
	0–14	N	N	0	N	N	0	1	1	0	N	N	0	2	2	1
	15–34	9	11	3	6	8	0	15	20	0	5	6	N	46	54	19
	35–59	6	7	4	4	5	0	13	17	N	2	3	0	36	43	12
	60+	1	N	1	N	N	0	2	2	N	N	N	0	4	5	2
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
Sonamura Sub-division	Total	20	17	38	2	2	0	26	29	4	4	5	0	96	105	46
	0–14	N	N	1	N	N	0	1	1	N	N	N	0	6	6	4
	15–34	11	10	19	1	1	0	13	15	N	3	3	0	51	57	21
	35–59	8	6	18	1	1	0	10	11	3	1	2	0	34	37	18
	60+	1	1	N	0	0	0	2	2	1	N	N	0	5	5	3
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	26	28	18	11	12	5	43	51	9	7	9	0	94	109	36
	0–14	1	1	N	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	0	3	3	1
	15–34	15	17	8	8	9	4	19	23	2	5	6	0	48	56	19
	35–59	9	9	8	3	3	1	20	23	6	2	3	0	37	43	15
	60+	1	1	2	N	N	0 N	3	4	1	N	N	0	6	7	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0 N	0
Amarpur Sub-division	Total	7	10	2	2	4	0	15	24	N	2	3	0	45	68	9
	0–14	N	N	N	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
	15–34	4	6	1	1	3	0	9	14	N	1	2	0	29	43	4
	35–59	3	4	1	1	1	0	5	9	0	1	1	0	14	21	3
	60+	N	N	0	N	N	0	1	1	0	N	N	0	1	2	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	Total	18	20	13	9	11	1	33	39	13	5	7	0	116	140	45
	0–14	N	N	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	0	0	4	4	2
	15–34	10	12	5	5	6	1	15	19	5	3	4	0	59	72	20
	35–59	7	7	6	4	5	N	15	18	7	2	3	0	47	57	20
	60+	1	1	1	N	N	0	2	2	1	N	N	0	6	7	3
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBISIDARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS														
		Total Workers			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV At Household Industry		
		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
		TOTAL—*Concld.*														
Sabroom Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**620**	**611**	**641**	**136**	**144**	**117**	**13**	**15**	**9**	**67**	**18**	**174**
	0–14	44	41	52	30	28	34	7	7	6	1	1	1	3	1	10
	15–34	521	478	614	317	278	403	75	75	75	6	6	4	37	7	101
	35–59	378	409	310	232	251	192	49	56	34	6	7	4	23	8	56
	60+	57	72	24	41	54	12	5	6	2	N	1	N	4	2	7
	Age not stated	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	N 0	N	N	0	0	0	0

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS														
		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Sabroom Sub-division	**Total**	**13**	**10**	**20**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**21**	**29**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**126**	**167**	**37**
	0–14	N	N	N	0	0	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	3	4	1
	15–34	7	6	11	1	2	0	10	13	1	1	2	0	67	89	19
	35–59	6	4	9	1	1	0	10	14	1	1	1	0	50	67	14
	60+	N	N	N	0	0	0	1	2	N	0	0	0	6	7	3
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS														
		Total workers			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV At Household Industry		
		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
		RURAL														
TRIPURA	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**681**	**665**	**724**	**79**	**97**	**32**	**29**	**25**	**39**	**59**	**21**	**157**
	0–14	50	43	70	34	28	52	6	7	2	1	2	2	4	1	12
	15–34	514	484	592	346	312	435	40	49	18	15	11	24	32	9	90
	35–59	369	393	307	250	263	216	29	36	11	11	11	12	20	9	49
	60+	67	80	31	51	62	21	4	5	1	2	1	1	3	2	6
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0
Sadar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**593**	**560**	**691**	**76**	**91**	**32**	**34**	**28**	**52**	**63**	**32**	**151**
	0–14	44	35	68	26	19	48	5	6	2	2	2	3	4	1	13
	15–34	495	471	565	288	250	397	37	44	17	17	13	30	32	14	84
	35–59	387	407	330	228	231	221	29	35	12	13	11	17	23	14	48
	60+	74	87	37	51	60	25	5	6	1	2	2	2	4	3	6
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**763**	**738**	**809**	**69**	**82**	**45**	**10**	**10**	**11**	**44**	**16**	**96**
	0–14	56	44	78	44	34	63	5	6	3	N	N	1	4	N	9
	15–34	522	484	592	395	347	485	36	42	26	5	5	6	23	7	52
	35–59	358	392	295	272	291	234	25	30	15	4	4	4	14	7	29
	60+	64	80	35	52	66	27	3	4	1	1	1	N	3	2	6
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**664**	**695**	**590**	**53**	**66**	**22**	**30**	**23**	**47**	**97**	**18**	**291**
	0–14	49	38	75	32	27	46	4	5	1	1	1	3	7	1	21
	15–34	525	491	607	338	330	358	28	34	14	17	12	29	57	9	176
	35–59	365	394	295	247	277	175	19	24	7	11	9	15	29	6	83
	60+	61	77	23	47	61	11	2	3	0	1	1	n	4	2	11
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**703**	**728**	**642**	**54**	**69**	**19**	**73**	**57**	**111**	**67**	**12**	**200**
	0–14	53	45	71	38	34	49	4	5	1	4	2	7	3	1	13
	15–34	518	485	599	356	343	387	28	36	10	40	28	70	39	5	120
	35–59	364	389	304	258	286	191	19	24	7	25	23	31	22	5	61
	60+	65	81	26	51	65	15	3	4	1	4	4	3	3	1	6
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS V: In Manufacturing other than Household Industry P	M	F	V: In Construction P	M	F	VI: In Trade and Commerce P	M	F	VII: In Transport, Storage and Communications P	M	F	VIII: In Other Services P	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
							RURAL—*Contd.*									
TRIPURA	Total	20	21	15	6	9	1	32	42	4	7	10	N	87	110	28
	0–14	1	N	N	N	1	N	1	1	N	N	N	0	3	3	2
	15–34	11	13	8	4	5	1	15	20	2	5	7	N	46	58	14
	35–59	7	7	6	2	3	N	14	18	2	2	3	N	34	43	11
	60+	1	1	1	N	N	N	2	3	N	N	N	0	4	6	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
Sadar Sub-division	Total	35	38	27	11	14	2	57	74	8	16	21	N	115	142	37
	0–14	1	1	1	N	N	N	2	2	N	N	N	0	4	4	1
	15–34	20	22	14	6	7	1	26	34	4	11	15	N	58	72	18
	35–59	12	13	11	4	6	1	26	33	4	5	6	N	47	58	16
	60+	2	2	1	1	1	N	3	5	N	N	N	0	6	8	2
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
Khowai Sub-division	Total	14	15	11	2	4	0	25	36	3	4	6	N	69	93	25
	0–14	N	N	1	0	0	0	1	1	N	0	0	0	2	3	1
	15–34	9	9	7	1	2	0	12	17	1	3	5	N	38	50	15
	35–59	4	5	3	1	2	0	11	16	2	1	1	0	26	36	8
	60+	1	1	N	N	N	0	1	2	N	N	N	0	3	4	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	15	17	10	8	10	N	26	36	1	4	6	0	103	129	39
	0–14	1	1	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	0	3	3	3
	15–34	8	8	6	5	6	N	13	19	N	3	4	0	56	69	24
	35–59	5	7	3	3	3	N	11	15	1	1	2	0	39	51	11
	60+	1	1	N	N	1	0	1	2	0	N	N	0	5	6	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	14	18	6	6	8	N	18	24	N	3	5	0	62	79	22
	0–14	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	0	N	N	0	3	3	1
	15–34	8	10	3	4	5	0	9	13	N	2	3	0	32	42	9
	35–59	6	7	3	2	3	N	7	10	N	1	2	0	24	29	11
	60+	N	1	N	N	N	0	1	1	N	N	N	0	3	5	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS Total Workers P	M	F	I: As Cultivator P	M	F	II: As Agricultural Labourer P	M	F	III: In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities P	M	F	IV: At Household Industry P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							RURAL—*Contd.*									
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	713	722	683	68	85	14	49	37	87	58	19	185
	0–14	41	33	63	29	25	42	4	5	2	1	N	3	4	1	15
	15–34	535	507	623	377	359	432	38	47	8	27	18	56	34	9	113
	35–59	364	387	293	259	279	196	23	29	4	19	17	26	18	7	53
	60+	60	73	21	48	59	13	3	4	N	2	2	2	2	2	4
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	624	650	478	126	145	18	24	27	3	78	20	413
	0–14	59	58	63	31	30	31	12	15	2	3	3	0	6	3	25
	15–34	484	469	569	292	297	269	59	68	7	10	11	1	44	7	252
	35–59	371	378	333	235	249	156	47	53	8	10	12	2	25	7	128
	60+	86	95	35	66	74	22	8	9	1	1	1	0	3	3	8
	Age not stated	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	675	633	834	146	177	27	8	10	1	39	26	87
	0–14	60	56	74	41	34	65	11	13	3	1	1	0	3	3	5
	15–34	508	485	597	342	299	507	75	91	14	3	4	N	19	10	52
	35–59	358	376	289	236	238	229	54	65	9	3	4	1	14	10	28
	60+	74	83	40	56	62	33	6	8	1	1	1	N	3	3	2
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	854	819	909	39	58	8	3	5	N	33	9	72
	0–14	58	50	71	49	41	62	3	4	1	2	3	N	3	N	7
	15–34	561	528	612	478	424	564	20	29	4	1	1	0	18	6	39
	35–59	337	366	293	289	305	263	14	22	3	N	1	N	10	2	23
	60+	44	56	24	38	49	20	2	3	N	N	N	0	2	1	3
	Age not stated	N	0	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	738	717	794	77	93	32	8	10	3	44	17	121
	0–14	57	50	75	41	35	58	7	8	2	2	2	2	4	1	12
	15–34	506	477	588	373	334	484	41	48	20	2	3	ø N	20	5	61
	35–59	372	395	308	273	286	234	26	33	9	3	4	1	17	9	42
	60+	65	78	29	51	62	18	3	4	1	1	1	ø N	3	2	6
	Age not stated	ø N	ø N	0	ø N	ø N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS V: In Manufacturing other than Household Industry P	M	F	V: In Construction P	M	F	VI: In Trade and Commerce P	M	F	VII: In Transport, Storage and Communications P	M	F	VIII: In Other services P	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		RURAL—*Contd.*														
Dharmanagar Sub-division	**Total**	**11**	**13**	**8**	**7**	**9**	**0**	**21**	**27**	**N**	**4**	**5**	**N**	**69**	**83**	**23**
	0–14	N	N	0	N	N	0	1	N	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
	15–34	6	8	3	5	6	0	10	14	0	3	3	N	35	42	12
	35–59	4	5	4	2	3	0	9	11	N	1	2	0	29	35	9
	60+	1	N	1	N	N	0	1	2	0	N	N	0	3	4	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
Sonamura Sub-division	**Total**	**20**	**17**	**38**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**26**	**29**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**0**	**96**	**105**	**46**
	0–14	N	N	1	N	N	0	1	1	N	N	N	0	6	6	4
	15–34	11	10	19	1	1	0	13	15	N	3	3	0	51	57	21
	35–59	8	6	18	1	1	0	10	11	3	1	2	0	34	37	18
	60+	1	1	N	0	0	0	2	2	1	N	N	0	5	5	3
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
Udaipur Sub-division	**Total**	**19**	**20**	**18**	**8**	**8**	**5**	**29**	**35**	**7**	**5**	**6**	**0**	**71**	**85**	**21**
	0–14	1	1	N	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	0	2	3	1
	15–34	11	12	8	6	7	4	13	16	2	3	4	0	36	42	10
	35–59	6	6	8	2	1	1	12	15	4	2	2	0	29	35	9
	60+	1	1	2	N	N	N	3	3	1	N	N	0	4	5	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
Amarpur Sub-division	**Total**	**7**	**10**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**15**	**24**	**N**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**45**	**68**	**9**
	0–14	N	N	N	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
	15–34	4	6	1	1	3	0	9	14	N	1	2	0	29	43	4
	35–59	3	4	1	1	1	0	5	9	0	1	1	0	14	21	3
	60+	N	N	0	N	N	0	1	1	0	N	N	0	1	2	1
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	**Total**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**6**	**8**	**1**	**20**	**25**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**92**	**114**	**30**
	0–14	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	3	4	1
	15–34	6	7	5	3	4	1	10	13	3	2	2	0	49	61	14
	35–59	5	4	6	3	4	N	8	10	3	1	2	0	36	43	13
	60+	1	1	1	N	N	0	2	2	1	N	N	0	4	6	2
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS Total workers P	M	F	I: As Cultivator P	M	F	II: As Agricultural Labourer P	M	F	III: In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities P	M	F	IV: At Household Industry P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		RURAL—*Concld.*														
Sabroom Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**620**	**611**	**641**	**136**	**144**	**117**	**13**	**15**	**9**	**67**	**18**	**174**
	0–14	44	41	52	30	28	34	7	7	6	1	1	1	3	1	10
	15–34	521	478	614	317	278	403	75	75	75	6	6	4	37	7	110
	35–59	378	409	310	232	251	192	49	56	34	6	7	4	23	8	56
	60+	57	72	24	41	54	12	5	6	2	N	1	N	4	2	7
	Age not stated	N	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS V: In Manufacturing other than Household Industry P	M	F	V: In Construction P	M	F	VI: In Trade and Commerce P	M	F	VII: In Transport, Storage and Communications P	M	F	VIII: In Other Services P	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Sabroom Sub-division	**Total**	**13**	**10**	**20**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**21**	**29**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**126**	**167**	**37**
	0–14	N	N	N	0	0	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	3	4	1
	15–34	7	6	11	1	2	0	10	13	1	1	2	0	67	89	19
	35–59	6	4	9	1	1	0	10	14	1	1	1	0	50	67	14
	60+	N	N	N	0	0	0	1	2	N	0	0	0	6	7	3
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS														
		Total workers			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV At Household Industry		
		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
		URBAN—*Contd.*														
TRIPURA	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	79	43	22	24	9	15	16	1	42	27	189
	0–14	19	17	33	1	2	0	1	1	N	N	N	0	1	N	6
	15–34	534	532	554	33	33	24	11	12	4	8	8	N	21	13	99
	35–59	396	399	368	32	33	18	9	10	5	7	7	1	17	12	73
	60+	51	52	45	10	11	1	1	1	0	N	1	0	3	2	11
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sadar Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	9	3	3	3	0	14	16	1	23	14	100
	0–14	19	17	37	0	0	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	1	N	3
	15–34	561	559	581	4	4	1	2	2	0	7	8	1	11	6	53
	35–59	379	383	340	3	4	1	1	1	0	6	7	N	10	7	39
	60+	41	41	42	1	1	1	N	N	0	1	1	0	1	1	5
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	95	100	42	9	9	5	13	14	0	46	22	309
	0–14	17	17	21	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	N	0	11
	15–34	494	489	537	39	41	26	4	4	0	6	6	0	20	7	154
	35–59	424	427	394	40	42	16	4	4	5	5	6	0	22	13	123
	60+	64	66	48	15	16	0	N	N	0	1	1	0	4	2	21
	Age not stated	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	196	204	104	63	69	0	10	11	0	64	38	363
	0–14	14	14	10	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N	5
	15–34	528	523	577	80	83	54	36	39	0	7	8	0	33	18	204
	35–59	396	399	373	88	92	45	24	26	0	3	3	0	27	17	144
	60+	62	64	40	24	25	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	10
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	216	235	70	70	63	4	4	0	61	50	286
	0–14	21	21	25	4	4	0	3	3	8	0	0	0	2	1	8
	15–34	509	500	639	99	94	168	33	34	21	2	2	0	36	30	118
	35–59	406	413	302	85	87	63	31	30	34	2	2	0	19	16	71
	60+	64	66	34	29	31	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	9
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS														
		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		URBAN—*Contd.*														
TRIPURA	Total	99	106	35	51	56	3	197	213	40	69	76	1	429	403	679
	0–14	2	2	1	N	N	0	3	3	1	1	1	0	10	8	25
	15–34	60	65	19	28	31	2	95	104	11	43	53	1	230	213	394
	35–59	34	36	14	21	23	1	88	95	24	19	21	0	169	162	232
	60+	3	3	1	2	2	0	11	11	4	1	1	0	20	20	28
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	0
Sadar Sub-division	Total	116	124	43	63	69	5	208	230	20	94	103	2	471	432	826
	0–14	3	4	1	N	N	0	3	4	0	1	N	0	11	9	33
	15–34	72	77	25	33	37	2	103	114	9	67	74	2	262	237	488
	35–59	38	40	16	27	29	3	91	100	9	25	28	0	178	167	272
	60+	3	3	1	3	3	0	11	12	2	1	1	0	20	19	33
	Age not stated	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0
Khowai Sub-division	Total	87	92	27	14	16	0	274	296	27	30	33	0	432	418	590
	0–14	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	9	9	10
	15–34	48	52	6	8	9	0	133	143	16	20	22	0	216	205	335
	35–59	36	37	21	6	6	0	120	130	11	9	10	0	182	179	218
	60+	2	2	0	N	1	0	18	20	0	0	0	0	24	24	27
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	1	1	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	61	63	40	39	42	0	119	130	0	53	57	0	395	386	493
	0–14	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	N	0	6	6	5
	15–34	38	39	35	25	27	0	63	68	0	36	39	0	209	203	284
	35–59	19	20	5	12	13	0	48	53	0	15	17	0	160	158	179
	60+	3	3	0	2	2	0	7	8	0	1	1	0	20	19	25
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	68	73	0	48	52	0	154	165	9	46	50	0	332	320	487
	1–14	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	N	1	0	9	8	8
	15–34	39	41	0	22	25	0	74	80	0	31	33	0	173	161	332
	35–59	27	29	0	25	26	0	70	75	4	14	15	0	133	134	130
	60+	1	1	0	1	1	0	8	8	5	1	1	0	17	17	17
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS														
		Total workers			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV At Household Industry		
		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
		URBAN—*Contd.*														
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	109	8	43	44	38	18	20	0	90	50	467
	0-14	18	16	38	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0		2	1	17
	15-34	515	517	496	42	46	0	21	21	17	9	10	0	43	21	244
	35-59	403	401	420	37	41	8	19	19	21	9	10	0	38	24	172
	60+	64	66	46	17	19	0	2	3	0	N	N	0	7	4	34
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	127	80	23	26	0	36	40	0	56	36	214
	0-14	18	16	40	1	1	0	2	2	0	N	1	0	2	1	7
	15-34	462	472	382	47	50	22	12	14	0	16	17	0	27	18	98
	35-59	457	450	505	56	56	54	8	9	0	19	21	0	23	14	91
	60+	63	62	73	18	20	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	18
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1.000 OF TOTAL WORKERS OF EACH SEX IN-TO AGE GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Concld.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	WORKERS														
		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		URBAN—*Concld.*														
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	106	115	21	45	50	0	204	220	54	37	40	0	358	352	412
	0-14	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	N	N	0	8	7	21
	15-34	65	71	8	26	29	0	85	94	8	27	30	0	197	195	219
	35-59	36	38	13	18	20	0	104	110	42	9	10	0	133	129	164
	60+	4	5	0	1	1	0	12	13	4	1	N	0	20	21	8
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	Total	89	97	29	38	43	0	187	185	204	34	39	0	415	408	473
	0-14	N	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	11	0	0	0	10	8	22
	15-34	51	56	11	24	27	0	80	85	44	15	20	0	187	185	207
	35-59	34	36	18	13	15	0	95	90	131	16	18	0	193	191	211
	60+	4	4	0	1	1	0	9	8	18	0	0	0	25	24	33
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I.4

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SEX AND EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE GROUP

FLY-LEAF

This table which has been prepared from main table B—1 for total, rural and urban, shows the proportion of 1,000 of total workers of each sex and in each of the nine industrial categories of workers by broad age-groups and age not stated.

2. Workers and their classification have been discussed in para. 4(f) of the Note.

3. The figures have been worked out as given below :

Col. 6 (Total workers S.T.) $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 12 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 13 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 14 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 15 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 16 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 17 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 18 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Age not stated) M.T}}{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 19 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 20 (Total workers) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 10 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 10 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 12 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (35--59) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 13 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 14 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 10 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 15 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 16 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 17 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 10 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 18 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 19 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 20 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 10 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

The figures have been rounded off to integers. The rounding off for cols. have been as follows :

1,000=Col. 6 (T.W.)+Col. 9 (T.W.)+Col. 12 (T.W.)+Col. 15 (T.W.)+Col. 18 (T.W.)

1,000=Col. 7 (T.W.)+Col. 10 (T.W.)+Col. 13 (T.W.)+Col. 16 (T.W.)+Col. 19 (T.W.)

1,000=Col. 8 (T.W.)+ol. 11(T.W.)+Col. 14 (T.W.)+Col. 17 (T.W.)+Col. 20 (T.W.) T.W. represents total workers

1,000=Col. 6 (I)+Col. 9 (I)+Col. 12 (I)+Col. 15 (I)+Col. 18 (I)

1,000=Col. 7 (I)+Col. 10 (I)+Col. 13 (I)+Col. 16 (I)+Col. 19 (I)

1,000=Col. 8 (I)+Col. 11 (I)+Col. 14 (I)+Col. 17 (I)+Col. 20 (I)

I represents category I
and so on

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE B-I.4

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SEX AND EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE GROUPS

Union territory/ Sub/division	Industrial Classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated			Industrial Classification	Union Territory/ Sub-division
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
									TOTAL							TOTAL—*Contd.*					
TRIPURA	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**48**	**41**	**69**	**515**	**488**	**591**	**371**	**393**	**309**	**66**	**78**	**31**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**Total**	**TRIPURA**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42	71	508	470	601	367	395	299	75	93	29	N	N	N	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	72	73	514	506	579	365	370	332	50	52	26	N	N	N	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	56	57	55	516	465	606	381	420	312	47	58	27	N	N	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	47	76	534	432	574	342	420	311	56	101	39	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	23	33	579	593	511	355	342	420	41	42	36	N	N	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	10	59	571	573	471	385	384	441	33	33	29	N	N	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	18	53	478	482	358	441	439	509	62	61	80	N	N	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	7	0	682	681	778	297	297	222	15	15	0	N	N	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	29	42	528	526	537	392	394	380	50	51	41	N	N	0	IX	
Sardar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**41**	**32**	**66**	**503**	**484**	**565**	**386**	**404**	**331**	**70**	**80**	**38**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**Total**	**Sadar Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	33	69	485	447	575	384	412	320	87	108	36	N	N	N	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	71	52	491	484	547	382	383	368	58	62	32	N	0	1	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	52	52	507	466	576	388	418	337	53	64	35	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	40	82	508	437	553	364	432	320	63	91	45	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	24	33	590	602	524	346	333	416	39	41	27	N	N	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	10	19	529	533	346	420	416	596	41	41	39	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	19	58	469	470	429	449	449	447	62	62	66	N	N	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	5	0	693	693	714	289	289	286	13	13	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	26	37	524	522	547	397	399	378	51	53	38	N	N	0	IX	
Khowai Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**54**	**42**	**77**	**521**	**485**	**592**	**361**	**394**	**296**	**64**	**79**	**35**	**N**	**N**	**0**	**Total**	**Khowai Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	45	78	518	470	600	356	395	290	69	90	32	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	72	70	525	509	582	359	369	326	44	50	22	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	26	24	512	468	595	420	454	356	43	52	25	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	20	93	509	425	536	339	445	306	76	110	65	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	15	48	606	608	599	333	332	334	39	45	19	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	594	594	0	388	388	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	17	103	479	484	353	438	435	515	63	64	29	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	4	0	732	731	1,000	251	252	0	10	10	0	3	3	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	28	37	536	527	597	386	395	326	48	49	40	1	1	0	IX	
Kamalpur Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**49**	**38**	**75**	**525**	**491**	**607**	**365**	**394**	**295**	**61**	**77**	**23**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**Total**	**Kamalpur Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	39	78	509	474	607	372	399	297	70	88	18	N	N	N	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	72	61	530	516	632	356	363	307	42	48	0	1	1	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	39	60	560	512	618	366	406	319	25	43	3	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	45	73	541	503	604	293	351	284	46	101	39	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	56	100	526	512	586	369	385	300	40	47	14	10	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	11	250	627	630	500	316	317	250	36	37	0	5	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	11	72	527	533	214	418	412	714	43	44	0	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	9	9	0	681	681	0	292	292	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	25	62	541	531	620	383	394	295	47	50	23	0	0	0	IX	
Kailasahar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**50**	**42**	**70**	**519**	**488**	**598**	**366**	**390**	**306**	**65**	**80**	**26**	**N**	**N**	**0**	**Total**	**Kailasahar Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	46	76	505	470	602	369	394	299	72	90	23	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	60	55	528	530	506	356	353	384	57	57	55	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	39	60	552	488	632	353	409	282	47	64	26	N	N	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	56	25	62	573	418	601	330	449	308	41	108	29	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	12	24	574	577	549	376	374	390	36	37	37	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	17	333	639	645	0	315	312	667	26	26	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	17	0	517	520	167	403	403	333	63	60	500	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	19	19	0	647	647	0	312	312	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	32	60	524	532	451	390	383	453	51	53	36	0	0	0	IX	

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE B-I.4

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SEX

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE GROUPS—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub/division	Industrial Classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated			Industrial Classification	Union Territory/ Sub-division
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
									TOTAL—*Contd.*												
Dharmanagar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**39**	**32**	**62**	**534**	**507**	**624**	**367**	**389**	**293**	**60**	**72**	**21**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**Total**	**Dharmanagar Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	34	62	527	495	633	364	387	287	69	84	18	N	N	N	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	58	105	553	551	387	346	348	296	41	43	12	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	16	39	550	484	641	383	446	295	41	53	25	N	1	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	34	77	578	499	609	314	373	291	43	94	23	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	20	0	573	599	369	379	359	536	31	22	95	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	8	8	0	584	584	0	380	380	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	14	0	505	507	0	432	430	833	48	49	167	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	6	0	659	658	1,000	320	321	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	22	44	517	513	563	411	416	355	48	49	38	N	N	0	IX	
Sonamura Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**59**	**58**	**63**	**484**	**469**	**569**	**371**	**378**	**333**	**86**	**95**	**35**	**N**	**N**	**0**	**Total**	Sonamura Sub-division
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	47	64	468	456	563	377	383	328	106	114	45	N	N	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	100	113	467	469	394	369	367	423	63	64	70	N	N	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	102	0	430	431	364	423	419	636	47	48	0	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	133	59	559	374	610	323	369	311	43	124	20	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	24	34	539	561	483	392	361	470	42	54	13	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	22	22	0	435	435	0	543	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,001	1,000	34	33	71	493	502	72	406	400	714	67	65	143	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	9	9	0	689	689	0	264	264	0	38	38	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	64	62	89	536	542	447	350	346	402	50	50	62	N	N	0	IX	
Udaipur Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**56**	**52**	**72**	**509**	**488**	**594**	**362**	**378**	**294**	**73**	**82**	**40**	**N**	**N**	**0**	**Total**	Udaipur Sub-division
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	54	78	506	471	607	349	375	275	85	100	40	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	70	89	516	516	521	369	369	367	44	45	23	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,030	110	113	0	408	411	286	415	411	571	67	65	143	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	98	54	481	390	584	372	410	329	70	102	33	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	35	9	567	589	432	346	327	469	55	49	90	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	3	63	707	709	686	269	274	219	15	14	31	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	23	18	442	451	232	460	452	643	76	74	107	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	9	9	0	687	687	0	287	287	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	28	36	515	514	520	397	396	404	60	62	40	N	N	0	IX	
Amarpur Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**58**	**50**	**71**	**561**	**528**	**612**	**337**	**366**	**293**	**44**	**56**	**24**	**N**	**0**	**N**	**Total**	Amarpur Sub-division
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	50	68	560	518	624	338	373	289	44	59	22	N	0	N	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	72	114	508	508	511	375	379	310	41	41	45	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	568	570	500	307	314	0	114	105	500	11	11	0	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	13	102	551	624	537	315	282	321	47	81	40	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	6	40	580	605	400	366	339	560	44	50	0	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	723	723	0	231	231	0	46	46	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	12	0	561	560	1,000	367	368	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	468	468	0	468	468	0	64	64	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	25	45	631	641	500	309	303	398	33	31	57	0	0	0	IX	
Belonia Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**54**	**47**	**74**	**503**	**477**	**581**	**378**	**400**	**315**	**65**	**76**	**30**	**N**	**N**	**0**	**Total**	Belonia Sub-division
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	48	73	505	464	608	371	400	296	69	88	23	N	N	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	88	43	532	518	651	343	351	282	41	43	24	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	180	146	652	336	354	87	429	444	217	55	56	44	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	40	93	450	332	501	398	503	352	75	125	54	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	17	38	551	589	383	368	346	467	60	48	112	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	8	91	567	568	545	401	402	364	21	22	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	9	35	464	480	328	455	446	531	69	65	106	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	543	543	0	434	434	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	29	46	510	517	450	409	404	448	50	50	56	0	0	0	IX	

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SEX

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Industrial Classification	Total			0—14			15—34		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	M
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11
		TOTAL—*Concld.*								
Sabroom Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	41	52	521	478	614
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	46	53	512	456	628
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	46	52	553	520	645
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	55	132	432	420	472
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	22	53	545	383	581
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	8	17	556	563	547
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	525	525	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	11	0	468	471	364
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	23	23	0	605	605	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	25	24	529	531	517

TABLE B-I.4

AND EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE GROUPS—*Contd.*

35—59			60+			Age not stated			Industrial Classification	Union Territory/ Sub-division
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
				TOTAL—*Concld.*						
378	409	310	57	72	24	N	N	0	Total	Sabroom Sub-division
374	410	300	66	88	19	N	N	0	I	
363	390	288	36	44	15	0	0	0	II	
436	459	358	55	61	38	4	5	0	III	
350	463	325	58	132	41	0	0	0	IV	
411	397	427	21	32	9	0	0	0	V	
475	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VI	
468	466	545	53	52	91	0	0	0	VII	
372	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VIII	
400	400	402	45	43	57	1	1	0	IX	

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SEX

TABLE B-I.4

AND EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE GROUPS—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Industrial Classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated			Industrial Classification	Union Territory/ Sub-division
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	M	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
								RURAL									RURAL—*Contd.*				
TRIPURA	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**50**	**43**	**70**	**514**	**484**	**592**	**369**	**393**	**307**	**67**	**80**	**31**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**Total**	**TRIPURA**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	42	71	508	470	601	367	395	299	74	93	29	N	N	N	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	73	63	514	506	580	364	369	331	50	52	26	N	N	N	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	60	55	516	462	606	378	418	312	48	59	27	N	1	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	51	77	536	427	576	338	418	309	56	104	38	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	23	34	570	586	509	361	344	421	44	47	36	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	13	64	586	590	468	368	365	436	31	31	32	N	1	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	20	59	477	480	376	437	435	491	65	65	74	N	N	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	7	0	669	669	667	307	307	333	17	17	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	31	46	524	526	512	392	391	401	51	52	41	N	N	0	IX	
Sadar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**44**	**35**	**68**	**495**	**471**	**565**	**387**	**407**	**330**	**74**	**87**	**37**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**Total**	**Sadar Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	33	69	485	447	575	384	412	320	87	108	36	N	N	N	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	71	52	490	483	547	382	384	368	59	62	32	N	0	1	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	56	52	507	462	576	386	417	337	53	65	35	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	42	84	510	438	553	359	426	318	63	94	45	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	22	33	576	590	520	356	340	420	44	48	27	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	16	23	525	533	318	417	409	614	42	42	45	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	21	65	456	457	429	454	455	449	67	67	57	N	N	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	7	0	677	677	500	303	303	500	13	13	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	29	34	507	508	494	407	405	435	56	58	37	N	N	0	IX	
Khowai Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**56**	**44**	**78**	**522**	**484**	**592**	**358**	**392**	**295**	**64**	**80**	**35**	**N**	**N**	**0**	**Total**	**Khowai Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	45	78	518	471	600	356	395	290	68	89	32	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	72	70	526	509	583	359	369	325	43	50	22	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	22	24	514	468	595	422	459	356	41	51	25	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	22	95	513	433	537	333	433	303	76	112	65	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	15	49	619	623	609	313	309	322	44	53	20	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	602	602	0	383	383	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	20	111	477	484	333	438	433	524	61	63	32	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	753	752	1,000	233	234	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	30	41	545	537	604	377	386	316	45	46	39	1	1	0	IX	
Kamalpur Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**49**	**38**	**75**	**525**	**491**	**607**	**365**	**394**	**295**	**61**	**77**	**23**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**Total**	**Kamalpur Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	39	78	509	474	607	372	399	297	70	88	18	N	N	N	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	72	61	530	516	632	356	363	307	42	48	0	1	1	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	39	60	560	512	618	366	406	319	25	47	3	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	45	73	591	503	604	293	351	284	46	101	39	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	56	100	526	512	586	369	385	300	40	47	14	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	11	250	627	630	500	316	317	250	36	37	0	5	5	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	11	72	527	533	214	418	412	714	43	44	0	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	9	9	0	681	681	0	292	292	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	25	62	541	531	620	383	394	295	47	50	23	0	0	0	IX	
Kailasahar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**53**	**45**	**71**	**518**	**485**	**598**	**364**	**389**	**305**	**65**	**81**	**26**	**N**	**N**	**0**	**Total**	**Kailasahar Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	47	76	507	471	603	367	393	298	72	89	23	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	63	55	525	527	507	354	350	383	59	60	55	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	39	60	551	485	632	353	411	282	47	65	26	N	N	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	28	63	577	403	602	324	451	306	41	118	29	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	10	27	560	567	513	396	392	419	32	31	41	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	24	333	639	647	0	317	313	667	16	16	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	20	0	515	517	167	402	403	333	64	60	500	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	22	22	0	613	613	0	335	335	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	39	79	521	534	404	384	373	487	51	54	30	0	0	0	IX	

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SEX

TABLE B-I.4

AND EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE GROUP—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Industrial Classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated			Industrial Classification	*Union Territory/ Sub-division*
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
								RURAL—*Contd.*													
Dharmanagar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**41**	**33**	**63**	**535**	**507**	**623**	**364**	**387**	**293**	**60**	**73**	**21**	N	N	N	**Total**	**Dharmanagar Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	34	62	528	498	633	364	386	287	68	82	18	N	N	N	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	59	102	560	557	612	338	341	272	41	43	14	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	16	39	551	484	641	382	445	295	41	54	25	N	1	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	37	78	577	473	610	314	391	290	41	99	22	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	19	0	574	614	369	373	341	536	37	26	95	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	13	13	0	652	652	0	308	308	0	27	27	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	15	0	519	521	0	419	416	1,000	47	48	0	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	646	644	1,000	337	339	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	21	56	515	516	508	414	416	396	47	47	40	N	N	0	IX	
Sonamura Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**59**	**58**	**63**	**484**	**469**	**569**	**371**	**378**	**333**	**86**	**95**	**35**	N	N	0	**Total**	**Sonamura Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	47	64	468	456	563	377	383	328	106	114	45	N	N	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	100	113	467	469	391	369	367	423	63	64	70	N	N	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	102	0	430	431	364	423	419	636	47	48	0	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	133	59	559	374	610	323	369	311	43	124	20	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	24	34	539	561	483	392	361	470	42	54	13	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	22	22	0	435	435	0	543	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IV	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	33	71	493	502	72	406	400	714	67	65	143	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	9	9	0	689	689	0	264	264	0	38	38	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	64	62	89	536	542	447	350	346	402	50	50	62	N	N	0	IX	
Udaipur Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**60**	**56**	**74**	**536**	**485**	**597**	**358**	**376**	**289**	**74**	**83**	**40**	N	N	0	**Total**	**Udaipur Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	54	78	507	472	608	349	375	274	83	99	40	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	72	94	517	516	525	367	368	356	44	44	25	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	132	135	0	394	398	286	398	393	571	76	74	143	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	113	57	482	382	598	362	399	320	69	106	25	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	49	10	546	572	434	351	324	462	62	55	94	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	5	62	771	785	688	202	199	219	13	11	31	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	28	23	456	467	256	431	422	605	85	83	116	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	7	7	0	655	655	0	324	324	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	32	24	499	498	512	408	408	409	62	62	55	N	N	0	IX	
Amarpur Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**58**	**50**	**71**	**561**	**528**	**612**	**337**	**366**	**293**	**44**	**56**	**24**	N	0	N	**Total**	**Amarpur Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	50	68	560	518	621	338	373	289	44	59	22	N	0	N	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	72	114	508	508	511	375	379	330	41	41	45	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	568	570	500	307	314	0	114	105	500	11	11	0	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	13	102	551	624	537	315	282	321	47	81	40	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	6	40	580	605	400	366	339	560	44	50	0	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	723	723	0	231	231	0	46	46	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	12	0	561	560	1,000	367	368	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	458	468	0	468	468	0	64	64	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	25	45	631	641	500	309	303	398	33	31	57	0	0	0	IX	
Belonia Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**57**	**50**	**75**	**506**	**477**	**588**	**372**	**395**	**308**	**65**	**78**	**29**	N	N	0	**Total**	**Belonia Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	48	74	506	465	609	370	400	295	69	87	22	N	N	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	89	43	532	517	651	343	351	282	41	43	24	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	237	196	652	304	325	87	393	410	217	66	69	44	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	40	97	446	297	504	398	528	347	75	135	52	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	27	40	539	597	384	359	323	455	72	53	121	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	11	91	532	531	545	431	435	364	21	23	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	9	17	489	495	439	418	417	421	83	79	123	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	560	560	0	396	396	0	44	44	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	32	45	532	539	457	388	382	449	47	47	49	0	0	0	IX	

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE B-1.4

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SEX AND EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE GROUP—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Industrial Classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated			Industrial Classification	Union Territory/ Sub-division
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
								RURAL—*Concld.*													
Sabroom Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	41	52	521	478	614	378	409	310	57	72	24	N	N	0	Total	Sabroom Sub-division
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	46	53	512	456	628	374	410	300	66	88	19	N	N	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	46	52	553	520	645	363	390	288	36	44	15	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	55	132	432	420	472	436	459	358	55	61	38	4	5	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	22	53	545	283	581	350	463	325	58	132	41	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	8	17	556	563	547	411	397	427	21	32	9	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	525	525	0	475	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	11	0	468	471	364	468	466	545	53	52	91	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	23	23	0	605	605	0	372	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	25	24	529	531	517	400	400	402	45	43	57	1	1	0	IX	

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SEX

TABLE B-I.4

AND EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE GROUP—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Industrial Classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated			Industrial Classification	Union Territory/ Sub-division
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
								URBAN						URBAN—*Contd.*							
TRIPURA	**Total**	**1.000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**19**	**17**	**33**	**534**	**532**	**554**	**396**	**399**	**368**	**51**	**52**	**45**	**N**	**N**	**0**	**Total**	**TRIPURA**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	18	0	427	420	558	418	419	407	138	143	35	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	35	80	510	516	360	411	405	560	43	44	0	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	12	0	502	503	500	450	449	500	36	36	0	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	18	32	496	474	525	415	436	387	65	72	56	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	23	22	608	610	549	339	337	407	30	30	22	N	N	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	3	0	543	543	500	418	418	500	56	36	0	0	N	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	14	28	482	486	283	449	446	585	55	54	104	N	N	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	6	0	699	698	1,000	283	283	0	12	12	0	N	1	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	20	36	537	529	531	393	401	342	47	49	41	N	1	0	IX	
Sadar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**19**	**17**	**37**	**561**	**559**	**581**	**379**	**383**	**340**	**41**	**40**	**42**	**N**	**1**	**0**	**Total**	**Sadar Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	452	460	250	435	432	500	113	108	250	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	0	70	70	0	628	628	0	279	279	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	9	0	519	519	500	426	425	500	46	47	0	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	10	34	469	422	530	457	511	389	53	57	47	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	28	31	620	622	569	323	321	369	28	28	31	1	1	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	4	0	533	533	500	424	423	500	39	40	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	15	0	496	497	434	436	436	433	52	51	133	1	1	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	4	0	713	712	1,000	271	271	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	20	40	556	548	591	378	388	329	42	43	40	1	1	0	IX	
Khowai Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**17**	**17**	**21**	**494**	**489**	**537**	**424**	**427**	**394**	**64**	**66**	**48**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**Total**	**Khowai Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	15	0	414	406	625	419	420	375	153	159	0	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	53	0	400	421	0	500	474	1,000	50	52	0	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	0	72	72	0	464	464	0	393	393	0	71	71	0	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	0	34	423	326	500	481	587	397	77	87	69	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	16	0	556	565	200	408	398	800	21	21	0	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	563	563	0	406	406	0	31	31	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	11	0	485	484	600	438	438	400	66	67	0	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	14	14	0	662	662	0	309	309	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	21	18	500	491	568	422	429	369	56	58	45	1	1	0	IX	
Kailasahar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**14**	**14**	**10**	**528**	**523**	**577**	**396**	**399**	**373**	**62**	**64**	**40**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**Total**	**Kailasahar Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	19	0	410	405	524	451	452	428	121	124	48	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	0	13	13	0	563	563	0	386	386	0	38	38	0	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	720	720	0	280	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	12	14	516	477	562	422	443	397	50	68	27	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	21	0	627	614	875	301	310	125	52	55	0	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	639	639	0	309	309	0	52	52	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	0	10	10	0	525	525	0	405	405	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	15	15	0	682	682	0	288	288	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	15	10	530	525	576	405	409	364	51	51	50	0	0	0	IX	
Dharamanagar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**21**	**21**	**25**	**509**	**500**	**639**	**406**	**413**	**303**	**64**	**66**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**Total**	**Dharmanagar Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	19	0	456	436	714	393	403	268	133	142	18	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	43	134	468	476	333	440	434	533	44	47	0	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	462	462	0	538	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	24	41	588	593	571	315	305	347	69	78	41	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	0	21	21	0	571	571	0	392	392	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	465	465	0	506	506	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	13	0	482	484	0	454	454	500	51	49	500	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	12	12	0	673	673	0	303	303	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	26	17	521	504	681	402	417	267	51	53	35	0	0	0	IX	

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE B-I.4

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SEX AND EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY AGE GROUP—*Concld.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Industrial Classification	Total			0—14			15—34			35—59			60+			Age not stated			Industrial Classification	Union Territory/ Sub-division
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
								URBAN—*Concld.*													
Udaipur Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**18**	**16**	**38**	**515**	**517**	**496**	**403**	**401**	**420**	**64**	**66**	**46**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**Total**	**Udaipur Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	29	0	423	426	0	378	373	1,000	171	172	0	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	10	0	486	490	444	449	439	556	56	61	0	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	478	478	0	500	500	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	18	36	475	429	523	422	473	369	76	80	72	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	11	0	614	618	400	337	332	600	38	39	0	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	584	584	0	398	398	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	14	0	417	424	154	508	501	769	61	61	77	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	11	11	0	736	736	0	231	231	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	19	51	551	554	531	371	368	398	55	59	20	0	0	0	IX	
Belonia Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**18**	**16**	**40**	**462**	**472**	**382**	**457**	**450**	**505**	**63**	**62**	**73**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**Total**	**Belonia Sub-division**
	I	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	11	0	381	390	273	458	440	682	151	159	45	0	0	0	I	
	II	1,000	1,000	0	70	70	0	544	544	0	351	351	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	II	
	III	1,000	1,000	0	11	11	0	432	432	0	534	534	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	III	
	IV	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	39	34	482	500	457	401	384	424	80	77	85	0	0	0	IV	
	V	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	5	0	571	578	375	383	374	625	41	43	0	0	0	0	V	
	VI	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	638	638	0	341	341	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	VI	
	VII	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	10	54	429	459	214	506	486	643	50	45	89	0	0	0	VII	
	VIII	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	524	524	0	476	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VIII	
	IX	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	20	46	451	453	439	465	468	446	60	59	69	0	0	0	IX	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I.5

WORKERS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP

FLY-LEAF

This table prepared for total, rural and urban separately from main table B—I, shows the proportion of workers by sex per 1,000 of population in each broad age-group and 'age not stated'.

2. The concept of 'Age' and its classification has been discussed in para. 4(f) of the Note and that of 'Workers' and their classification in para. 4(f) thereof.

3. The figures have been worked out as given below :

Col. 2 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total) M.T.}}\times 1\,000$

Col. 3 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 4 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 5 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (0—14) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 6 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 7 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (0—14) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 7 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 8 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (0—14) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 8 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Total of clos. 7+8 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (15—34) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 9 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 7 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (15—34) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 10 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 8 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (15—34) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 11 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (35—59) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 12 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 7 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (35—59) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 13 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 8 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (35—59) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 14 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (60+) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 15 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 7 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (60+) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 16 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 8 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (60+) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 17 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Age not stated) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 18 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 7 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Age not stated) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

Col. 19 S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 8 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Age not stated) M.T.}}\times 1,000$

This figures have been rounded off to integers. They have been first rounded off for cols. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14 and 17 and then the figures for cols. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18 and 19 have been adjusted.

The rounding off for cols. has been done as follows :

Col. 2=Cols. 3+4
Col. 5=Cols. 6+7
Col. 8=Cols. 9+10
Col. 11=Cols. 12+13
Col. 14=Cols. 15+16
Col. 17=Cols. 18+19

SUBSIDIARY WORKERS PER 1,000 POPULATION

Union Territory/ Sub-division	All age-groups			0—14			15—34		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
TRIPURA	383	282	101	43	27	16	621	433	188
Sadar Sub-division	348	264	84	32	19	13	561	410	151
Khowai Sub-division	433	267	146	55	28	27	710	437	273
Kamalpur Sub-division	413	292	121	48	26	22	675	447	228
Kailasahar Sub-division	422	303	119	52	32	20	669	452	217
Dharmanagar Sub-division	376	290	86	36	23	13	605	445	160
Sonamura Sub-division	337	287	50	45	38	7	535	441	94
Udaipur Sub-division	348	278	70	44	33	11	564	433	131
Amarpur Sub-division	490	300	190	66	35	31	827	478	349
Belonia Sub-division	386	288	98	48	31	17	615	435	180
Sabroom Sub-division	422	289	133	43	27	16	705	444	261
RURAL									
TRIPURA	394	285	109	46	28	18	644	440	204
Sadar Sub-division	361	267	94	36	21	15	591	417	174
Khowai Sub-division	446	290	156	58	30	28	733	443	290
Kamalpur Sub-division	413	292	121	48	26	22	675	447	228
Kailasahar Sub-division	434	306	128	56	34	22	693	458	233
Dharmanagar Sub-division	388	295	93	38	24	14	629	454	175
Sonamura Sub-division	337	287	50	45	38	7	535	441	94
Udaipur Sub-division	355	281	74	47	35	12	576	435	141
Amarpur Sub-division	490	300	190	66	35	31	827	478	349
Belonia Sub-division	398	292	106	52	34	18	638	442	196
Sabroom Sub-division	422	289	133	43	27	16	705	444	261
URBAN									
TRIPURA	274	248	26	12	10	2	418	377	41
Sadar Sub-division	273	246	27	13	10	3	417	374	43
Khowai Sub-division	257	235	22	10	9	1	389	354	35
Kailasahar Sub-division	292	269	23	10	10	N	432	394	38
Dharmanagar Sub-division	268	250	18	14	13	1	405	371	34
Udaipur Sub-division	283	256	27	11	9	2	454	412	42
Belonia Sub-division	280	249	31	12	9	3	415	376	39

TABLE B-1.5

IN EACH AGE GROUP

35—59			60+			All age-groups			Union Territory/ Sub-division
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	M	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
TOTAL									
712	556	156	464	406	58	367	302	65	Tripura
677	538	139	441	384	57	242	166	76	Sadar Sub-division
781	564	217	487	396	91	750	750	0	Khowai Sub-division
731	558	173	441	392	49	714	428	286	Kamalpur Sub-division
742	567	175	486	431	55	700	700	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
681	558	123	419	386	33	444	333	111	Dharmanagar Sub-division
648	561	87	507	476	31	462	462	0	Sonamura Sub-division
673	564	109	508	452	56	500	500	0	Udaipur Sub-division
878	589	289	505	398	107	250	0	250	Amarpur Sub-division
726	573	153	476	420	56	83	83	0	Belonia Sub-division
766	569	197	485	421	4	500	500	0	Sabroom Sub-division
RURAL									
728	559	166	480	419	61	378	297	81	Tripura
697	543	154	471	409	62	209	93	116	Sadar Sub-division
796	567	229	497	402	95	800	800	0	Khowai Sub-division
731	558	173	441	392	49	714	428	286	Kamalpur Sub-division
754	569	185	495	437	58	875	875	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
696	562	134	433	398	35	444	333	111	Dharmanagar Sub-division
648	561	87	507	476	31	462	462	0	Sonamura Sub-division
678	564	114	521	462	59	500	500	0	Udaipur Sub-division
858	569	289	505	398	107	250	0	250	Amarpur Sub-division
738	577	161	491	433	58	83	83	0	Belonia Sub-division
766	569	197	485	421	64	500	500	0	Sabroom Sub-division
URBAN									
970	521	49	287	263	24	321	321	0	Tripura
556	507	49	236	211	25	304	304	0	Sadar Sub-division
559	516	43	324	304	20	667	667	0	Khowai Sub-division
594	549	45	371	352	19	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
547	520	27	304	293	11	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
626	563	63	382	356	26	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
624	547	77	344	300	44	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I.6

WORKERS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EACH OF THE CENSUS 1901—1961

FLY-LEAF

This is a new table. The following statement indicates the source of the data collected to obtain the required characteristics :

1961	..	Table B—I
1951	..	Table B—I to B—III
1931	..	Table X—Occupation or means of livelihood
1921	..	Table XVII—Occupation or means of livelihood
1911	..	Table XV—Occupation or means of livelihoad
1901	..	Table XV—Occupation

Data for 1941 Census are not available.

2. The table shows the proportion of total workers by sex per 1,000 of population in each of the censuses of 1901—31, 1951 and 1961.

3. The concept of 'workers' as adopted in 1961 Census, has been discussed in para. 4(b) of the Note.

5. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Worker Population in 1901}}{\text{Total population in 1901}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Male worker Population in 1901}}{\text{Total male ponulation in 1901}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S T.} = \frac{\text{Female warker population in 1901}}{\text{Total female population in 1901}} \times 1{,}000$$

and so on

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I.6

WORKERS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EACH OF THE CENSUSES 1901—1961

Union Territory	1901			1911			1921			1931			1951			1961		
	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	513	645	363	466	604	310	434	578	271	272	417	109	417	540	281	383	282	101

Note : This table has been prepared in the office of the Registerer General, India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-II. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN BY AGE, SEX AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

FLY-LEAF

This is a new table prepared from main table B—II and it shows the proportion of 1,000 workers in each class of towns of this Territory in each age-group and 'age not stated', in each sex by nine industrial categories, there by giving the employment proportions in detail in the class of towns.

2. The classifications of 'Workers' has been discussed in para 4 (1) of the Note.

3. The figures have been worked out as below :—

Col. 7 (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 8+9 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 6+7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (0—14) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 8+9 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 6+7 (0—14) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (15—34) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 8+9 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 6+7 (15—34) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (35—59) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 8+9 (35 —59) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 6+7 (35—59) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (60+) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 8+9 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 6+7 (60+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (Age not stated) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 8+9 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 6+7 (Age not stated) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (0—14) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (0—14) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (15—34) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (15—34) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (35—59) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (35—59) M. T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (35—59) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (60+) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col, 6 (60+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 (Age not stated) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Age not stated) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) T.M.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 (0—14) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (0—14) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 (15—34) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (15—34) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col, 9 (35—59) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (35—59) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 (60+) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (60+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 Age not stated) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Age not stated) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

The figures have been rounded off to integers. The rounding off for columns has been worked out as below :

1,000=Cols. 7(Total)+10(Total)+13(Total)+16(Total)+19(Total)+22(Total)+25(Total)+28(Total)+31(Total).

1,000=Cols. 7(0—14)+10(0—14)+13(0—14)+16(0—14)+19(0—14)+22(0—14)+25(0—14)+28(0—14)+31(0—14).

1,000=Cols. 7(15—34)+10(15—34)+13(15—34)+16(15—34)+19(15—34)+22(15—34)+25(15—34)+28(15—34) 31(15—34).

1,000=Cols. 7(35—59)+10(53—59)+13(35—59)+16(35—59)+19(35—59)+22(35—59)+25(35—59)+28(35—59) +31(35—59).

1,000=Cols. 7(60+)+10(60+)+13(60+)+16(60+)+19(60+)+22(60+)+25(60+)+28(60+)+31(60+)

1,000=Cols. 7(Age not stated)+10(Age not stated)+13(Age not stated)+16(Age not stated)+19(Age not stated)+ 22(Age not stated)+25(Age not stated)+28(Age not stated)+31(Age not stated) and so on.

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH CLASS

Class of Town	Age-group	Total Workers			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		
		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
													Tri-
All Classes	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	79	43	22	24	9	15	16	1
	0–14	1000.	1,000	1,000	69	83	0	44	48	23	9	11	0
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	62	43	21	23	6	14	15	1
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	83	48	23	24	14	17	18	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	203	218	34	19	20	0	10	11	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	8	3	3	3	0	14	16	1
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	11	13	0	7	9	0
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	7	1	3	3	0	13	15	1
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	9	4	2	2	0	16	18	2
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	22	16	2	2	0	16	18	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class IV	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	218	235	70	70	63	4	4	0
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	184	200	0	158	143	334	0	0	0
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	195	188	263	64	67	33	3	4	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	210	210	208	76	74	111	5	5	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	449	461	125	49	50	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	136	59	35	38	11	19	21	0
	0–14	1.000	1,000	1,000	134	159	0	49	58	0	18	22	0
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	110	50	37	40	9	19	21	0
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	139	75	34	36	15	22	24	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	291	312	42	24	26	0	8	9	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
													Sadar Sub-
All Classes	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	8	3	3	3	0	14	15	1
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	11	13	0	7	9	0
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	7	1	3	3	0	13	15	1
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	9	4	2	2	0	16	18	2
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	22	16	2	2	0	16	18	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	8	3	3	3	0	14	16	1
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	11	13	0	7	9	0
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	7	1	3	3	0	13	15	1
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	9	4	2	2	0	16	18	2
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	22	16	2	2	0	16	18	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
													Khowai Sub-
All Classes	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	95	100	43	9	9	5	13	14	0
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	86	0	26	28	0	51	57	0
	15–34	1 000	1,000	1,000	80	83	49	7	8	0	12	13	0
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	94	99	41	10	10	13	12	12	0
	60+	1 000	1,000	1,000	227	243	0	7	7	0	14	15	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	95	100	43	9	9	5	13	14	0
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	86	0	26	28	0	51	57	0
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	83	49	7	8	0	12	13	0
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1.000	94	99	41	10	10	13	12	12	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	227	243	0	7	7	0	14	15	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE B–II.1

OF TOWN BY AGE, SEX AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

KERS

IV V VI VII VIII IX

Household Industry			In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			Construction			Trade and Commerce			In Transport, Storage and Communications			In other Services			Class of Town
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	1
Pura																		
42	27	189	99	106	35	51	56	3	197	213	40	69	76	1	429	403	679	All Classes
54	28	182	122	142	23	8	9	0	149	173	34	21	26	0	524	480	738	
39	24	179	113	122	34	52	58	3	178	195	21	90	100	2	432	401	711	
44	29	199	85	90	38	54	59	4	223	238	64	49	54	0	425	405	632	
53	37	235	58	62	17	36	39	0	209	219	92	16	18	0	396	376	622	
0	0	0	111	111	0	0	0	0	222	222	0	111	111	0	556	556	0	
23	14	99	116	124	44	63	70	5	208	229	20	94	104	2	471	432	826	Class II
25	9	89	173	207	36	14	18	0	166	207	0	18	22	0	586	515	875	
19	11	91	128	137	43	60	66	5	184	204	15	120	133	3	467	424	841	
27	19	114	98	103	47	71	77	8	240	261	25	67	74	0	470	437	800	
30	20	111	81	86	32	61	68	0	266	290	63	30	33	0	493	461	778	
0	0	0	143	143	0	0	0	0	286	286	0	0	0	0	571	571	0	
61	50	206	68	73	0	48	52	0	154	165	9	46	50	0	332	320	487	Class IV
79	57	333	66	71	0	0	0	0	92	100	0	26	29	0	395	400	333	
70	60	184	76	83	0	44	48	0	146	160	0	62	67	0	340	323	520	
47	37	236	65	69	0	60	64	0	173	181	14	35	37	0	329	323	431	
66	60	250	18	18	0	22	23	0	123	123	125	9	9	0	264	256	500	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
64	37	334	86	92	29	35	38	0	194	206	82	39	42	0	399	390	485	Class V
92	44	346	61	72	0	0	0	0	146	152	115	24	29	0	476	464	539	
62	37	352	102	109	30	42	47	0	178	192	39	51	55	0	404	393	520	
66	41	304	73	78	34	29	33	0	217	226	124	29	32	0	397	391	448	
71	44	396	50	55	0	16	18	0	184	188	125	7	7	0	349	341	437	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	500	500	0	
Division																		
23	14	100	116	124	43	63	70	5	208	229	20	94	104	2	471	432	826	All Classes
25	9	89	173	207	36	14	18	0	166	207	0	18	22	0	586	515	875	
19	11	91	128	137	43	60	66	5	184	204	15	120	133	3	467	424	841	
27	19	114	98	103	47	71	77	8	240	261	25	67	74	0	470	437	790	
30	20	111	81	86	32	61	68	0	266	290	63	30	33	0	493	461	778	
0	0	0	143	143	0	0	0	0	286	286	0	0	0	0	571	571	0	
23	14	100	116	124	43	63	70	5	208	229	20	94	104	2	471	432	826	Class II
25	9	89	173	207	36	14	18	0	166	207	0	18	22	0	586	515	875	
19	11	91	128	137	43	60	66	5	184	204	15	120	133	3	467	424	841	
27	19	114	98	103	47	71	77	8	240	261	25	67	74	0	470	437	790	
30	20	111	81	86	32	61	68	0	206	290	63	30	33	0	493	461	778	
0	0	0	143	143	0	0	0	0	286	286	0	0	0	0	571	571	0	
Division																		
46	22	308	87	92	27	14	16	0	274	296	27	30	33	0	432	418	590	All Classes
51	0	500	77	86	0	0	0	0	179	200	0	26	29	0	513	514	500	
40	15	287	98	107	10	16	18	0	269	292	30	40	44	0	438	419	624	
52	31	311	84	86	54	14	15	0	282	304	27	22	24	0	430	419	554	
55	29	444	28	29	0	7	7	0	283	302	0	0	0	0	379	368	556	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	500	500	0	
46	22	308	87	92	27	14	16	0	274	296	27	30	33	0	432	418	590	Class V
51	0	500	77	86	0	0	0	0	179	200	0	26	29	0	513	514	500	
40	15	287	98	107	10	16	18	0	269	292	30	40	44	0	438	419	624	
52	31	311	84	86	54	14	15	0	282	304	27	22	24	0	430	419	554	
55	29	444	28	29	0	7	7	0	283	302	0	0	0	0	379	368	556	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	500	500	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B–II.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH CLASS OF TOWN BY AGE, SEX AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—*Contd.*

Class of Town	Age-group	Total Workers P	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	I As Cultivator P	I M	I F	II As Agricultural Labourer P	II M	II F	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities P	III M	III F	IV Household Industry P	IV M	IV F	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry P	V M	V F	VI In Construction P	VI M	VI F	VII In Trade and Commerce P	VII M	VII F	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications P	VIII M	VIII F	IX In other Services P	IX M	IX F	Class of Town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	1
Kailasahar Sub-DIVISION																																
All Classes	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	196	204	104	63	69	0	10	11	0	64	38	363	61	63	40	39	42	0	119	130	0	53	57	0	395	386	493	All Classes
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	257	273	0	57	61	0	0	0	0	57	30	500	86	91	0	0	0	0	86	91	0	57	60	0	400	394	500	
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	158	95	67	74	0	14	15	0	63	35	354	73	74	60	47	51	0	119	130	0	68	75	0	397	388	491	
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	223	231	120	62	66	0	7	8	0	69	43	387	46	49	13	30	33	0	122	132	0	38	41	0	403	397	480	
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	378	392	125	39	41	0	0	0	0	51	40	250	51	54	0	32	34	0	115	122	0	13	13	0	321	304	625	
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	196	204	104	63	69	0	10	11	0	64	38	363	61	63	40	39	42	0	119	130	0	53	57	0	395	386	493	Class V
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	257	273	0	57	61	0	0	0	0	57	30	500	86	91	0	0	0	0	86	91	0	57	60	0	400	394	500	
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	158	95	67	74	0	14	15	0	63	35	354	73	74	60	47	51	0	119	130	0	68	75	0	397	388	491	
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	223	231	120	62	66	0	7	8	0	69	43	387	46	49	13	30	33	0	122	132	0	38	41	0	403	397	480	
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	378	392	125	39	41	0	0	0	0	51	40	250	51	54	0	32	34	0	115	122	0	13	13	0	321	304	625	
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dharmanagar Sub-DIVISION																																
All Classes	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	216	235	70	70	63	4	4	0	61	50	206	68	73	0	48	52	0	154	165	9	46	50	0	332	320	487	All Classes
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	184	200	0	158	143	334	0	0	0	79	57	333	66	71	0	0	0	0	92	100	0	26	29	0	395	400	333	
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	195	188	263	64	67	33	3	4	0	70	60	184	76	83	0	44	48	0	146	160	0	62	67	0	340	323	520	
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	210	210	208	76	74	111	5	5	0	47	37	236	65	69	0	60	64	0	173	181	14	35	37	0	329	323	431	
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	449	461	125	49	50	0	0	0	0	66	60	250	18	18	0	22	23	0	123	123	125	9	9	0	264	256	500	
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Class IV	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	216	235	70	70	63	4	4	0	61	50	206	68	73	0	48	52	0	154	165	9	46	50	0	332	320	487	Class IV
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	184	200	0	158	143	334	0	0	0	79	57	333	66	71	0	0	0	0	92	100	0	26	29	0	395	400	333	
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	195	188	263	64	67	33	3	4	0	70	60	184	76	83	0	44	48	0	146	160	0	62	67	0	340	323	520	
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	210	210	208	76	74	111	5	5	0	47	37	236	65	69	0	60	64	0	173	181	14	35	37	0	329	323	431	
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	449	461	125	49	50	0	0	0	0	66	60	250	18	18	0	22	23	0	123	123	125	9	9	0	264	256	500	
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Udaipur Sub-DIVISION																																
All Classes	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	109	8	43	44	38	19	20	0	90	50	466	106	115	21	45	50	0	204	220	55	37	40	0	357	352	412	All Classes
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	194	0	22	28	0	0	0	0	133	56	444	67	83	0	0	0	0	156	194	0	22	28	0	444	417	556	
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	89	0	41	41	34	17	19	0	83	41	491	126	138	17	52	57	0	165	180	17	52	58	0	383	377	441	
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	101	20	48	48	50	23	26	0	94	59	410	89	95	30	45	50	0	258	275	100	21	23	0	329	323	390	
	60+	1,000	1 000	1,000	262	282	0	38	40	0	6	7	0	106	60	727	62	67	0	13	13	0	194	201	91	13	14	0	306	316	182	
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	109	8	43	44	38	19	20	0	90	50	466	106	115	21	45	50	0	204	220	55	37	40	0	357	352	412	Class V
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	194	0	22	28	0	0	0	0	133	56	444	67	83	0	0	0	0	156	194	0	22	28	0	444	417	556	
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	89	0	41	41	34	17	19	0	83	41	491	126	138	17	52	57	0	165	180	17	52	58	0	383	377	441	
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	101	20	48	48	50	23	26	0	94	59	410	89	95	30	45	50	0	258	275	100	21	23	0	329	323	390	
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	262	282	0	38	40	0	6	7	0	106	60	727	62	67	0	13	13	0	194	201	91	13	14	0	306	316	182	
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Belonia Sub-DIVISION																																
All Classes	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	127	80	23	26	0	36	40	0	56	36	214	89	97	29	38	43	0	187	185	204	34	38	0	415	408	473	All Classes
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	88	0	89	118	0	22	30	0	111	88	182	22	29	0	0	0	0	156	118	273	0	0	0	533	529	545	
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	105	57	27	30	0	34	37	0	58	38	257	110	119	29	53	58	0	174	180	114	38	42	0	405	391	543	
	35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	124	108	18	20	0	42	48	0	49	31	180	75	81	36	29	33	0	207	200	259	35	40	0	423	423	417	
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	290	326	50	13	15	0	13	15	0	71	44	250	58	67	0	13	15	0	148	133	250	0	0	0	394	385	450	
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	127	80	23	26	0	36	40	0	56	36	214	89	97	29	38	43	0	187	185	204	34	38	0	415	408	473	Class V
	0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	88	0	89	118	0	22	30	0	111	88	182	22	29	0	0	0	0	156	118	273	0	0	0	533	529	545	
	15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	105	57	27	30	0	34	37	0	58	38	257	110	119	29	53	58	0	174	180	114	38	42	0	405	391	543	
	35–59	1,000	1,0 0	1,000	122	124	108	18	20	0	42	48	0	49	31	180	75	81	36	29	33	0	207	200	259	35	40	0	423	423	417	
	60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	290	326	50	13	15	0	13	15	0	71	44	250	58	67	0	13	15	0	148	133	250	0	0	0	394	385	450	
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-II. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN AGARTALA TOWN BY AGE, SEX AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

FLY-LEAF

Although there is no city in Tripura, this table has been prepared from main table B— II, as a special case in view of its geographical position for Agartala town only which has a population of less than one lakh. So, there has been a deviation from the table heading given above and also from heading of column No. 2 of the subsidiary table. In this subsidiary table, the distribution of 1,000 of workers in Agartala town by broad age-groups and 'age not stated' in each sex by nine industrial categories, has been given.

2. The figures have been worked out in the same method as for table B—II. 1.

3. The concept of 'Workers' and their classification has been discussed in para. 4 (l) of the Note.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-II. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN AGARTALA TOWN BY AGE, SEX AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Name of town	Age-group	Total Workers			WORKERS I: As Cultivator			WORKERS II: As Agricultural Labourer			WORKERS III: Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		
			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
TRIPURA	**Agartala Town**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**8**	**8**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**14**	**16**	**1**
		0–14	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	11	13	0	7	9	0
		15–34	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	7	1	3	3	0	13	15	1
		35–59	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	9	4	2	2	0	16	18	2
		60+	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	22	16	2	2	0	16	18	0
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WORKERS IV: At Household Industry			WORKERS V: In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			WORKERS VI: In Construction			WORKERS VII: In Trade and Commerce			WORKERS VIII: In Transport, Storage and Communications			WORKERS IX: In Other Services			Union Territory/ Sub-division
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
23	**14**	**100**	**116**	**124**	**43**	**63**	**70**	**5**	**208**	**229**	**20**	**94**	**104**	**2**	**471**	**432**	**826**	**TRIPURA**
25	9	89	173	207	36	14	18	0	166	207	0	18	22	0	586	515	875	
19	11	91	128	137	43	60	66	5	184	204	15	120	133	3	467	424	841	
27	19	114	98	103	47	71	77	8	240	261	25	67	74	0	470	437	800	
30	20	111	81	86	32	61	68	0	266	290	63	30	33	0	493	461	778	
0	0	0	143	143	0	0	0	0	286	286	0	0	0	0	571	571	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-II.3

WORKERS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN AGARTALA AND COMPARISON OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES FOR 1951 AND 1961

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this new table is main table B-II for 1961 and Tables B-Iand B-III of 1951. In this Subsidiary table. The Proportion of workers in Agartala town by sex per 1.000 of general Population during 1951 and 1961 has been shown. In addition, the distribution per 1,000 of total workers in those census years has been given by sex in each of the nine industrial categories of workers' except categories IV and V which are shown together. The data for censuses earlier than 1951 are not available.

2. The concept of 'workers' has been discussed in para. 4 (1) of the Note.

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows:

Col. 4 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Workers population}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Male worker population}}{\text{Total male population}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Female worker population}}{\text{Total female population}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Workers relating to category I}}{\text{Total workers}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Male worker relating to Category I}}{\text{Total male workers}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 12 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Females workers relating to category I}}{\text{Total female workers}} \times 1{,}000$

and so on

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-II.3

WORKERS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN AND COMPARISON OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES FOR 1951 AND 1961

State/Sub-division	Name of city	Year	Workers per 1,000 of population			Total Workers			As Cultivator			As Agricultural Labourer		
			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
Tripura	**Agartala (M)**	**1951**	**270**	**456**	**48**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**75**	**75**	**80**	**4**	**3**	**8**
		1961	**273**	**461**	**58**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**8**	**8**	**3**	**3**	**3**	..

Note : This table has been prepared in the office of the Registrar General, India

WORKERS

I			II											
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV+V In Manufacturing including Household Industry			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
29	**30**	**13**	**124**	**124**	**124**	**8**	**4**	**55**	**278**	**291**	**129**	**48**	**51**	**20**	**434**	**422**	**571**
14	**16**	**1**	**138**	**138**	**143**	**63**	**70**	**5**	**209**	**229**	**20**	**94**	**104**	**2**	**471**	**432**	**826**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-III PART A.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

FLY--LEAF

The table prepared from main table B—III. Part A is confined to urban areas only. This Subsidiary table shows the proportion of Illiterates, Literate and indifferent educational levels in 1,000 male workers as well as in 1,000 female workers in each of the six Sub—divisions of this territory.

2. As there is one town in each of the six Sub—divisions, the data relates to each of the six towns.

3. The classification of educational levels for urban areas has been given in para. 4 (1) of the Note and that of workers in para. 4 (1) thereof.

4. In the main table cols. have not been provided for 'Total workers' by sex for various educational levels. The have been worked out by summation of the figures for the categories I—IX or by Substracting the figures of cols. 23 & 24 from those of cols. 3 & 4 respectively for the various educational levels. Let the figures for Total workers in main table be as follows:

Educational levels	M	F
Total	X	Y
Illiterate	x_1	y_1
Literate (without educational level)	x_2	y_2
Primary or Junior Basic	x_3	y_3
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	x_4	y_4
Technical diploma not equal to degree	x_5	y_5
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	x_6	y_6
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	x_7	y_7
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	a_8	y_8
Engineering	x_9	y_9
Medicine	x_{10}	y_{10}
Agricultural	x_{11}	y_{11}
Veterinary & Dairying	x_{12}	y_{12}
Teachnology	x_{13}	y_{13}
Teaching	x_{14}	y_{14}
Others	x_{15}	y_{15}

Col. 4 S.T.$=\frac{x_1}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 S.T.$=\frac{y_1}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 S.T.$=\frac{x_2}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 S.T.$=\frac{y_2}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 S.T.$=\frac{x_3}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 S.T.$=\frac{y_3}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 S.T.$=\frac{x_4}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 S.T.$=\frac{y_4}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 12 S.T.$=\frac{x_5}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 13 S.T.$=\frac{y_5}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 14 S.T.$=\frac{x_6}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 15 S.T.$=\frac{y_6}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 16 S.T.$=\frac{x_7}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 17 S.T.$=\frac{y_7}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 18 S.T.$=\frac{x_8}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 19 S.T.$=\frac{y_8}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 20 S.T.$=\frac{x_9}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 21 S.T.$=\frac{y_9}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col, 22 S.T.$=\frac{x_{10}}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 23 S.T.$=\frac{y_{10}}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 24 S.T.$=\frac{x_{11}}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 25 S.T.$=\frac{y_{11}}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 26 S.T.$=\frac{x_{12}}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 27 S.S.$=\frac{y_{12}}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 28 S.T.$=\frac{x_{13}}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 29 S.T.$=\frac{y_{13}}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 30 S.T.$=\frac{x_{14}}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 31 S.T.$=\frac{y_{14}}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 32 S.T.$=\frac{x_{15}}{X}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 33 S.T.$=\frac{y_{15}}{Y}\times 1{,}000$

5. The figures have been rounded off to integers. In case of Cols. 18-33 they have been first rounded off for Cols. 18 & 19 and then the figures for Cols. 20-33 have been rounded off. The rounding off for Cols. has been worked out as below.

Col. 2=1,000=Cols. 4+6+8+10+12+14+16+18

Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19

Col. 18=Cols. 20+22+24+26+28+30+32

Col. 19=Cols. 21+23+25+27+29+31+33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-III PART A.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN ARES ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total		Illiterate		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	
	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**	**236**	**582**	**332**	**122**	**248**	**103**	**141**	**161**	**4**	**N**	**1**	**N**
Sadar	1,000	1,000	197	536	274	97	301	134	172	189	5	1	1	1
Khowai	1,000	1,000	224	644	464	138	191	53	92	138	2	0	1	0
Kailasahar	1,000	1,000	316	607	330	129	204	96	111	129	3	0	3	0
Dharmanagar	1,000	1,000	300	563	539	227	33	30	105	172	2	0	1	0
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	269	664	221	135	364	74	112	122	5	0	1	0
Belonia	1,000	1,000	269	716	365	135	226	69	115	65	1	0	2	0

University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree																Union Territory/ Sub-division
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	1
27	**19**	**11**	**13**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	N	**0**	N	**0**	**4**	**11**	**3**	**0**	**Tripura**
34	24	16	18	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	N	0	5	16	5	0	Sadar
17	16	9	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	11	3	0	Khowai
23	25	10	15	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	1	0	Kailasahar
15	8	5	0	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	Dharmanagar
20	4	8	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	N	0	Udaipur
17	11	5	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	Belonia

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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*

FLY-LEAF

This table which has been prepared from main table B—III. part A, shows the distribution of 1,000 workers in each category of workers according to industrial classification (category I to IX) and in their total as also in each sex by illiteracy, literacy and educational levels for each Sub—division (Urban). As there is one town in each of the six Sub—divisions' the data relates to each of the six towns.

para 4 (1) of the Nots deals with 'Literacy and Education' and gives classification of Educational levels, and para. 4 (l) (A) thereof discusses categories of workers.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows:—

I Note : 1 Stands for Category I

Col. 5 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Illiterate M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 (I) S.T $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Literate without aducational levels) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Primary or Junior Basic M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Matriculation or Higher Secondary) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 13 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Techenical Diploma not equal to degree) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 15 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Non-technical dip. not equal to degree) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 17 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (University degree or post-graduate degree M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 19 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree-Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 21 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Engineering) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 23 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Medicine) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 25 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Agriculture) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 27 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Veterinary \& dairying) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 29 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Technology) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 31 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Teaching) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 33 (I) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Others) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Similarly work out for females Category I

The figures have been rounded off to integers. The rounding off of cols. has been such that

Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19

Col. 4=1,000=Cols. 6+8+10+12+14+16+18+20

Col. 19=Cols. 21+23+25+27+29+31+33

Col. 20=Cols. 22+24+26+28+30+32+34

Figures for males and females of categories II to IX and total workers have been worked out similarly.

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1.000 WORKERS IN EACH INDUSRIAL CATEGORY

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate without educational levels		Primary or Junior Basic		Matricu-lation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-techni-cal diploma not equal to degree	
		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
TRIPURA	Total	1,000	1.000	236	582	332	122	248	103	141	161	4	N	1	N
	I	1,000	1,000	419	788	468	186	90	26	21	0	0	0	0	0
	II	1,000	1,000	748	920	225	80	25	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	III	1,000	1,000	307	500	198	500	208	0	217	0	2	0	0	0
	IV	1 000	1.000	268	738	543	192	179	68	10	2	0	0	0	0
	V	1,000	1,000	204	626	433	198	321	176	39	0	N	0	N	0
	VI	1,000	1 000	143	750	223	125	263	0	315	125	27	0	0	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	139	745	434	189	344	57	74	0	N	0	N	0
	VIII	1,000	1,000	274	333	333	0	275	0	103	667	1	0	1	0
	IX	1,000	1.000	230	509	237	90	221	119	224	234	5	1	3	1
Sadar Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	197	536	274	97	301	134	172	189	5	1	1	1
	I	1,000	1,000	631	500	171	500	171	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
	II	1,000	0	744	0	116	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	III	1,000	1,000	192	500	173	500	266	0	294	0	0	0	0	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	208	711	469	148	302	141	21	0	0	0	0	0
	V	1.000	1,000	202	600	379	200	367	200	45	0	1	0	1	0
	VI	1.000	1,000	166	750	172	125	287	0	313	125	27	0	0	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	145	500	370	300	376	167	96	0	0	0	0	0
	VIII	1.000	1,000	261	333	320	0	305	0	101	667	1	0	0	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	201	512	199	79	249	130	247	227	7	1	2	1
Khowa Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	224	644	464	138	191	53	92	138	2	0	1	0
	I	1,000	1,000	300	875	570	125	111	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
	II	1,000	1.000	895	0	105	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	III	1,000	0	393	0	322	0	107	0	71	0	0	0	0	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	348	793	609	190	43	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
	V	1.000	1,000	162	1,000	639	0	183	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
	VI	1,000	0	63	0	281	0	312	0	344	0	0	0	0	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	146	400	567	400	266	200	21	0	0	0	0	0
	VIII	1,000	0	383	0	382	0	103	0	132	0	0	0	0	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	241	550	345	99	176	72	172	234	5	0	3	0
KailasaharSub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	316	607	330	129	204	95	111	129	3	0	3	0
	I	1,000	1.000	433	714	452	238	107	48	6	0	0	0	0	0
	II	1,000	0	703	0	272	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	III	1.000	0	80	0	120	0	360	0	320	0	0	0	0	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	261	849	534	137	205	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
	V	1,000	1,000	193	125	455	500	290	375	62	0	0	0	0	0
	VI	1,000	0	113	0	320	0	186	0	330	0	31	0	0	0
	VII	1,000	0	147	0	442	0	318	0	87	0	0	0	3	0
	VIII	1,000	0	318	0	280	0	258	0	106	0	0	0	8	0
	IX	1.000	1,000	297	444	211	71	224	141	183	263	5	0	4	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	300	563	539	227	33	30	105	172	2	0	1	0
	I	1,000	1,000	391	875	589	125	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
	II	1,000	1,000	755	933	245	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	III	1,000	0	231	0	461	0	0	0	231	0	77	0	0	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	246	612	748	367	6	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
	V	1,000	0	146	0	725	0	79	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
	VI	1,000	0	76	0	477	0	29	0	372	0	17	0	0	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	110	500	784	500	38	0	59	0	2	0	0	0
	VIII	1,000	0	230	0	570	0	55	0	139	0	0	0	0	0
	IX	1 000	1,000	329	345	376	233	45	52	196	353	0	0	2	0
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	1.000	1.000	269	664	221	135	364	71	112	122	5	0	1	0
	I	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	340	0	131	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
	II	1,000	1,000	837	1,000	133	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	III	1.000	1 000	391	0	196	0	196	0	130	0	0	0	0	0
	IV	1,000	1 000	393	757	339	180	259	54	9	9	0	0	0	0
	V	1,000	1,000	282	1,000	278	0	432	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
	VI	1,000	0	168	0	53	0	354	0	354	0	53	0	0	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	121	846	255	154	584	0	34	0	2	0	2	0
	VIII	1,000	0	341	0	77	0	505	0	77	0	0	0	0	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	196	480	181	102	326	12	219	286	6	0	3	0

TABLE B-III PART A.2

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree																Industrial Classification	Union Territory/ Sub-division
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
27	19	11	13	1	0	2	2	1	0	N	0	N	0	4	11	3	0		Total TRIPURA
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	II	
46	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	III	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	IV	
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V	
16	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	VI	
8	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	VII	
11	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VIII	
55	27	25	19	1	0	5	2	1	0	1	0	N	0	10	17	7	0	IX	
34	24	16	18	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	N	0	5	16	5	0		Total Sadar
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	II	
42	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	III	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IV	
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	V	
19	0	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VI	
12	33	1	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	VII	
11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	VIII	
64	28	31	22	2	0	5	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	11	19	10	0	IX	
17	16	9	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	11	3	0		Total Khowai
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	II	
71	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	III	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IV	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VI	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VII	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VIII	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IX	
38	27	20	18	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	18	8	0		Total Kailasahar
23	25	10	15	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	1	0	I	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	II	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	III	
80	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	IV	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VI	
0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VII	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VIII	
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IX	
52	51	24	30	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	20	2	0		Total Dharmanagar
15	8	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	N	0	I	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	II	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	III	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IV	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VI	
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VII	
5	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VIII	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IX	
37	17	15	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	0		Total Udaipur
20	4	8	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	N	0	I	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	II	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	III	
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IV	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VI	
0	0	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VII	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	VIII	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IX	
50	10	19	10	1	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	10	1	0		

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
		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
Belonia Sub-division	Total	1,000	1,000	269	716	365	135	226	69	115	65	1	0	2	0
	I	1,000	1,000	397	636	340	273	184	91	72	0	0	0	0	0
	II	1,000	0	649	0	298	0	35	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
	III	1,000	0	591	0	204	0	91	0	91	0	0	0	0	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	244	678	551	254	179	68	26	0	0	0	0	0
	V	1,000	1,000	228	875	507	125	246	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
	VI	1,000	0	64	0	351	0	415	0	149	0	21	0	0	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	144	893	462	107	352	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
	VIII	1,000	0	342	0	463	0	110	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	257	662	291	69	190	100	202	138	1	0	5	0

TABLE B—III PART A.2

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree														Industrial Classification	Union Territory-Sub-division
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others			
M	F	M	F	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	2	1
17	11	5	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	N	0		Total Belonia
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		I
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		II
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		III
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		IV
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		V
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		VI
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		VII
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		VIII
37	23	11	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	8	1	0		IX

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-III. PART A.3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

This table which has also been prepared from main table B-III. Part A for urban areas, gives the distribution of 1,000 non-workers in each sex into illiterates, literates and various educational levels for each Sub-division (Urban). As there is one town in each of the six Sub-divisions, the data relates to each of the six towns.

2. Para. 4 (i) of the Note which deals with the concept of 'Literacy and Education' and classification of educational levels may be referred to in this connection. The concept of 'Non-workers' and their classification has been given in para. 4 (i) (B) of the Note.

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as given below :

Col. 4 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Illiterate) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Literate without educational level) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Primary or Junior Basic) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Matriculation or Higher Secondary) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 12 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Tech. dip. not equal to degree) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 14 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Non-tech. dip. not equal to degree) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 16 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (University degree or post-graduate degree etc.) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 18 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Tech. degree or dip. equal to degree or post-graduate degree-Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 20 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Engineering) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 22 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Medicine) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 24 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Agriculture) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 26 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Veterinary or dairying) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 28 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Technology) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col 30 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Teaching) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 32 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Others) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The figures for females have been worked out similarly.

The rounding off of cols. for each sex has been such that :—

Col. 2 = Cols. 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 16 + 18 = 1,000
Col. 3 = Cols. 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 = 1,000
Col. 18 = Cols. 20 + 22 + 24 + 26 + 28 + 30 + 32
Col. 19 = Cols. 21 + 23 + 25 + 27 + 29 + 31 + 33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-III PART A.3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *Urban areas only*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without Educational level)		Primary or Junior basic		Matricu-lation 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	
	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
TRIPURA	**1,000**	**1,000**	**520**	**583**	**134**	**214**	**290**	**190**	**51**	**12**	**N**	**0**	**N**	**N**	**4**	**1**
Sadar	1,000	1,000	496	556	112	195	314	231	71	17	N	0	N	N	6	1
Khowai	1,000	1,000	490	546	234	319	250	129	24	6	0	0	0	0	1	N
Kailasahar	1,000	1,000	639	680	45	143	258	163	57	13	0	0	0	N	1	1
Dharmanagar	1,000	1,000	540	588	154	268	280	137	24	7	N	0	0	0	2	N
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	595	650	83	130	130	214	20	6	0	0	N	0	1	N
Belonia	1,000	1,000	486	616	280	292	211	87	22	5	0	0	0	0	1	N

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree																	Union Territory Sub-division
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others			
M	F	P	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	F		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		1
1	**N**	**0**	**0**	**N**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**N**	**0**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**0**		**TRIPURA**
1	N	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	N	1	0		Sadar
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	1	0		Khowai
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Kailasahar
N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0		Dharamanagar
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Udaipur
N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0		Belonia

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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*

FLY-LEAF

The source of the data for this Subsidiary table is B—III. Part B. This is similar to subsidiary table B—III. Part A.2 and gives the distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in their total as also in each sex by illiteracy, literacy and the two educational levels, e.g., (i) Primary or Junior Basic and (ii) Matriculation and above in all rural areas.

2. The classification of workers into industrial categories and that of educational levels has been discussed in para. 4 (l) (A) and para. 4 (i) respectively of the Note.

3. The figures in different column of the table have been worked out as below :

I stands for Category I

$$\text{Col. 5 (I) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Illiterate) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 (I) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Literate without educational level) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 (I) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Primery or Junior Basic) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 11 (I) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Matriculation \& above) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

Similarly have been worked out for females.

The rounding off of cols. for each sex has been such that.

Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 5+7+9+11
Col. 4=1,000=Cols. 6+8+10+12

Figures for males and females of Categories II to IX and total workers have been worked out separately.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-I

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATION LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation 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**	**653**	**967**	**232**	**24**	**99**	**8**	**16**	**1**
	I	1,000	1,000	684	976	239	20	76	4	1	0
	II	1,000	1,000	870	994	109	5	21	1	N	0
	III	1,000	1,000	681	990	215	10	67	N	37	0
	VI	1,000	1,000	520	944	325	42	153	14	2	N
	V	1,000	1,000	478	915	294	58	217	27	11	0
	VI	1,000	1,000	444	979	257	21	212	0	87	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	302	961	382	30	300	9	16	0
	VIII	1,000	1,000	448	500	265	167	231	167	56	166
	IX	1,000	1,000	494	812	214	63	182	82	110	43
Sadar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**593**	**951**	**238**	**32**	**145**	**14**	**24**	**3**
	I	1,000	1,000	630	968	259	25	109	7	2	0
	II	1,000	1,000	870	993	103	6	27	1	N	0
	III	1,000	1,000	666	989	213	11	78	0	43	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	535	918	263	58	200	24	2	0
	V	1,000	1,000	461	874	249	84	272	42	18	0
	VI	1,000	1,000	459	977	226	23	223	0	92	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	356	947	313	41	311	12	20	0
	VIII	1,000	1,000	491	500	197	250	249	0	63	250
	IX	1,000	1,000	459	734	202	72	218	126	121	68
Khowai Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**643**	**966**	**255**	**28**	**92**	**6**	**10**	**N**
	I	1,000	1,000	675	969	253	26	71	5	1	0
	II	1,000	1,000	811	993	160	7	29	0	0	0
	III	1,000	1,000	707	985	214	15	37	0	42	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	469	934	422	51	107	15	2	0
	V	1,000	1,000	380	960	368	40	241	0	11	0
	VI	1,000	0	150	0	354	0	376	0	120	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	239	968	438	32	313	0	10	0
	VIII	1,000	1,000	401	1,000	351	0	194	0	54	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	499	918	228	37	192	24	81	20
Kamalpur Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**600**	**958**	**363**	**38**	**15**	**2**	**22**	**2**
	I	1,000	1,000	637	975	344	24	18	1	1	0
	II	1,000	1,000	780	994	220	6	0	0	0	0
	III	1,000	1,000	606	997	326	3	5	0	63	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	377	938	614	58	9	4	0	0
	V	1,000	1,000	548	943	452	57	0	0	0	0
	VI	1,000	1,000	244	1,000	624	0	0	0	132	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	195	1,000	785	0	0	0	20	0
	VIII	1,000	0	186	0	726	0	0	0	88	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	503	784	342	147	19	28	136	41
Kailasahar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**659**	**968**	**208**	**22**	**121**	**10**	**12**	**N**
	I	1,000	1,000	679	975	213	20	107	5	1	0
	II	1,000	1,000	822	992	133	4	45	4	N	0
	III	1,000	1,000	758	997	140	3	75	0	27	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	454	946	319	32	227	22	0	0
	V	1,000	1,000	550	865	287	27	155	108	8	0
	VI	1,000	1,000	502	1,000	173	0	257	0	68	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	226	1,000	390	0	363	0	21	0
	VIII	1,000	0	277	0	285	0	387	0	51	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	495	820	181	68	222	97	102	15
Dharmanagar Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**633**	**957**	**296**	**36**	**59**	**6**	**12**	**1**
	I	1,000	1,000	654	958	292	37	52	5	2	0
	II	1,000	1,000	851	993	142	7	7	0	0	0
	III	1,000	1,000	629	982	301	17	36	1	34	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	418	951	528	40	53	8	1	1
	V	1,000	1,000	416	952	430	48	149	0	5	0
	VI	1,000	0	455	0	328	0	160	0	57	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	183	1,000	575	0	236	0	6	0
	VIII	1,000	1,000	259	0	511	0	190	1,000	40	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	510	872	293	60	93	48	104	20

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educationa level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sonamura Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**735**	**977**	**184**	**16**	**64**	**4**	**17**	**3**
	I	1,000	1,000	766	995	190	5	43	0	1	0
	II	1,000	1,000	937	1,000	56	0	7	0	0	0
	III	1,000	1,000	651	727	275	182	44	91	30	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	709	974	230	22	61	4	0	0
	V	1,000	1,000	550	1,000	291	0	151	0	8	0
	VI	1,000	0	261	0	87	0	391	0	261	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	261	929	351	71	368	0	20	0
	VIII	1,000	0	330	0	406	0	226	0	38	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	483	793	225	84	162	56	130	67
Udaipur Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**716**	**984**	**179**	**10**	**99**	**6**	**6**	**N**
	I	1,000	1,000	709	991	201	6	89	3	1	0
	II	1,000	1,000	916	988	64	12	20	0	0	0
	III	1,000	1,000	694	1,000	184	0	109	0	13	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	618	937	228	40	152	23	2	0
	V	1,000	1,000	550	972	265	28	185	0	0	0
	VI	1,000	1,000	683	1,000	156	0	129	0	32	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	359	1,000	309	0	326	0	6	0
	VIII	1,000	0	619	0	180	0	187	0	14	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	578	890	172	0	189	86	61	24
Amarpur Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**787**	**993**	**163**	**4**	**39**	**2**	**11**	**1**
	I	1,000	1,000	832	997	152	2	16	1	N	0
	II	1,000	1,000	925	1,000	66	0	9	0	0	0
	III	1,000	1,000	872	1,000	93	0	12	0	23	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	530	974	315	20	148	6	7	0
	V	1,000	1,000	505	840	428	120	67	40	0	0
	VI	1,000	0	400	0	338	0	185	0	77	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	147	1,000	545	0	296	0	12	0
	VIII	1,000	0	617	0	234	0	106	0	43	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	445	796	180	45	234	114	141	45
Belonia Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**695**	**984**	**192**	**9**	**100**	**6**	**13**	**1**
	I	1,000	1,000	721	990	198	7	79	3	2	0
	II	1,000	1,000	882	1,000	93	0	25	0	N	0
	III	1,000	1,000	632	1,000	133	0	184	0	51	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	515	968	342	21	143	11	0	0
	V	1,000	1,000	547	950	221	40	232	10	0	0
	VI	1,000	1,000	565	909	141	91	249	0	45	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	344	965	343	18	300	17	13	0
	VIII	1,000	0	494	0	286	0	176	0	44	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	521	881	177	29	212	57	90	33
Sabroom Sub-division	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**666**	**980**	**182**	**11**	**131**	**8**	**21**	**1**
	I	1,000	1,000	679	987	199	10	121	3	1	0
	II	1,000	1,000	840	997	131	3	29	0	0	0
	III	1,000	1,000	696	1,000	89	0	149	0	66	0
	IV	1,000	1,000	445	981	291	12	264	7	0	0
	V	1,000	1,000	389	923	373	51	238	26	0	0
	VI	1,000	0	100	0	175	0	475	0	250	0
	VII	1,000	1,000	309	1,000	236	0	444	0	11	0
	VIII	1,000	0	372	0	233	0	349	0	46	0
	IX	1,000	1,000	584	823	140	24	169	120	107	33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-III PART B.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

This table prepared from main table B–III. Part B gives the distribution, in rural areas, of 1,000 non-workers in each sex, similar to subsidiary table B-III Part A.3 which is for urban areas, into illiterates, literates and the two educational levels.

2. The classification of non-workers and that of educational levels has been discussed in para. 4 (I) (B) and para. 4 (i) respectively of the Note.

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as given below :

Col. 4 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Illiterate) M. T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 24 (Illiterate) M. T.}}{\text{Col. 24 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Literate without educational level) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 24 (Literate without educational level) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 24 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Primary or Junior Basic) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 24 (Primary or Junior Basic) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 24 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 23 (Matriculation \& above) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 23 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 24 (Matriculation \& above) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 24 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off for cols. for each sex has been such that

Col. 2 = 1,000 = Cols. 4+6+8+10

Col. 3 = 1,000 = Cols. 5+7+9+11

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B—III PART B.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without Educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIPURA	1,000	1,000	840	917	87	54	69	28	4	1
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	819	901	79	51	93	47	9	1
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	1,000	849	920	89	59	60	21	2	N
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	780	866	175	119	41	14	4	1
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	859	919	55	50	82	31	4	N
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	821	897	141	91	35	12	3	N
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	1,000	844	948	101	40	53	12	2	N
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	884	960	48	23	67	17	1	N
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	933	968	45	21	21	11	1	0
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	1,000	838	932	86	48	73	20	3	N
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	1,000	856	933	43	29	99	38	2	N

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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

FLY-LEAF

This table has been worked out from total of All Division shown in the main table B-IV. Part B. In this subsidiary table number per 1,000 persons working in (a) III—Mining and Quarrying, *etc.*, (b) V—Manufiacturing other than Household Industry, (c) VI—Construction, (d) VII—Trade and Commerce, (e) VIII—Transport *etc.*, and (f) IX—Other Services as Employer, Employee, Single Worker or Family Worker has been given for 'Total' and 'Urban'.

2. The terms, 'Employer', 'Employee', 'Single Worker' and 'Family Worker' have been defined under Q. 11 (c) of the Instructions reproduced in para. 4 (l) (C) of the Note.

3. This subsidiary table has been worked out from total of All Industries and Services shown in the Main Table B IV Part B.

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 5+6 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 11+12 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off has been such that

Col. 2=1,000=Cols. 3+4+5+6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total	Employer	Employee	Single Workers	Family Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
			TOTAL		
TRIPURA	1,000	24	433	488	55
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	29	456	477	38
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	21	302	580	97
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	19	416	507	55
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	12	582	381	25
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	27	482	403	88
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	16	371	550	63
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	26	355	527	92
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	28	435	459	78
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	21	347	550	82
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	10	327	638	25
			URBAN		
TRIPURA	1,000	59	537	364	40
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	64	606	308	22
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	50	334	553	63
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	41	506	413	40
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	70	450	392	88
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	46	486	382	86
Belonia Sub-division	1.000	45	402	503	50

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.2

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN III—MINING, QUARRYING, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES, WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared from main table B—IV Part B Industrial Divisions 0 and 1 from category III. The figures in the main table have been added up for Divisions 0 & 1 in all columns in order to obtain the figures for the category. The table shows the number per 1,000 workers engaged as employers, employees, single workers and family workers in this particular industrial category. The figures, as in the main table, have been presented for 'Total' and 'Urban'.

2. The definitions of the terms, 'Employer', 'Employee', 'Single Worker' and 'Family Worker' are given under Q. 11 (c) of the Instructions reproduced in para. 4 (1) (c) of the Note.

3. The figures in the different columns in the table have been worked out as below :—

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 5+6 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 11+12 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off has been such that

Col. 2=1,000=Cols. 3+4+5+6.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.2

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN III MINING, QUARRYING, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRYFISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATION, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total	Employer	Employee	Single Worker	Family Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOTAL			
TRIPURA	**1,000**	**2**	**807**	**158**	**33**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	3	823	157	17
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	..	724	182	94
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	3	945	48	4
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	2	929	50	19
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	1	954	33	12
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	..	136	745	119
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	..	270	585	145
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	..	318	296	386
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	..	345	513	142
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	..	616	380	4
		URBAN			
TRIPURA	**1,000**	**19**	**652**	**286**	**43**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	37	796	162	5
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	..	464	464	72
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	..	920	80	..
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	..	769	231	..
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	..	565	435	..
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	..	307	523	170

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.3

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS AT IV—HOUSE HOLD INDUSTRY WHO ARE EMPLOYERS AND OTHERS

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared for total, rural and urban from main table B-IV. Part A showing the number per 1,000 persons in each sex at work in Household Industry as employees and others. It would be recalled that an 'employee' is one who does his work under others for wages or salary in cash or kind. 'Others' constitute the members of the household. 'Household Industry' has been defined in para. 4 (1)(A) of the Note.

2. Workers at household Industry are classifiied in Divisions 0, 1 and 2 & 3. No worker has returned under Division 1. The figures in this Subsidiary table have been worked out from the total of these Divisions.

3. The figures have been worked out from the total of All Industry as follows :—

Col. 5 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 5+6 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 M. T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M. T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off has been such that

Col. 2=1,000=Cols. 5+8
Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 6+9
Col. 4=1,000=Cols. 7+10

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.3

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS AT IV—HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY WHO ARE EMPLOYEES AND OTHER

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total			Employees			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
TRIPURA	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**19**	**56**	**4**	**981**	**944**	**996**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	63	11	969	937	989
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	28	2	992	972	998
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	47	2	992	953	998
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	13	1	997	987	999
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	64	4	979	936	996
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	23	1	995	977	999
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	41	6	976	959	994
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	275	..	955	725	1,000
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	78	5	973	922	995
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	31	1	993	969	999
RURAL									
TRIPURA	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**16**	**49**	**4**	**984**	**951**	**996**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	54	11	973	946	989
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	31	2	992	969	998
Kamalpur Sub division	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	47	2	992	953	998
Kailashar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	6	1	999	994	999
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	57	2	985	943	998
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	23	1	995	977	999
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	36	6	978	964	994
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	275	..	955	725	1,000
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	38	5	986	962	995
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	31	1	993	969	999
URBAN									
TRIPURA	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**77**	**122**	**16**	**923**	**878**	**984**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	188	20	886	812	980
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	45	..	975	955	1,000
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1.000	88	90	82	912	910	918
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	63	9	964	937	991
Belonai Sub-division	1,000	1,000	1,000	153	269	..	847	731	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.4

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN V—MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

FLY-LEAF

This table which has been prepared from main table B-IV Part B for total and urban, shows the number per 1,000 persons at work in Manufacturing other than Household Industry as employers, employees, single workers and family workers. the definition of which may be found under Q. 11 (c) of the Instructions reproduced in para. 4 (1) (C) of the Note.

2. Industrial Division 2 & 3 form category V, The figures in this subsidiary table have been worked out by adding up those in the main table under Division 2 & 3.

3. The figures in the different columns have been worked out as below :

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 5+6 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. (11+12) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. (3+4) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off has been such that

Col. 2=1,000=Cols. 3+4+5+6 .

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.4

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS V—MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY WHO ARE EMYLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total	Employer	Employee	Single Worker	Family Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOTAL			
TRIPURA	**1,000**	**44**	**353**	**504**	**99**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	47	370	494	89
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	42	269	573	116
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	35	367	482	116
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	27	356	563	54
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	47	368	412	173
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	12	342	577	69
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	55	373	453	119
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	49	259	619	73
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	62	341	471	126
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	20	276	609	95
		URBAN			
TRIPURA	**1,000**	**96**	**434**	**398**	**72**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	94	512	357	37
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	77	245	561	117
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	39	275	595	91
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	125	313	387	175
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	106	341	424	129
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	128	338	425	109

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.5

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN VI—CONSTRUCTION WHOARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

FLY-LEAF

This table prepared [from main table B-IV Part B for total and urban, shows the numbcr per 1,000 persons at work in construction as employers, employees, single workers and family workers, the definitions of which are given in Q. 11 (c) of the Instructions reproduced in para. 4 (1) (C) of the Note.

2. Industrial Division 4 forms category VI.

3. The figures in the different columns have been worked out as below :—

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. (5+6) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. (3+4) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. (7+8) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. (3+4) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. (9+10) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. (3+4) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cois. (11+12) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. (3+4) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off has been such that

Col. 2=1,000=Cols. 3+4+5+6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.5

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN VI—CONSTRUCTION WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total	Employer	Employee	Single Worker	Family Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOTAL			
TRIPURA	1,000	95	502	396	7
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	97	448	453	2
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	85	679	224	12
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	72	570	337	21
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	109	556	332	3
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	104	575	306	15
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	304	391	305	..
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	46	758	187	9
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	107	231	631	31
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	89	340	557	14
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	175	550	225	50
		URBAN			
TRIPURA	1,000	151	578	268	3
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	138	617	242	3
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	344	437	219	..
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	206	423	371	..
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	180	535	279	6
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	62	655	274	9
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	224	372	404	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.6

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN VII-TRADE AND COMMERCE WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared for total and urban from main table B-IV Part B showing the number of employers, employees, single workers and family workers among 1,000 persons working in Trade and Commerce. Industrial Division 6 forms category VII.

2. The definitions of the terms, 'Employer', 'Employee', 'Single Worker' and 'Family Worker' are given in Instructions for filling up Q. 11 (c) reproduced in para. 4 (1) (c) of the Note.

3. The figures in the different columns have been worked out as below :

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 5+6 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 11+12 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers. The rounding off has been such that

Col. 2=1,000=Cols. 3+4+5+6.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.6

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN VII-TRADE AND COMMERCE WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEE SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total	Employer	Employee	Single Worker	Family Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOTAL			
Tripura	**1,000**	**52**	**146**	**687**	**115**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	53	155	716	76
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	46	108	702	144
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	49	184	604	163
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	33	178	700	89
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	72	125	612	191
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	55	109	653	183
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	52	135	621	192
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	67	231	479	223
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	37	129	712	122
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	34	104	758	104
		URBAN			
Tripura	**1,000**	**112**	**229**	**554**	**105**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	130	279	529	62
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	84	123	652	141
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	103	251	512	134
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	122	172	487	219
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	79	185	518	218
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	57	135	743	65

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.7

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN VIII—TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

FLY-LEAF

This table which has been prepared for total and urban from main table B-IV Part B, shows the extent of employers, employees, single workers and family works among 1,000 persons working in Transport, Storage and Communications, Industrial Division 7 forms category VIII.

2. The definitions of the terms, 'Employer', 'Employee', 'Single Worker' and 'Family Worker' are given under Q. 11 (c) of the Instructions reproduced in para. 4 (1) (c) of the Note.

3. The figures in different columns have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 5+6 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 7+8 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. 11+12 M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off has been such that

Col. 2=1,000=cols. 3+4+5+6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.7

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN VIII—TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total	Employer	Employee	Single Worker	Family Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
			TOTAL		
Tripura	**1,000**	**34**	**542**	**407**	**17**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	39	521	435	5
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	14	416	570	..
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	9	858	124	9
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	15	751	227	7
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	44	724	194	38
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	19	660	321	..
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	13	413	426	148
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	85	447	404	64
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	17	347	567	69
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	23	675	279	23
			URBAN		
Tripura	**1,000**	**54**	**604**	**332**	**10**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	65	595	337	3
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	15	426	559	..
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	23	773	204	..
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	36	752	164	48
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	..	582	363	55
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	37	354	585	24

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.8

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN IX—OTHER SERVICES WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

FLY-LEAF

This table also has been prepared for total and urban from main table B-IV Part B. In this Subsidiary table the number of employers, employees, single workers and family workers among 1,000 persons working in Other Services has been shown.

2. Industrial Divisions 5, 8 and 9 form category IX. The figures for Divisions 5, 8 and 9 have been added up to give the figures for the category.

3. The definitions of the terms, 'Employer', Employee', 'Single Worker' and 'Family Worker' are given in Q. 11 (c) of the Instructions reproduced in para. 4 (1)(c) of the Note.

4. The figures in different columns have been worked out as follows:

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. (5+6) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. (3+4) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. (7+8) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. (3+4) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. (9+10) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. (3+4) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of cols. (11+12) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. (3+4) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off has been such that

Col. 2=1,000=Cols. 3+4+5+6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.8

NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN IX OTHER SERVICES WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES, SINGLE WORKERS AND FAMILY WORKERS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total	Employer	Employee	Single Worker	Family Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOTAL			
Tripura	1,000	8	451	506	35
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	9	542	432	17
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	7	317	593	83
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	10	303	648	39
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	2	441	549	8
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	11	354	547	88
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	5	491	483	21
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	8	409	546	37
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	7	550	430	13
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	7	411	518	64
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	3	329	662	6
		URBAN			
Tripura	1,000	16	683	289	12
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	17	770	205	8
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	17	471	503	9
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	9	582	396	13
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	24	548	400	28
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	13	665	306	16
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	11	551	413	25

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS OTHER THAN THOSE WORKING AS CULTIVATORS OR AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP OF THE INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared from columns 1 to 7 of main table B-IV Part C. In this Subsidiary table the distribution of 10,000 persons in each sex working in non-agricultural categories has been given by Division, Major Group and Minor Group of Industrial Classification. For each of columns 2 to 7 the total 'Divisions' figure has been taken as 10,000 and first distributed in Divisions 0—9, and then further distributed in Major Groups and Minor Groups. Minor Groups which account for less than 1% (0.5% in the case of Minor Group of Division 2 and 3) of the respective Division have been excluded from this Subsidiary table.

2. The rounding off has been such that for each column of this subsidiary table :

(i) the total of all the divisions is equal to 10,000 ;

(ii) the total of all the major groups in a division is equal to the figure of that division ;

and

(iii) the total of all the minor groups in a major group is equal to the figure of that major group.

3. Details of construction of Industrial Classification Code of Industries upto the Minor Groups which have appeared in the table, have been provided in Appendix to this table.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA							
Total		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Division	0	1,035	881	1,513	168	182	44
Major Group	00	27	33	8	31	35	4
Minor Group	005	15	20	1	26	29	0
	006	2	2	2	0	0	0
	009	10	11	5	5	6	4
Major Group	10	756	537	1,437	7	8	0
Minor Group	010	748	529	1,429	7	8	0
	013	N	N	0	0	0	0
	015	8	8	8	0	0	0
Major Group	02	58	74	9	58	64	0
Minor Group	020	42	55	1	55	61	0
	021	N	N	0	N	1	0
	022	2	2	0	2	2	0
	023	14	16	8	1	N	0
	026	N	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	03	112	147	2	56	62	0
Minor Group	031	112	147	2	56	62	0
Major Group	04	82	90	57	16	13	40
Minor Group	040	73	82	45	11	11	20
	041	4	5	0	0	0	0
	042	N	N	1	2	0	16
	043	3	2	7	2	1	4
	044	2	1	3	1	1	0
	045	N	N	0	0	0	0
	046	N	N	1	0	0	0
Division	2&3	2,869	1,668	6,606	1,560	1,477	2,325
Major Group	20	500	235	1,324	245	223	456
Minor Group	200	320	64	1,119	58	35	268
	201	N	N	0	N	1	0
	202	4	4	4	0	0	0
	204	N	N	0	1	1	0
	205	24	29	6	64	64	56
	206	13	15	5	23	23	28
	207	14	14	14	11	7	52
	209	125	109	176	88	92	52
Major Group	21	1	2	0	4	5	0
Minor Group	210	N	1	0	2	2	0
	214	1	1	0	2	2	0
	215	N	N	0	N	1	0
	216	N	N	0	N	N	0
	217	N	N	0	N	N	0
Major Group	22	50	59	22	95	90	144
Minor Group	220	49	59	21	94	89	140
	223	1	N	1	N	1	0
	225	N	N	N	1	N	4
	226	N	N	0	N	N	0
Major Group	23	1,276	204	4,613	193	82	1,209
Minor Group	230	4	N	15	4	1	32
	231	17	2	64	6	1	52
	233	10	3	33	13	6	80
	235	1,224	194	4,433	147	66	885
	236	N	N	0	1	N	0
	237	N	N	0	0	0	0
	238	20	4	66	22	7	160
	239	1	1	2	N	1	0
Major Group	24	4	5	1	12	13	0
Minor Group	240	3	4	0	11	12	0
	241	N	N	0	N	N	0
	244	1	1	1	1	1	0
Major Group	25	1	1	1	2	2	4
Minor Group	253	1	1	N	2	2	4
	256	N	0	1	0	0	0
Major Group	26	1	1	1	0	0	0
Minor Group	266	1	1	1	0	0	0
Major Group	27	135	164	47	217	229	108
Minor Group	270	1	1	0	0	0	0
	271	8	9	2	31	32	20
	272	2	N	9	1	1	4
	273	113	138	35	167	176	76

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	274	4	6	N	7	7	4
	275	N	N	0	0	0	0
	278	7	10	0	11	13	0
	279	N	N	1	N	0	4
Major Group	28	339	377	219	238	255	80
Minor Group	280	42	49	20	22	24	4
	281	162	213	3	169	187	4
	282	15	20	N	17	19	0
	283	N	N	0	1	1	0
	284	N	N	0	1	1	0
	287	7	9	N	0	0	0
	288	113	86	196	28	23	72
	289	N	N	0	0	0	0
Major Group	29	2	3	1	3	3	4
Minor Group	291	2	3	N	3	3	4
	292	N	N	1	N	N	0
Major Group	30	17	21	5	52	58	0
Minor Group	300	4	4	1	10	11	0
	301	1	1	0	4	5	0
	302	8	11	N	28	31	0
	303	4	5	4	10	11	0
Major Group	31	37	47	4	35	39	4
Minor Group	310	3	4	1	3	4	0
	311	11	14	1	12	13	4
	312	1	1	0	0	0	0
	313	2	2	1	2	2	0
	314	20	26	1	18	20	0
	315	N	N	0	0	0	0
Major Group	32	2	3	0	5	5	0
Minor Group	320	N	N	0	1	1	0
	323	N	N	0	1	N	0
	326	2	3	0	3	4	0
Major Group	33	8	9	2	16	16	12
Minor Group	330	N	N	0	0	0	0
	331	N	N	0	0	0	0
	332	N	N	0	0	0	0
	333	1	1	1	1	1	0
	334	1	1	0	2	2	0
	335	3	3	1	7	6	12
	336	2	3	N	6	7	0
	339	1	1	0	N	N	0
Major Group	34-35	290	270	354	87	66	276
Minor Group	340	154	182	68	17	19	0
	341	N	N	N	0	0	0
	343	7	5	13	22	14	104
	344	N	1	0	0	0	0
	350	124	77	271	42	28	172
	352	N	N	0	1	1	0
	353	N	N	0	1	N	0
	355	4	5	1	2	3	0
	356	1	N	1	1	N	0
	357	N	N	0	0	0	0
	359	N	N	0	1	1	0
Major Group	36	62	82	1	55	61	0
Minor Group	360	9	12	0	19	22	0
	362	4	6	0	N	1	0
	364	3	3	0	3	3	0
	365	3	4	0	5	5	0
	366	N	N	0	0	0	0
	367	3	4	0	7	7	0
	368	2	3	0	2	2	0
	369	38	50	1	19	21	0
Major Group	37	8	10	0	19	21	0
Minor Group	370	N	N	0	1	1	0
	371	N	N	0	1	1	0
	372	1	1	0	1	1	0
	373	N	N	0	N	1	0
	374	N	N	0	N	N	0
	375	N	N	0	N	N	0
	378	1	1	0	2	2	0
	379	6	8	0	14	15	0
Major Group	38	51	67	0	135	150	0
Minor Group	382	N	N	0	0	0	0
	384	25	33	0	71	78	0
	386	N	N	0	N	1	0
	388	26	34	0	63	70	0
	389	N	N	0	1	1	0
Major Group	39	85	108	11	147	159	28
Minor Group	390	N	N	0	0	0	0
	392	5	7	0	21	23	0
	393	66	86	4	102	112	12
	394	6	8	1	9	9	0
	395	N	N	0	1	1	0
	396	1	0	3	0	0	0
	399	7	7	3	14	14	16

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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

Division Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA—*Contd.*							
Division	4	332	428	34	571	629	32
Major Group	40	332	428	34	571	629	32
Minor Group	400	176	227	15	284	313	12
	401	147	188	19	266	293	20
	402	1	2	0	1	1	0
	403	8	11	0	20	22	0
Division	5	22	28	5	68	69	56
Major Group	50	17	22	0	44	48	0
Minor Group	500	13	17	0	37	40	0
	501	4	5	0	7	8	0
Major Group	51	5	6	5	24	21	56
Minor Group	510	N	1	0	1	1	0
	511	5	5	5	23	20	56
Division	6	1,501	1,922	188	2,182	2,373	424
Major Group	60-63	90	117	4	163	178	28
Minor Group	600	2	3	0	4	4	0
	601	15	19	1	29	30	4
	602	61	79	3	86	92	24
	603	N	N	0	1	1	0
	604	N	N	0	0	0	0
	606	1	1	0	3	3	0
	607	1	1	0	1	1	0
	608	N	N	N	0	0	0
	610	1	1	0	3	4	0
	611	1	1	0	3	4	0
	612	N	N	0	1	1	0
	613	N	N	0	N	1	0
	614	N	N	0	N	1	0
	616	N	N	0	N	1	0
	617	1	1	0	2	2	0
	620	1	1	N	4	4	0
	621	3	4	0	10	11	0
	630	1	1	0	4	4	0
	631	N	N	0	N	N	0
	633	N	N	0	1	1	0
	634	N	1	0	N	N	0
	635	N	N	0	1	1	0
	636	N	1	0	2	2	0
	639	2	3	0	9	10	0
Major Group	64-68	1,321	1,688	177	1,869	2,031	376
Major Group	69	90	117	7	150	164	20
Minor Group	690	1	1	0	4	4	0
	691	5	7	1	9	11	0
	692	1	1	0	3	3	0
	693	7	8	2	22	23	16
	694	4	6	N	8	8	4
	695	7	9	0	26	28	0
	696	N	N	0	N	1	0
	699	65	85	4	78	86	0
Division	7	387	511	3	764	846	12
Major Group	70-71	333	439	2	657	728	4
	700	3	3	0	3	4	0
	701	11	15	0	15	16	0
	702	127	168	1	353	391	4
	703	16	21	0	14	15	0
	704	8	10	0	2	2	0
	705	125	165	0	206	228	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA—*Contd*							
Minor Group	706	16	21	0	13	15	0
	708	27	36	1	49	55	0
	709	N	N	0	2	2	0
Major Group	73	54	72	1	107	118	8
Minor Group	730	49	65	1	91	100	4
	731	4	5	N	15	17	4
	732	1	2	0	1	1	0
Division	8	3,850	4,556	1,651	4,675	4,411	7,103
Major Group	80	772	989	96	1,323	1,421	416
Minor Group	803	168	222	2	302	333	16
	804	534	683	69	866	931	768
	805	70	84	25	154	157	132
	809	N	N	0	1	N	0
Major Group	81	415	464	262	762	609	2,173
Minor Group	810	28	33	12	55	52	80
	811	386	430	250	705	555	2,093
	812	1	1	0	2	2	0
Major Group	82	221	260	99	361	329	657
Minor Group	820	209	245	99	336	301	657
	821	12	15	0	25	28	0
Major Group	83	113	147	9	96	105	12
Minor Group	830	6	7	2	5	5	0
	831	107	139	7	89	97	12
	832	N	1	N	2	3	0
Major Group	84	47	62	1	120	132	12
Minor Group	840	47	61	1	120	132	12
	841	N	1	0	N	N	0
Major Group	85	24	31	1	44	48	4
Minor Group	850	1	2	0	6	6	0
	851	18	23	N	25	28	4
	852	1	1	0	4	4	0
	853	4	5	1	9	10	0
Major Group	86	24	26	15	40	37	64
Minor Group	860	1	1	1	3	3	4
	861	22	24	14	37	34	60
	862	1	1	N	N	N	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA—*Concld.*							
Major Group	87	39	50	6	70	75	28
Minor Group	871	8	11	1	30	34	0
	872	31	39	5	40	41	28
	873	N	N	0	0	0	0
Major Group	88	602	645	469	1,019	793	3,097
Minor Group	880	296	252	432	550	291	2,933
	881	53	66	13	82	82	84
	882	135	175	12	226	243	64
	883	32	38	12	74	81	16
	884	79	105	0	67	74	0
	885	7	9	N	20	22	0
Major Group	89	1,593	1,882	693	840	862	640
Minor Group	890	1,593	1,882	693	840	862	640
Division	9	4	6	N	12	13	4
Major Group	90	4	6	N	12	13	4
Minor Group	900	4	6	N	12	13	4
SADAR SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division	0	813	636	1,598	146	160	13
Major Group	00	33	38	7	36	39	7
Minor Group	005	19	23	0	28	31	0
	006	4	3	6	0	0	0
	009	10	12	1	8	8	7
Major Group	01	612	400	1,554	10	11	0
Minor Group	010	612	400	1,554	10	11	0
	013	N	N	0	0	0	0
Major Group	02	43	53	2	61	67	0
Minor Group	020	36	44	0	57	63	0
	021	N	N	0	1	1	0
	022	4	5	0	3	3	0
	023	3	4	2	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Major Group	03	70	86	0	24	27	0
Minor Group	031	70	86	0	24	27	0
Minor Group	04	55	59	35	15	16	6
Minor Group	040	51	55	33	12	12	6
	043	1	1	1	1	2	0
	044	2	2	1	2	2	0
	046	1	1	0	0	0	0
Division	**2&3**	**2,488**	**1,780**	**5,641**	**1,398**	**1,394**	**1,433**
Major Group	20	389	233	1,082	178	181	147
Minor Group	200	195	59	801	15	16	7
	201	1	1	0	1	1	0
	202	1	1	2	0	0	0
	204	N	N	0	1	1	0
	205	35	40	9	78	82	47
	206	11	12	5	17	17	13
	207	17	16	25	13	6	80
	209	129	104	240	53	58	0
Major Group	21	2	3	0	5	5	0
Minor Group	210	1	1	0	3	3	0
	214	1	1	0	0	0	0
	215	N	N	0	1	1	0
	216	N	1	0	1	1	0
	217	N	N	0	N	N	0
Major Group	22	54	61	23	71	68	94
Minor Group	220	53	61	22	69	66	87
	225	1	N	1	1	1	7
	226	N	N	0	1	1	0
Major Group	23	955	308	3,832	156	79	844
Minor Group	230	8	N	39	1	1	7
	231	32	4	159	1	1	7
	233	19	4	83	6	5	6
	235	884	297	3,497	145	71	804
	236	N	N	0	1	1	0
	237	N	N	0	0	0	0
	238	12	3	54	2	0	20
Major Group	24	8	9	0	18	20	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	M	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	240	6	8	0	17	18	0
	241	1	N	0	1	1	0
	244	1	1	0	N	1	0
Major Group	25	2	2	1	4	4	7
Minor Group	255	2	2	1	4	4	7
Major Group	26	1	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	266	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	27	146	166	57	205	218	87
Minor Group	271	18	21	7	53	55	33
	272	1	N	4	1	1	7
	273	110	126	42	128	138	33
	274	5	5	2	5	5	7
	278	11	14	0	17	19	0
	279	1	N	2	1	0	7
Major Group	28	324	353	197	190	207	40
Minor Group	280	41	40	47	13	14	0
	281	177	216	4	119	132	0
	282	25	31	0	26	29	0
	283	N	N	0	1	2	0
	284	N	N	0	1	1	0
	288	81	66	146	30	29	40
Major Group	29	5	6	2	5	5	7
Minor Group	291	5	6	1	5	4	7
	292	N	N	1	N	1	0
Major Group	30	32	36	15	68	76	0
Minor Group	300	8	9	1	16	17	0
	301	2	2	0	7	8	0
	302	15	19	1	38	43	0
	303	7	6	13	7	8	0
Major Group	31	54	66	2	29	32	0
Minor Group	310	4	5	1	1	1	0
	311	21	26	1	17	19	0
	312	1	2	0	0	0	0
	313	3	3	0	2	2	0
	314	25	30	0	9	10	0
	315	N	N	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 WORKERS OTHER THAN THOSE WORKING AS CULTIVATORS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP OF INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Major Group	32	3	4	0	6	7	0
Minor Group	320	N	N	0	1	2	0
	323	N	N	0	1	1	0
	326	3	4	0	4	4	0
Major Group	33	14	17	2	24	26	6
Minor Group	331	N	N	0	0	0	0
	332	N	1	0	0	0	0
	333	1	1	0	0	0	0
	334	1	1	0	3	3	0
	335	6	7	1	9	10	6
	336	5	6	1	11	12	0
	339	1	1	0	1	1	0
Major Group	34-35	255	220	410	69	58	174
Minor Group	340	140	144	122	16	18	0
	343	15	10	39	38	23	174
	344	1	1	0	0	0	0
	346	N	N	0	0	0	0
	350	91	57	243	6	7	0
	352	N	N	0	1	2	0
	353	N	N	0	1	1	0
	355	6	7	3	4	4	0
	356	1	N	3	1	1	0
	357	N	N	0	0	0	0
	359	1	1	0	2	2	0
Major Group	36	53	65	0	40	45	0
Minor Group	360	16	20	0	17	19	0
	364	2	2	0	5	5	0
	365	5	6	0	3	3	0
	366	N	N	0	0	0	0
	367	4	5	0	4	5	0
	368	1	1	0	2	3	0
	369	25	31	0	9	10	0
Major Group	37	15	19	0	26	28	0
Minor Group	371	N	N	0	1	1	0
	372	1	1	0	1	1	0
	373	N	N	0	0	0	0
	374	N	1	0	1	1	0
	375	N	N	0	1	1	0
	378	1	1	0	3	3	0
	379	13	16	0	19	21	0
Major Group	38	88	107	0	177	197	0
Minor Group	384	50	62	0	104	115	0
	388	37	45	0	72	80	0
	389	1	N	0	1	2	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR BUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Major Group	39	88	104	18	127	138	27
Minor Group	390	N	N	0	0	0	0
	392	6	7	0	16	17	0
	393	61	74	6	90	97	20
	394	10	12	1	5	6	0
	395	N	N	0	1	1	0
	396	2	0	10	0	0	0
	399	9	11	1	15	17	7
Division	**4**	**415**	**497**	**54**	**638**	**703**	**54**
Major Group	40	415	497	54	638	703	54
Minor Group	400	264	313	43	296	327	20
	401	138	167	11	312	342	34
	402	1	2	0	0	0	0
	403	12	15	0	30	34	0
Division	**5**	**33**	**37**	**16**	**75**	**74**	**94**
Major Group	50	21	26	0	37	41	0
Minor Group	500	18	22	0	26	29	0
	501	3	4	0	11	12	0
Major Group	51	12	11	16	38	33	94
Minor Group	510	N	N	0	0	0	0
	511	12	11	16	38	33	94
Division	**6**	**1,838**	**2,187**	**288**	**2,106**	**2,320**	**201**
Major Group	60-63	126	152	9	199	218	34
Minor Group	600	4	18	0	5	6	0
	601	16	20	1	39	43	0
	602	82	98	7	88	94	34
	603	N	1	0	1	2	0
	606	1	2	0	5	5	0
	607	1	2	0	2	2	0
	610	1	1	0	3	4	0
	611	2	2	0	5	6	0
	612	N	1	0	1	1	0
	613	N	N	0	1	1	0
	614	N	N	0	1	1	0
	616	N	N	0	1	1	0
	617	2	2	0	3	3	0
	620	3	3	1	6	7	0
	621	5	6	0	13	14	0
	630	2	3	0	5	6	0
	633	N	N	0	1	1	0
	634	1	1	0	1	1	0
	635	N	N	0	1	1	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION *Contd.*							
Minor Group	636	1	1	0	3	4	0
	639	5	5	0	14	15	0
Major Group	64-68	1,603	1,903	270	1,746	1,925	147
Minor Group	640	913	1,109	45	839	912	67
	641	14	17	0	36	40	0
	642	1	1	1	1	2	0
	643	N	N	0	1	1	0
	644	30	36	2	50	55	0
	645	166	166	166	26	28	13
	646	83	97	20	127	141	7
	647	3	3	2	4	4	0
	648	1	1	0	3	3	0
	650	98	119	3	169	186	13
	651	1	1	0	1	1	0
	652	27	32	6	39	43	7
	653	8	9	1	16	17	0
	654	1	2	0	5	5	0
	655	4	5	0	6	7	0
	660	2	2	0	5	6	0
	661	80	97	3	105	117	0
	662	16	19	0	21	23	0
	663	3	3	0	5	5	0
	664	4	5	0	1	1	0
	670	7	9	1	7	7	7
	671	5	6	0	10	11	0
	672	23	26	9	22	25	0
	673	1	1	0	3	3	0
	680	1	1	0	3	4	0
	681	10	13	1	32	35	6
	682	2	3	0	7	8	0
	683	1	1	1	1	1	0
	684	2	2	0	5	5	0
	685	N	N	0	0	0	0
	686	4	5	0	10	11	0
	687	N	1	0	1	1	0
	688	5	6	0	12	13	0
	689	87	105	9	173	190	27
Major Group	69	109	132	9	161	177	20
Minor Group	690	2	2	0	5	6	0
	691	7	9	3	9	10	0
	692	1	1	0	3	3	0
	693	12	13	4	32	34	20
	694	8	10	0	9	10	0
	695	16	20	0	42	46	0
	696	N	N	0	1	1	0
	699	63	77	2	60	67	0
Division	**7**	**610**	**745**	**7**	**949**	**1,053**	**20**
Major Group	70-71	545	667	4	831	923	7
Minor Group	700	3	3	0	3	3	0
	701	18	22	0	14	16	0
	702	222	272	2	495	550	7
	703	19	24	0	12	13	0
	704	3	3	0	1	2	0
	705	232	285	0	258	286	0
	706	2	2	0	1	1	0
	708	45	55	2	44	49	0
	709	1	1	0	3	3	0
Major Group	73	65	78	3	118	130	13
Minor Group	730	54	66	1	94	104	7
	731	8	9	2	22	24	6
	732	3	3	0	2	2	0
Division	**8**	**3,794**	**4,108**	**2,395**	**4,669**	**4,276**	**8,178**
Major Group	80	930	1,107	144	1,528	1,635	563
Minor Group	803	210	257	3	310	342	20
	804	629	748	100	1,018	1,090	369
	805	91	102	41	200	203	174
Major Group	81	477	464	535	794	608	2,458
Minor Group	810	56	62	32	80	74	134
	811	418	399	503	712	532	2,324
	812	3	3	0	2	2	0
Major Group	82	256	272	188	351	313	690
Minor Group	820	240	252	188	329	288	690
	821	16	20	0	22	25	0
Major Group	83	105	124	17	69	76	13
Minor Group	830	11	12	5	6	7	0
	831	93	111	11	59	64	13
	832	1	1	1	4	5	0
Major Group	84	51	62	2	101	110	13
Minor Group	840	51	61	2	101	110	13
	841	N	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	85	33	40	2	47	52	0
Minor Group	850	3	4	0	9	10	0
	851	20	25	0	20	22	0
	852	3	3	0	7	7	0
	853	7	8	2	11	13	0
Major Group	86	28	26	35	38	35	67

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Minor Group	860	2	2	0	4	4	0
	861	25	23	35	34	31	67
	862	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	87	45	53	9	77	80	47
Minor Group	871	10	12	1	28	31	0
	872	35	41	8	49	49	47
Major Group	88	651	596	893	1,060	753	3,811
Minor Group	880	322	207	830	653	316	3,664
	881	64	72	29	76	76	80
	882	134	159	20	183	199	47
	883	44	51	13	85	92	20
	884	77	95	0	42	47	0
	885	10	12	1	21	23	0
Major Group	89	1,218	1,364	570	604	614	516
Minor Group	890	1,218	1,364	570	604	614	516
Division	**9**	**9**	**10**	**1**	**19**	**20**	**7**
Major Group	90	9	10	1	19	20	7
Minor Group	900	9	10	1	19	20	7
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division	**0**	**551**	**492**	**718**	**139**	**152**	**0**
Major Group	00	15	19	4	40	43	0
Minor Group	005	13	17	4	40	43	0
	009	2	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	01	351	251	632	0	0	0
Minor Group	010	348	246	632	0	0	0
	015	3	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	02	68	71	58	25	27	0
Minor Group	020	21	28	0	25	27	0
	023	44	39	58	0	0	0
	026	3	4	0	0	0	0
Major Group	03	87	119	0	74	82	0
Minor Group	031	87	119	0	74	82	0
Major Group	04	30	32	24	0	0	0
Minor Group	040	29	31	24	0	0	0
	046	1	1	0	0	0	0
Division	**2&3**	**3,052**	**1,606**	**7,089**	**1,486**	**1,288**	**3,520**
Major Group	20	468	296	950	352	288	1,006
Minor Group	200	291	106	806	139	65	895
	202	4	6	0	0	0	0
	205	23	32	0	35	38	0
	206	9	12	0	10	11	0
	207	12	15	4	5	5	0
	209	129	125	140	163	169	112
Major Group	22	29	32	21	94	92	112
Minor Group	220	29	32	21	94	92	112
Major Group	23	1,490	99	5,374	188	27	1 843
Minor Group	231	1	0	3	0	0	0
	233	3	1	7	10	5	56
	235	1,468	97	5,299	109	22	1,005
	238	16	1	58	69	0	782
	239	2	0	7	0	0	0
Major Group	24	1	1	0	5	6	0
Minor Group	240	1	1	0	5	6	0
Major Group	25	1	0	3	0	0	0
Minor Group	255	1	0	3	0	0	0
Major Group	27	161	214	14	272	294	56
Minor Group	272	1	0	4	0	0	0
	273	149	199	10	267	288	56
	274	7	10	0	5	6	0
	275	1	1	0	0	0	0
	278	3	4	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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

Division Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Major Group	28	257	307	116	134	147	0
Minor Group	280	12	15	3	20	22	0
	281	128	172	3	99	109	0
	282	14	20	0	10	11	0
	287	1	0	4	0	0	0
	288	101	99	106	5	5	0
	289	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	29	1	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	291	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	30	6	9	0	20	22	0
Minor Group	302	5	8	0	15	16	0
	303	1	1	0	5	6	0
Major Group	31	49	61	14	15	16	0
Minor Group	310	2	2	0	0	0	0
	311	8	11	0	0	0	0
	313	6	5	7	0	0	0
	314	33	43	7	15	16	0
Major Group	32	2	3	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	326	2	3	0	0	0	0
Major Group	33	1	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	333	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	34-35	368	286	594	89	49	503
Minor Group	340	122	158	20	0	0	0
	350	241	122	574	89	49	503
	355	5	6	0	0	0	0
Major Group	36	83	113	0	69	76	0
Minor Group	360	1	1	0	0	0	0
	364	1	1	0	0	0	0
	365	2	3	0	0	0	0
	367	3	4	0	5	5	0
	368	4	6	0	0	0	0
	369	72	98	0	64	71	0
Major Group	37	4	6	0	5	5	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of .SI.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	373	1	1	0	5	5	0
	378	3	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	38	45	61	0	79	87	0
Minor Group	384	5	7	0	0	0	0
	388	40	54	0	79	87	0
Major Group	39	86	116	3	164	179	0
Minor Group	392	3	5	0	10	11	0
	393	79	107	3	139	152	0
	394	2	2	0	10	11	0
	399	2	2	0	5	5	0
Division	**4**	**149**	**202**	**0**	**158**	**174**	**0**
Major Group	40	149	202	0	158	174	0
Minor Group	400	59	81	0	79	87	0
	401	83	112	0	74	82	0
	402	4	5	0	5	5	0
	403	3	4	0	0	0	0
Division	**5**	**17**	**23**	**0**	**25**	**27**	**0**
Major Group	50	17	23	0	25	27	0
Minor Group	500	11	15	0	20	22	0
	501	6	8	0	5	5	0
Division	**6**	**1,758**	**2,304**	**232**	**3,056**	**3,326**	**279**
Major Group	60-63	117	158	3	268	288	56
Minor Group	600	3	4	0	0	0	0
	601	13	18	0	40	44	0
	602	99	134	3	223	239	56
	610	1	1	0	5	5	0
	633	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	64-68	1,532	1,999	226	2,595	2,832	167
Minor Group	640	890	1,197	34	1,520	1,652	167
	641	1	1	0	0	0	0
	642	7	10	0	20	22	0
	643	2	2	0	0	0	0
	644	18	25	0	15	16	0
	645	132	114	181	0	0	0
	646	61	80	11	129	141	0
	647	2	3	0	0	0	0
	648	1	1	0	0	0	0
	650	140	190	0	322	353	0
	651	1	1	0	0	0	0
	652	38	51	0	54	60	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 WORKERS OTHER THAN THOSE WORKING AS CULTIVATORS OR AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY DIVISION, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUP OF INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KHOWAI SUB-DIVSION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	653	5	7	0	20	22	0
	655	4	6	0	15	16	0
	661	114	154	0	297	326	0
	662	23	32	0	25	27	0
	663	4	5	0	0	0	0
	670	4	6	0	20	22	0
	672	29	39	0	44	49	0
	673	1	1	0	0	0	0
	683	5	7	0	0	0	0
	686	4	5	0	10	11	0
	687	2	2	0	0	0	0
	688	4	6	0	20	22	0
	689	40	54	0	84	93	0
Major Group	69	109	147	3	193	206	56
Minor Group	691	5	7	0	0	0	0
	693	3	2	3	10	5	56
	694	2	3	0	10	11	0
	699	99	135	0	173	190	0
Division	**7**	**262**	**355**	**3**	**337**	**370**	**0**
Major Group	70-71	218	295	3	268	294	0
Minor Group	701	5	7	0	10	11	0
	702	45	61	0	30	33	0
	703	4	5	0	0	0	0
	704	12	16	0	0	0	0
	705	123	168	0	159	174	0
	706	9	12	0	15	16	0
	708	20	26	3	54	60	0
Major Group	73	44	60	0	69	76	0
Minor Group	730	42	58	0	69	76	0
	732	2	2	0	0	0	0
Division	**8**	**4,208**	**5,014**	**1,958**	**4,799**	**4,663**	**6,201**
Major Group	80	673	898	45	1,010	1,109	0
Minor Group	803	105	142	0	243	267	0
	804	535	713	38	703	772	0
	805	32	42	7	59	65	0
	809	1	1	0	5	5	0
Major Group	81	330	395	147	629	505	1,899
Minor Group	810	2	2	0	5	5	0
	811	327	392	147	619	495	1,899
	812	1	1	0	5	5	0
Major Group	82	201	242	85	361	332	670

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C,		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	820	196	236	85	341	310	670
	821	5	6	0	20	22	0
Major Group	83	129	175	0	89	98	0
Minor Group	831	129	175	0	89	98	0
Major Group	84	45	61	0	153	169	0
Minor Group	840	45	61	0	153	169	0
Major Group	85	14	20	0	25	27	0
Minor Group	851	13	19	0	20	22	0
	853	1	1	0	5	5	0
Major Group	86	24	32	4	40	38	56
Minor Group	860	1	1	0	0	0	0
	861	23	31	4	40	38	56
Major Group	87	29	39	0	40	43	0
Minor Group	871	19	26	0	40	43	0
	872	10	13	0	0	0	0
Major Group	88	508	628	174	882	826	1,453
Minor Group	880	140	130	167	272	158	1,453
	881	78	106	0	84	92	0
	882	160	218	0	327	359	0
	883	18	22	7	45	49	0
	884	109	148	0	144	157	0
	885	3	4	0	10	11	0
Major Group	89	2,255	2,524	1,503	1,570	1,516	2,123
Minor Group	890	2,255	2,524	1,503	1,570	1,516	2,123
Division	**9**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	90	3	4	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	900	3	4	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Division	**0**	**1,110**	**1,035**	**1,223**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	00	17	28	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	005	14	23	0	0	0	0
	009	3	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	01	959	798	1,199	0	0	0
Minor Group	010	959	798	1,199	0	0	0
Major Group	02	33	56	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	020	30	51	0	0	0	0
	026	3	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	03	19	32	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	031	19	32	0	0	0	0
Major Group	04	82	121	24	0	0	0
Minor Group	040	78	116	21	0	0	0
	043	4	5	3	0	0	0
Division	**2-3**	**3,910**	**1,358**	**7,707**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	20	519	220	963	0	0	0
Minor Group	200	398	60	901	0	0	0
	202	1	2	0	0	0	0
	205	8	14	0	0	0	0
	206	17	21	10	0	0	0
	207	10	12	7	0	0	0
	209	85	111	45	0	0	0
Major Group	22	7	12	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	220	7	12	0	0	0	0
Major Group	23	2,664	70	6,523	0	0	0
Minor Group	231	14	0	35	0	0	0
	235	2,646	70	6,478	0	0	0
	238	4	0	10	0	0	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVSION—*Contd.*							
Major Group	27	132	193	41	0	0	0
Minor Group	272	4	0	10	0	0	0
	273	110	163	31	0	0	0
	274	8	14	0	0	0	0
	278	10	16	0	0	0	0
Major Group	28	190	299	28	0	0	0
Minor Group	280	11	18	0	0	0	0
	281	114	188	4	0	0	0
	282	8	14	0	0	0	0
	288	57	79	24	0	0	0
Major Group	30	2	2	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	303	2	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	31	26	42	4	0	0	0
Minor Group	310	1	2	0	0	0	0
	311	6	7	4	0	0	0
	312	1	2	0	0	0	0
	313	1	3	0	0	0	0
	314	17	28	0	0	0	0
Major Group	34-35	265	346	145	0	0	0
Minor Group	340	192	283	55	0	0	0
	343	7	5	0	0	0	0
	350	65	56	80	0	0	0
	355	1	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	36	26	44	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	362	1	3	0	0	0	0
	365	1	2	0	0	0	0
	368	6	9	0	0	0	0
	369	18	30	0	0	0	0
Major Group	37	1	2	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	372	1	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	38	15	26	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	384	1	3	0	0	0	0
	388	14	23	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Major Group	39	63	102	3	0	0	0
Minor Group	392	1	2	0	0	0	0
	393	56	93	0	0	0	0
	394	3	5	0	0	0	0
	399	3	2	3	0	0	0
Division	**4**	**268**	**438**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	40	268	438	14	0	0	0
Minor Group	400	128	204	14	0	0	0
	401	136	227	0	0	0	0
	403	4	7	0	0	0	0
Division	**5**	**4**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	50	4	7	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	500	1	2	0	0	7	0
	501	3	5	0	0	0	0
Division	**6**	**912**	**1,492**	**48**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	60-63	57	95	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	601	4	7	0	0	0	0
	602	49	81	0	0	0	0
	604	1	2	0	0	0	0
	621	3	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	64-68	784	1,279	48	0	0	0
Minor Group	640	416	682	21	0	0	0
	642	1	2	0	0	0	0
	644	7	12	0	0	0	0
	645	25	37	7	0	0	0
	646	24	26	20	0	0	0
	650	86	144	0	0	0	0
	651	3	5	0	0	0	0
	652	24	40	0	0	0	0
	653	7	12	0	0	0	0
	661	122	204	0	0	0	0
	662	7	12	0	0	0	0
	663	6	9	0	0	0	0
	672	18	30	0	0	0	0
	686	1	2	0	0	0	0
	688	1	2	0	0	0	0
	689	36	60	0	0	0	0
Major Group	69	71	118	0	0	0	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	691	1	2	0	0	0	0
	693	6	9	0	0	0	0
	694	3	5	0	0	0	0
	699	61	102	0	0	0	0
Division	**7**	**157**	**262**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	70-71	110	123	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	700	3	5	0	0	0	0
	701	7	12	0	0	0	0
	702	50	83	0	0	0	0
	704	4	7	0	0	0	0
	705	18	30	0	0	0	0
	706	1	2	0	0	0	0
	708	27	44	0	0	0	0
Major Group	73	47	79	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	730	47	79	0	0	0	0
Division	**8**	**3,636**	**5,403**	**1,008**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	80	464	726	73	0	0	0
Minor Group	803	102	167	4	0	0	0
	804	312	485	55	0	0	0
	805	50	74	14	0	0	0
Major Group	81	383	557	124	0	0	0
Minor Group	810	1	0	3	0	0	0
	811	382	557	121	0	0	0
Major Group	82	118	193	7	0	0	0
Minor Group	820	112	184	7	0	0	0
	821	6	9	0	0	0	0
Major Group	83	104	172	4	0	0	0
Minor Group	831	104	172	4	0	0	0
Major Group	84	33	56	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	840	32	54	0	0	0	0
	841	1	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	85	19	33	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Minor Group	851	16	28	0	0	0	0
	853	3	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	86	24	39	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	860	3	4	0	0	0	0
	861	21	35	0	0	0	0
Major Group	87	21	32	3	0	0	0
Minor Group	872	20	30	3	0	0	0
	873	1	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	88	397	576	131	0	0	0
Minor Group	880	179	216	124	0	0	0
	881	25	42	0	0	0	0
	882	122	204	0	0	0	0
	883	14	19	7	0	0	0
	884	56	93	0	0	0	0
	885	1	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	89	2,073	3,019	666	0	0	0
Minor Group	890	2,073	3,019	666	0	0	0
Division	**9**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	90	3	5	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	900	3	5	0	0	0	0
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division	**0**	**2,569**	**2,239**	**3,154**	**151**	**161**	**56**
Major Group	00	23	17	33	16	18	0
Minor Group	005	9	15	0	11	12	0
	006	1	1	0	0	0	0
	009	13	1	33	5	6	0
Major Group	01	2,417	2,037	3,091	11	12	0
Minor Group	010	2,379	1,996	3,058	11	12	0
	015	38	41	33	0	0	0
Major Group	02	33	51	0	75	83	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of .SI.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	020	32	50	0	70	77	0
	023	1	1	0	5	6	0
Major Group	03	59	93	0	22	24	0
Minor Group	031	59	93	0	22	24	0
Major Group	04	37	41	30	27	24	56
Minor Group	040	30	36	21	27	24	56
	043	6	4	9	0	0	0
	045	1	1	0	0	0	0
Division	**2&3**	**3,064**	**1,419**	**5,975**	**1,676**	**1,379**	**4,444**
Major Group	20	239	159	381	377	263	1,444
Minor Group	200	100	29	225	92	60	389
	204	1	1	0	5	6	0
	205	21	24	16	92	60	389
	206	15	17	12	91	71	277
	207	11	9	14	0	0	0
	209	91	79	114	97	66	389
Major Group	22	4	7	0	27	30	0
Minor Group	220	3	5	0	22	24	0
	223	1	2	0	5	6	0
Major Group	23	1,950	53	5,310	270	18	2,611
Minor Group	231	7	0	19	38	0	389
	233	1	2	0	0	0	0
	235	1,939	51	5,282	227	18	2,167
	238	2	0	7	5	0	55
	239	1	0	2	0	0	0
Major Group	24	1	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	244	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	27	129	164	65	243	257	111
Minor Group	272	11	0	30	0	0	0
	273	114	158	35	237	251	111
	274	2	3	0	0	0	0
	278	2	3	0	6	6	0
Major Group	28	268	377	74	323	334	222

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 WORKERS OTHER THAN THOSE WORKING AS CULTIVATORS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP OF INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	280	32	50	0	11	12	0
	281	117	180	4	253	274	55
	282	8	13	0	0	0	0
	288	111	134	70	59	48	167
Major Group	30	8	12	0	43	48	0
Minor Group	300	2	3	0	11	12	0
	302	3	4	0	11	12	0
	303	3	5	0	21	24	0
Major Group	31	12	18	0	49	54	0
Minor Group	311	2	2	0	6	6	0
	314	10	16	0	43	48	0
Major Group	32	3	5	0	5	6	0
Minor Group	326	3	5	0	5	6	0
Major Group	34-35	308	407	133	16	18	0
Minor Group	340	223	338	23	5	6	0
	343	4	5	0	0	0	0
	350	78	60	110	11	12	0
	355	3	4	0	0	0	0
Major Group	36	56	88	0	108	119	0
Minor Group	360	8	13	0	54	59	0
	362	1	1	0	0	0	0
	365	5	8	0	32	36	0
	367	3	4	0	0	0	0
	368	5	8	0	0	0	0
	369	34	54	0	22	24	0
Major Group	37	1	1	0	5	6	0
Minor Group	370	1	1	0	5	6	0
Major Group	38	14	22	0	59	65	0
Minor Group	384	4	6	0	16	18	0
	388	10	16	0	43	47	0
Major Group	39	71	105	12	151	166	56
Minor Group	392	3	4	0	11	12	0
	393	55	85	3	119	131	0
	394	4	7	0	16	18	0
	399	9	9	9	5	0	56

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Division	**4**	**293**	**454**	**7**	**523**	**579**	**0**
Major Group	40	293	454	7	523	579	0
Minor Group	400	133	209	0	367	406	0
	401	153	235	7	146	161	0
	402	2	2	0	5	6	0
	403	5	8	0	5	6	0
Division	**5**	**19**	**30**	**0**	**102**	**114**	**0**
Major Group	50	17	26	0	91	102	0
Minor Group	500	15	24	0	91	102	0
	501	2	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	51	2	4	0	11	12	0
	510	1	1	0	0	0	0
	511	1	3	0	11	12	0
Division	**6**	**857**	**1,334**	**14**	**1,612**	**1,785**	**0**
Major Group	60-63	71	110	2	75	84	0
Minor Group	600	1	1	0	5	6	0
	601	4	7	0	5	6	0
	602	58	89	2	11	12	0
	610	1	3	0	11	12	0
	621	6	9	0	38	42	0
	631	1	1	0	5	6	0
Major Group	64-68	739	1,150	12	1,429	1,582	0
Minor Group	640	401	625	7	749	830	0
	642	3	4	0	0	0	0
	644	6	9	0	22	24	0
	645	17	26	0	5	6	0
	646	30	45	5	81	89	0
	647	2	3	0	5	6	0
	650	101	157	0	270	299	0
	652	16	25	0	54	60	0
	653	8	13	0	27	30	0
	655	4	7	0	0	0	0
	661	75	117	0	92	101	0
	662	9	14	0	22	24	0
	671	3	4	0	0	0	0
	672	26	41	0	54	59	0
	682	1	1	0	5	6	0
	683	3	5	0	0	0	0
	688	4	7	0	27	30	0
	689	30	47	0	16	18	0
Major Group	69	47	74	0	108	119	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 WORKERS OTHER THAN THOSE WORKING AS CULTIVATORS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP OF INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	691	1	1	0	5	6	0
	693	1	1	0	6	6	0
	696	1	2	0	0	0	0
	699	44	70	0	97	107	0
Division	**7**	**226**	**353**	**0**	**712**	**788**	**0**
Major Group	70-71	165	259	0	604	669	0
Minor Group	700	5	8	0	0	0	0
	701	1	1	0	0	0	0
	702	60	95	0	216	239	0
	703	1	1	0	0	0	0
	704	6	9	0	0	0	0
	705	37	58	0	156	173	0
	706	17	28	0	16	18	0
	708	38	59	0	216	239	0
Major Group	73	61	94	0	108	119	0
Minor Group	730	59	92	0	97	107	0
	731	2	2	0	11	12	0
Division	**8**	**2,972**	**4,171**	**850**	**5,224**	**5,194**	**5,500**
Major Group	80	563	856	44	1,294	1,403	278
Minor Group	803	119	187	0	372	412	0
	804	409	626	23	841	901	278
	805	35	43	21	81	90	0
Major Group	81	335	462	112	922	806	2,000
Minor Group	810	16	25	3	49	54	0
	811	319	437	109	873	752	2,000
Major Group	82	169	243	37	426	412	556
Minor Group	820	162	232	37	399	382	556
	821	7	11	0	27	30	0
Major Group	83	102	159	2	118	131	0
Minor Group	831	102	159	2	118	131	0
Major Group	84	42	66	0	135	149	0
Minor Group	840	42	66	0	135	149	0
Major Group	85	13	20	0	16	18	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Minor Group	851	11	17	0	11	12	0
	853	2	3	0	5	6	0
Major Group	86	12	16	7	38	36	55
Minor Group	861	12	16	7	38	36	55
Major Group	87	53	81	2	16	18	0
Minor Group	871	1	1	0	5	6	0
	872	52	89	2	11	12	0
Major Group	88	414	550	172	906	788	2,000
Minor Group	880	222	261	153	442	286	1,889
	881	16	21	7	65	60	111
	882	116	178	5	221	245	0
	883	13	16	7	59	66	0
	884	43	67	0	97	107	0
	885	4	7	0	22	24	0
Major Group	89	1,269	1,718	474	1,353	1,433	611
Minor Group	890	1,269	1,718	474	1,353	1,433	611
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division	**0**	**1,806**	**1,453**	**2,731**	**52**	**55**	**0**
Major Group	00	21	29	0	8	8	0
Minor Group	005	21	29	0	8	8	0
Major Group	01	1,666	1,270	2,701	4	4	0
Minor Group	010	1,653	1,264	2,672	4	4	0
	015	13	6	29	0	0	0
Major Group	02	44	57	12	28	30	0
Minor Group	020	40	51	12	28	30	0
	023	4	6	0	0	0	0
Major Group	03	46	63	0	12	13	0
Minor Group	031	46	63	0	12	13	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Major Group	04	29	34	18	0	0	0
Minor Group	040	23	28	9	0	0	0
	042	1	2	0	0	0	0
	044	5	4	9	0	0	0
Division	**2&3**	**2,876**	**1,619**	**6,168**	**1,802**	**1,722**	**2,934**
Major Group	20	388	216	839	241	216	599
Minor Group	200	215	41	673	79	47	539
	202	14	19	0	0	0	0
	205	12	16	3	51	55	0
	206	15	19	3	40	42	0
	207	2	2	3	0	0	0
	209	130	119	157	71	72	60
Major Group	22	98	123	32	261	245	479
Minor Group	220	97	122	32	261	245	479
	223	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	23	1,525	179	5,052	213	131	1,373
Minor Group	230	3	1	9	15	4	179
	231	12	1	41	12	4	120
	233	3	1	6	12	4	120
	235	1,490	160	4,975	166	119	838
	238	14	11	21	8	0	120
	239	3	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	24	1	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	244	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	27	134	171	35	233	245	60
Minor Group	272	5	1	15	0	0	0
	273	120	158	20	217	228	60
	274	4	5	0	12	13	0
	278	5	7	0	4	4	0
Major Group	28	299	373	106	328	351	0
Minor Group	280	37	48	6	28	30	0
	281	163	225	0	284	305	0
	282	3	5	0	8	8	0
	287	63	88	0	0	0	0
	288	33	7	100	8	8	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Major Group	30	5	7	0	16	17	0
Minor Group	302	3	5	0	8	8	0
	303	2	2	0	8	9	0
Major Group	31	16	23	0	47	51	0
Minor Group	310	1	1	0	4	4	0
	311	2	4	0	8	9	0
	313	1	1	0	4	4	0
	314	12	17	0	31	34	0
Major Group	32	3	3	0	8	9	0
Minor Group	320	1	1	0	4	4	0
	326	2	2	0	4	5	0
Major Group	33	3	4	0	4	4	0
Minor Group	333	1	1	0	4	4	0
	336	2	3	0	0	0	0
Major Group	34&35	194	236	86	91	68	419
Minor Group	340	132	183	0	32	34	0
	341	1	1	3	0	0	0
	343	1	1	0	0	0	0
	350	59	50	83	59	34	419
	355	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	36	71	98	0	71	76	0
Minor Group	360	3	5	0	16	17	0
	362	1	1	0	0	0	0
	365	2	2	0	4	4	0
	367	6	8	0	27	30	0
	369	59	82	0	24	25	0
Major Group	37	4	6	0	20	21	0
Minor Group	379	4	6	0	20	21	0
Major Group	38	35	48	0	115	123	0
Minor Group	382	1	1	0	0	0	0
	384	24	33	0	79	85	0
	388	10	14	0	36	38	0
Major Group	39	100	131	18	154	165	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 WORKERS OTHER THAN THOSE WORKING AS CULTIVATORS OR AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY DIVISION, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUP OF INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	392	5	7	0	23	25	0
	393	82	112	6	107	114	0
	394	7	8	3	12	13	0
	399	6	4	9	12	13	0
Division	**4**	**384**	**531**	**0**	**680**	**728**	**0**
Major Group	40	384	531	0	680	728	0
Minor Group	400	167	231	0	277	296	0
	401	200	276	0	391	419	0
	402	2	2	0	4	4	0
	403	15	22	0	8	9	0
Division	**5**	**22**	**31**	**0**	**9**	**85**	**0**
Major Group	50	22	31	0	79	85	0
Minor Group	500	18	25	0	75	81	0
	501	4	6	0	4	4	0
Division	**6**	**1,203**	**1,655**	**18**	**2,166**	**2,311**	**120**
Major Group	60-63	73	101	0	20	21	0
Minor Group	601	41	56	0	4	4	0
	602	28	40	0	8	9	0
	617	1	1	0	4	4	0
	630	2	2	0	4	4	0
	639	1	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	64-68	1,063	1,462	18	2,016	2,150	120
Minor Group	640	553	762	6	814	863	120
	641	1	1	0	4	4	0
	642	6	9	0	12	13	0
	643	1	1	0	0	0	0
	644	18	25	0	47	51	0
	645	58	80	0	20	21	0
	546	24	28	12	63	68	0
	650	123	170	0	281	301	0
	652	27	37	0	91	97	0
	653	10	14	0	24	25	0
	655	9	13	0	24	25	0
	660	1	1	0	4	4	0
	661	134	185	0	340	364	0
	662	3	5	0	12	13	0
	663	2	3	0	8	9	0
	664	1	1	0	4	4	0
	671	2	2	0	0	0	0
	672	24	34	0	35	38	0
	673	1	1	0	0	0	0
	681	6	9	0	31	34	0
	682	2	2	0	8	9	0
	683	1	1	0	4	4	0
	686	1	1	0	0	0	0
	687	1	1	0	4	4	0
	688	2	4	0	8	9	0
	689	52	72	0	178	190	0
Major Group	69	67	92	0	130	140	0
Minor Group	690	2	2	0	8	8	0
	691	3	3	0	12	13	0
	693	4	6	0	15	17	0
	695	2	3	0	12	13	0
	699	56	78	0	83	89	0
Division	**7**	**277**	**382**	**3**	**652**	**698**	**0**
Major Group	70-71	215	297	0	541	580	0
Minor Group	700	4	6	0	16	17	0
	701	15	20	0	51	55	0
	702	111	153	0	300	322	0
	704	7	9	0	8	8	0
	705	34	47	0	138	148	0
	706	37	52	0	0	0	0
	708	7	10	0	28	30	0
Major Group	73	62	85	3	111	118	0
Minor Group	730	60	81	3	99	106	0
	731	2	4	0	12	12	0
Division	**8**	**3,430**	**4,326**	**1,080**	**4,557**	**4,388**	**6,946**
Major Group	80	361	477	59	842	855	659
Minor Group	803	115	159	0	249	267	0
	804	210	281	27	502	512	359
	805	36	37	32	91	76	300
Major Group	81	399	487	168	672	516	2,874
Minor Group	810	8	10	3	16	17	0
	811	391	477	165	656	499	2,874
Major Group	82	203	249	82	371	334	898
Minor Group	820	194	237	82	336	296	898
	821	9	12	0	35	38	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 WORKERS OTHER THAN THOSE WORKING AS CULTIVATORS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP OF INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Major Group	83	149	201	12	166	178	0
Minor Group	830	10	14	0	8	9	0
	831	139	187	12	158	169	0
Major Group	84	53	73	0	174	186	0
Minor Group	840	52	72	0	170	182	0
	841	1	1	0	4	4	0
Major Group	85	9	12	0	16	17	0
Minor Group	850	1	1	0	0	0	0
	851	7	10	0	12	13	0
	853	1	1	0	4	4	0
Major Group	86	29	37	9	36	34	60
Minor Group	860	1	1	3	8	4	60
	861	27	35	6	28	30	0
	862	1	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	87	42	56	3	134	144	0
Minor Group	871	12	16	0	43	47	0
	872	30	40	3	91	97	0
Major Group	88	529	659	189	1,107	1,041	2,036
Minor Group	880	217	238	162	459	364	1,796
	881	59	77	12	119	110	240
	882	164	224	6	379	406	0
	883	21	26	9	59	63	0
	884	61	84	0	63	68	0
	885	7	10	0	28	30	0
Major Group	89	1,656	2,075	558	1,039	1,083	419
Minor Group	890	1,656	2,075	558	1,039	1,083	419
Division	**9**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**12**	**13**	**0**
Major Group	90	2	3	0	12	13	0
Minor Group	900	2	3	0	12	13	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Division	**0**	**1,127**	**1,537**	**172**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	00	34	44	10	0	0	0
Minor Group	005	6	9	0	0	0	0
	006	3	2	5	0	0	0
	009	25	33	5	0	0	0
Major Group	01	24	35	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	015	24	35	0	0	0	0
Major Group	02	168	236	10	0	0	0
Minor Group	020	108	155	0	0	0	0
	023	60	81	10	0	0	0
Major Group	03	628	897	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	031	628	897	0	0	0	0
Major Group	04	273	325	152	0	0	0
Minor Group	040	256	323	101	0	0	0
	043	17	2	51	0	0	0
Division	**2&3**	**3,760**	**1,570**	**8,848**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	20	1,858	183	5,751	0	0	0
Minor Group	200	1,750	41	5,721	0	0	0
	202	9	7	15	0	0	0
	205	9	13	0	0	0	0
	206	23	33	0	0	0	0
	207	11	13	5	0	0	0
	209	56	76	10	0	0	0
Major Group	22	47	55	30	0	0	0
Minor Group	220	47	55	30	0	0	0
Major Group	23	562	72	1,701	0	0	0
Minor Group	235	476	66	1,432	0	0	0
	238	86	6	269	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Major Group	25	3	0	10	0	0	0
Minor Group	256	3	0	10	0	0	0
Major Group	27	70	100	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	273	64	92	0	0	0	0
	274	3	4	0	0	0	0
	278	3	4	0	0	0	0
Major Group	28	554	544	579	0	0	0
Minor Group	280	67	96	0	0	0	0
	281	163	234	0	0	0	0
	288	324	214	579	0	0	0
Major Group	31	35	50	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	311	1	2	0	0	0	0
	314	34	48	0	0	0	0
Major Group	33	2	0	5	0	0	0
Minor Group	335	2	0	5	0	0	0
Major Group	34-35	541	443	767	0	0	0
Minor Group	340	193	216	137	0	0	0
	350	348	227	630	0	0	0
Major Group	36	31	42	5	0	0	0
Minor Group	364	2	2	0	0	0	0
	369	29	40	5	0	0	0
Major Group	38	14	20	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	384	3	5	0	0	0	0
	388	11	15	0	0	0	0
Major Group	39	43	61	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	393	43	61	0	0	0	0
Division	**4**	**70**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	40	70	100	0	0	0	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	400	35	50	0	0	0	0
	401	27	39	0	0	0	0
	403	8	11	0	0	0	0
Division	**5**	**12**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Minor Group	50	12	18	0	0	0	0
Major Group	501	12	18	0	0	0	0
Division	**6**	**1,026**	**1,437**	**71**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	60-63	32	46	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	601	5	7	0	0	0	0
	602	27	39	0	0	0	0
Major Group	64-68	913	1,284	51	0	0	0
Minor Group	640	666	948	10	0	0	0
	641	1	0	5	0	0	0
	644	3	4	0	0	0	0
	645	50	68	11	0	0	0
	646	49	68	5	0	0	0
	647	1	2	0	0	0	0
	648	2	0	5	0	0	0
	650	55	79	0	0	0	0
	652	8	11	0	0	0	0
	653	2	2	0	0	0	0
	661	32	46	0	0	0	0
	662	2	2	0	0	0	0
	663	18	24	5	0	0	0
	672	12	17	0	0	0	0
	689	12	13	10	0	0	0
Major Group	69	81	107	20	0	0	0
Minor Group	693	5	6	0	0	0	0
	694	6	9	0	0	0	0
	699	70	92	20	0	0	0
Division	**7**	**162**	**232**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	70-71	139	199	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	701	15	22	0	0	0	0
	702	73	105	0	0	0	0
	703	15	22	0	0	0	0
	704	3	4	0	0	0	0
	705	8	11	0	0	0	0
	706	25	35	0	0	0	0
Major Group	73	23	33	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 WORKERS OTHER THAN THOSE WORKING AS CULTIVATORS OR AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY DIVISION, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUP OF INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	730	23	33	0	0	0	0
Division	**8**	**3 843**	**5,106**	**909**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	80	936	1,315	56	0	0	0
Minor Group	803	171	243	5	0	0	0
	804	724	1,013	51	0	0	0
	805	41	59	0	0	0	0
Major Group	81	308	406	81	0	0	0
Minor Group	811	308	406	81	0	0	0
Major Group	82	198	264	46	–	0	0
Minor Group	820	191	253	46	0	0	0
	821	7	11	0	0	0	0
Major Group	83	111	157	5	0	0	0
Minor Group	830	1	2	0	0	0	0
	831	110	155	5	0	0	0
Major Group	84	46	66	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	840	46	66	0	0	0	0
Major Group	85	17	24	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	850	2	2	0	0	0	0
	851	14	20	0	0	0	0
	853	1	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	86	8	11	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	861	8	11	0	0	0	0
Major Group	87	72	94	20	0	0	0
Minor Group	872	72	94	20	0	0	0
Major Group	88	657	795	335	0	0	0
Minor Group	880	447	505	315	0	0	0
	881	34	48	0	0	0	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C,		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Minor Group	882	55	74	10	0	0	0
	883	24	31	10	0	0	0
	884	95	135	0	0	0	0
	885	2	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	89	1,490	1,974	366	0	0	0
Minor Group	890	1,490	1,974	366	0	0	0
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division	**0**	**534**	**574**	**301**	**258**	**252**	**308**
Major Group	00	11	13	0	33	37	0
Minor Group	005	10	11	0	28	32	0
	009	1	2	0	5	5	0
Major Group	01	19	23	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	015	19	23	0	0	0	0
Major Group	02	88	98	28	51	58	0
Minor Group	020	44	51	0	51	58	0
	023	44	47	28	0	0	0
Major Group	03	205	240	0	122	136	0
Minor Group	031	205	240	0	122	136	0
Major Group	04	211	200	273	52	21	308
Minor Group	040	203	200	216	28	21	88
	042	5	0	38	19	0	176
	043	3	0	19	5	0	44
Division	**2&3**	**2,825**	**2,155**	**6,757**	**2,240**	**1,935**	**4,802**
Major Group	20	894	453	3,477	375	304	969
Minor Group	200	524	171	2,594	145	58	881
	202	8	2	47	0	0	0
	205	26	30	0	28	31	0
	206	30	35	0	28	31	0
	207	25	24	28	19	16	44
	209	281	191	808	155	168	44

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Major Group	21	4	5	0	14	16	0
Minor Group	214	4	5	0	14	16	0
Major Group	22	171	175	150	169	142	397
Minor Group	220	171	175	150	169	142	397
Major Group	23	398	173	1,720	281	121	1,630
Minor Group	231	5	1	28	19	5	132
	233	27	8	141	94	26	661
	235	277	138	1,090	9	5	44
	238	85	24	442	154	79	793
	239	4	2	19	5	6	0
Major Group	24	4	5	0	9	10	0
Minor Group	240	3	3	0	5	5	0
	244	1	2	0	4	5	0
Major Group	27	152	171	38	216	231	88
Minor Group	273	136	152	38	202	215	88
	274	4	5	0	14	16	0
	278	12	14	0	0	0	0
Major Group	28	583	556	743	366	372	308
Minor Group	280	110	128	0	66	73	0
	281	241	282	0	262	294	0
	282	4	5	0	0	0	0
	284	1	2	0	5	5	0
	288	227	139	743	33	0	308
Major Group	30	11	13	0	28	31	0
Minor Group	302	8	10	0	19	21	0
	303	3	3	0	9	10	0
Major Group	31	42	48	9	94	100	44
Minor Group	310	10	11	0	33	37	0
	311	8	8	9	19	16	44
	313	4	5	0	0	0	0
	3'4	20	24	0	42	47	0
Major Group	33	10	6	28	14	5	88
Minor Group	333	4	3	9	0	0	0
	335	6	3	19	14	5	88
Major Group	34-35	342	303	573	323	220	1,190
Minor Group	340	168	188	56	37	42	0
	350	174	115	517	286	178	1,190
Major Group	36	73	85	0	80	89	0
Minor Group	360	3	3	0	9	11	0
	362	4	5	0	5	5	0
	364	3	3	0	0	0	0
	365	1	2	0	5	5	0
	367	3	3	0	9	11	0
	368	1	2	0	5	5	0
	369	58	67	0	74	52	0
Major Group	38	34	40	0	70	79	0
Minor Group	384	1	2	0	5	5	0
	388	33	38	0	65	74	0
Major Group	39	107	122	19	201	215	88
Minor Group	392	25	29	0	84	94	0
	393	70	82	0	84	95	0
	394	1	2	0	5	5	0
	395	1	1	0	5	5	0
	399	10	8	19	23	16	88
Division	**4**	**453**	**479**	**301**	**530**	**592**	**0**
Major Group	40	453	479	301	530	592	0
Minor Group	400	167	195	0	375	419	0
	401	286	284	301	155	173	0
Division	**5**	**27**	**32**	**0**	**75**	**84**	**0**
Major Group	50	24	29	0	66	73	0
Minor Group	500	21	26	0	66	73	0
	501	3	3	0	0	0	0
Major Group	51	3	3	0	9	11	0
Minor Group	510	3	3	0	9	11	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Division	**6**	**1,841**	**2,065**	**526**	**2,380**	**2,596**	**573**
Major Group	60-63	89	104	0	178	199	0
Minor Group	601	23	27	0	9	10	0
	602	64	75	0	169	189	0
	639	2	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	64-68	1,626	1,815	517	2,066	2,250	529
Minor Group	640	1,068	1,225	141	1,190	1,306	221
	641	3	3	0	0	0	0
	642	5	6	0	0	0	0
	644	15	18	0	14	16	0
	645	73	56	169	47	32	176
	646	66	75	9	65	68	44
	647	5	6	0	5	5	0
	650	125	146	0	258	288	0
	652	22	26	0	42	47	0
	653	10	11	0	33	37	0
	655	7	8	0	23	26	0
	660	1	2	0	5	5	0
	661	89	101	19	229	257	0
	662	15	18	0	33	37	0
	672	55	58	38	37	32	88
	673	5	6	0	0	0	0
	682	3	3	0	5	5	0
	683	7	8	0	0	0	0
	684	1	2	0	5	5	0
	686	1	2	0	5	5	0
	688	4	5	0	9	11	0
	689	46	30	141	61	68	0
Major Group	69	126	146	9	136	147	44
Minor Group	691	11	13	0	23	26	0
	693	1	1	0	5	5	0
	694	3	2	9	5	0	44
	699	111	130	0	103	116	0
Division	**7**	**315**	**368**	**0**	**426**	**477**	**0**
Major Group	70-71	274	320	0	342	383	0
Minor Group	700	1	2	0	0	0	0
	701	7	8	0	9	11	0
	702	64	75	0	150	168	0
	703	49	58	0	0	0	0
	704	3	3	0	0	0	0
	705	95	110	0	117	131	0
	706	55	64	0	66	73	0
Major Group	73	41	48	0	84	94	0
Minor Group	730	41	48	0	84	94	0
Division	**8**	**4,005**	**4,327**	**2,115**	**4,091**	**4,064**	**4,317**
Major Group	80	516	580	141	984	1,086	132
Minor Group	803	88	103	0	253	283	0
	804	393	439	122	628	698	44
	805	35	38	19	103	105	88
Major Group	81	512	549	291	717	650	1,278
Minor Group	810	18	21	0	28	31	0
	811	494	528	291	689	619	1,278
Major Group	82	272	293	150	365	336	617
Minor Group	820	259	277	150	318	283	617
	821	13	16	0	47	53	0
Major Group	83	137	160	0	155	173	0
Minor Group	830	1	2	0	5	5	0
	831	136	158	0	150	168	0
Major Group	84	56	64	10	136	147	44
Minor Group	840	55	62	10	136	147	44
	841	1	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	85	23	27	0	61	68	0
Minor Group	851	18	21	0	47	52	0
	853	5	6	0	14	16	0
Major Group	86	29	34	0	47	52	0
Minor Group	861	28	32	0	42	47	0
	862	1	2	0	5	5	0
Major Group	87	29	34	0	61	68	0
Minor Group	871	14	16	0	47	52	0
	872	14	16	0	14	16	0
	873	1	2	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Major Group	88	739	718	865	956	844	1,894
Minor Group	880	320	253	715	333	194	1,498
	881	62	67	28	103	100	132
	882	178	199	56	295	299	264
	883	38	34	66	61	68	0
	884	131	154	0	141	157	0
	885	10	11	0	23	26	0
Major Group	89	1,692	1,868	658	609	640	352
Minor Group	890	1,692	1,868	658	609	640	352
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Division	**0**	**381**	**534**	**23**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	00	10	14	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	005	10	14	0	0	0	0
Major Group	02	44	63	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	020	14	19	0	0	0	0
	023	30	44	0	0	0	0
Major Group	04	327	457	23	0	0	0
Minor Group	040	327	457	23	0	0	0
Division	**2&3**	**3,697**	**1,461**	**8,968**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	20	368	168	839	0	0	0
Minor Group	200	162	14	510	0	0	0
	202	3	5	0	0	0	0
	205	10	14	0	0	0	0
	206	7	10	0	0	0	0
	207	24	10	57	0	0	0
	209	162	115	272	0	0	0
Major Group	23	2,309	39	7,665	0	0	0
Minor Group	235	2,309	39	7,665	0	0	0
Major Group	27	118	120	113	0	0	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	M	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	270	20	29	0	0	0	0
	273	95	86	113	0	0	0
	274	3	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	28	290	365	113	0	0	0
Minor Group	280	40	58	0	0	0	0
	281	169	240	0	0	0	0
	288	81	67	113	0	0	0
Major Group	29	4	5	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	292	4	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	30	7	10	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	301	3	5	0	0	0	0
	303	4	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	31	24	14	45	0	0	0
Minor Group	310	14	0	45	0	0	0
	311	3	5	0	0	0	0
	314	7	9	0	0	0	0
Major Group	33	14	14	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	330	3	5	0	0	0	0
	332	7	9	0	0	0	0
Major Group	34-35	341	404	193	0	0	0
Minor Group	340	283	351	125	0	0	0
	350	51	43	68	0	0	0
	355	7	10	0	0	0	0
Major Group	36	101	144	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	362	3	5	0	0	0	0
	369	98	139	0	0	0	0
Major Group	39	125	178	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	393	125	178	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Division	**4**	**219**	**312**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	40	219	312	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	400	138	197	0	0	0	0
	401	78	110	0	0	0	0
	403	3	5	0	0	0	0
Division	**6**	**1,361**	**1,933**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	60-63	24	34	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	609	4	5	0	0	0	0
	6092	20	29	0	0	0	0
Major Group	64-68	1,236	1,755	11	0	0	0
Minor Group	640	982	1,399	0	0	0	0
	645	17	19	11	0	0	0
	646	51	72	0	0	0	0
	647	3	5	0	0	0	0
	650	64	91	0	0	0	0
	652	7	10	0	0	0	0
	653	10	14	0	0	0	0
	661	51	72	0	0	0	0
	662	17	24	0	0	0	0
	663	7	10	0	0	0	0
	672	7	10	0	0	0	0
	673	3	5	0	0	0	0
	683	3	5	0	0	0	0
	689	14	19	0	0	0	0
Major Group	69	101	144	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	691	7	10	0	0	0	0
	699	94	134	0	0	0	0
Division	**7**	**159**	**226**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	70-71	105	149	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	703	47	67	0	0	0	0
	706	58	82	0	0	0	0
Major Group	73	54	77	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	730	54	77	0	0	0	0
Division	**8**	**4,183**	**5,534**	**998**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	80	1,256	1,731	136	0	0	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Coucltd.*							
Minor Group	803	213	303	0	0	0	0
	804	905	1,231	136	0	0	0
	805	135	192	0	0	0	0
	809	3	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	81	341	471	34	0	0	0
Minor Group	810	7	5	11	0	0	0
	811	334	466	23	0	0	0
Major Group	82	166	216	45	0	0	0
Minor Group	820	156	202	45	0	0	0
	821	10	14	0	0	0	0
Major Group	83	74	106	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	830	3	5	0	0	0	0
	831	71	101	0	0	0	0
Major Group	84	30	43	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	840	30	43	0	0	0	0
Major Group	85	30	43	0	0	0	0
Minor	851	30	43	0	0	0	0
Major Group	86	24	34	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	861	20	29	0	0	0	0
	862	4	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	87	17	24	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	872	17	24	0	0	0	0
Maior Group	88	766	1,015	182	0	0	0
Minor Group	880	429	539	170	0	0	0
	881	98	139	0	0	0	0
	882	125	178	0	0	0	0
	883	23	29	12	0	0	0
	884	91	130	0	0	0	0
Major Group	89	1,479	1,851	601	0	0	0
Minor Group	890	1,479	1,851	601	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION							
Total		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Division	0	500	559	284	425	478	40
Major Group	00	54	69	0	33	38	0
Minor Group	005	8	10	0	28	33	0
	009	46	59	0	5	5	0
Major Group	01	1	2	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	010	1	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	02	122	155	0	100	114	0
Minor Group	020	92	117	0	100	114	0
	023	30	38	0	0	0	0
Major Group	03	171	209	30	282	320	0
Minor Group	031	171	209	30	282	320	0
Major Group	04	152	124	254	10	6	40
Minor Group	040	74	40	200	5	0	40
	041	63	81	0	0	0	0
	043	7	3	18	5	6	0
	044	7	0	30	0	0	0
	046	1	0	6	0	0	0
Division	2&3	2,609	1,493	6,709	1,694	1,568	2,609
Major Group	20	438	201	1,307	377	342	632
Minor Group	200	307	66	1,192	139	82	553
	205	8	10	0	14	16	0
	206	1	2	0	0	0	0
	207	14	18	0	14	16	0
	209	108	105	115	210	228	79
Major Group	21	1	2	0	5	6	0
Minor Group	214	1	2	0	5	6	0
Major Group	22	18	18	18	57	49	119
Minor Group	220	18	18	18	57	49	119
Major Group	23	1,029	162	4,217	277	119	1,423

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of .SI.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	230	6	2	24	24	5	15
	231	8	2	31	0	0	0
	233	1	0	6	5	0	0
	235	1,005	155	4,126	238	114	40
	248	8	1	30	10	0	1,146
	239	1	2	0	0	0	79
Major Group	26	1	0	6	0	0	0
Minor Group	266	1	0	6	0	0	0
Major Group	27	119	125	97	210	195	316
Minor Group	273	113	117	97	186	168	316
	274	4	5	0	14	16	0
	278	2	3	0	10	11	0
Major Group	28	444	433	484	363	396	119
Minor Group	280	69	72	54	53	54	40
	281	177	226	0	286	326	0
	282	14	16	6	0	0	0
	283	3	3	0	0	0	0
	287	1	2	0	0	0	0
	288	180	114	424	24	16	79
Major Group	30	17	22	0	48	54	0
Minor Group	300	1	2	0	5	6	0
	301	1	2	0	5	5	0
	302	7	8	0	14	16	0
	303	8	10	0	24	27	0
Major Group	31	5	7	0	14	16	0
Minor Group	314	5	7	0	14	16	0
Major Group	33	3	3	0	5	6	0
Minor Group	333	1	1	0	5	6	0
	339	2	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	34-35	302	232	556	24	27	0
Minor Group	340	110	128	42	14	16	0
	350	191	102	514	10	11	0
	355	1	2	0	0	0	0
Major Group	36	119	147	18	57	65	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 WORKERS OTHER THAN THOSE WORKING AS CULTIVATORS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP OF INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	360	10	13	0	38	43	0
	362	58	74	0	0	0	0
	364	25	32	0	0	0	0
	367	1	2	0	5	6	0
	368	3	3	0	0	0	0
	369	22	23	18	14	16	0
Major Group	37	3	3	0	9	11	0
Minor Group	379	3	3	0	9	11	0
Major Group	38	18	23	0	48	54	0
Minor Group	384	3	3	0	10	11	0
	386	1	2	0	5	5	0
	388	14	18	0	33	38	0
Major Group	39	92	115	6	200	228	
Minor Group	392	4	5	0	14	16	0
	393	79	99	6	153	174	0
	394	5	6	0	19	22	0
	399	4	5	0	14	16	0
Division	4	365	446	67	448	510	0
Major Group	40	365	446	67	448	510	0
Minor Group	400	93	118	0	238	271	0
	401	268	323	67	196	223	0
	403	4	5	0	14	16	0
Division	5	3	3	0	5	5	0
Major Group	50	2	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	501	2	1	0	0	0	0
Major Group	51	1	2	0	5	5	0
Minor Group	511	1	2	0	5	5	0
Division	6	1,388	1,580	684	2,190	2,187	2,213
Major Group	60-63	16	17	12	38	38	39
Minor Group	600	1	2	0	5	6	0
	601	3	2	6	5	0	39
	602	4	5	0	9	11	0
	603	1	1	0	5	5	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C-		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION——*Contd.*							
Minor Group	608	3	2	6	0	0	0
	639	4	5	0	14	16	0
Major Group	64-68	1,319	1,504	2,052	2,052	2,035	2,174
Minor Group	640	900	1,082	230	1 236	1,275	949
	641	1	1	0	0	0	0
	642	4	5	0	10	11	0
	644	5	7	0	140	16	0
	645	203	160	363	224	98	1,146
	646	7	6	6	5	0	39
	648	3	2	6	0	0	0
	650	57	71	6	191	212	40
	51	1	1	0	5	5	0
	652	8	10	0	24	27	0
	653	8	10	0	19	22	0
	655	4	5	0	5	5	0
	661	43	54	0	143	163	0
	662	4	5	0	14	16	0
	663	1	2	0	5	5	0
	672	36	38	31	52	60	0
	682	1	2	0	0	0	0
	686	1	2	0	5	6	0
	688	1	2	0	5	5	0
	689	31	39	0	95	109	0
Major Group	69	53	59	30	100	114	0
Minor Group	691	5	7	0	9	11	0
	692	4	5	0	14	16	0
	693	3	3	0	5	5	0
	694	4	5	0	10	11	0
	099	37	39	30	62	71	0
Division	7	224	285	0	391	445	0
Major Group	70-71	189	241	0	305	347	0
Minor Group	700	1	2	0	5	6	0
	701	1	2	0	0	0	0
	702	25	31	0	48	54	0
	703	30	38	0	81	92	0
	704	54	69	0	0	0	0
	705	35	45	0	100	114	0
	706	36	46	0	57	65	0
	708	7	8	0	14	16	0
Major Group	73	35	44	0	86	98	0
Minor Group	730	34	43	0	81	92	0
	731	1	1	0	5	6	0
Division	8	4,911	5,634	2,256	4,847	4,807	5,138
Major Group	80	1,077	1,339	115	1,126	1,275	39

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IV.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 WORKERS OTHER THAN THOSE WORKING AS CULTIVATORS AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS BY DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP OF INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Minor Group	803	294	372	6	363	407	39
	804	610	758	67	649	738	0
	805	173	209	42	114	130	0
Major Group	81	347	385	205	678	613	1,146
Minor Group	810	4	3	6	5	5	0
	811	343	382	199	673	608	1,146
Major Group	82	240	282	85	358	353	395
Minor Group	820	229	269	85	344	337	395
	821	11	13	0	14	16	0
Major Group	83	162	198	30	129	141	39
Minor Group	830	2	2	0	0	0	0
	831	159	196	24	129	141	39
	832	1	0	6	0	0	0
Major Group	84	48	61	0	138	157	0
Minor Group	840	48	61	0	138	157	0
Major Group	85	28	35	6	76	81	40
Minor Group	851	28	35	6	76	81	40
Major Group	86	21	21	18	52	44	119
Minor Group	861	21	21	18	52	44	119
Major Group	87	12	15	0	29	32	0
Minor Group	871	8	10	0	29	32	0
	872	4	5	0	0	0	0
Major Group	88	682	705	599	916	684	2,609
Minor Group	880	392	346	503	515	250	2,451
	881	23	30	0	67	76	0
	882	132	163	18	176	185	119
	883	39	44	18	76	81	39
	884	92	117	0	72	81	0
	885	4	5	0	10	11	0
Major Group	89	2,294	2,593	1,198	1,345	1,427	751
Minor Group	890	2,294	2,593	1,198	1,345	1,427	751

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Division	**0**	**536**	**598**	**396**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	00	27	39	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	005	27	39	0	0	0	0
Major Group	01	256	201	375	0	0	0
Minor Group	100	256	201	375	0	0	0
Major Group	02	47	68	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	020	43	62	0	0	0	0
	023	4	6	0	0	0	0
Major Group	03	177	254	7	0	0	0
Minor Group	031	177	254	7	0	0	0
Major Group	04	29	36	14	6	0	0
Minor Group	040	29	36	14	0	0	0
Division	**2&3**	**3,277**	**1,138**	**8,019**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	20	410	130	1,030	0	0	0
Minor Group	200	296	16	915	0	0	0
	202	9	10	7	0	0	0
	205	13	16	7	0	0	0
	206	7	10	0	0	0	0
	207	11	16	0	0	0	0
	209	74	62	101	0	0	0
Major Group	22	7	0	22	0	0	0
Minor Group	223	7	0	22	0	0	0
Major Group	23	1,971	137	6,308	0	0	0
Minor Group	235	1,947	137	5,958	0	0	0
	238	24	0	80	0	0	0
Major Group	24	2	0	7	0	0	0
Minor Group	244	2	0	7	0	0	0
Major Group	27	87	120	14	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Minor Group	272	4	3	7	0	0	0
	273	81	114	7	0	0	0
	278	2	3	0	0	0	0
Major Group	28	388	312	555	0	0	0
Minor Group	280	27	32	15	0	0	0
	281	110	160	0	0	0	0
	282	7	10	0	0	0	0
	288	244	110	540	0	0	0
Major Group	30	2	3	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	303	2	3	0	0	0	0
Major Group	31	2	3	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	314	2	3	0	0	0	0
Major Group	34-35	262	221	353	0	0	0
Minor Group	340	116	156	269	0	0	0
	350	146	65	324	0	0	0
Major Group	36	83	120	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	368	20	29	0	0	0	0
	369	63	91	0	0	0	0
Major Group	38	5	7	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	388	3	3	0	0	0	0
	389	2	4	0	0	0	0
Major Group	39	58	85	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	393	56	82	0	0	0	0
	399	2	3	0	0	0	0
Division	**4**	**90**	**130**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	40	90	130	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	400	41	58	0	0	0	0
	401	49	72	0	0	0	0

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Division	**6**	**842**	**1,187**	**79**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	60-63	7	10	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	601	5	7	0	0	0	0
	602	2	3	0	0	0	0
Major Group	64-68	804	1,131	79	0	0	0
Minor Group	640	574	822	22	0	0	0
	642	2	3	0	0	0	0
	645	45	46	43	0	0	0
	646	11	16	0	0	0	0
	650	40	59	0	0	0	0
	652	14	20	0	0	0	0
	653	2	3	0	0	0	0
	661	36	52	0	0	0	0
	672	76	104	14	0	0	0
	688	2	3	0	0	0	0
	689	2	3	0	0	0	0
Major Group	69	31	46	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	691	2	4	0	0	0	0
	693	2	3	0	0	0	0
	699	27	39	0	0	0	0
Division	**7**	**96**	**140**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	70-71	58	85	0	0	0	0
	700	5	6	0	0	0	0
	702	13	20	0	0	0	0
	703	20	29	0	0	0	0
	704	7	10	0	0	0	0
	706	13	20	0	0	0	0
Major Group	73	38	55	0	0	0	0
Minor Group	730	38	55	0	0	0	0
Division	**8**	**5,159**	**6,807**	**1,506**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	80	690	933	151	0	0	0
Minor Groud	803	103	105	0	0	0	0
	804	582	706	144	0	0	0
	805	5	3	7	0	0	0
Major Group	81	390	536	65	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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—*Concld.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S I.C.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*						
Minor Group 810	7	10	0	0	0	0
811	383	526	65	0	0	0
Major Group 82	159	218	29	0	0	0
Minor Group 820	150	205	29	0	0	0
821	9	13	0	0	0	0
Major Group 83	40	59	0	0	0	0
Minor Group 831	40	59	0	6	0	0
Major Group 84	18	26	0	0	0	0
Minor Group 840	18	26	0	0	0	0
Major Group 85	16	23	0	0	0	0
Minor Group 851	16	23	0	0	0	0
Major Group 86	13	13	14	0	0	0
Minor Group 861	11	13	7	0	0	0
862	2	0	7	0	0	0
Major Group 87	2	3	0	0	0	0
Minor Group 872	2	3	0	0	0	0
Major Group 88	753	910	404	0	0	0
Minor Group 880	473	517	375	0	0	0
881	29	42	0	0	0	0
882	155	218	15	0	0	0
883	20	23	14	0	0	0
884	74	107	0	0	0	0
885	2	3	0	0	0	0
Major Group 89	3,078	4,086	843	0	0	0
Minor Group 890	3,078	4,086	843	0	0	0

Extracts From Standard Industrial Classification

There are three tables under General Economic Tables group, viz, Tables B-IV (Parts A, B & C), B-V and B-VII (Parts A & B) in which Indian Standard Industrial Classification has been followed. It will be useful to know as to how the Industrial Classification Code has been constructed.

2. In 1951 Census, people were divided into livelihood categories according to the scheme of Classification known as the Indian Census Economic Classification.

For 1961 Census, an industrial classification of all economic activity, called the 'Standard Industrial Classification', prepared by the Government of India, has been adopted.

3. It is important that the concept of 'industry' should not be confused with that of 'Occupation'. 'Industry' means that sector of economic activity in which the earner is engaged, e. g., textile industry automobile industry, etc., whereas the 'occupation' describes the exact function that an individual performs in that sector e. g., fitter, carpenter, etc.

Construction of Industrial Classification Code :

4. The following system of notation has been adopted in the classification of Industries :

Divisions :

The whole range of economic activity is divided into *nine* 'Divisions', and a 'code number' given to each. The first digit of any code number represents the 'Division' under which that activity is classified, e. g., the number given to the Manufacturing Division and Manufacturing activity of any kind will have code numbers beginning with '2' or '3'.

Major Groups :

Each 'Division' is then divided into a number of 'Major Groups' not exceeding ten. The first two digists of any code number together represent the 'Division' and the 'Major Group' under which that activity is classified. Thus the number "20" has been given to the "Production of Foodstuffs" (Major Group) under "Manufacturing" (Division).

Minor Groups :

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, e. g., '5' under Major Group 20 relates to production of bread, biscuits, cake, etc. Thus, if we find code No, 205 we know that it means production of bread, biscuits cakes, etc. (Minor Group) in the 'Foodstuffs Industry' (Major Group) in "Manufacturing" (Division). Again if we find No. 701, we know that it means "Transporting by tram way and bus service" (Minor Groups) in the "Transport Industry" (Major Group) in the 'Transport, Storage and Communication' (Division).

Thus, a one-digit code number represents a division, a two digit code number represents a Major Group of industries and a three digit code number represents a Minior Group of industries.

5. The code number that should be allotted for economic activity connected with repairing or servicing will be the same as the code number provided for manufacturing of the article or product in that branch of industry (for example, Repairing of electric lamps and fans will be classified under 375 and Repairing of radios under 378), unless a code number is specially provided for repairs or servicing under the 'Minor Group' (for example, Repairing of Bicycles and tricycles has been classified under 388, and Repairing and servicing of moter vechicles under 384).

6. Standard Industrial Classification groups the industries into—

9 Divisions

45 Major Groups

343 Minor Groups

7. 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 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 wood products
29 Paper and paper products
30 Printing and publishing
31 Leather and leather products
32 Ruber, 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 which appear in the Tables mentioned in paragraph 1 above, are shown below —

Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
00	*Field Produce and Plantation Crops—*	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, baira maize	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram	001
	Production of raw jute and vindred fibre crops	002
	Production of raw cotton and vindred fibre crops	003
	Production of oilseeds sugarcane and other cast 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 other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above	009

01	*Plantation Crops*	
	Production of tea in plantation	010
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above	015
02	*Forestry and Logging*	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportion of logs	021
	Preparation of timber	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forests	023
	Production and gathering of other forest Products not covered above	026
03	*Fishing*	
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	031
04	*Livestock and Hunting*	
	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

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing

20	*Foodstuffs*	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or plam juice and production of candy	202
	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 other food products such as sweet-meat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	*Beverages*	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
22	*Tobacco Products*	
	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226
23	*Textile-Cotton*	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	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	*Textile—Jute*	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244

25 *Textile Wool*

Wool weaving in handloom ... 255

Embroidery and art work in woollen textile 256

26 *Textile—Silk*

Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine 266

27 *Textile—Miscellaneous*

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 bages 274

Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, terpaulin ... 275

Manufacture of umbrellas ... 278

Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above ... 279

28 *Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products*

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 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 *Paper and Paper Products*

Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper 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

30 *Printing and Publishing*

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 *Leather and Leather Products*

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 prodocts except footwear ... 315

32 *Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products*

Manufacture of tyres and tubes ... 320

Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat ... 323

Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere ... 326

33 *Chemicals and Chemical Products*

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 fertilisers ... 332

Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works ... 333

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 other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats) ... 339

34 *Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal*

Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles ... 340

Manufacture of cement and cement products ... 341

Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing ... 343

Manufacture of stonewares. other than images ... 344

35 *Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery*

Manufacture of porcelain and its products 352

Manufacture of glass bangles and beads 353

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

36 *Basic Metals and their Productsexcept Machinery and Transport Equipment*

Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods 360

Manufacture of armaments ... 362

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 alluminium) such as tin can ... 367

Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products ... 368

Manufacture of sundry hardwares 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 cllasified in major groups 36, 37, 38, and 39) 369

37 *Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment*

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 electronic equipment such as radio, microphone ... 378

Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above ... 379

38 *Transport Equipment*

Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines) ... 382

Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles 384

Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines ... 386

Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ... 388

Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles ... 389

39 *Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries*

Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies ... 390

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

Menufacture 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

Division 4—Construction

40 *Construction*

Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and 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 waterways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells 403

Division 5–Electricitity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

50 *Electricity and Gas*

Generation and transmission of electric energy ... 500

Distribution of electric of energy ... 501

51 *Water Supply and Sanitary Services*

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 *Wholesale Trade*

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 cseed and powder) aerated water 603

Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors ... 604

Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigaretts and other tobacco products ... 606

Wholasale trading in animals ... 607

Wholesale trading in straw and fodder 608

61 Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals ... 610

Wholesal 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, crookery, chinaware ... 613

Wholesale trading in wooden, steel, and other metallic furniture and fittings ... 614

Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rabber products ... 616

Wholesole trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products ... 617

62 Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building meterials ... 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 all kinds of transport and storage equipment ... 633

Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur 634

Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, state frames ... 635

Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment ... 636

Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above ... 639

64 *Retail Trade*

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

Retail trading in animals ... 647

Retail trading in straw and fodder ... 648

65 **Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, 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, mobil oil 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 utansils ... 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 equipment 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 head-gear .. 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

Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing ... 687

Book-selling ... 688

Retail trading in goods unspecified ... 689

69 *Trad and Commerce Miscellaneous*

Importing and exporting of goods and commoditics ... 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

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

Division 7–Transport, Storage and Communication

70 *Transport*

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

Transporting 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 air ... 708

Transporting by other means not covered above ... 709

71 Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency ... 710

73 *Communication*

Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications ... 730

Telephone communication ... 731

Information and broadcasting ... 732

80 *Public Services*

(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 service in Police ... 803

Public service in administrative departments and offi.es 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 *Educational and Scientific Services*

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 *Medical and Health Services*

Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as 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

83 *Religious and Welfare Services*

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 panedit, priest, proceptor, 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 *Legal Services*

Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi 840

Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals ... 841

85 *Business Services*

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 newssagency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors 853

86 *Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations*

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 association, club, library 861

Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens etc. .. 862

87 *Recreation Services*

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

88 *Personal Services*

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 *Services (not elsewhere classified)*

Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified .. 890

Division 9 -- Activities not adequately described

90 Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who tails to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified .. 900

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 CLLASSIFICATION OCCUPATIONS

FLY-LEAF

The table has been prepared for total and urban from main table B-V. In this subsidiary table the distribution of 10,000 persons who are working in non-agricultural occupations has been shown first in Divisions 0 to 9 and X and then in occupational groups and families.

2. The rounding off has been such that for each column of the subsidiary table :

(i) the total of all the divisions is equal to 10,000 :

(ii) the total of all the occupational groups in a division is equal to the figure of that division :

and

(iii) the total of all the families in an occupational group is equal to the figure of that occupational group.

3. Families which account for less than 1% [0.5% in the case of Families of Division 7–8] of the respective Division have been excluded from this Subsidiary table.

4 The occupational codes which have appeared in this table have been described in Appendix to this table.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION

UNION TERRITORY/SUB-DIVISION

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division	***0***	**975**	**1,149**	**432**	**1,552**	**1,396**	**2,985**
Group	00	71	93	0	122	135	0
Family	001	18	23	0	51	57	0
	002	1	1	0	3	3	0
	003	1	1	0	2	2	0
	007	46	61	0	46	51	0
	009	5	7	0	20	22	0
Group	01	N	N	0	1	1	0
Family	010	N	N	0	1	1	0
	013	N	N	0	N	N	0
	015	N	N	0	0	0	0
	019	N	N	0	0	0	0
Group	02	4	6	0	12	13	0
Family	020	N	N	0	1	1	0
	021	3	5	0	8	9	0
	023	1	1	0	2	2	0
	029	N	N	0	1	1	0
Group	03	120	157	4	139	152	16
Family	030	31	41	2	41	44	16
	031	35	46	1	38	42	0
	032	24	32	0	32	35	0
	033	1	1	0	1	1	0
	035	1	1	0	3	3	0
	039	28	36	1	24	27	0
Group	04	80	75	97	160	113	596
Family	040	14	1	55	41	1	416
	041	6	1	24	10	1	84
	042	12	11	14	20	15	64
	043	24	30	2	42	45	12
	044	6	8	1	11	12	4
	046	7	9	0	13	15	0
	047	N	N	0	0	0	0
	049	11	15	1	23	24	16
Group	05	423	478	252	716	562	2,133
Family	050	6	8	2	29	31	20
	051	45	50	31	157	136	344
	052	248	272	173	345	219	1,497
	053	1	N	2	2	N	20
	059	123	148	44	183	176	252
Group	06	36	47	1	93	102	8
Family	060	N	N	0	1	1	0
	061	13	17	0	49	54	0
	062	7	9	0	14	16	0
	069	16	21	1	29	31	8

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA—*Contd.*							
Group	07	83	90	63	132	128	176
Family	070	N	N	0	N	N	0
	071	25	33	0	69	77	0
	072	1	N	0	1	1	0
	074	N	N	1	N	N	0
	076	51	48	61	42	29	164
	077	N	N	0	0	0	0
	078	1	2	N	0	0	0
	079	5	7	1	20	21	12
Group	08	39	49	6	57	59	32
Family	080	N	N	0	0	0	0
	081	2	2	0	6	7	0
	082	N	N	0	1	N	0
	083	7	9	1	8	9	0
	085	2	2	3	9	7	24
	086	26	34	2	28	30	8
	087	1	1	N	1	1	0
	089	1	1	0	4	5	0
Group	09	8	11	N	24	26	4
Family	090	4	6	N	17	18	4
	091	1	1	0	3	4	0
	099	3	4	0	4	5	0
Group	0x	111	143	9	96	104	20
Family	0x0	41	53	7	72	79	12
	0x1	55	72	1	4	4	0
	0x2	12	16	0	14	15	0
	0x3	2	1	1	5	5	8
	0x9	1	1	0	1	1	0
Division	***1***	**351**	**461**	**11**	**658**	**724**	**52**
Group	10	119	156	5	163	177	28
Family	100	114	149	3	147	162	12
	101	N	N	0	1	N	0
	102	3	4	1	10	11	4
	103	1	2	0	1	1	0
	104	1	1	1	4	3	12
Group	11	1	1	N	4	4	4
Family	110	N	N	0	N	N	0
	111	1	1	N	4	4	4
Group	12	1	1	0	4	5	0
Family	120	1	1	0	2	3	0
	121	N	N	0	2	2	0
Group	13	230	303	6	487	538	20

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 CLASSFICATION OF OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA—*Contd*							
Family	130	4	6	0	0	0	0
	131	70	92	N	186	206	4
	132	N	1	0	2	2	0
	133	20	26	1	50	55	0
	134	20	26	1	67	74	4
	135	83	109	2	87	97	0
	136	17	22	2	46	50	12
	139	16	21	0	49	54	0
Division	***2***	**509**	**661**	**38**	**1,066**	**1,158**	**224**
Group	20	30	40	1	55	60	4
Family	200	16	21	1	25	26	4
	201	13	17	0	25	28	0
	202	1	2	0	5	6	0
Group	21	6	8	1	21	23	8
Family	210	3	4	1	11	12	4
	211	3	4	N	10	11	4
Group	22	4	5	0	12	13	0
Family	220	4	5	0	11	12	0
	221	N	N	0	0	0	0
	229	N	N	0	1	1	0
Group	28	234	305	13	638	694	128
Family	280	210	274	11	559	608	120
	289	24	31	2	79	86	8
Group	29	235	303	23	340	368	84
Family	290	235	303	23	340	368	84
Division	***3***	**1,380**	**1,783**	**127**	**2,098**	**2,298**	**264**
Group	30	1,120	1,447	102	1,468	1,603	224
Family	300	17	23	0	44	49	0
	301	1,103	1,424	102	1,424	1,554	224
Group	31	8	10	2	22	23	16
Family	310	4	5	1	12	12	16
	311	2	2	1	4	4	0
	312	1	2	0	3	4	0
	319	1	1	0	3	3	0
Group	32	4	5	0	18	20	0
Family	320	2	2	0	7	8	0
	321	1	1	0	5	5	0
	329	1	2	0	6	7	0
Group	33	243	314	23	583	644	24

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA—*Contd.*							
Family	330	184	240	10	480	532	4
	331	56	70	13	88	95	20
	339	3	4	0	15	17	0
Group	34	5	7	0	7	8	0
Family	340	5	6	0	6	7	0
	341	N	1	0	1	1	0
Division	***4***	**1,062**	**899**	**1,570**	**147**	**143**	**188**
Group	40	7	7	6	5	5	4
Family	402	1	1	0	3	3	0
	403	2	3	0	1	1	0
	404	1	1	1	1	1	0
	409	3	2	5	N	0	4
Group	41	815	597	1,494	25	22	56
Family	410	N	N	0	0	0	0
	411	99	98	99	14	10	56
	412	11	14	2	11	12	0
	413	2	3	0	0	0	0
	415	702	481	1,392	0	0	0
	419	1	1	1	0	0	0
Group	42	1	1	0	0	0	0
Family	420	1	1	0	0	0	0
	429	N	N	0	0	0	0
Group	43	105	138	3	38	42	0
Family	431	104	137	3	34	38	0
	439	1	1	0	4	4	0
Group	44	134	156	67	79	74	128
Family	440	35	46	0	39	43	0
	441	4	5	0	12	14	0
	442	93	102	67	26	15	128
	449	2	3	0	2	2	0
Division	***6***	**337**	**444**	**1**	**623**	**690**	**4**
Group	61	16	21	0	11	13	0
Family	610	16	21	0	11	13	0
Group	62	N	N	0	0	0	0
Family	621	N	N	0	0	0	0
	622	N	N	0	0	0	0
Group	63	N	N	0	0	0	0
Family	630	N	N	0	0	0	0
	631	N	N	0	0	0	0
Group	64	249	329	0	476	528	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 CLASSFICATION OF OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*						
Family 641	110	145	0	289	320	0
642	113	149	0	171	190	0
643	24	32	0	12	14	0
649	2	3	0	4	4	0
Group 65	N	N	0	N	N	0
Family 651	N	N	0	N	N	0
Group 66	3	3	0	6	7	0
Family 660	1	1	0	3	3	0
661	2	2	0	3	4	0
Group 67	14	18	1	29	31	4
Family 670	2	3	1	9	9	4
671	1	N	0	1	2	0
672	8	11	0	14	15	0
679	3	4	0	5	5	0
Group 68	20	27	N	27	30	0
Family 680	8	11	N	14	16	0
681	12	16	0	13	14	0
Group 69	35	46	0	74	81	0
Family 690	1	1	0	2	2	0
691	13	17	0	20	22	0
692	15	20	0	40	44	0
693	6	8	0	11	12	0
694	N	N	0	1	1	0
Division 7–8	**4,659**	**3,800**	**7,333**	**2,548**	**2,502**	**2,965**
Group 70	1,277	208	4,607	196	86	1,213
Family 700	N	N	0	0	0	0
701	N	N	0	N	1	0
702	154	23	563	33	8	260
703	N	N	1	N	N	0
704	1,109	178	4,007	151	67	921
706	7	1	27	4	3	16
707	3	2	5	N	0	4
709	4	4	4	8	7	12
Group 71	122	148	39	199	211	96
Family 710	119	146	35	191	203	84
711	N	0	1	0	0	0
713	1	1	N	3	3	4
715	1	N	2	3	2	8
719	1	1	1	2	3	0
Group 72	36	46	3	33	37	4
Family 720	31	40	2	28	31	4
721	N	N	0	0	0	0
729	5	6	1	5	6	0
Group 73	52	68	3	38	42	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*						
Family 731	N	N	0	0	0	0
733	49	65	2	33	37	0
734	N	N	0	1	1	0
735	3	3	1	4	4	0
Group 74	73	95	4	114	125	12
Family 740	3	4	N	12	13	0
741	68	89	4	96	105	12
742	2	2	0	6	7	0
Group 75	68	89	0	183	202	0
Family 750	5	6	0	12	14	0
751	N	1	0	1	1	0
752	N	N	0	1	1	0
753	59	77	0	158	175	0
754	2	2	0	4	4	0
755	1	1	0	3	3	0
756	N	1	0	2	2	0
757	N	N	0	0	0	0
759	1	1	0	2	2	0
Group 76	22	29	0	57	63	0
Family 760	8	11	0	17	19	0
761	1	1	0	3	3	0
762	2	2	0	5	6	0
763	N	1	0	1	1	0
764	3	4	0	10	11	0
769	8	10	0	21	23	0
Group 77	209	269	23	207	229	0
Family 770	189	242	22	177	196	0
771	N	N	0	N	N	0
772	13	17	1	12	13	0
773	1	1	0	0	0	0
774	N	N	0	0	0	0
779	6	9	0	18	20	0
Group 78	3	4	0	5	6	0
Family 780	3	4	0	5	6	0
Group 79	89	109	24	93	92	108
Family 790	3	1	9	10	0	104
791	53	69	2	45	51	0
794	N	N	0	0	0	0
799	33	39	13	38	41	4
Group 80	13	15	4	38	42	0
Family 800	1	1	0	1	1	0
801	7	9	1	21	23	0
802	N	N	0	N	1	0
803	1	1	0	3	3	0
804	N	N	0	1	1	0
806	N	N	0	N	N	0
808	4	4	3	10	11	0
809	N	N	0	2	2	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*						
Group 81	249	226	323	53	41	160
Family 810	N	1	0	0	0	0
811	247	223	322	51	39	160
814	N	N	0	1	1	0
815	2	2	0	1	1	0
819	N	N	1	N	N	0
Group 82	478	211	1,313	172	143	432
Family 820	328	65	1,149	61	31	332
821	13	13	13	4	4	4
822	5	6	3	8	6	28
823	3	3	2	0	0	0
824	56	69	17	91	95	52
826	N	N	N	N	N	0
827	N	N	0	0	0	0
829	73	55	129	8	7	16
Group 83	4	5	1	8	9	0
Family 830	N	N	0	0	0	0
831	1	1	N	1	1	0
832	N	N	0	1	1	0
833	N	N	0	N	N	0
834	2	2	N	3	4	0
839	1	2	1	3	3	0
Group 84	50	60	21	86	80	140
Family 840	N	N	2	N	N	0
842	49	59	19	85	79	140
843	N	N	0	0	0	0
849	1	1	0	1	1	0
Group 85	129	104	207	48	40	116
Family 850	108	80	198	12	5	72
851	N	N	0	1	1	0
853	2	3	0	1	1	0
854	2	2	0	6	7	0
855	5	6	2	7	7	4
856	1	N	2	2	N	20
859	11	13	5	19	19	20
Group 86	1	1	0	4	4	0
Family 860	1	1	0	4	4	0
861	N	N	0	N	N	0
Group 87	6	8	0	8	9	0
Family 870	4	5	0	2	2	0
872	N	N	0	N	N	0
874	N	N	0	1	1	0
876	2	3	0	4	5	0
879	N	N	0	1	1	0
Group 89	1,778	2,105	761	1,006	1,041	684
Family 890	9	11	2	9	10	0
899	1,769	2,094	759	997	1,031	684

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*						
Division 9	**711**	**784**	**482**	**1,283**	**1,063**	**3,302**
Group 90	241	317	3	405	447	16
Family 900	2	2	0	1	1	0
901	159	209	3	273	301	16
902	10	13	N	31	34	0
903	59	78	0	66	74	0
909	11	15	0	34	37	0
Group 91	330	294	440	650	391	3,034
Family 910	1	1	1	1	1	4
911	77	77	75	130	110	313
912	252	216	363	518	280	2,705
913	N	0	1	N	0	4
919	N	0	N	1	0	8
Group 92	N	N	0	1	1	0
Family 920	N	N	0	1	1	0
Group 93	24	24	24	74	58	228
Family 931	24	24	24	74	58	228
Group 94	81	107	0	69	76	0
Family 940	81	107	0	69	76	0
Group 95	31	37	15	73	78	24
Family 950	31	37	15	73	78	24
Group 96	N	N	0	0	0	0
Family 960	N	N	0	0	0	0
Group 97	2	3	0	6	6	0
Family 979	2	3	0	6	6	0
Group 99	2	2	N	5	6	0
Family 990	N	N	0	0	0	0
999	2	2	N	5	6	0
Division x	**16**	**19**	**6**	**25**	**26**	**16**
Group x8	16	19	6	25	26	16
Family x80	16	19	6	25	26	16
SADAR SUB-DIVISION						
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division 0	**1,046**	**1,098**	**813**	**1,567**	**1,373**	**3,295**
Group 00	76	93	0	145	161	0
Family 001	22	26	0	56	62	0
002	1	2	0	4	4	0
003	1	1	0	3	3	0
007	40	49	0	49	55	0
009	12	15	0	33	37	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	01	1	1	0	1	1	0
Family	010	1	1	0	1	1	0
	013	N	N	0	0	0	0
	015	N	N	0	0	0	0
	019	N	N	0	0	0	0
Group	02	6	8	0	14	16	0
Family	020	N	1	0	1	2	0
	021	4	5	0	8	9	0
	023	1	1	0	4	4	0
	029	1	1	0	1	1	0
Group	03	115	139	5	110	121	20
Family	030	30	35	4	38	40	20
	031	33	41	1	27	30	0
	032	19	24	0	20	22	0
	033	1	1	0	1	2	0
	035	2	2	0	3	4	0
	039	30	36	0	21	23	0
Group	04	108	88	194	173	121	630
Family	040	24	2	124	51	1	495
	041	6	N	30	7	2	60
	042	17	13	33	20	16	54
	043	30	36	2	40	43	7
	044	10	11	4	13	13	7
	046	10	12	0	17	19	0
	047	N	N	0	0	0	0
	049	11	14	1	25	27	7
Group	05	455	441	517	729	542	2,398
Family	050	13	15	6	44	45	34
	051	55	53	66	141	115	368
	052	2494	220	351	334	182	1,688
	053	1	N	3	3	1	20
	059	142	153	91	207	199	288
Group	06	35	43	2	79	86	13
Family	061	13	16	0	39	43	0
	062	3	4	0	10	11	0
	069	19	23	2	30	32	13
Group	07	81	84	66	142	141	147
Family	070	N	N	0	1	1	0
	071	41	50	0	89	99	0
	072	1	1	0	1	1	0
	074	N	1	1	1	1	0
	076	30	22	62	22	10	127
	079	9	10	3	28	29	20
Group	08	54	64	12	71	73	53
Family	080	N	N	0	0	0	0
	081	4	4	0	10	10	0
	082	N	N	0	1	1	0
	083	14	17	1	9	10	0
	085	4	4	7	15	12	40
	086	29	35	4	28	30	13
	087	1	1	0	1	2	0
	089	2	3	0	7	8	0
Group	09	16	19	1	35	38	7
Family	090	9	11	1	26	28	7
	091	2	2	0	5	6	0
	099	5	6	0	4	4	0
Group	0x	99	118	16	68	73	27
Family	0x0	65	78	13	40	42	14
	0x1	13	15	0	7	8	0
	0x2	17	21	0	13	15	0
	0x3	3	3	3	6	6	13
	0x9	1	1	0	2	2	0
Division	**1**	**439**	**533**	**24**	**668**	**735**	**67**
Group	10	175	211	12	177	191	47
Family	100	166	202	8	154	168	20
	102	5	5	1	15	16	7
	103	1	1	0	1	1	0
	104	3	3	3	7	6	20
Group	11	2	2	1	7	7	7
Family	110	N	N	0	1	1	0
	111	2	2	1	6	6	7
Group	12	2	3	0	7	8	0
Family	120	1	2	0	4	4	0
	121	1	1	0	3	4	0
Group	13	260	317	11	477	529	13
Family	130	2	3	0	0	0	0
	131	79	96	1	185	204	7
	132	N	1	0	2	2	0
	133	29	35	1	52	58	0
	134	36	44	2	93	103	6
	135	69	84	4	29	33	0
	136	21	25	3	54	60	0
	139	24	29	0	62	69	0
Division	**2**	**675**	**811**	**71**	**1,275**	**1,382**	**321**
Group	20	30	36	2	55	61	7
Family	200	12	15	2	21	23	7
	201	16	19	0	28	31	0
	202	2	2	0	6	7	0
Group	21	13	16	2	30	32	13

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Family	210	7	8	1	13	16	7
	211	6	8	1	13	16	6
Group	22	7	8	0	18	19	0
Family	220	6	8	0	16	18	0
	221	N	N	0	0	0	0
	229	1	N	0	2	1	0
Group	28	368	444	34	814	883	201
Family	280	327	393	34	712	770	201
	289	41	51	0	102	113	0
Group	29	257	307	33	358	387	100
Family	290	257	307	33	358	387	100
Division	**3**	**1,687**	**2,015**	**225**	**2,020**	**2,228**	**154**
Group	30	1,361	1,628	185	1,344	1,482	107
Family	300	24	29	0	50	55	0
	301	1,337	1,597	183	1,294	1,427	107
Group	31	11	13	4	22	22	20
Family	310	6	7	3	16	15	20
	311	3	3	1	1	1	0
	312	1	2	0	3	4	0
	319	1	1	0	2	2	0
Group	32	8	9	0	26	29	0
Family	320	3	3	0	9	10	0
	321	2	3	0	8	9	0
	329	3	3	0	9	10	0
Group	33	298	356	38	617	683	27
Family	330	225	269	29	499	554	7
	331	65	78	9	92	100	20
	339	8	9	0	26	29	0
Group	34	9	11	0	11	12	0
Family	340	8	10	0	9	10	0
	341	1	1	0	2	2	0
Division	**4**	**824**	**639**	**1,645**	**90**	**98**	**20**
Group	40	6	7	1	5	5	7
Family	402	1	1	0	3	3	0
	403	3	4	0	1	1	0
	404	1	1	0	1	1	0
	409	1	1	1	N	0	7
Group	41	653	441	1,596	23	24	13
Family	411	56	61	35	7	7	13
	412	14	17	1	16	17	0
	415	583	363	1,560	0	0	0
Group	42	1	1	0	0	0	0
Family	420	N	N	0	0	0	0
	429	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group	43	64	79	1	20	22	0
Family	431	63	77	1	14	15	0
	439	1	2	0	6	7	0
Group	44	100	111	47	42	47	0
Family	440	27	33	0	38	42	0
	442	72	77	47	1	2	0
	449	1	1	0	3	3	0
Division	**6**	**517**	**633**	**2**	**779**	**865**	**7**
Group	61	1	2	0	0	0	0
Family	610	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	62	N	N	0	0	0	0
Family	622	N	N	0	0	0	0
Group	63	1	N	0	0	0	0
Family	630	1	N	0	0	0	0
	631	N	N	0	0	0	0
Group	64	421	516	0	620	689	0
Family	641	189	232	0	404	449	0
	642	208	255	0	202	225	0
	643	20	25	0	7	8	0
	644	4	4	0	7	7	0
Group	65	N	N	0	1	1	0
Family	651	N	N	0	1	1	0
Group	66	5	6	0	9	10	0
Family	660	1	2	0	4	5	0
	661	4	4	0	5	5	0
Group	67	21	25	2	36	41	7
Family	670	5	5	2	13	13	7
	671	1	1	0	3	3	0
	672	12	15	0	17	19	0
	679	3	4	0	5	6	0
Group	68	15	19	0	19	22	0
Family	680	7	9	0	12	14	0
	681	8	10	0	7	8	0
Group	69	53	65	0	92	102	0
Family	690	2	3	0	4	4	0
	691	16	20	0	24	27	0
	692	27	33	0	53	58	0
	693	7	8	0	10	11	0
	694	1	1	0	1	2	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Division	**7-8**	**3,975**	**3,455**	**6,292**	**2,199**	**2,222**	**1,996**
Group	70	962	310	3,862	150	74	824
Family	700	N	N	0	0	0	0
	702	205	35	965	1	0	7
	703	N	N	0	1	1	0
	704	749	269	2,884	142	68	804
	706	2	2	2	3	3	0
	707	1	N	1	0	0	0
	709	5	4	10	3	2	13
Group	71	129	146	54	184	196	74
Family	710	125	143	49	175	187	60
	713	1	1	1	1	1	7
	715	2	1	4	4	4	7
	719	1	1	0	4	4	0
Group	72	53	64	2	28	31	0
Family	720	45	55	0	26	29	0
	721	N	N	0	0	0	0
	729	8	9	2	2	2	0
Group	73	44	52	4	24	27	0
Family	733	42	50	4	21	24	0
	734	N	N	0	1	1	0
	735	2	2	0	2	2	0
Group	74	66	79	6	90	98	20
Family	740	4	5	0	13	14	0
	741	59	70	6	71	77	20
	742	3	4	0	6	7	0
Group	75	114	140	0	226	251	0
Family	750	8	10	0	17	20	0
	751	1	1	0	2	2	0
	752	N	N	0	1	1	0
	753	97	118	0	191	212	0
	754	4	4	0	5	5	0
	755	2	3	0	5	6	0
	756	1	1	0	2	2	0
	757	N	1	0	0	0	0
	759	1	2	0	3	3	0
Group	76	36	45	0	71	79	0
Family	760	15	19	0	24	26	0
	761	2	2	0	5	6	0
	762	4	5	0	9	10	0
	763	N	1	0	1	2	0
	764	4	5	0	8	8	0
	769	11	13	0	24	27	0
Group	77	246	287	65	165	184	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Family	770	224	259	64	132	147	0
	771	1	1	0	1	1	0
	772	8	10	1	7	8	0
	773	1	2	0	0	0	0
	779	12	15	0	25	28	0
Group	78	4	5	0	5	5	0
Family	780	4	5	0	5	5	0
Group	79	106	120	41	99	90	181
Family	790	6	1	27	18	0	174
	491	78	94	8	38	45	0
	799	22	25	6	43	47	7
Group	80	24	27	14	52	58	0
Family	800	1	1	0	1	2	0
	801	14	16	2	31	34	0
	802	N	1	0	1	1	0
	803	2	2	0	5	5	0
	804	N	1	0	1	2	0
	806	N	N	0	1	1	0
	808	6	5	12	10	11	0
	809	1	1	0	2	2	0
Group	81	215	187	341	24	26	0
Family	811	214	186	341	21	23	0
	814	N	N	0	1	1	0
	815	1	1	0	1	1	0
	819	N	N	0	1	1	0
Group	82	347	201	996	119	117	134
Family	820	188	52	794	26	21	67
	821	14	13	20	1	2	0
	822	2	2	2	1	0	14
	823	1	1	0	0	0	0
	824	63	69	34	81	85	40
	826	N	N	0	1	1	0
	829	79	64	146	9	8	13
Group	83	8	9	2	13	15	0
Family	830	N	N	0	0	0	0
	831	1	1	1	2	2	0
	832	1	N	0	1	2	0
	834	4	5	0	5	6	0
	839	2	3	1	5	5	0
Group	84	58	67	19	59	57	80
Family	840	N	N	0	1	1	0
	842	58	67	19	58	56	80
Group	85	99	83	172	54	49	100

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Family	850	68	49	151	8	4	47
	851	N	1	0	0	0	0
	853	3	3	0	0	0	0
	854	2	2	0	6	6	0
	855	6	7	1	5	6	0
	556	1	1	4	3	1	20
	859	19	20	16	32	32	33
Group	86	2	3	0	6	7	0
Family	860	2	2	0	6	7	0
	861	N	1	0	0	0	0
Group	87	5	6	0	7	8	0
Family	870	4	4	0	3	3	0
	872	N	N	0	1	1	0
	874	N	N	0	N	1	0
	876	1	2	0	3	3	0
Group	89	1,457	1,624	714	823	850	583
Family	890	7	9	0	9	10	0
	899	1,450	1,615	714	814	840	583
Division	**9**	**817**	**793**	**923**	**1,368**	**1,062**	**4,113**
Group	90	296	361	7	396	437	27
Family	900	2	3	0	0	0	0
	901	201	244	6	270	297	27
	902	13	15	1	34	37	0
	903	60	74	0	51	57	0
	909	20	25	0	41	46	0
Group	91	353	242	845	741	403	3,758
Family	910	1	N	2	2	1	7
	911	83	71	133	120	102	281
	912	289	171	707	617	300	3,450
	913	N	0	1	1	0	7
	919	N	0	2	1	0	13
Group	92	N	N	0	1	2	0
Family	920	N	N	0	1	2	0
Group	93	41	38	56	98	76	301
Family	931	41	38	56	98	76	301
Group	94	79	97	0	42	47	0
Family	940	79	97	0	42	47	0
Group	95	42	48	14	79	85	27
Family	950	42	48	14	79	85	27
Group	96	N	N	0	0	0	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Family	960	N	N	0	0	0	0
Group	97	3	4	0	6	7	0
Family	979	3	4	0	6	7	0
Group	99	3	3	1	5	5	0
Family	990	N	N	0	0	0	0
	999	3	3	1	5	5	0
Division	**x**	**20**	**23**	**5**	**34**	**35**	**27**
Group	x8	20	23	5	34	35	27
Family	x80	20	23	5	34	35	27
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION							
Totol		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division	**0**	**937**	**1,182**	**253**	**1,263**	**1,152**	**2,402**
Group	00	113	154	0	55	60	0
Family	001	11	16	0	25	27	0
	007	102	138	0	30	33	0
Group	02	2	2	0	10	11	0
Family	021	2	2	0	10	11	0
Group	03	145	197	0	183	201	0
Family	030	34	47	0	59	65	0
	031	54	73	0	64	71	0
	032	35	48	0	35	38	0
	039	22	29	0	25	27	0
Group	04	48	37	79	114	65	614
Family	040	11	0	41	25	0	279
	041	6	0	24	15	0	168
	042	5	6	4	0	0	0
	043	10	14	0	25	27	0
	044	5	6	0	10	11	0
	046	1	1	0	0	0	0
	049	10	10	10	39	27	167
Group	05	377	468	119	624	522	1,676
Family	051	37	44	17	168	158	280
	052	236	287	92	292	201	1,229
	059	104	137	10	164	163	167
Group	06	31	43	0	89	98	0
Family	061	11	15	0	59	65	0
	062	12	17	0	20	22	0
	069	8	11	0	10	11	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*						
Group 07	74	81	55	94	92	112
Family 071	12	17	0	25	27	0
076	58	58	55	59	54	112
078	2	4	0	0	0	0
079	2	2	0	10	11	0
Group 08	15	21	0	5	5	0
Family 081	1	1	0	5	5	0
086	13	19	0	0	0	0
089	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group 09	4	5	0	0	0	0
Family 090	2	3	0	0	0	0
099	2	2	0	0	0	0
Group 0x	128	174	0	89	98	0
Family 0x0	16	22	0	89	98	0
0x1	103	140	0	0	0	0
0x2	8	11	0	0	0	0
0x9	1	1	0	0	0	0
Division 1	**259**	**353**	**0**	**535**	**587**	**0**
Group 10	58	80	0	163	179	0
Family 100	53	72	0	158	173	0
101	1	1	0	5	6	0
102	2	3	0	0	0	0
103	2	4	0	0	0	0
Group 13	201	273	0	372	408	0
Family 130	3	4	0	0	0	0
131	35	48	0	79	87	0
132	2	2	0	0	0	0
133	10	13	0	20	22	0
134	11	15	0	20	22	0
135	128	174	0	228	250	0
136	8	11	0	20	22	0
139	4	6	0	5	5	0
Division 2	**418**	**564**	**10**	**693**	**745**	**168**
Group 20	35	48	0	59	65	0
Family 200	31	43	0	39	44	0
201	3	4	0	15	16	0
202	1	1	0	5	5	0
Group 22	1	1	0	5	6	0
Family 220	1	1	0	5	6	0
Group 28	129	175	0	367	402	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*						
Family 280	118	160	0	337	369	0
289	11	15	0	30	33	0
Group 29	253	340	10	262	272	168
Family 290	253	340	10	262	272	168
Division 3	**1,611**	**2,168**	**55**	**3,061**	**3,331**	**279**
Group 30	1,338	1,800	48	2,422	2,636	223
Family 300	25	34	0	35	38	0
301	1,313	1,766	48	2,387	2,598	223
Group 31	10	12	4	50	49	56
Family 310	3	2	4	10	6	56
311	3	4	0	15	16	0
312	1	1	0	5	5	0
319	3	5	0	20	22	0
Group 32	1	1	0	5	5	0
Family 320	1	1	0	5	5	0
Group 33	261	354	3	579	636	0
Family 330	192	260	3	406	446	0
331	69	94	0	173	190	0
Group 34	1	1	0	5	5	0
Family 340	1	1	0	5	5	0
Division 4	**690**	**617**	**895**	**114**	**125**	**0**
Group 40	1	1	0	5	5	0
Family 402	1	1	0	5	5	0
Group 41	385	287	659	10	11	0
Family 411	155	44	465	0	0	0
412	6	9	0	10	11	0
415	223	234	191	0	0	0
419	1	0	3	0	0	0
Group 43	88	120	0	74	82	0
Family 431	88	120	0	74	82	0
Group 44	216	209	236	25	27	0
Family 440	21	29	0	25	27	0
442	193	177	236	0	0	0
449	2	3	0	0	0	0
Division 6	**227**	**308**	**0**	**243**	**266**	**0**
Group 61	5	7	0	5	5	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*						
Family 610	5	7	0	5	5	0
Group 64	184	250	0	178	196	0
Family 641	50	69	0	10	11	0
642	121	164	0	168	185	0
643	12	16	0	0	0	0
649	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group 66	3	4	0	10	11	0
Family 660	1	1	0	5	6	0
661	2	3	0	5	5	0
Group 67	10	13	0	10	11	0
Family 670	2	2	0	0	0	0
672	7	10	0	10	11	0
679	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group 68	20	27	0	30	32	0
Family 680	4	5	0	5	5	0
681	16	22	0	25	27	0
Group 69	5	7	0	10	11	0
Family 690	1	1	0	5	6	0
691	2	2	0	0	0	0
693	2	4	0	5	5	0
Division 7-8	**5,336**	**4,171**	**8,589**	**3,061**	**2,810**	**5,643**
Group 70	1,501	109	5,388	193	33	1,843
Family 702	58	5	205	0	0	0
703	2	0	7	0	0	0
704	1,379	103	4,944	183	27	1,787
706	60	1	225	10	6	56
707	2	0	7	0	0	0
Group 71	152	206	3	267	288	56
Family 710	151	205	3	262	283	56
713	1	1	0	5	5	0
Group 72	46	60	7	15	16	0
Family 720	46	60	7	15	16	0
Group 73	77	105	0	74	82	0
Family 731	1	1	0	0	0	0
733	72	98	0	54	60	0
735	4	6	0	20	22	0
Group 74	83	111	3	149	163	0
Family 740	2	2	0	5	5	0
741	80	108	3	144	158	0
742	1	1	0	0	0	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*						
Group 75	44	60	0	104	114	0
Family 753	43	59	0	104	114	0
754	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group 76	22	30	0	30	33	0
Family 760	2	3	0	5	6	0
763	4	5	0	0	0	0
764	2	2	0	10	11	0
769	14	20	0	15	16	0
Group 77	154	208	3	134	147	0
Family 770	147	198	3	109	120	0
772	4	5	0	20	22	0
779	3	5	0	5	5	0
Group 78	1	1	0	0	0	0
Family 780	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group 79	21	28	0	15	16	0
Family 790	1	1	0	0	0	0
791	12	16	0	10	11	0
799	8	11	0	5	5	0
Group 80	4	6	0	15	16	0
Family 801	3	5	0	10	11	0
808	1	1	0	5	5	0
Group 81	304	207	574	89	49	503
Family 811	303	206	574	89	49	503
815	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group 82	428	246	936	262	190	1,006
Family 820	287	114	772	148	65	1,006
821	13	16	4	5	5	0
822	8	11	0	0	0	0
823	5	6	3	0	0	0
824	42	56	0	109	120	0
826	1	0	3	0	0	0
829	72	45	154	0	0	0
Group 84	27	29	21	84	82	112
Family 842	27	29	21	84	82	112
Group 85	110	107	120	5	5	0
Family 850	96	91	113	0	0	0
853	1	1	0	0	0	0
855	8	9	7	5	5	0
859	5	6	0	0	0	0
Group 86	1	1	0	5	5	0
Family 861	1	1	0	5	5	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Group	87	5	7	0	0	0	0
Family	870	3	5	0	0	0	0
	876	2	2	0	0	0	0
Group	89	2,356	2,650	1.534	1,620	1,571	2,123
Family	890	3	4	0	0	0	0
	899	2,353	2,646	1,434	1,620	1,571	2,123
Division	**9**	**504**	**614**	**195**	**1,010**	**962**	**1,508**
Group	90	171	232	0	391	430	0
Family	900	3	3	0	0	0	0
	901	112	152	0	238	261	0
	902	7	10	0	39	44	0
	903	42	57	0	84	92	0
	909	7	10	0	30	33	0
Group	91	188	193	171	401	304	1,396
Family	911	46	46	44	134	125	223
	912	140	147	120	267	179	1,173
	913	2	0	7	0	0	0
Group	93	15	15	17	25	16	112
Family	931	15	15	17	25	16	112
Group	94	109	148	0	134	147	0
Family	940	109	148	0	134	147	0
Group	95	16	20	7	49	54	0
Family	950	16	20	7	49	54	0
Group	97	5	6	0	10	11	0
Family	979	5	6	0	10	11	0
Division	**x**	**18**	**23**	**3**	**20**	**22**	**0**
Group	x8	18	23	3	20	22	0
Family	x80	18	23	3	20	22	0
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Division	**0**	**768**	**1,181**	**152**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	00	38	63	0	0	0	0
Family	001	17	28	0	0	0	0
	002	1	2	0	0	0	0
	007	20	33	0	0	0	0
Group	03	71	116	4	0	0	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Family	030	7	12	0	0	0	0
	031	15	26	0	0	0	0
	032	20	32	0	0	0	0
	039	29	46	4	0	0	0
Group	04	40	63	7	0	0	0
Family	041	3	0	7	0	0	0
	043	8	14	0	0	0	0
	044	6	10	0	0	0	0
	046	5	9	0	0	0	0
	049	18	30	0	0	0	0
Group	05	385	587	83	0	0	0
Family	051	20	32	0	0	0	0
	052	297	464	48	0	0	0
	059	68	91	35	0	0	0
Group	06	32	53	0	0	0	0
Family	061	6	9	0	0	0	0
	062	7	12	0	0	0	0
	069	19	32	0	0	0	0
Group	07	89	111	55	0	0	0
Family	071	7	11	0	0	0	0
	076	78	93	55	0	0	0
	078	1	2	0	0	0	0
	079	3	5	0	0	0	0
Group	08	8	14	0	0	0	0
Family	081	1	3	0	0	0	0
	085	1	2	0	0	0	0
	086	6	9	0	0	0	0
Group	09	1	2	0	0	0	0
Family	099	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	0x	104	172	3	0	0	0
Family	0x0	3	5	0	0	0	0
	0x1	91	151	3	0	0	0
	0x2	10	16	0	0	0	0
Division	**1**	**285**	**471**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	10	70	114	4	0	0	0
Family	100	66	107	4	0	0	0
	102	4	7	0	0	0	0
Group	13	215	357	3	0	0	0
Family	131	57	95	0	0	0	0
	133	8	12	3	0	0	0
	134	7	12	0	0	0	0
	135	104	174	0	0	0	0
	136	11	18	0	0	0	0
	139	28	46	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Division	**2**	**266**	**411**	**52**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	20	33	56	0	0	0	0
Family	200	18	30	0	0	0	0
	201	15	26	0	0	0	0
Group	28	72	121	0	0	0	0
Family	280	72	121	0	0	0	0
Group	29	161	234	0	0	0	0
Family	290	161	234	52	0	0	0
Division	**3**	**865**	**1,418**	**41**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	30	663	1,081	41	0	0	0
Family	300	10	16	0	0	0	0
	301	653	1,095	41	0	0	0
Group	31	6	9	0	0	0	0
Family	310	4	7	0	0	0	0
	319	2	2	0	0	0	0
Group	33	193	323	0	0	0	0
Family	330	149	249	0	0	0	0
	331	44	74	0	0	0	0
Group	34	3	5	0	0	0	0
Family	340	3	5	0	0	0	0
Division	**4**	**1,078**	**977**	**1,229**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	40	3	5	0	0	0	0
Family	404	3	5	0	0	0	0
Group	41	992	838	1,222	0	0	0
Family	410	4	7	0	0	0	0
	411	92	135	27	0	0	0
	412	1	2	0	0	0	0
	415	895	694	1,195	0	0	0
Group	43	22	37	0	0	0	0
Family	431	22	37	0	0	0	0
Group	44	61	97	7	0	0	0
Family	440	26	44	0	0	0	0
	442	35	53	7	0	0	0
Division	**6**	**129**	**216**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	63	1	2	0	0	0	0
Family	630	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	64	68	114	0	0	0	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Family	641	44	74	0	0	0	0
	642	18	30	0	6	0	0
	643	6	10	0	0	0	0
Group	67	7	12	0	0	0	0
Family	672	4	7	0	0	0	0
	679	3	5	0	0	0	0
Group	68	22	37	0	0	0	0
Family	680	8	14	0	0	0	0
	681	14	23	0	0	0	0
Group	69	31	51	0	0	0	0
Family	691	27	44	0	0	0	0
	693	4	7	0	0	0	0
Division	**7-8**	**6,162**	**4.671**	**8,381**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	70	2,672	88	6,516	0	0	0
Family	702	20	2	45	0	0	0
	704	2.645	74	6,471	0	0	0
	709	7	12	0	0	0	0
Group	71	110	156	41	0	0	0
Family	710	106	156	31	0	0	0
	719	4	0	10	0	0	0
Group	72	25	39	4	0	0	0
Family	720	24	37	4	0	0	0
	729	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	73	25	42	0	0	0	0
Family	733	25	42	0	0	0	0
Group	74	55	93	0	0	0	0
Family	740	1	2	0	0	0	0
	741	54	91	0	0	0	0
Group	75	26	44	0	0	0	0
Family	750	1	2	0	0	0	0
	753	24	40	0	0	0	0
	759	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	77	124	204	4	0	0	0
Family	770	117	192	4	0	0	0
	772	3	5	0	0	0	0
	779	4	7	0	0	0	0
Group	78	1	2	0	0	0	0
Family	780	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	79	62	104	0	0	0	0
Family	791	41	69	0	0	0	0
	799	21	35	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	80	1	2	0	0	0	0
Family	809	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	81	223	283	135	0	0	0
Family	811	223	283	135	0	0	0
Group	82	525	230	963	0	0	0
Family	820	429	109	905	0	0	0
	821	8	12	3	0	0	0
	822	13	14	10	0	0	0
	823	2	2	0	0	0	0
	824	51	86	0	0	0	0
	829	22	7	45	0	0	0
Group	84	6	9	0	0	0	0
Family	842	6	9	0	0	0	0
Group	85	65	93	24	0	0	0
Family	850	54	74	24	0	0	0
	855	1	3	0	0	0	0
	859	10	16	0	0	0	0
Group	87	3	5	0	0	0	0
Family	870	3	5	0	0	0	0
Group	89	2,239	3,277	694	0	0	0
Family	890	8	14	0	0	0	0
	899	2,231	3,263	694	0	0	0
Division	**9**	**423**	**620**	**131**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	90	165	274	3	0	0	0
Family	900	2	2	0	0	0	0
	901	104	172	3	0	0	0
	902	1	2	0	0	0	0
	903	58	98	0	0	0	0
Group	91	186	230	121	0	0	0
Family	911	64	86	31	0	0	0
	912	122	144	90	0	0	0
Group	93	1	2	0	0	0	0
Family	931	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	94	54	90	0	0	0	0
Family	940	54	90	0	0	0	0
Group	95	14	19	7	0	0	0
Family	950	14	19	7	0	0	0
Group	99	3	5	0	0	0	0
Family	999	3	5	0	0	0	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Division	**x**	**24**	**35**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	x8	24	35	7	0	0	0
Family	x80	24	35	7	0	0	0
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division	**0**	**800**	**1,140**	**200**	**1,693**	**1,564**	**2,889**
Group	00	46	72	0	108	119	0
Family	001	13	21	0	54	60	0
	007	33	51	0	54	59	0
Group	01	1	1	0	5	6	0
Family	013	1	1	0	5	6	0
Group	02	5	8	0	16	18	0
Family	020	1	2	0	5	6	0
	021	3	5	0	11	12	0
	029	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group	03	108	167	5	216	233	55
Family	030	24	37	3	65	66	55
	031	22	33	2	54	60	0
	032	35	55	0	65	71	0
	035	1	1	0	5	6	0
	039	26	41	0	27	30	0
Group	04	65	83	35	194	155	556
Family	040	11	3	26	43	0	444
	041	3	0	7	5	0	56
	042	14	21	2	5	0	56
	043	20	32	0	76	83	0
	044	2	4	0	11	12	0
	046	3	5	0	5	6	0
	049	12	18	0	49	54	0
Group	05	320	437	114	792	657	2,056
Family	050	8	13	0	54	60	0
	051	34	46	14	188	173	333
	052	208	278	84	442	322	1,556
	059	70	100	16	108	102	167
Group	06	32	50	0	76	84	0
Family	060	1	1	0	5	6	0
	061	11	17	0	49	54	0
	069	20	32	0	22	24	0
Group	07	72	88	44	135	125	222
Family	071	11	17	0	43	48	0
	076	60	70	44	92	77	222
	079	1	1	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	08	47	74	0	27	30	0
Family	081	1	1	0	0	0	0
	083	2	5	0	11	12	0
	086	43	67	0	16	18	0
	087	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	09	2	2	0	5	6	0
Family	091	1	1	0	5	6	0
	099	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group	0x	102	158	2	119	131	0
Family	0x0	17	26	0	108	119	0
	0x1	81	126	2	0	0	0
	0x2	3	4	0	5	6	0
	0x3	1	2	0	6	6	0
Division	**1**	**296**	**463**	**0**	**609**	**675**	**0**
Group	10	86	134	0	156	173	0
Family	100	80	124	0	146	161	0
	102	2	3	0	5	6	0
	103	2	4	0	5	6	0
	104	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	13	210	329	0	453	502	0
Family	130	28	43	0	0	0	0
	131	66	104	0	173	191	0
	133	16	25	0	43	48	0
	134	13	21	0	59	66	0
	135	74	115	0	178	197	0
	136	4	7	0	0	0	0
	139	9	14	0	0	0	0
Division	**2**	**411**	**638**	**9**	**1,078**	**1,182**	**111**
Group	20	40	63	0	16	18	0
Family	200	20	32	0	0	0	0
	201	19	30	0	16	18	0
	202	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group	21	3	5	0	22	24	0
Family	210	1	1	0	6	6	0
	211	2	4	0	16	18	0
Group	22	1	1	0	5	6	0
Family	220	1	1	0	5	6	0
Group	28	147	229	2	517	567	56
Family	280	134	210	0	447	496	0
	289	13	19	2	70	71	56
Group	29	220	340	7	518	567	55
Family	290	220	340	7	518	567	55

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Division	**3**	**762**	**1,186**	**12**	**1,574**	**1,743**	**0**
Group	30	608	945	9	1,019	1,128	0
Family	300	16	25	0	81	89	0
	301	592	920	9	938	1,039	0
Group	31	5	8	0	5	6	0
Family	310	1	1	0	5	6	0
	312	4	7	0	0	0	0
Group	33	149	233	3	550	609	0
Family	330	124	195	0	491	543	0
	331	25	38	3	59	66	0
Division	**4**	**2,462**	**2,073**	**3,151**	**86**	**89**	**56**
Group	40	27	22	35	11	12	0
Family	402	1	1	0	5	6	0
	403	3	4	0	6	6	0
	409	23	17	35	0	0	0
Group	41	2,324	1,876	3,116	27	24	56
Family	411	42	49	30	16	12	56
	412	3	4	0	11	12	0
	415	2,279	1,823	3,086	0	0	0
Group	43	54	86	0	5	6	0
Family	431	53	84	0	0	0	0
	439	1	2	0	5	6	0
Group	44	57	89	0	43	47	0
Family	440	24	37	0	38	41	0
	442	33	52	0	5	6	0
Division	**6**	**182**	**285**	**0**	**437**	**484**	**0**
Group	61	18	28	0	16	18	0
Family	610	18	28	0	16	18	0
Group	63	2	3	0	0	0	0
Family	630	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	64	105	164	0	307	340	0
Family	641	49	77	0	167	185	0
	642	34	53	0	140	155	0
	643	22	34	0	0	0	0
Group	65	2	4	0	0	0	0
Family	651	2	4	0	0	0	0
Group	66	1	1	0	6	6	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Family	661	1	1	0	6	6	0
Group	67	11	17	0	11	12	0
Family	672	3	5	0	6	6	0
	679	8	12	0	5	6	0
Group	68	23	37	0	38	42	0
Family	680	13	21	0	32	36	0
	681	10	16	0	6	6	0
Group	69	20	31	0	59	66	0
Family	691	8	13	0	11	12	0
	692	7	10	0	43	48	0
	693	5	8	0	5	6	0
Division	**7-8**	**4,544**	**3,471**	**6,442**	**3,267**	**3,087**	**4,944**
Group	70	1,959	52	5,334	269	12	2,667
Family	701	1	1	0	5	6	0
	702	109	1	300	124	0	1,278
	704	1,838	50	5,004	135	6	1,333
	706	1	0	2	5	0	56
	707	10	0	28	0	0	0
Group	71	116	164	30	248	263	111
Family	710	113	163	25	243	263	56
	713	1	1	0	0	0	0
	715	2	0	5	5	0	55
Group	72	11	17	0	43	48	0
Family	720	11	17	0	43	48	0
Group	73	49	77	0	81	90	0
Family	733	47	75	0	76	84	0
	734	1	1	0	0	0	0
	735	1	1	0	5	6	0
Group	74	57	88	2	129	143	0
Family	740	2	4	0	1	12	0
	741	55	84	2	118	131	0
Group	75	27	42	0	135	149	0
Family	750	5	8	0	22	24	0
	752	1	1	0	6	6	0
	753	20	32	0	102	113	0
	754	1	1	0	5	6	0
Group	76	9	14	0	43	48	0
Family	760	1	3	0	5	6	0
	764	1	1	0	0	0	0
	769	7	10	0	38	42	0
Group	77	143	222	2	264	292	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Family	770	111	172	2	237	262	0
	772	27	42	0	0	0	0
	774	1	1	0	0	0	0
	779	4	7	0	27	30	0
Group	78	2	3	0	11	12	0
Family	780	2	3	0	11	12	0
Group	79	46	72	0	86	95	0
Family	791	27	42	0	43	48	0
	799	19	30	0	43	47	0
Group	80	4	7	0	22	24	0
Family	801	1	2	0	6	6	0
	808	2	4	0	11	12	0
	809	1	1	0	5	6	0
Group	81	264	347	119	11	12	0
Family	811	264	347	119	11	12	0
Group	82	232	148	379	340	227	1,389
Family	820	119	29	279	119	54	722
	821	10	9	12	0	0	0
	822	13	14	12	86	66	278
	823	1	0	2	0	0	0
	824	34	46	11	124	107	278
	829	55	50	63	11	0	111
Group	83	1	1	0	0	0	0
Family	834	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group	84	5	7	2	32	30	55
Family	842	4	5	2	27	24	55
	849	1	2	0	5	6	0
Group	85	81	83	79	54	36	222
Family	850	72	70	79	49	30	222
	853	2	3	0	0	0	0
	854	1	1	0	5	6	0
	855	2	2	0	0	0	0
	859	4	7	0	0	0	0
Group	86	1	1	0	0	0	0
Family	861	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group	87	8	12	0	0	0	0
Family	870	6	9	0	0	0	0
	876	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	89	1,529	2,114	495	1,499	1,606	500
Family	890	28	43	0	59	66	0
	899	1,501	2,071	495	1,440	1,540	500

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Division	**9**	**528**	**726**	**177**	**1,251**	**1,170**	**2,000**
Group	90	191	299	0	534	591	0
Family	900	2	2	0	11	12	0
	901	104	163	0	356	394	0
	902	4	7	0	27	30	0
	90	80	126	0	135	149	0
	909	1	1	0	5	6	0
Group	91	266	320	170	507	352	1,944
Family	911	71	97	26	54	60	0
	912	195	223	144	453	292	1,944
Group	93	13	19	5	43	42	56
Family	931	13	19	5	43	42	56
Group	94	45	70	0	108	119	0
Family	940	45	70	0	108	119	0
Group	95	13	18	2	59	66	0
Family	950	13	18	2	59	65	0
Division	**x**	**15**	**18**	**9**	**5**	**6**	**0**
Group	x8	15	18	9	5	6	0
Family	x80	15	18	9	5	6	0
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division	**0**	**950**	**1,188**	**328**	**1,648**	**1,456**	**4,371**
Group	00	29	41	0	87	93	0
Family	001	17	24	0	47	51	0
	002	1	1	0	4	4	0
	003	1	1	0	4	4	0
	007	9	14	0	28	30	0
	009	1	1	0	4	4	0
Group	02	1	1	0	4	4	0
Family	021	1	1	0	4	4	0
Group	03	120	166	0	174	186	0
Family	030	31	43	0	32	34	0
	031	28	38	0	55	59	0
	032	36	50	0	67	72	0
	033	1	1	0	0	0	0
	035	3	5	0	4	4	0
	039	21	29	0	16	17	0
Group	04	71	66	83	146	102	778
Family	040	7	0	27	12	0	180
	041	13	0	47	28	0	419
	042	10	10	9	35	25	179
	043	20	28	0	47	51	0
	044	3	3	0	8	9	0
	046	7	9	0	8	9	0
	049	11	16	0	8	8	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	05	421	515	174	735	567	3,114
Family	050	1	1	0	0	0	0
	051	47	56	24	190	169	479
	052	256	308	121	344	224	2,036
	053	2	1	3	4	0	60
	059	115	149	26	197	174	539
Group	06	46	64	0	138	148	0
Family	061	18	25	0	83	89	0
	062	25	35	0	39	42	0
	069	3	4	0	16	17	0
Group	07	79	89	53	95	68	479
Family	071	7	9	0	32	34	0
	076	64	69	50	55	25	479
	078	6	8	3	0	0	0
	079	2	3	0	8	9	0
Group	08	33	43	6	95	102	0
Family	083	5	7	0	12	13	0
	086	27	36	3	83	89	0
	087	1	0	3	0	0	0
Group	09	4	6	0	16	17	0
Family	090	3	4	0	8	9	0
	099	1	2	0	8	8	0
Group	0x	146	197	12	158	169	0
Family	0x0	39	52	6	142	152	0
	0x1	96	131	6	0	0	0
	0x2	9	12	0	16	17	0
	0x9	2	2	0	0	0	0
Division	**1**	**316**	**433**	**9**	**846**	**901**	**60**
Group	10	61	84	0	119	127	0
Family	100	58	80	0	115	123	0
	102	1	2	0	4	4	0
	103	1	1	0	0	0	0
	104	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group	13	255	349	9	727	774	60
Family	130	2	2	0	0	0	0
	131	96	133	0	332	355	0
	133	11	16	0	32	33	0
	134	15	20	0	43	47	0
	135	115	158	3	257	275	0
	136	11	13	6	51	51	60
	139	5	7	0	12	13	0
Division	**2**	**271**	**369**	**12**	**684**	**724**	**120**
Group	20	36	50	0	47	51	0
Family	200	24	34	0	20	21	0
	201	10	14	0	19	21	0
	202	2	2	0	8	9	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	21	2	2	0	8	9	0
Family	210	1	1	0	4	5	0
	211	1	1	0	4	4	0
Group	22	1	1	0	4	4	0
Family	220	1	1	0	4	4	0
Group	28	130	179	3	415	440	60
Family	280	116	160	0	344	368	0
	289	14	19	3	71	72	60
Group	29	102	137	9	210	220	60
Family	290	102	137	9	210	220	60
Division	**3**	**1,124**	**1,545**	**20**	**2,190**	**2,332**	**180**
Group	30	895	1,235	3	1,617	1,727	60
Family	300	6	8	0	24	26	0
	301	889	1,227	3	1,593	1,701	60
Group	31	5	7	0	16	17	0
Family	310	3	5	0	12	13	0
	311	2	2	0	4	4	0
Group	32	1	1	0	0	0	0
Family	329	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group	33	222	300	17	553	584	120
Family	330	167	231	0	474	508	0
	331	55	69	17	79	76	120
Group	34	1	2	0	4	4	0
Family	340	1	2	0	4	4	0
Division	**4**	**1,822**	**1,474**	**2,734**	**71**	**64**	**179**
Group	40	10	14	0	0	0	0
Family	403	10	14	0	0	0	0
Group	41	1.620	1,206	2,707	20	9	179
Family	411	51	61	26	20	9	179
	412	2	3	0	0	0	0
	416	1,562	1,135	2,681	0	0	0
	419	5	7	0	0	0	0
Group	42	2	2	0	0	0	0
Family	420	2	2	0	0	0	0
Group	43	45	62	0	12	13	0
Family	431	45	62	0	12	13	0
Group	44	145	190	27	39	42	0
Family	440	27	37	0	24	25	0
	441	11	15	0	0	0	0
	442	91	116	27	15	17	0
	449	16	22	0	0	0	0
Division	**6**	**264**	**363**	**3**	**553**	**592**	**0**
Group	61	38	53	0	0	0	0
Family	610	38	53	0	0	0	0
Group	64	146	202	0	419	448	0
Family	641	103	142	0	285	305	0
	642	32	45	0	130	139	0
	643	10	14	0	4	4	0
	649	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group	67	6	8	0	16	17	0
Family	670	2	2	0	8	9	0
	672	3	5	0	8	8	0
	679	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group	68	36	48	3	39	42	0
Family	680	19	25	3	24	25	0
	681	17	23	0	15	17	0
Group	69	38	52	0	79	85	0
Family	691	21	28	0	31	34	0
	692	4	6	0	20	21	0
	693	13	18	0	28	30	0
Division	**7–8**	**4,722**	**3,973**	**6,684**	**2,901**	**2,886**	**3,114**
Group	70	1,474	177	4,871	225	144	1,377
Family	702	22	2	74	59	9	778
	704	1,435	159	4,777	162	135	539
	706	6	0	20	4	0	60
	707	11	16	0	0	0	0
Group	71	124	161	27	213	224	60
Family	710	122	158	27	201	211	60
	713	2	3	0	12	13	0
Group	72	15	21	0	40	42	0
Family	720	14	19	0	36	38	0
	729	1	2	0	4	4	0
Group	73	60	82	0	28	30	0
Family	733	59	81	0	24	26	0
	735	1	1	0	4	4	0
Group	74	88	118	9	123	131	0
Family	740	4	5	0	16	17	0
	741	84	113	9	107	114	0
Group	75	51	70	0	158	169	0
Family	750	5	7	0	4	4	0
	753	45	62	0	150	161	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
DHARAMNAGAR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Family	754	1	1	0	4	4	0
Group	76	23	32	0	71	76	0
Family	760	9	13	0	24	26	0
	762	1	1	0	4	4	0
	764	6	8	0	23	25	0
	769	7	10	0	20	21	0
Group	77	185	256	0	308	330	0
Family	770	175	243	0	284	305	0
	772	8	11	0	20	21	0
	779	2	2	0	4	4	0
Group	78	4	6	0	20	21	0
Family	780	4	6	0	20	21	0
Group	79	161	222	0	75	81	0
Family	790	2	2	0	0	0	0
	791	64	89	0	43	47	0
	799	95	131	0	32	34	0
Group	80	4	6	0	12	13	0
Family	801	2	3	0	4	4	0
	803	1	1	0	0	0	0
	808	1	2	0	8	9	0
Group	81	179	220	74	71	59	240
Family	811	179	220	74	71	59	240
Group	82	419	193	1,013	142	114	539
Family	820	290	38	948	75	42	539
	821	2	2	3	0	0	0
	823	10	14	0	0	0	0
	824	43	55	12	51	55	0
	829	74	84	50	16	17	0
Group	83	2	3	0	0	0	0
Family	839	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	84	94	117	32	245	228	479
Family	842	92	115	32	241	224	479
	849	2	2	0	4	4	0
Group	85	109	110	106	47	47	60
Family	850	94	91	100	8	9	0
	851	1	1	0	4	4	0
	853	1	1	0	4	4	0
	854	3	5	0	12	13	0
	855	7	8	6	19	17	60
	859	3	4	0	0	0	0
Group	87	12	17	0	16	17	0
Family	870	4	6	0	0	0	0
	876	7	10	0	12	13	0
	879	1	1	0	4	4	0
Group	89	1,718	2,162	552	1,107	1,160	59
Family	890	3	3	0	0	0	0
	899	1,715	2,159	552	1,107	1,160	359
Division	**9**	**524**	**648**	**201**	**1,099**	**1,037**	**1,976**
Group	90	170	236	0	348	372	0
Family	901	93	129	0	241	258	0
	902	7	9	0	24	25	0
	903	64	89	0	55	59	0
	909	6	9	0	28	30	0
Group	91	250	284	162	561	474	1,796
Family	911	86	104	41	174	148	539
	912	164	180	121	387	326	1,257
Group	92	1	1	0	4	4	0
Family	920	1	1	0	4	4	0
Group	93	10	10	9	36	26	180
Family	931	10	10	9	36	26	180
Group	94	61	85	0	63	68	0
Family	940	61	85	0	63	68	0
Group	95	29	28	30	71	76	0
Family	950	29	28	30	71	76	0
Group	97	1	1	0	4	4	0
Family	979	1	1	0	4	4	0
Group	99	2	3	0	12	13	0
Family	999	2	3	0	12	13	0
Division	**x**	**7**	**7**	**9**	**8**	**8**	**0**
Group	x8	7	7	9	8	8	0
Family	x80	7	7	9	8	8	0
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Division	**0**	**970**	**1,308**	**183**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	00	160	229	0	0	0	0
Family	001	8	11	0	0	0	0
	007	151	216	0	0	0	0
	009	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	02	3	4	0	0	0	0
Family	021	3	4	0	0	0	0
Group	03	136	188	15	0	0	0
Family	030	46	63	5	0	0	0
	031	30	42	5	0	0	0
	032	26	37	0	0	0	0
	039	34	46	5	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	04	49	59	26	0	0	0
Family	041	8	0	26	0	0	0
	042	6	9	0	0	0	0
	043	21	31	0	0	0	0
	044	2	2	0	0	0	0
	046	3	4	0	0	0	0
	049	9	13	0	0	0	0
Group	05	336	452	66	0	0	0
Family	051	2	2	0	0	0	0
	052	247	325	66	0	0	0
	059	87	125	0	0	0	0
Group	06	35	50	0	0	0	0
Family	060	3	4	0	0	0	0
	061	15	22	0	0	0	0
	062	2	2	0	0	0	0
	069	15	22	0	0	0	0
Group	07	69	77	51	0	0	0
Family	071	15	22	0	0	0	0
	076	50	51	51	0	0	0
	077	2	2	0	0	0	0
	079	2	2	0	0	0	0
Group	08	69	90	20	0	0	0
Family	083	2	2	0	0	0	0
	085	6	0	20	0	0	0
	086	61	88	0	0	0	0
Group	09	3	4	0	0	0	0
Family	090	3	4	0	0	0	0
Group	0x	110	155	5	0	0	0
Family	0x0	21	29	5	0	0	0
	0x1	86	122	0	0	0	0
	0x2	3	4	0	0	0	0
Division	**1**	**182**	**258**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	10	86	122	0	0	0	0
Family	100	84	120	0	0	0	0
	103	2	2	0	0	0	0
Group	13	96	136	5	0	0	0
Family	131	35	51	0	0	0	0
	133	1	2	0	0	0	0
	134	2	2	0	0	0	0
	135	50	72	0	0	0	0
	136	8	9	5	0	0	0
Division	**2**	**469**	**662**	**20**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	20	3	5	0	0	0	0
Family	201	3	5	0	0	0	0
Group	21	2	2	0	0	0	0
Family	211	2	2	0	0	0	0
Group	22	3	4	0	0	0	0
Family	220	3	4	0	9	0	0
Group	28	130	186	0	0	0	0
Family	280	124	177	0	0	0	0
	289	6	9	0	0	0	0
Group	29	331	465	20	0	0	0
Family	290	331	465	20	0	0	0
Division	**3**	**965**	**1,354**	**61**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	30	828	1,173	25	0	0	0
Family	301	828	1,173	25	0	0	0
Group	31	1	2	0	0	0	0
Family	310	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	33	128	163	36	0	0	0
Family	330	62	89	0	0	0	0
	331	66	79	36	0	0	0
Group	34	8	11	0	0	0	0
Family	340	8	11	0	0	0	0
Division	**4**	**1,203**	**1,640**	**188**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	40	6	0	21	0	0	0
Family	404	6	0	21	0	0	0
Group	41	345	430	147	0	0	0
Family	411	287	347	147	0	0	0
	312	27	39	0	0	0	0
	413	8	11	0	0	0	0
	415	23	33	0	0	0	0
Group	43	629	898	5	0	0	0
Family	431	629	898	5	0	0	0
Group	44	223	312	15	0	0	0
Family	440	96	137	0	0	0	0
	442	127	175	15	0	0	0
Division	**6**	**151**	**216**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	61	23	33	0	0	0	0
Family	610	23	33	0	0	0	0
Group	64	84	120	0	0	0	0
Family	641	50	72	0	0	0	0
	642	8	11	0	0	0	0
	643	18	26	0	0	0	0
	649	8	11	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	67	6	9	0	0	0	0
Family	672	6	9	0	0	0	0
Group	68	12	17	0	0	0	0
Family	680	4	6	0	0	0	0
	681	8	11	0	0	0	0
Group	69	26	37	0	0	0	0
Family	692	26	37	0	0	0	0
Division	**7-8**	**5,230**	**3,523**	**9,198**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	70	567	70	1,721	0	0	0
Family	702	136	31	381	0	0	0
	704	426	39	1,325	0	0	0
	706	5	0	15	0	0	0
Group	71	67	94	5	0	0	0
Family	710	64	90	5	0	0	0
	719	3	4	0	0	0	0
Group	72	35	50	0	0	0	0
Family	720	35	50	0	0	0	0
Group	73	31	42	5	0	0	0
Family	733	28	37	5	0	0	0
	735	3	5	0	0	0	0
Group	74	40	57	0	0	0	0
Family	741	40	57	0	0	0	0
Group	75	15	22	0	0	0	0
Family	753	15	22	0	0	0	0
Group	77	203	290	0	0	0	0
Family	770	162	231	0	0	0	0
	772	41	59	0	0	0	0
Group	79	15	22	0	0	0	0
Family	791	15	22	0	0	0	0
Group	81	534	437	761	0	0	0
Family	811	534	437	761	0	0	0
Group	82	1,861	201	5,721	0	0	0
Family	820	1,783	103	5,691	0	0	0
	821	11	13	5	0	0	0
	823	9	7	15	0	0	0
	824	44	63	0	0	0	0
	827	2	2	0	0	0	0
	829	12	13	10	0	0	0
Group	83	2	0	5	0	0	0
Family	839	2	0	5	0	0	0
Group	84	44	50	30	0	0	0
Family	842	44	50	30	0	0	0
Group	85	316	207	569	0	0	0
Family	850	316	207	569	0	0	0
Group	89	1,500	1,981	381	0	0	0
Family	899	1,500	1,031	381	0	0	0
Division	**9**	**826**	**1,035**	**340**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	90	261	371	5	0	0	0
Family	901	194	275	5	0	0	0
	902	3	4	0	0	0	0
	903	59	85	0	0	0	0
	909	5	7	0	0	0	0
Group	91	443	494	325	0	0	0
Family	911	57	53	66	0	0	0
	912	386	441	259	0	0	0
Group	93	3	4	0	0	0	0
Family	931	3	4	0	0	0	0
Group	94	93	133	0	0	0	0
Family	940	93	133	0	0	0	0
Group	95	26	33	10	0	0	0
Family	950	26	33	10	0	0	0
Division	**x**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	x8	4	4	5	0	0	0
Family	x80	4	4	5	0	0	0
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division	**0**	**1,120**	**1,210**	**592**	**1,598**	**1,537**	**2,115**
Group	00	64	75	0	122	136	0
Family	001	29	34	0	75	84	0
	003	1	2	0	5	5	0
	007	33	38	0	42	47	0
	009	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group	02	4	5	0	14	16	0
Family	021	4	5	0	14	16	0
Group	03	171	200	0	145	163	0
Family	030	60	70	0	37	42	0
	031	63	74	0	42	47	0
	032	23	27	0	33	37	0
	033	2	2	0	0	0	0
	039	23	27	0	33	37	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	04	60	47	141	131	79	573
Family	040	12	0	84	42	0	397
	041	1	2	0	5	5	0
	042	11	6	38	23	16	88
	043	22	23	19	37	32	88
	044	7	8	0	14	16	0
	046	3	3	0	5	5	0
	049	4	5	0	5	5	0
Group	05	537	570	338	731	650	1,410
Family	051	73	73	66	187	173	309
	052	252	258	216	408	341	969
	059	212	239	56	136	136	132
Group	06	45	53	0	127	142	0
Family	060	1	1	0	5	5	0
	061	15	18	0	52	58	0
	062	8	10	0	23	26	0
	069	21	24	0	47	53	0
Group	07	73	66	113	117	115	132
Family	071	15	18	0	33	37	0
	076	55	45	113	75	68	132
	079	3	3	0	9	10	0
Group	08	19	23	0	28	32	0
Family	083	4	5	0	9	11	0
	085	1	2	0	5	5	0
	086	14	16	0	14	16	0
Group	09	7	8	0	24	26	0
Family	090	4	5	0	14	16	0
	099	3	3	0	10	10	0
Group	0x	140	163	0	159	178	0
Family	0x0	41	48	0	140	157	0
	0x1	92	107	0	0	0	0
	0x2	4	5	0	14	16	0
	0x3	3	3	0	5	5	0
Division	1	323	378	0	661	739	0
Group	10	55	64	0	145	162	0
Family	100	54	62	0	140	157	0
	102	1	2	0	5	5	0
Group	13	268	314	0	516	577	0
Family	131	75	88	0	127	142	0
	133	23	27	0	56	63	0
	134	4	5	0	9	10	0
	135	108	124	0	145	163	0
	136	25	29	0	66	73	0
	139	33	38	0	113	126	0
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Division	2	406	474	9	806	902	0
Group	20	31	37	0	89	100	0
Family	200	20	24	0	51	58	0
	201	10	11	0	33	37	0
	202	1	2	0	5	5	0
Group	21	4	5	0	14	16	0
Family	210	4	5	0	14	16	0
Group	28	179	210	0	394	440	0
Family	280	174	204	0	384	430	0
	289	5	6	0	10	10	0
Group	29	192	222	9	309	346	0
Family	290	192	222	9	309	346	0
Division	3	1,751	1,972	451	2,193	2,407	397
Group	30	1,447	1,637	329	1,584	1,725	397
Family	300	26	30	0	38	42	0
	301	1,421	1,607	329	1,546	1,683	397
Group	31	11	13	0	37	42	0
Family	310	3	3	0	9	11	0
	311	7	8	0	23	26	0
	312	1	2	0	5	5	0
Group	32	2	2	0	5	5	0
Family	329	2	2	0	5	5	0
Group	33	290	319	122	567	635	0
Family	330	227	264	9	520	582	0
	331	63	55	113	47	53	0
Group	34	1	1	0	0	0	0
Family	341	1	1	0	0	0	0
Division	4	552	586	348	253	241	352
Group	40	7	8	0	5	5	0
Family	404	3	3	0	5	5	0
	409	4	5	0	0	0	0
Group	41	236	227	282	70	42	308
Family	411	221	210	282	70	42	308
	412	15	17	0	0	0	0
Group	43	197	231	0	94	105	0
Family	431	197	231	0	94	105	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	44	112	120	66	84	89	44
Family	440	41	48	0	47	52	0
	442	70	70	66	37	37	44
	449	1	2	0	0	0	0
Division	6	302	354	0	403	451	0
Group	61	52	61	0	61	68	0
Family	610	52	61	0	61	68	0
Group	64	192	224	0	220	247	0
Family	641	49	58	0	108	121	0
	642	85	99	0	103	115	0
	643	58	67	0	9	11	0
Group	66	1	2	0	0	0	0
Family	661	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	67	8	10	0	23	26	0
Family	670	1	2	0	5	5	0
	672	4	5	0	14	16	0
	679	3	3	0	4	5	0
Group	68	19	22	0	33	37	0
Family	680	7	8	0	14	16	0
	681	12	14	0	19	21	0
Group	69	30	35	0	66	73	0
Family	690	1	1	0	0	0	0
	691	11	13	0	19	21	0
	692	8	10	0	28	31	0
	693	10	11	0	19	21	0
Division	7-8	4,822	4,321	7,763	2,971	2,695	5,286
Group	70	401	176	1,720	305	142	1,674
Family	702	86	33	395	145	68	793
	704	297	122	1,325	99	6	881
	709	18	21	0	61	68	0
Group	71	131	147	38	201	215	88
Family	710	130	146	38	197	210	88
	713	1	1	0	4	5	0
Group	72	42	48	9	94	100	44
Family	720	24	27	9	47	47	44
	729	18	21	0	47	53	0
Group	73	66	77	0	61	68	0
Family	733	63	74	0	61	68	0
	735	3	3	0	0	0	0
Group	74	99	114	9	169	189	0
Family	740	3	2	9	5	5	0
	741	96	112	0	164	184	0
Group	75	53	63	0	131	147	0
Family	750	1	2	0	0	0	0
	753	51	59	0	126	142	0
	755	1	2	0	5	5	0
Group	76	14	16	0	33	37	0
Family	760	2	1	0	0	0	0
	764	8	10	0	28	32	0
	769	4	5	0	5	5	0
Group	77	345	404	0	290	325	0
Family	770	309	362	0	253	283	0
	772	34	40	0	33	37	0
	779	2	2	0	4	5	0
Group	78	4	5	0	0	0	0
Family	780	4	5	0	0	0	0
Group	79	108	75	301	84	94	0
Family	791	36	42	0	37	47	0
	794	1	1	0	0	0	0
	799	71	32	301	47	52	0
Group	80	4	5	0	5	5	0
Family	801	1	2	0	0	0	0
	803	2	2	0	0	0	0
	807	1	1	0	5	5	0
Group	81	333	292	573	286	178	1,189
Family	811	331	292	564	286	178	1,189
	819	2	0	9	0	0	0
Group	82	851	415	3,412	267	199	873
Family	820	502	157	2,528	117	36	793
	821	27	24	47	19	16	44
	822	29	34	0	14	16	0
	823	1	2	0	0	0	0
	824	118	12	57	117	131	0
	829	174	70	780	0	0	0
Group	83	3	3	0	5	5	0
Family	833	1	2	0	5	5	0
	839	2	1	0	0	0	0
Group	84	166	173	122	164	136	397
Family	842	156	162	122	164	136	397
	843	4	5	0	0	0	0
	849	6	6	0	0	0	0
Group	85	264	171	808	56	16	396
Family	850	234	141	780	33	0	308
	853	9	11	0	0	0	0
	854	3	3	0	9	11	0
	855	1	2	0	5	5	0
	856	3	0	19	9	0	88
	859	14	14	9	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
UDAIPUR SUB—DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	87	3	3	0	9	10	0
Family	876	3	3	0	9	10	0
Group	89	1,935	2,134	771	811	829	661
Family	890	4	0	28	0	0	0
	899	1,931	2,134	743	811	829	661
Division	**9**	**720**	**700**	**837**	**1,106**	**1,017**	**1,850**
Group	90	146	171	0	375	420	0
Family	901	85	99	0	244	273	0
	902	5	6	0	19	21	0
	903	48	56	0	84	94	0
	909	8	10	0	28	32	0
Group	91	383	320	752	473	320	1,762
Family	911	111	99	179	211	157	66
	912	272	221	573	262	163	1,101
Group	93	14	13	19	38	31	88
Family	931	14	13	19	38	31	88
Group	94	136	159	0	150	168	0
Family	940	136	159	0	150	168	0
Group	95	37	32	66	56	63	0
Family	950	37	32	66	56	63	0
Group	97	1	2	0	5	5	0
Family	979	1	2	0	5	5	0
Group	99	3	3	0	9	10	0
Family	999	3	3	0	9	10	0
Division	**x**	**4**	**5**	**0**	**9**	**11**	**0**
Group	x8	4	5	0	9	11	0
Family	x80	4	5	0	9	11	0
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Division	**0**	**1,006**	**1,360**	**170**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	00	67	96	0	0	0	0
Family	001	13	19	0	0	0	0
	007	54	77	0	0	0	0
Group	02	7	9	0	0	0	0
Family	021	7	9	0	0	0	0
Group	03	81	115	0	0	0	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Family	030	44	62	0	0	0	0
	031	27	38	0	0	0	0
	032	7	10	0	0	0	0
	039	3	5	0	0		
Group	04	88	106	45	0	0	0
Family	041	20	10	45	0	0	0
	042	7	10	0	0	0	0
	043	30	43	0	0	0	0
	044	7	10	0	0	0	0
	046	14	19	0	0	0	0
	049	10	14	0	0	0	0
Group	05	452	625	0	0	0	0
Family	051	44	62	0	0	0	0
	052	226	308	34	0	0	0
	059	182	225	11	0	0	0
Group	06	24	34	0	0	0	0
Family	061	10	15	0	0	0	0
	062	14	19	0	0	0	0
Group	07	189	235	80	0	0	0
Family	071	10	14	0	0	0	0
	072	3	5	0	0	0	0
	076	159	192	80	0	0	0
	078	10	14	0	0	0	0
	079	7	10	0	0	0	0
Group	08	24	34	0	0	0	0
Family	083	7	10	0	0	0	0
	086	17	24	0	0	0	0
Group	0x	74	106	0	0	0	0
Family	0x0	14	19	0	0	0	0
	0x1	54	77	0	0	0	0
	0x2	3	5	0	0	0	0
	0x9	3	5	0	0	0	0
Division	**1**	**321**	**452**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	10	74	101	11	0	0	0
Family	100	71	96	11	0	0	0
	101	3	5	0	0	0	0
Group	13	247	351	0	0	0	0
Family	131	54	77	0	0	0	0
	133	27	39	0	0	0	0
	135	115	163	0	0	0	0
	136	51	72	0	0	0	0
Division	**2**	**591**	**832**	**23**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	20	51	72	0	0	0	0
Family	200	10	14	0	0	0	0
	201	41	58	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	28	199	284	0	0	0	0
Family	280	175	250	0	0	0	0
	289	24	34	0	0	0	0
Group	29	341	476	23	0	0	0
Family	290	341	476	23	0	0	0
Division	**3**	**1,317**	**1,875**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	30	1,064	1,514	0	0	0	0
Family	301	1,064	1,514	0	0	0	0
Group	33	253	361	0	0	0	0
Family	330	250	356	0	0	0	0
	331	3	5	0	0	0	0
Division	**4**	**408**	**567**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	40	3	5	0	0	0	0
Family	402	3	5	0	0	0	0
Group	41	334	466	23	0	0	0
Family	411	324	452	23	0	0	0
	412	10	14	0	0	0	0
Group	44	71	96	11	0	0	0
Family	440	14	19	0	0	0	0
	441	3	5	0	0	0	0
	442	54	72	11	0	0	0
Division	**6**	**179**	**255**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	61	64	91	0	0	0	0
Family	610	64	91	0	0	0	0
Group	64	51	72	0	0	0	0
Family	441	4	5	0	0	0	0
	643	47	67	0	0	0	0
Group	67	10	15	0	0	0	0
Family	672	10	15	0	0	0	0
Group	68	54	77	0	0	0	0
Family	680	3	5	0	0	0	0
	681	51	72	0	0	0	0
Division	**7-8**	**5,307**	**3,500**	**9,569**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	70	2,319	53	7,665	0	0	0
Family	702	682	29	2,222	0	0	0
	704	1,630	24	5,420	0	0	0
	709	7	0	23	0	0	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	71	118	120	113	0	0	0
Family	710	118	120	113	0	0	0
Group	72	24	14	45	0	0	0
Family	720	24	14	45	0	0	0
Group	73	95	135	0	0	0	0
Family	733	95	135	0	0	0	0
Group	74	84	120	0	0	0	0
Family	741	84	120	0	0	0	0
Group	75	3	5	0	0	0	0
Family	753	3	5	0	0	0	0
Group	76	3	5	0	0	0	0
Family	769	3	5	0	0	0	0
Group	77	186	264	0	0	0	0
Family	770	159	226	0	0	0	0
	772	27	38	0	0	0	0
Group	79	61	87	0	0	0	0
Family	791	58	82	0	0	0	0
	799	3	5	0	0	0	0
Group	81	277	313	193	0	0	0
Family	810	14	19	0	0	0	0
	811	216	226	193	0	0	0
	815	47	68	0	0	0	0
Group	82	422	245	839	0	0	0
Family	820	219	115	465	0	0	0
	821	24	10	57	0	0	0
	824	44	62	0	0	0	0
	829	135	58	317	0	0	0
Group	85	98	91	113	0	0	0
Family	850	85	72	113	0	0	0
	853	3	5	0	0	0	0
	859	10	14	0	0	0	0
Group	89	1,617	2,048	601	0	0	0
Family	890	7	10	0	0	0	0
	899	1,610	2,038	601	0	0	0
Division	**9**	**861**	**1,149**	**182**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	90	290	413	0	0	0	0
Family	901	206	293	0	0	0	0
	903	67	96	0	0	0	0
	909	17	24	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	91	436	548	170	0	0	0
Family	911	75	101	11	0	0	0
	912	361	447	159	0	0	0
Group	93	7	10	0	0	0	0
Family	931	7	10	0	0	0	0
Group	94	108	154	0	0	0	0
Family	940	108	154	0	0	0	0
Group	95	20	24	12	0	0	0
Family	950	20	24	12	0	0	0
Division	**x**	**10**	**10**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	x8	10	10	11	0	0	0
Family	x80	10	10	11	0	0	0
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division	**0**	**1,041**	**1,218**	**393**	**1,436**	**1,427**	**1,502**
Group	00	60	76	0	81	92	0
Family	001	14	18	0	24	27	0
	007	46	58	0	57	65	0
Group	02	4	5	0	5	5	0
Family	021	4	5	0	5	5	0
Group	03	154	196	0	176	210	0
Family	030	34	43	0	38	43	0
	031	52	66	0	52	60	0
	032	27	34	0	43	49	0
	039	41	53	0	43	49	0
Group	04	72	73	72	134	109	316
Family	040	8	0	36	24	0	198
	041	4	0	18	5	0	39
	042	14	13	18	33	27	79
	043	24	31	0	43	49	0
	044	4	5	0	5	6	0
	046	5	7	0	14	16	0
	049	13	17	0	10	11	0
Group	05	442	504	212	611	564	949
Family	051	51	56	30	158	152	198
	052	272	311	127	324	282	632
	053	1	0	6	5	0	40
	059	118	137	49	124	130	79
Group	06	44	56	0	124	141	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Family	060	1	2	0	5	5	0
	061	17	21	0	62	71	0
	062	5	7	0	14	16	0
	069	21	26	0	43	49	0
Group	07	93	97	79	157	152	198
Family	071	26	33	0	76	87	0
	076	63	59	79	72	54	198
	079	4	5	4	9	11	0
Group	08	12	15	0	14	16	0
Family	083	2	2	0	5	5	0
	086	9	11	0	9	11	0
	087	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	09	1	2	0	0	0	0
Family	091	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	0x	159	194	30	134	147	39
Family	0x0	45	49	30	100	109	39
	0x1	84	107	0	0	0	0
	0x2	29	36	0	29	33	0
	0x3	1	2	0	5	5	0
Division	**1**	**361**	**455**	**18**	**520**	**581**	**79**
Group	10	153	193	6	138	158	0
Family	100	150	189	6	133	152	0
	102	2	2	0	5	6	0
	103	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group	13	208	262	12	382	423	79
Family	131	83	105	0	195	222	0
	132	1	2	0	5	5	0
	133	27	35	0	86	98	0
	134	7	8	0	24	27	0
	135	62	79	0	19	22	0
	136	22	25	12	29	22	79
	139	6	8	0	24	27	0
Division	**2**	**501**	**631**	**24**	**658**	**743**	**39**
Group	26	31	40	0	52	59	0
Family	200	19	25	0	33	38	0
	201	12	15	0	19	21	0
Group	22	3	3	0	9	11	0
Family	220	3	3	0	9	11	0
Group	28	138	176	0	277	315	0
Family	280	125	160	0	229	261	0
	289	13	16	0	48	54	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	29	329	412	24	320	358	39
Family	290	329	412	24	320	358	39
Division	**3**	**1,195**	**1,418**	**375**	**1,985**	**2,116**	**1,028**
Group	30	958	1,127	339	1,522	1,590	1,028
Family	300	6	8	0	10	11	0
	301	952	1,119	339	1,512	1,579	1,028
Group	31	4	5	0	9	11	0
Family	310	1	2	0	0	0	0
	312	3	3	0	9	11	0
Group	32	6	8	0	24	27	0
Family	320	6	8	0	24	27	0
Group	33	224	275	36	425	483	0
Family	330	170	216	0	372	423	0
	331	54	59	36	53	60	0
Group	34	3	3	0	5	5	0
Family	340	3	3	0	5	5	0
Division	**4**	**720**	**755**	**593**	**620**	**532**	**1,265**
Group	40	1	2	0	5	5	0
Family	402	1	2	0	5	5	0
Group	41	183	173	218	14	11	40
Family	410	1	2	0	0	0	0
	411	147	127	218	9	6	40
	412	1	1	0	5	5	0
	413	34	43	0	0	0	0
Group	43	127	153	30	134	152	0
Family	431	127	153	30	134	152	0
Group	44	409	427	345	467	364	1,225
Family	440	84	107	0	71	82	0
	441	40	51	0	148	168	0
	442	282	266	345	248	114	1,225
	449	3	3	0	0	0	0
Division	**6**	**224**	**285**	**0**	**363**	**412**	**0**
Group	61	48	61	0	57	65	0
Family	610	48	61	0	57	65	0
Group	64	129	165	0	220	249	0
Family	641	26	33	0	38	43	0
	642	31	40	0	101	114	0
	643	72	92	0	81	92	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	67	12	15	0	19	22	0
Family	672	9	12	0	10	11	0
	679	3	3	0	9	11	0
Group	68	19	24	0	48	54	0
Family	680	5	6	0	10	11	0
	681	14	18	0	38	43	0
Group	69	16	20	0	19	22	0
Family	691	8	10	0	0	0	0
	692	5	7	0	19	22	0
	693	3	3	0	0	0	0
Division	**7–8**	**5,055**	**4,260**	**7,974**	**3,030**	**3,006**	**3,202**
Group	70	1,043	178	4,223	320	157	1,502
Family	702	28	5	115	62	16	395
	704	1,010	171	4,090	239	136	988
	706	1	0	6	5	0	40
	707	1	0	6	5	0	40
	709	3	2	6	9	5	39
Group	71	105	112	79	181	168	277
Family	710	105	112	79	181	168	277
Group	72	5	7	0	14	16	0
Family	720	5	7	0	14	16	0
Group	73	61	73	18	48	54	0
Family	733	49	63	0	43	49	0
	735	12	10	18	5	5	0
Group	74	132	166	6	167	199	0
Family	740	4	5	0	14	16	0
	741	120	151	6	124	141	0
	742	8	10	0	29	33	0
Group	75	30	38	0	76	87	0
Family	750	3	3	0	0	0	0
	752	1	2	0	5	6	0
	753	25	31	0	67	76	0
	754	1	2	0	4	5	0
Group	76	6	8	0	5	6	0
Family	760	4	5	0	0	0	0
	762	1	2	0	0	0	0
	769	1	1	0	5	6	0
Group	77	190	237	18	315	358	0
Family	770	185	231	18	296	336	0
	772	5	6	0	19	22	0
Group	78	3	3	0	0	0	0
Family	780	3	3	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	79	145	183	6	167	190	0
Family	791	53	68	0	143	163	0
	799	92	115	6	24	27	0
Group	80	13	16	0	38	44	0
Family	801	4	5	0	14	17	0
	808	9	11	0	24	27	0
Group	81	232	155	514	0	0	0
Family	811	232	155	514	0	0	0
Group	82	408	145	1,374	248	190	672
Family	820	285	33	1,210	96	27	593
	821	14	17	6	14	16	0
	823	3	3	0	0	0	0
	824	54	66	12	138	147	79
	829	52	26	146	0	0	0
Group	84	16	15	18	53	43	119
Family	842	16	15	18	53	43	119
Group	85	183	127	387	29	33	0
Family	850	166	107	381	0	0	0
	853	1	2	0	5	6	0
	854	1	2	0	5	6	0
	855	4	5	0	14	16	0
	859	11	11	6	5	5	0
Group	87	14	18	0	14	16	0
Family	870	11	13	0	0	0	0
	874	1	2	0	5	6	0
	876	1	2	0	5	5	0
	879	1	1	0	4	5	0
Group	89	2,469	2,779	1,331	1,355	1,454	632
Family	890	15	18	6	0	0	0
	899	2,454	2,761	1,325	1,355	1,454	632
Division	**9**	**882**	**952**	**623**	**1 369**	**1,161**	**2,835**
Group	90	268	341	0	468	532	0
Family	901	208	265	0	329	375	0
	902	7	8	0	24	27	0
	903	47	60	0	91	103	0
	909	6	8	0	24	27	0
Group	91	443	407	575	663	391	2,648
Family	911	87	86	91	129	103	316
	912	356	321	484	534	288	2,332
Group	93	27	28	24	62	49	158
Family	931	27	28	24	62	49	158
Group	94	102	130	0	86	97	0
Family	940	102	130	0	86	97	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Group	95	38	41	24	76	76	79
Family	950	38	41	24	76	76	79
Group	97	1	2	0	5	5	0
Family	979	1	2	0	5	5	0
Group	99	3	3	0	9	11	0
Family	999	3	3	0	9	11	0
Division	**x**	**21**	**26**	**0**	**19**	**22**	**0**
Group	x8	21	26	0	19	22	0
Family	x80	21	26	0	19	22	0
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION							
Total		**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Division	**0**	**753**	**1,001**	**202**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	00	34	49	0	0	0	0
Family	001	11	16	0	0	0	0
	007	20	30	0	0	0	0
	009	3	3	0	0	0	0
Group	02	9	13	0	0	0	0
Family	021	9	13	0	0	0	0
Group	03	85	124	0	0	0	0
Family	030	27	38	0	0	0	0
	031	22	33	0	0	0	0
	032	7	10	0	0	0	0
	033	4	6	0	0	0	0
	039	25	36	0	0	0	0
Group	04	54	65	29	0	0	0
Family	041	9	0	29	0	0	0
	042	2	3	0	0	0	0
	043	23	33	0	0	0	0
	044	2	3	0	0	0	0
	045	2	3	0	0	0	0
	049	16	23	0	0	0	0
Group	05	392	543	58	0	0	0
Family	051	22	29	7	0	0	0
	052	296	410	44	0	0	0
	059	74	104	7	0	0	0
Group	06	13	19	0	0	0	0
Family	061	4	6	0	0	0	0
	062	2	3	0	0	0	0
	069	7	10	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Contd.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SABROOM SUB DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Group	07	119	123	108	0	0	0
Family	071	22	32	0	0	0	0
	076	92	85	108	0	0	0
	079	5	6	0	0	0	0
Group	08	7	10	0	0	0	0
Family	081	3	4	0	0	0	0
	083	2	3	0	0	0	0
	086	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	0x	40	55	7	0	0	0
Family	0x0	2	3	0	0	0	0
	0x1	27	39	0	0	0	0
	0x2	9	13	0	0	0	0
	0x3	2	0	7	0	0	0
Division	**1**	**213**	**309**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	10	90	130	0	0	0	0
Family	100	88	127	0	0	0	0
	103	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	13	123	179	0	0	0	0
Family	131	36	52	0	0	0	0
	133	4	7	0	0	0	0
	135	61	88	0	0	0	0
	136	18	26	0	0	0	0
	139	4	6	0	0	0	0
Division	**2**	**298**	**410**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	21	2	3	0	0	0	0
Family	211	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	28	132	179	29	0	0	0
Family	280	123	172	15	0	0	0
	289	9	7	14	0	0	0
Group	29	164	228	21	0	0	0
Family	290	164	228	21	0	0	0
Division	**3**	**791**	**1,131**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	30	713	1,018	36	0	0	0
Family	300	7	10	0	0	0	0
	301	706	1,008	36	0	0	0
Group	31	2	3	0	0	0	0
Family	310	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	33	76	110	0	0	0	0
Family	330	45	65	0	0	0	0
	331	31	45	0	0	0	0

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*							
Division	**4**	**573**	**611**	**490**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	40	2	3	0	0	0	0
Family	403	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	41	302	247	425	0	0	0
Family	411	36	46	14	0	0	0
	412	33	32	36	0	0	0
	415	233	169	375	0	0	0
Group	43	173	247	7	0	0	0
Family	431	173	247	7	0	0	0
Group	44	96	114	58	0	0	0
Family	440	42	62	0	0	0	0
	442	54	52	58	0	0	0
Division	**6**	**83**	**120**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	61	11	16	0	0	0	0
Family	610	11	16	0	0	0	0
Group	62	2	3	0	0	0	0
Family	621	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	64	45	65	0	0	0	0
Family	641	18	26	0	0	0	0
	643	27	39	0	0	0	0
Group	67	5	7	0	0	0	0
Family	672	5	7	0	0	0	0
Group	68	20	29	0	0	0	0
Family	681	20	29	0	0	0	0
Division	**7-8**	**6,409**	**5,312**	**8,840**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group	70	1,969	137	6,030	0	0	0
Family	702	502	46	1,513	0	0	0
	704	1,467	91	4,517	0	0	0
Group	71	81	111	14	0	0	0
Family	710	76	108	7	0	0	0
	711	3	0	7	0	0	0
	719	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	72	2	3	0	0	0	0
Family	720	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group	73	81	117	0	0	0	0
Family	733	81	117	0	0	0	0
Group	74	54	78	0	0	0	0
Family	741	54	78	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 OCCUPATION—*Concld.*

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION - *Contd.*						
Group 75	18	26	0	0	0	0
Family 753	18	26	0	0	0	0
Group 77	134	195	0	0	0	0
Family 770	125	182	0	0	0	0
722	7	10	0	0	0	0
779	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group 78	4	6	0	0	0	0
Family 780	4	6	0	0	0	0
Group 79	16	23	0	0	0	0
Family 791	5	7	0	0	0	0
799	11	16	0	0	0	0
Group 80	2	3	0	0	0	0
Family 808	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group 81	164	84	339	0	0	0
Family 811	164	84	339	0	0	0
Group 82	410	137	1,016	0	0	0
Family 820	296	10	929	0	0	0
821	11	16	0	0	0	0
823	9	10	7	0	0	0
824	49	65	15	0	0	0
829	45	36	65	0	0	0
Group 83	2	0	7	0	0	0
Family 834	2	0	7	0	0	0
Group 84	9	0	29	0	0	0
Family 840	9	0	29	0	0	0
Group 85	240	107	533	0	0	0
Family 850	240	107	533	0	0	0
Group 87	2	3	0	0	0	0
Family 870	2	3	0	0	0	0
Group 89	3,221	4,282	872	0	0	0
Family 890	13	20	0	0	0	0
899	3,208	4,262	872	0	0	0
Division 9	**873**	**1,096**	**382**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group 90	264	381	0	0	0	0
Family 901	159	231	0	0	0	0
902	54	78	0	0	0	0
903	51	75	0	0	0	0
Group 91	502	569	353	0	3	0
Family 910	7	7	7	0	0	0
911	51	65	22	0	0	0
912	444	497	324	0	0	0
Group 93	9	7	15	0	0	0
Family 931	9	7	15	0	0	0
Group 94	72	104	0	0	0	0
Family 940	72	104	0	0	0	0
Group 95	24	29	14	0	0	0
Family 950	24	29	14	0	0	0
Group 99	2	3	0	0	0	0
Family 999	2	3	0	0	0	0
Division x	**7**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Group x8	7	10	0	0	0	0
Family x80	7	10	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX

Extracts From National Classification of Occupations

There are two tables under General Economic Tables group, viz., B-V and B-VI (Urban) and another table under Migration Tables group, viz., D-IV (Agartala town) in which code structures of National Classification of Occupations have been followed.

2. The National Classification of Occupations (hereinafter called N. C. O.) classifies, defines and briefly describes the various occupations of the civilian force in the country.

3. The Classification in the N. C. O. is by occupations. The concept of 'Occupation' for the purpose of this classification in that an "occupation is a trade profession or type of work performed by an individual, independent of the worker's industry, status or year of experience."

4. The occupational descriptions given in the N. C. O. present only the 'average picture' of the occupations giving the basic tasks involved in the performance of each occupation. These descriptions, therefore, do not necessarily portray the occupations *exactly* as they obtain in any *particular* establishment.

5. The occupational heirarchy 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. The N. C. O. has got

11 Divisions consisting of

75 Groups sub-divided into

331 Families under which the individual occupations are classified.

6 Each division is allotted a single-digit code number e.g., 0, 1, 2, etc. as shown below :—

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

In the case of eleventh division which is supplementary division for 'Workers not classifiable by occupation'. the code given is 'X'. It is recognised that no clear distinction in possible in administrative and executive occupations as many workers classified as administrators have to perform executive functions and *vice versa*. The Working Group on National Classification also let open the classification under Division 1 and provided definitions tentatively under the families.

7 For each group within the division, an additional digit is allotted, thus giving the group a two-digit code unmber as shown below under each division :—

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 Wokers*

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 farem 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 Fireman, Railway Engine

64 Drivers, Road Transport

65 Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (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 Brickayers. 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.

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*

X8 Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable

X9 Workers not reporting occupation

8 For each family within the group, a further digit is allotted, thus making a three-digit code number for the family. Table B-V gives the occupational classification of persons who are working in non-agricultural occupations. For ready reference, the table itself presents three-digit codes (i.e., by Division, Group and Family) along with their respective descriptions. For this reason the three-digit codes have not been repeated in this Appendix.

9 Table B-VI has been prepared only for urban areas showing Occupational Classification up to the Division only. Table D-IV shows migrant workers by occupational divisions and groups. The Appendix will, therefore, be found useful in the study of these two tables also.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-VI.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

The source of the data for this table is main table B-VI. In this subsidiary table the distribution of 1,000 non-agricultural workers in each Occupational Division as well as all Divisions taken together and in each sex by the various educational levels has been shown for each sub-division (urban) only. As there is one town in each of the six sub-divisions, the data relates to each of the six towns. There is no data in Occupational Division 5. Division 4 excludes families relating to cultivators and agricultural labourers. Similarly, workers without occupation falling under group X0 has also been excluded from Division X.

2. The Occupational Classification has been explained in brief in para. 4(1) of the Note and in detail in Appendix to Subsidiary table B—V.1.

3. The classification of educational levels has been explained in para. 4(i) of the Note.

4. The figures in the different columns in the table have been worked out as follows :—

Col. 5 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 12 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 14 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 13 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 16 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 15 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 18 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 17 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Total of col. 20+22+24+26+28+30+32 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 19 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 20 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 21 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 22 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col 6 (Total) M T.}} \times 1{,}000$

ol. 23 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 24 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 25 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 26 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 27 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 28 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 29 S.T. $\times \frac{\text{Col. 30 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 31 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 32 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

and so on

The figures have been rounded off to integers. In the case of cols. 17—32 they have been rounded off for cols. 17—18 and then the figures for cols. 19—32 have been rounded off. The rounding off for cols. have been such that.

Col. 3—1,000=cols. 5+7+9+11+13+15+17
Col. 4=1,000=cols. 6+8+10+12+14+16+18
Col 17=cols. 19+21+23+25+27+29+31
Col. 18=cols. 20+22+24+26+28+30+32

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Occupational Division (N.C.O.)	Total Literate workers		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	
		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
Tripura															
	Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**406**	**277**	**337**	**250**	**196**	**393**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**37**	**46**
	0	1,000	1,000	131	96	264	246	390	545	28	1	9	2	102	63
	1	1,000	1,000	240	273	324	363	268	182	4	0	1	0	134	182
	2	1,000	1,000	204	259	309	296	456	426	1	0	0	0	29	19
	3	1,000	1,000	528	739	402	174	65	43	0	0	1	0	4	44
	4 (excludes famelies 400, 401 & 414	1,000	1.000	430	1,000	335	0	207	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
	6	1,000	0	518	0	392	0	80	0	1	0	1	0	8	0
	7–8	1,000	1,000	625	703	337	291	37	6	N	0	0	0	N	0
	9	1,000	1,000	549	846	322	154	109	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
	X	1,000	1,000	231	250	365	750	385	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
Agartala Town															
	Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**341**	**288**	**375**	**289**	**215**	**409**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**42**	**52**
	0	1,000	1,000	109	67	279	268	370	538	33	2	7	2	111	67
	1	1,000	1,000	167	0	344	500	291	250	6	0	2	0	152	250
	2	1,000	1,000	165	208	308	313	491	458	1	0	0	0	34	21
	3	1,000	1,000	459	545	453	273	81	91	0	0	0	0	7	91
	4 (excludes famelies 400, 401 and 414	1,000	1,000	333	1,000	419	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
	6	1,000	0	488	0	420	0	80	0	1	0	0	0	11	0
	7–8	1,000	1,000	530	537	424	450	44	13	N	0	0	0	N	0
	9	1,000	1,000	484	820	365	180	127	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
	X	1,000	1,000	282	250	384	750	308	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
Khowai Town															
	Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**576**	**369**	**255**	**154**	**128**	**400**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**242**	**46**
	0	1,000	1,000	151	73	273	171	387	634	19	0	14	0	85	73
	1	1,000	0	343	0	324	0	176	0	0	0	0	0	130	0
	2	1,000	1,000	311	667	348	333	333	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	3	1,000	1,000	677	667	298	333	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4 (excludes famelies 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	~~1,000~~ 0	666	0	167	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	1,000	0	666	0	167	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7–8	1,000	1,000	845	917	149	83	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9	1,000	1,000	676	1,000	184	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
	X	1,000	0	0	0	250	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar															
	Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**400**	**288**	**329**	**247**	**200**	**356**	**6**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**42**	**68**
	0	1,000	1,000	127	78	269	275	369	490	27	0	16	0	115	98
	1	1,000	0	252	0	327	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	131	0
	2	1,000	0	234	0	370	0	369	1,000	0	0	0	0	27	0
	3	1,000	1,000	536	0	359	0	97	0	0	0	4	0	4	0

TABLE B-VII

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*--*Contd.*

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree																Occupational Division (N.C.O.)	Union Territory/ Sub-division
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary or Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	1
16	**32**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**N**	**0**	**N**	**0**	**6**	**28**	**4**	**0**	**Total**	**Tripura**
76	47	8	0	16	6	1	0	2	0	1	0	29	41	19	0	0	
29	0	3	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	8	0	10	0	1	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
																4 (excludes females 400, 401 and 414)	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7–8	
1	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	0	X	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
19	**39**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**N**	**0**	**6**	**35**	**6**	**0**	**Total**	**Agartala Town**
91	56	12	0	17	6	2	0	2	0	1	0	31	50	26	0	0	
38	0	4	0	1	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	9	0	15	0	1	
1	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
																4 (excludes families 400, 401 and 414)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7–8	
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12	**31**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**N**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**31**	**5**	**0**	**Total**	**Khowai Town**
71	49	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	28	49	28	0	0	
27	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
																4 (excludes families 400, 401 and 414)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7–8	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
18	**41**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**27**	**2**	**0**	**Total**	**Kailasahar Town**
77	59	4	0	19	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	39	8	0	0	
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Occupational Division (N.C.O.)	Total Literate workers		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	
		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
Kailasahar—*Concld*	4 (excludes families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	0	250	0	250	0	3 4	0	0	0	0	0	83	0
	6	1,000	0	481	0	423	0	77	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
	7-8	1,000	1,000	674	800	280	200	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9	1,000	1,000	474	1,000	406	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
	X	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**717**	**479**	**56**	**73**	**188**	**427**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**26**	**21**
	0	1,000	1,000	329	329	75	82	435	562	15	0	6	0	90	27
	1	1,000	1,000	607	1,000	40	0	283	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
	2	1,000	1,000	450	1,000	53	0	479	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
	3	1,000	1,000	892	1,000	51	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	4 (excludes families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	0	750	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	1,000	0	853	0	68 9	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7-8	1,000	1,000	900	947	59	53	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9	1,000	1,000	866	1,000	49	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
	X	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radhakishorepur	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**266**	**400**	**520**	**213**	**163**	**362**	**8**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**30**	**12**
	0	1,000	1,000	53	104	351	250	417	604	35	0	7	0	88	21
	1	1,000	0	157	0	507	0	202	0	7	0	0	0	105	0
	2	1,000	0	146	0	456	0	380	0	6	0	0	0	12	0
	3	1, 00	1,000	300	1,000	670	0	28	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	4 (excludes families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	400	1,000	401	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
	6	1,000	0	121	0	810	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7-8	1,000	1,000	458	800	508	200	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9	1,000	1,000	493	1,000	442	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
	X	1,000	0	0	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**486**	**443**	**312**	**243**	**164**	**257**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**26**	**43**
	0	1,000	1,000	116	56	290	333	471	500	11	0	15	0	62	83
	1	1,000	1,000	184	1,000	447	0	214	0	0	0	0	0	146	0
	2	1,000	1,000	338	1,0 0	331	0	308	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
	3	1,000	1,000	554	1,000	401	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4 (excludes families 400, 401 and 414)	1,000	1,000	618	1,000	235	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	1,000	0	771	0	167	0	62	0	0	0		0	0	0
	7-8	1,000	1,000	738	789	241	211	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9	1,000	1,000	643	8 0	261	200	83	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
	X	1,000	0	0	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE B-VI.1

AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN ARES ONLY—Contd.*

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree																Occupational Division (N.C.O.)	Union Territory/ Sub-division
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agricultural		Veterinary or Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	2	1
																4 (excludes families 400, 401 and 414)	Kailasahar—*Concld.*
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7-8	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
9	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	**Total**	Dharmanagar Town
50	0	3	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	6	0	0	
5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
																4 (excludes families 400, 401 and 414)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7-8	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
11	13	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	13	N	0	**Total**	Radhakishorepur
49	21	10	0	18	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	18	21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
																4 (excludes families 400, 401 and 413)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7-8	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
7	14	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	14	N	0	**Total**	Belonia
35	28	0	0	15	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	12	28	4	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
																4 (excludes families 400, 401 and 414)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7-8	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-VII

PART A.1-NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY AS CULTIVATORS WHO ARE WORKING (i) AS CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, (ii) AS CULTIVATORS AND AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

The source of the data for the preparation of this new table is Tables B-I and BVII Part A. In this subsidiary table the number per 1,000 of rural cultivators in each sex whose secondary work is neither as agricultural labourers or at household Industry has been shown.

2. The classification of persons working as Cultivator, or as Agricultural labourer or at Household Industry has been explained in para. 4(1) (A) of the Note.

3. The figures in the different columns in the table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T. (Table B-VII A against 'Cultivator')}}{\text{Table of cols. 9+10 M.T. (Table B-I all ages)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T. (Table B-VII A against 'Cultivator')}}{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 M.T. (Table B-I all ages)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 M.T. (Table B-VII A against 'Cultivator')}}{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 M.T. (Table B-I all ages)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 M.T. (Table B-VII A against 'Cultivator')}}{\text{Total of cols. 9+10 M.T. (Table B-I all ages)}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-VII

PART A.1-NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY AS CULTIVATORS, WHO ARE WORKING (i) AS CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, (ii) AS CULTIVATORS AND AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/Sub-division	Number per 1,000 of Cultivators whose secondary work is			
	As Agricultural Labourers		At Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	**70**	**8**	**29**	**176**
Sadar	54	7	41	162
Khowai	68	14	35	238
Kamalpur	59	5	12	162
Kailasahar	63	4	33	200
Dharmanagar	42	1	19	133
Sonamura	108	3	39	62
Udaipur	117	7	15	17
Amarpur	45	2	16	365
Belonia	112	17	16	152
Sabroom	113	30	36	194

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-VII

PART A.2–NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WHO ARE WORKING (i) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND CULTIVATORS, (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURAL AND AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Fly-Leaf

The table has been prepared for rural from tables B-I and B-VII Part A. In this subsidiary table number per 1,000 of agricultural labourers in each sex whose secondary work on the other hand is either as cultivator or at household Industry has been shown.

2. The figures in the different columns in the table have been worked out as given below :

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T. (Table B–VII A against 'Agricultural Labourer')}}{\text{Total of cols. 11+12 M.T. (Table B–I All ages)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T. (Table B–VII A against Agricultural Labourer')}}{\text{Total of cols. 11+12 M.T. (Table B–I All ages)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 M.T. (Table B–VII A against Agricultural Labourer')}}{\text{Total of cols. 11+12 M.T. (Table B–I All ages)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T. (Table B–VII A against 'Agricultural Labourer')}}{\text{Total of cols. 11+12 M.T. (Table B–I All ages)}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-VII

PART A.2-NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WHO ARE WORKING (i) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND CULTIVATORS (ii) A-AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/Sub-division	Number per 1,000 of Agricultural labourers whose secondary work is			
	As Cultivator		At Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	**191**	**15**	**8**	**24**
Sadar	151	9	9	23
Khowai	177	44	2	26
Kamalpur	201	7	3	53
Kailasahar	80	N	16	28
Dharmanagar	86	1	8	12
Sonamura	257	2	11	2
Udaipur	318	10	8	1
Amarpur	294	13	7	20
Belonia	202	13	3	17
Sabroom	213	58	15	99

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-VII

PART A.3-NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, WHO ARE WORKING (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND AS CULTIVATORS, (ii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared for total, rural and urban from main tables B-I and B-VII Part A. It may be recalled that in column 1 of main table B-VII Part A the entries are Cultivators, Agricultural labourers and Household Industry classified by Divisions and Major Groups. It may be mentioned here that figures for each of columns 5 to 8 of the main table have been added up for the various Divisions so as to work out 'Total Household Industries' for utilisation of the same in this Subsidiary table.

2. In this subsidiary table number per 1,000 workers at Household Industry in each sex whose secondary work is either as cultivator or as agricultural labourers has been shown for total, rural and urban separately.

3. The figures have been worked out as follows :—

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T. (B-VII A against 'Total Household Industries')}}{\text{Total of cols. 15+16 M.T. (Table B-I against 'All ages')}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T. (B-VII A against 'Total Household Industries')}}{\text{Total of cols. 15+16 M.T. (Table B-I against 'All ages')}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T. (B-VII A against 'Total Household Industries')}}{\text{Total of cols. 15+16 M.T. (Table B-I against 'All ages')}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T. (B-VII A against 'Total Household Industries')}}{\text{Total of cols. 15+16 M.T. (Table B-I against 'All ages')}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-VII

PART A.3-NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, WHO ARE WORKING (i) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND AS CULTIVATOR (ii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Union Territory/Sub-division	Number per 1,000 at household industry whose secondary work is: As Cultivator — Males	As Cultivator — Females	As Agricultural Labourers — Males	As Agricultural Labourers — Females
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL				
Tripura	75	160	10	13
Sadar	107	109	9	10
Khowai	45	206	11	21
Kamalpur	30	134	5	3
Kailasahar	17	184	3	13
Dharmanagar	70	274	11	8
Sonamura	80	58	14	8
Udaipur	158	6	34	0
Amarpur	21	410	3	13
Belonia	123	170	17	12
Sabroom	69	260	6	63
RURAL				
Tripura	76	168	11	13
Sadar	111	114	10	10
Khowai	42	213	11	22
Kamalpur	30	134	5	3
Kailasahar	17	193	4	14
Dharmanagar	66	294	12	9
Sonamura	80	58	14	8
Udaipur	181	7	40	0
Amarpur	21	410	3	13
Belonia	132	188	19	13
Sabroom	69	260	6	63
URBAN				
Tripura	48	14	2	0
Sadar	6	0	0	0
Khowai	108	58	10	0
Kailasahar	25	19	0	0
Dharmanagar	120	37	0	0
Udaipur	40	0	4	0
Belonia	36	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-VIII

PART A.1-DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND FEMALES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED IN EACH AGE GROUP ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

The source of the data for this table is main table B-VIII Part A, which relates to urban areas. In this Subsidiary table the proportion of 1,000 unemployed persons have been shown separately in each sex according to their illiteracy, literacy and educational levels and by age groups classified into :—

(A) Persons seeking employment for the first time,

and

(B) Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work,

the former class being represented by "(A)" and the latter class by "(B)" in column 2 of the subsidiary table against each age group. The classification of age has been shown in para 4(F), that of educational levels has been shown in para. 4(i) of the Note and the classification of 'Non-workers' in para. 4 (1) (B) there of.

2. Persons seeking employment for the first time have been classified into the quinquinniel age-groups of 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—34 and of 35 and above. while persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work have been classified into the age-groups of 15—19, 20—24, 25—34, 35—44, 45—59 and 60 years and over. Age not stated has been shown separately in both the cases.

3. The columns for 'Age not stated' have been left out in respect of both the classes of unemployed persons in each sex as the figure for this category in the main table is very negligible (*i.e.*, 1 M under class (A) with educational level-'Primary or Junior Basic in Agartala town).

4. The figures in the table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 5 [15–19 (A)] S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (Illiterate) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

&

$$\text{Col. 6 [15–19 (A)] S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Illiterate) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 [15–19 (A)] S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (Literate without educational level) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 [15–19 (A)] S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Literate without educational level) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 [15–19 (A)] S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (Primary or Junior Basic) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 [15–19 (A)] S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Primary or Junior Basic) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

and so on

The figures have been rounded off to integers. In the case of Cols. 19—34 they have been first rounded off for Cols. 19—20 and then the figures for Cols. 21—34 have been rounded off for Cols. has been such that,

Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19

Col. 4=1,000=Cols. 6+8+10+12+14+16+18+20

Col. 19=Cols. 21+23+25+27+29+31+33

Col. 20=Cols. 22+24+26+28+30+32+34

SUBSIDIARY

PART A.1-DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND FEMALES, WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group		Total unemployed		Illiterate		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	
			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
Tripura	Total	(A)	1,000	1,000	41	0	191	83	383	306	357	593	0	0	0	0
	15–19	(A)	1,000	1,000	100	0	184	0	331	277	377	723	0	0	0	0
	20–24	(A)	1,000	1,000	12	0	138	109	407	326	411	543	0	0	0	0
	25–29	(A)	1,000	1,000	20	0	198	100	356	300	376	500	0	0	0	0
	30–34	(A)	1,000	1,000	79	0	211	0	500	1,000	184	0	0	0	0	0
	35+	(A)	1,000	1,000	47	0	391	1,000	359	0	187	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	(A)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	(B)	1,000	1,000	79	0	336	0	379	533	190	400	0	0	0	0
	15—19	(B)	1,000	1,000	115	0	308	0	385	667	192	333	0	0	0	0
	20—24	(B)	1,000	1,000	652	0	283	0	522	400	130	600	0	0	0	0
	25—34	(B)	1,000	1,000	80	0	284	0	409	500	227	250	0	0	0	0
	35—44	(B)	1,000	0	77	0	481	0	269	0	135	0	0	0	0	0
	45—59	(B)	1,000	0	83	0	250	0	333	0	278	0	0	0	0	0
	60+	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	(B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agartala Town	Total	(A)	1,000	1,000	48	0	149	103	455	448	309	414	0	0	0	0
	15—19	(A)	1,000	1,000	133	0	160	0	427	524	267	476	0	0	0	0
	20—24	(A)	1,000	1,000	15	0	118	83	470	458	346	417	0	0	0	0
	25—29	(A)	1,000	1,000	16	0	127	111	413	333	397	445	0	0	0	0
	30—34	(A)	1,000	1,000	0	0	211	0	526	1,000	210	0	0	0	0	0
	35+	(A)	1,000	1,000	71	0	238	1,000	476	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	(A)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	(B)	1,000	1,000	118	0	319	0	373	572	178	357	0	0	0	
	15—19	(B)	1,000	1,000	197	0	250	0	438	667	125	333	0	0	0	0
	20—24	(B)	1,000	1,000	94	0	250	0	531	500	125	500	0	0	0	0
	25—34	(B)	1,000	1,000	121	0	241	0	431	500	207	250	0	0	0	0
	35—44	(B)	1,000	0	121	0	546	0	182	0	121	0	0	0	0	0
	45—59	(B)	1,000	0	115	0	231	0	308	0	308	0	0	0	0	0
	60+	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	(B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khowai Town	Total	(A)	1,000	1,000	39	0	104	0	480	250	377	750	0	0		0
	15—19	(A)	1,000	1,000	118	0	235	0	294	167	353	833	0	0	0	0
	20—24	(A)	1,000	1,000	0	0	23	0	523	333	454	667	0	0	0	0
	25—29	(A)	1,000	0	125	0	125	0	500	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
	30—34	(A)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
	35+	(A)	1,000	0	0	0	667	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	333	0	445	0	111	0	0	0	0	0
	15—19	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20—24	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25—34	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE B-VIII

IN EACH AGE-GROUP ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree																Age-group		Union Territory/ Sub-division
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	2		1
24	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	Total	(A)	Tripura
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(A)	
28	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(A)	
50	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	25—29	(A)	
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 16	0	30—34	(A)	
0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			35+	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	(A)	
12	0	4	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	67	0	0	Total	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	25—34	(B)	
0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	35—44	(B)	
19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45—59	(B)	
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60+	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated		
33	35	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	Total		Agartala Town
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(A)	
44	42	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(A)	
47	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25—29	(A)	
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30—34	(A)	
0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	35+	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated		
6	0	6	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	71	0	0	Total	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15--19	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20 –24	(B)	
0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	25—34	(B)	
0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	35 –44	(B)	
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45—50	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60+	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total		Khowai
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25—29	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30—34	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35+	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	(A)	
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(B)	
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25—34	(B)	

SUBSIDIARY

PART A.1-DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND FEMALES, WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group		Total Unemployed M	Total Unemployed F	Illiterate M	Illiterate F	Literate (without educational level) M	Literate (without educational level) F	Primary or Junior Basic M	Primary or Junior Basic F	Matriculation or Higher Secondary M	Matriculation or Higher Secondary F	Technical diploma not equal to degree M	Technical diploma not equal to degree F	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree M	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree F
9	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khowai—*Concld.*	35—44	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
	45—59	(B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	60+	(B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	(B)	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Town	Total	(A)	1,000	1,000	39	0	154	0	346	0	423	1,000	0	0	0	0
	15—19	(A)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
	20—24	(A)	1,000	1,000	0	0	125	0	375	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	0
	25—29	(A)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
	30—34	(A)	1,000	0	334	0	0	0	333	0	333	0	0	0	0	0
	35+	(A)	1,000	0	0	0	428	0	286	0	286	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	556	0	0	0	0	0
	15—19	(B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20—24	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	25—35	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	35—44	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	45—59	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	60+	(B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	(B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar	Total	(A)	1,000	1,000	24	0	524	120	35	160	393	720	0	0	0	0
	15—19	(A)	1,000	1,000	0	0	350	0	50	71	600	929	0	0	0	0
	20—24	(A)	1,000	1,000	0	0	420	300	32	200	516	500	0	0	0	0
	25—29	(A)	1,000	0	0	0	714	0	0	0	214	0	0	0	0	0
	30—34	(A)	1,000	1,000	250	0	500	0	125	1,000	125	0	0	0	0	0
	35+	(A)	1,000	0	0	0	909	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	676	0	135	0	189	0	0	0	0	0
	15—19	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	500	0	250	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
	20—24	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	600	0	200	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
	25—34	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	692	0	154	0	154	0	0	0	0	0
	35—44	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	778	0	111	0	111	0	0	0	0	0
	45—59	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0
	60+	(B)	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	(B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radhakishorepur Town	Total	(A)	1,000	1,000	30	0	88	0	382	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	0
	15—19	(A)	1,000	1,000	71	0	71	0	286	0	572	1,000	0	0	0	0
	20—24	(A)	1,000	1,000	0	0	133	0	467	0	400	1,000	0	0	0	0
	25—29	(A)	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	333	0	667	1,000	0	0	0	0

TABLE B-VIII

IN EACH AGE-GROUP ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY—Contd.*

University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree																Age-group		Union Territory/ Sub-division
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	2		1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35—44	(B)	Khowai—*Concld.*
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45—59	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60+	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	(B)	
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	(A)	Kailasahar
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25—29	(A)	
167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30—34	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35+	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated		
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25—34	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35—44	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45—59	(B)	
333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60+	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	(B)	
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	(A)	Dharmanagar
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(A)	
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(A)	
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25—29	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30—34	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35+	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25—34	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35—44	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45—59	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60+	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	(A)	Radhakishorepur Town
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25—29	(A)	

SUBSIDIARY

PART A.1-DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND FEMALES, WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	Total Unemployed		Illiterate		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	
		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
Radhakishore-pur—*Concld.*	30—34 (A)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	35+ (A)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (B)	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	15—19 (B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20—24 (B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25—34 (B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	35—44 (B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	45—59 (B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	60+ (B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated (B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia	**Total (A)**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**44**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**304**	**0**	**565**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	15—19 (A)	1 000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	20—24 (A)	1,000	1,000	83	0	83	0	167	0	667	1,000	0	0	0	0
	25—29 (A)	1,000	0	0	0	143	0	429	0	428	0	0	0	0	0
	30—34 (A)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	35+ (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (B)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**188**	**0**	**500**	**0**	**312**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	15—19 (B)	1,000	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	667	0	0	0	0	0
	20—24 (B)	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
	25—34 (B)	1,000	0	0	0	286	0	428	0	286	0	0	0	0	0
	35—44 (B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
	45—59 (B)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	60+ (B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated (B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE B-VIII

IN EACH AGE-GROUP ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY—Concld.*

University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree																Age-group		Union Territory Sub-division
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Teachnology		Teching		Others				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	2		1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30—34	(A)	Radhahishar-pur—*Concld.*
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35+	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	(A)	
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**Total**	**(B)**	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25—34	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35—44	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45—59	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60+	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	(B)	
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**Total**	**(A)**	**Belonia**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25—29	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30—34	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35+	(A)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	(A)	
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**Total**	**(B)**	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15—19	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20—24	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25—34	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35—44	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45—59	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60+	(B)	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	(B)	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-VIII

PART B.1-DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND FEMALES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

The source of the data for this table is main table B-VIII Part B which is for rural areas and for total unemployed persons by illiteracy, literacy and the two educational levels. In this Subsidiary table the proportion per 1,000 of total unemployeds in each sex has been shown according to educational classifications mentioned above.

2. The classification of 'Non-workers' has been discussed in para. 4(1)(B) of the Note and that of 'Educational levels' in para. 4 (i) thereof.

3. The figures in the table have been worked out as follows :—

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 12 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 13 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 15 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 11 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 16 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off for the cols. has been such that

Col. 2=1,000=Cols. 4+6+8+10

Col. 3=1,000=Col. 5+7+9+11

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-VIII

PART B.1-DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND FEMALES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total unemployed		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tripura	**1,000**	**1,000**	**140**	**175**	**250**	**155**	**423**	**402**	**187**	**268**
Sadar	1,000	1,000	176	206	194	111	484	397	146	286
Khowai	1,000	1,000	131	0	213	0	476	0	180	1,000
Kamalpur	1,000	1,000	86	91	547	363	164	273	203	273
Kailasahar	1,000	0	156	0	195	0	389	0	260	0
Dharmanagar	1,000	1,000	132	250	448	250	199	375	221	125
Sonamura	1,000	1,000	79	0	355	0	382	750	184	250
Udaipur	1,000	0	73	0	73	0	488	0	366	0
Amarpur	1,000	0	0	0	364	0	454	0	182	0
Belonia	1,000	1,000	53	143	133	286	414	571	400	0
Sabroom	1,000	1,000	74	0	185	0	580	333	161	667

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IX.1

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AGED 15+ AND OF POPULATION OF EACH AGE GROUP 15-34, 35—59, 60+AND AGE NOT STATED WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED, SEPARATELY FOR PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for the table is main tables B-I and B-IX for rural and urban. In this Subsidiary table number per 1,000 of population aged 15+ as also number per 1,000 of population of each agegroup 15—34, 35—59, 60+ and Age not stated who are unemployed, has been shown separately for persons, males and females for rural and urban.

2. The classification of 'Non-workers' is given in para. 4 (1) (B) of the Note.

3. The figures in the table have been worked out as follows :—

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 20 to 23 (Ages 15+) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Cols. 4 (Ages 15+) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 20+22 (Ages 15+) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 5 (Ages 15+) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 21+23 (Ages 15+) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 6 (Ages 15+) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 20 to 23 (Age 15—34) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 4 (Age 15—34) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 20+22 (Age 15 - 34) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 5 (Age 15—34) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 21+23 (Age 15-34) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 6 Age 15—34) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 20 to 23 (Age 35—59) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 4 (Age 35 - 59) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 20+22 (Age 35— 59) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 5 (Age 35 — 59) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 21+23 (Age 35—59) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 6 (Age 35 -59) M.T. (Table B I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 11 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 20 to 23 (Ages 60+) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 4 (Ages 60+) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 12 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 20+22 (Ages 60+) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 5 (Ages 60+) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 13 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 21+23 (Ages 60+) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 6 (Ages 60+) M.T. (Table B I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 14 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 20 to 23 (Age not stated) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 4 (Age not stated) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 15 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 20+22 (Age not stated) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 5 (Age not stated) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 16 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 21+23 (Age not stated) M.T. (Table B-IX)}}{\text{Col. 6 (Age not stated) M.T. (Table B-I)}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IX.1

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AGED 15+AND OF POPULATION EACH AGE GROUP 15—34, 35—59, 60+AND AGE NOT STATED WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED SEPARATLEY FOR PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Population 15+			Un-employed in each age group											
				15 –34			35—59			60+			Age not stated		
	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
						RURAL									
Tripura	3	5	N	4	8	N	1	2	N	N	1	0	0	0	0
Sadar	5	9	1	7	14	1	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Khowai	2	3	N	3	5	N	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur	4	7	1	5	9	1	2	4	N	2	4	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar	1	3	0	2	4	0	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar	2	4	N	3	7	N	1	1	N	N	1	0	0	0	0
Sonamura	2	3	N	3	6	N	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur	N	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	N	1	0	0	0	0
Belonia	2	3	N	3	6	1	N	N	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sabroom	3	6	N	5	11	N	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						URBAN									
Tripura	16	25	4	23	34	7	8	14	N	1	3	0	36	45	0
Sadar	18	28	5	23	36	8	10	17	1	2	4	0	43	56	0
Khowai	20	32	5	32	52	9	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar	7	12	N	8	15	1	6	10	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar	19	29	7	27	41	12	10	17	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Udaipur	11	18	2	17	28	4	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia	9	15	3	16	25	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IX.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY AGE GROUPS

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table B-IX. This subsidiary table shows the proportion of 1,000 Non-workers in age groups of 0—14, 15—34, 35—59, 60+ and Age not stated for total, rural and urban. The columns 12 & 13 for 'Age not stated' have been left out as the figures for this category in the main table were not of high reliability.

2. The classification of 'Non-workers' is given in para. 4 (1) (B) of the Note.

3. The figures in the table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (0—14) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (15—34) M.T.}}{\text{Cal. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (35—59) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 11 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 12 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col 6 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 13 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off for the columns has been such that

Col. 2=1,000=Cols. 4+6+8+10+12

Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 5+7+9+11+13

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IX.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY AGE GROUPS

TOTAL/RURAL/URBAN

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age Groups: All age groups		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+		Age not stated	
	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
TOTAL												
Tripura	**1,000**	**1,000**	**877**	**534**	**80**	**266**	**12**	**143**	**31**	**57**	N	N
Sadar	1,000	1,000	843	519	109	274	15	150	33	57	N	N
Khowai	1,000	1,000	883	587	72	226	11	123	34	64	0	N
Kamalpur	1,000	1,000	877	545	68	247	14	145	41	63	0	N
Kailasahar	1,000	1,000	883	539	73	257	12	143	32	61	N	N
Dharmanagar	1,100	1,000	868	501	78	286	16	155	38	58	N	N
Sonamura	1,000	1,000	916	495	52	300	6	154	26	51	N	N
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	919	515	52	297	7	141	22	47	0	N
Amarpur	1,000	1,000	925	690	34	173	12	86	29	51	N	0
Belonia	1,000	1,000	898	529	73	273	7	140	22	58	N	N
Sabroom	1,000	1,000	910	582	57	226	10	134	23	58	N	N
RURAL												
Tripura	**1,000**	**1,000**	**895**	**544**	65	259	10	140	30	57	N	N
Sadar	1,000	1,000	875	534	84	261	11	147	30	58	N	N
Khowai	1,000	1,000	896	600	60	217	10	118	34	65	0	N
Kamalpur	1,000	1,000	877	545	68	247	14	145	41	63	0	N
Kailasahar	1,000	1,000	898	549	60	248	11	140	31	63	0	N
Dharmanagar	1,000	1,000	888	509	63	281	13	152	36	58	N	N
Sonamura	1,000	1,000	916	495	52	300	6	154	26	51	N	N
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	932	517	41	296	6	141	21	46	0	N
Amarpur	1,000	1,000	925	690	34	173	12	86	29	51	N	0
Belonia	1,000	1,000	913	536	60	269	6	136	21	59	N	N
Sabroom	1,000	1,000	910	582	57	226	10	134	23	58	N	N
URBAN												
Tripura	**1,000**	**1,000**	**722**	**453**	**206**	**329**	**29**	**166**	**42**	**52**	1	N
Sadar	1,000	1,000	688	446	229	337	36	165	46	52	1	N
Khowai	1,000	1,000	743	461	199	312	23	174	35	53	0	N
Kailasahar	1,000	1,000	751	440	195	342	19	169	35	49	N	0
Dharmanagar	1,000	1,000	732	442	184	326	31	178	53	54	0	0
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	819	493	142	310	14	146	25	51	0	0
Belonia	1,000	1,000	783	476	170	305	13	164	34	55	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IX.3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY SEX AND 1,000 NON-WORKERS OF EACH SEX BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table B—IX. In this Subsidiary table two aspects of Non-workers are given, one on the distribution of 1,000 Non-workers by sex and the other on the distribution of Non-workers in each sex by the eight types of their activity separately for total, rural and urban.

2. The classification of 'Non-workers' is given in para. 4 (1) (B) of the Note.

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :—

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 (All ages) M.T}}{\text{Col. 7 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 11 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 11 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 12 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 12 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 13 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 13 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 14 (All ages) M.T}}{\text{Col. 6 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 14 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 15 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 15 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 16 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 16 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 17 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 17 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 18 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 18 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col 19 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 19 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 20 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 20 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 21 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 21 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 22 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 22 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 23 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off for the Cols. has been such that

Col. 2=1,000=Cols. 3+4

Col. 5=1,000=Cols. 7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21

Col. 6=1,000=Cols. 8+10+12+14+16+18+20+22

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY SEX

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Distribution of 1,000 Non-workers by sex			Distribution of 1,000 Non-workers in: Total Non-working Population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled	
	p	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					TOTAL						
Tripura	**1,000**	**382**	**618**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**271**	**79**	**0**	**379**	**705**	**532**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	386	614	1,000	1,000	317	102	0	380	648	504
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	406	594	1,000	1,000	249	69	0	331	733	592
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	387	613	1,000	1,000	319	119	0	376	656	494
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	382	618	1,000	1,000	251	67	0	381	732	546
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	369	631	1,000	1,000	286	87	0	416	688	486
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	348	652	1,000	1,000	205	37	0	407	780	548
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	355	645	1,000	1,000	206	39	0	427	781	529
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	435	565	1,000	1,000	120	28	0	247	863	717
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	374	626	1,000	1,000	279	77	0	382	705	533
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	398	602	1,000	1,000	270	73	0	342	709	576
					RURAL						
Tripura	**1,000**	**381**	**619**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**246**	**61**	**0**	**374**	**735**	**555**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	384	616	1,000	1,000	281	74	0	372	695	540
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	408	592	1,000	1,000	228	54	0	322	7	617
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	387	613	1,000	1,000	319	119	0	376	656	494
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	382	618	1,000	1,000	229	53	0	374	758	567
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	369	631	1,000	1,000	262	68	0	413	719	508
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	348	652	1,000	1,000	205	37	0	407	780	548
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	352	648	1,000	1,000	178	22	0	426	812	546
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	435	565	1,000	1,000	120	28	0	247	863	717
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	373	627	1,000	1,000	253	60	0	378	734	555
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	398	602	1,000	1,000	270	73	0	342	709	576

B-IX. 3

AND 1,000 NON-WORKERS OF EACH SEX BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, Vegrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable Institution		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Union Territory/ Sub-division
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
					TOTAL					
8	3	6	5	1	2	5	N	4	N	**Tripura**
11	2	6	4	4	7	7	N	7	1	Sadar Sub-division
7	5	4	3	N	0	4	N	3	0	Khowai Sub-division
9	4	7	6	N	N	4	1	5	N	Kamalpur Sub-division
5	1	6	5	1	0	3	N	2	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
8	3	9	7	N	N	6	1	3	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
7	3	4	5	N	N	3	N	1	0	Sonamura Sub-division
4	N	4	5	N	0	3	N	2	0	Udaipur Sub-division
3	3	13	5	N	N	1	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
5	2	5	6	N	N	3	N	3	N	Belonia Sub-division
3	2	9	7	1	0	2	0	6	N	Sabroom Sub-division
					RURAL					
5	3	6	5	1	2	3	N	4	N	**Tripura**
6	2	5	4	2	8	4	N	7	N	Sadar Sub-division
5	5	4	2	0	0	2	N	2	0	Khowai Sub-division
9	4	7	6	N	N	4	1	5	N	Kamalpur Sub-division
4	1	5	5	N	0	2	0	2	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
6	3	8	8	N	N	3	N	2	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
7	3	4	5	N	N	3	N	1	0	Sonamura Sub-division
3	N	5	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	Udaipur Sub-division
3	3	13	5	N	N	1	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
4	1	4	6	0	0	2	N	3	N	Belonia Sub-division
3	2	9	7	1	0	2	0	6	N	**Sabroom Sub-division**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY SEX

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Distribution of 1,000 Non-workers by sex			Distribution of 1,000 of Non-workers in: Total Non-working Population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependends, infants and disabled	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				URBAN							
Tripura	1,000	389	611	1,000	1,000	473	228	0	425	455	336
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	396	604	1,000	1,000	490	249	0	420	423	321
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	388	612	1,000	1,000	468	218	0	422	457	344
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	382	618	1,000	1.000	450	183	0	445	505	366
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	374	626	1,000	1,000	459	224	0	438	468	325
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	384	616	1,000	1 000	419	184	0	432	547	380
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	378	622	1,000	1.000	469	207	0	409	491	373

B-IX. 3

AND 1,000 NON-WORKERS OF EACH SEX BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY—*Concld.*

each sex by type of activity: Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, Vegrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable Institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Union Territory Sub-division
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
					URBAN					
26	3	10	5	7	1	20	2	9	N	Tripura
31	3	12	3	11	1	22	2	11	1	Sadar Sub-division
32	4	6	9	2	0	31	3	4	0	Khowai Sub-division
14	1	5	5	11	0	11	N	4	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
26	2	14	7	0	0	23	4	10	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
12	1	2	2	1	0	14	1	5	0	Udaipur Sub-division
15	5	7	4	1	N	10	2	7	N	Belonia Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY TABLES
TO
B- (ii) HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-X. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY; (ii) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH; AND (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR *ALL AREAS*

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table B-X prepared on 20% sample basis and presented in Part III of the Census Report. In this Subsidiary table the distribution of 1,000 sample households engaged:—

(a) neither in cultivation nor household industry,
(b) in cultivation only,
(c) in household industry only and
(d) both in cultivation and household industry,

has been given for total, rural and urban areas.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as shown below :—

$$\text{Col. 4 (Total) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 (Total) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 (Total) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 11 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 (Total) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 14 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers. The rounding off has been such that

Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 4+5+6+7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-X. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR *ALL AREAS*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Household	Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
1	3	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	**Total**	**1,000**	**310**	**454**	**29**	**207**
	Rural	**1,000**	**259**	**486**	**29**	**226**
	Urban	**1,000**	**853**	**105**	**33**	**9**
Sadar Sub-division	Total	1,000	428	398	26	148
	Rural	1,000	342	459	28	171
	Urban	1,000	955	26	16	3
Khowai Sub-division	Total	1,000	247	417	31	305
	Rural	1,000	205	438	31	326
	Urban	1,000	813	127	42	18
Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	245	439	35	281
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	1,000	246	446	31	277
	Rural	1,000	208	463	30	299
	Urban	1,000	689	245	47	19
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	1,000	294	482	28	196
	Rural	1,000	247	512	25	216
	Urban	1,000	717	207	58	18
Sonamura Sub-division	Total	1,000	236	614	27	123
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	1,000	312	623	24	41
	Rural	1,000	266	671	19	44
	Urban	1,000	761	156	73	10
Amarpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	115	296	21	568
Belonia Sub-division	Total	1,000	274	520	27	179
	Rural	1,000	217	557	26	200
	Urban	1,000	759	195	40	6
Sabroom Sub-division	Total	1,000	255	419	71	255

Note 1—Rural figures for the Sub-divisions Kamalpur, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom are the same as that of Total.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XI.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table B-XI prepared on 20% sample. In this Subsidiary table the proportion of 1,000 sample cultivating households by interest in land and also by different holding sizes in acres for rural areas has been shown.

2. Explanatory Notes for the abbreviations used in column 2 of this subsidiary table :—

A=Land under cultivation entirely owned or held from Government.

B=Land under cultivation held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

C=Land partly held from Government and partly held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :—

$$X_1 = \text{Col. 3 (A) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (A) M.T.}}{\text{Col.2 (All rights in land) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$X_2 = \text{Col. 3 (B) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (B) M.T.}}{\text{Col.2 (All rights in land) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$X_3 = \text{Col. 3 (C) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (C) M.T.}}{\text{Col.2 (All rights in land) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to second place of decimal. The rounding off has been such that

$$\text{Col. 3(All rights in land) S.T.} = 1{,}000 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$$

$$\text{Col.4 (All rights in land) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col.3 (All rights in land) M.T.}}{\text{Col.2 (All rights in land) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col 5 (All rights in land) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col.4 (All rights in land) M.T.}}{\text{Col.2 (All rights in land) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col.6 (All rights in land) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col.5 (All rights in land) M.T.}}{\text{Col.2 (All rights in land) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col.7 (All rights in land) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col.6 (All rights in land) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All rights in land) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col.8 (All rights in land) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col.7 (All rights in land) M.T.}}{\text{Col.2 (All rights in land) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

and so on

The figures have been rounded off to second place of decimal. The rounding off has been such that

$$\text{Col. 3 (All rights in land) S.T.} = 1{,}000 = X^1 + X^2 + X^3 + \ldots X^{11}$$

Similarly figures for Cols. 4 to 14 of the three types of interests in land have been separately worked out such that

Col. 3 (A) S.T.$=X_1=X_1^1+X_1^2+X_1^3\ldots\ldots X_1^{11}$

Col. 3 (B) S.T.$=X_2=X_2^1+X_2^2+X_2^3\ldots\ldots X_2^{11}$

Col. 3 (C) S.T.$=X_3=X_3^1+X_3^2+X_3^3\ldots\ldots X_3^{11}$

The rouuding off has been such that

Col. 4 (All rights in land) S.T.$=X^1=X_1^1+X_2^1+X_3^1$

Col. 5 (All rights in land) S.T.$=X^2=X_1^2+X_2^2+X_3^2$

and so on

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XI. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Interest in Land cultivated	No. of House-holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land (in acres)											
			Less than 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+	Un-specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tripura	**Total**	**1,000**	**140 92**	**424.47**	**290.55**	**88.62**	**27.69**	**11.25**	**7.00**	**7.00**	**0.36**	**0.14**	**2.00**
	A	**667.37**	**96.73**	**287.59**	**181.71**	**60.30**	**19.54**	**8.22**	**5.71**	**5.43**	**0.21**	**0.04**	**1.89**
	B	**168.46**	**38.04**	**81.23**	**38.15**	**7.68**	**1.79**	**0.64**	**0.43**	**0.36**	**0**	**0.03**	**0.11**
	C	**164.17**	**6.15**	**55.65**	**70.69**	**20.64**	**6.36**	**2.39**	**0.86**	**1.21**	**0.15**	**0.07**	**0**
Sadar Sub-division	Total	1,000	188.78	438.99	258.80	70.57	21.57	8.60	5.73	4.91	0.41	0 14	1.50
	A	721.27	144.69	327.06	170.48	47.23	15.43	6.28	4.64	3.68	0.14	0.14	1.50
	B	135.54	39.72	58.97	26.89	6.69	1.91	0.27	0.82	0.27	0	0	0
	C	143.19	4.37	52.96	61.43	16.65	4.23	2.05	0.27	0.96	0.27	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	Total	1,000	134.01	396.25	298.85	92.22	31.12	16.71	12.10	12.10	0.87	0.29	5.48
	A	604.61	80.98	227.67	174.06	64.55	22 48	10.66	10.09	9.22	0.29	0	4.61
	B	234.29	44.09	114.12	62.83	7.50	2.01	1.44	0.57	0.86	0	0	0.87
	C	161.10	8.94	54.46	61.96	20.17	6.63	4.61	1.44	2.02	0.58	0.29	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	105.62	463 94	300.97	86.88	24.99	6.81	3.98	3.97	0	0	2.84
	A	729.13	84 04	347.53	197.62	63.03	20.44	6.25	3.41	3.97	0	0	2.84
	B	136.85	20.44	73.25	36.34	5.68	1.14	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	134 02	1.14	43.16	67.01	18.17	3.41	0.56	0.57	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	1,000	128.34	419 01	309.05	92.27	23.24	14.22	7.28	6.24	0	0	0.35
	A	645 85	80.82	265.00	194.59	65.21	15.61	11.79	6.59	5.89	0	0	0.35
	B	175.86	44.05	91.57	33.65	6.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	178.29	3.47	62.44	80.81	20.47	7.63	2.43	0.69	0.35	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	1.000	110.80	416.12	314.13	104.50	30.22	8.81	8.50	5.98	0.31	0	0.63
	A	691.53	73 34	280.14	213.72	80.27	24.55	6.61	7.55	4.41	0.31	0	0.63
	B	163.68	28.65	84.67	40.92	7.55	0.95	0.31	0.32	0.31	0	0	0
	C	144.79	8.81	51.31	59.49	16.68	4.72	1.89	0 63	1.26	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	Total	1,000	153.33	498 57	245.71	61.43	21.91	10.48	5.24	3.33	0	0	0
	A	712.86	117.62	364.29	157.61	42.86	12.86	9.53	5.24	2.85	0	0	0
	B	76 67	25 71	43.81	4.29	1.90	.48	0	0	0.48	0	0	0
	C	210 47	10.00	90.47	83.81	16.67	8.57	.95	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	1,000	186.03	391.95	278.57	81.91	32.86	12.49	3.70	12.03	0	0.46	0
	A	507.17	79 13	201.76	143 91	46.74	20.83	5.55	1 85	7.40	0	0	0
	B	293 38	92.09	127.26	54.60	12.96	4.16	1.85	0.46	0	0	0	0
	C	199.45	14 81	62 93	80 06	22.21	7.87	5.09	1.39	4.63	0	0.46	0
Amarpur Sub-division	Total	1 000	54.59	368.18	344.95	135.31	51.68	15.10	8 71	10.45	0.58	0	10.45
	A	766.55	32.52	278.16	269.45	109.18	39.46	12.20	5.81	8.71	0.58	0	10.45
	B	117.89	20.33	69.11	24.39	2.32	0.58	1.16	0	0	0	0	0
	C	115.56	1.74	20.91	51.11	23.81	11.61	1.74	2.90	1.74	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	Total	1,000	80 73	401.87	343.89	119.09	27.65	14.27	6.25	5.80	0.45	0	0
	A	557.09	56 64	246 21	160.12	59.77	15.16	10.71	4.02	4.01	0.45	0	0
	B	207.85	21.41	89.65	70.03	17.84	4.91	1.78	0.89	1.34	0	0	0
	C	235.06	2.68	66.01	113.74	41.48	7.58	1.78	1.34	.45	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-diviston	Total	1.000	164 79	447.53	259.32	75.45	29.49	5.20	7.81	8.67	0.87	.87	0
	A	690.37	131.83	318.30	156.98	44.23	19.95	3.47	6.94	7.80	0.87	0	0
	B	154.38	26.89	84.13	31.22	9.54	1.73	0	0	0	0	.87	0
	C	155.25	6.07	45.10	71.12	21.68	7.81	1.73	0.87	0.87	0	0	0

A :— Land under cultivation entirely owned or held from Government.

B :— Land under cultivation held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

C :— Land partly held from Government and partly held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table are main tables B-XII and B-XV. In this Subsidiary table the proportion of households with cultivation only and households with cultivation and household industry per 1,000 of cultivating households for all sizes and their constituent size classes of land cultivated in rural areas has been given.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :

Col. 2 (All Sizes) S.T.=1,000=X

$$\text{Col. 2 (Less than 1 acre) S. T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (Less than 1 acre) (B-XII+B-XV) M. T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B-XII+B-XV) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = X_1$$

$$\text{Col. 2 (1.0—2.4 acres) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (1.0—2.4 acres) (B-XII+B-XV) M. T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B-XII+B-XV) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = X_2$$

Similarly figures have been worked out for the remaining class ranges $X_3 - X_{11}$. The figures has been rounded off to second place of decimal such that

$$\text{Col. 2 (All sizes)} = X = X_1 + X_2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots X_{11}$$

$$\text{Col. 3 (All sizes) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B-XII) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B-XII. +B-XV) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = X^1$$

$$\text{Col. 3 (Less than 1 acre) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (Less than 1 acre) (B-XII) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (Less than 1 acre) (B-XII+B-XV) M.T.}} \times X_1 = X_1^1$$

$$\text{Col. 3 (1.0—2.4 acres) S,T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (1.0—2.4 acres) (B-XII) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (1.0—2.4 acres) (B-XII+B-XV) M.T.}} \times X_2 = X_2^1$$

Similarly figures have been worked out for the remaining class ranges X_3^1 ....X_{11}^1. The figures have been rounded off to second place of decimal such that

$$\text{Col. 3 (All sizes)} = X^1 = X_1^1 + X_2^1 + X_3^1 \ldots\ldots\ldots X_{11}^1$$

$$\text{Col. 4 (All sizes) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B-XV) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes)(B-XII+B-XV) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = X^2$$

$$\text{Col. 4 (Less than 1 acre) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (Less than 1 acre) (B-XV) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (Less than 1 acre) (B-XII+B-XV) M.T.}} \times X_1 = X_1^2$$

$$\text{Col. 4 (1.0—2.4 acres) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (1.0—2.4 acres) (B-XV) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (1.0—2.4 acres) (B-XII+B-XV) M.T.}} \times X_2 = X_2^2$$

Similarly figures have been worked out for the remaining class ranges X_3^2... .....X_{11}^2. The figures have been rounded off to second place of decimal such that

Col. 4 (All sizes) = $X^2 = X_1^2 + X_2^2 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots X_{11}^2$

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Cultivating Households	Households with Cultivation only	Households with Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4
(i) All Sizes			
Tripura	**1,000**	**682.94**	**317.06**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	728.09	271.91
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	573.20	426.80
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	609.88	390.12
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	607.01	392.99
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	703.81	296.19
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	833.81	166.19
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	938.45	61.55
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	342.62	657.38
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	736.40	263.60
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	620.99	379 01
(ii) Less Than 1 Acre			
Tripura	**140.92**	**118.59**	**22.33**
Sadar Sub-division	188.78	159.02	29.76
Khowai Sub-division	134.01	111.82	22.19
Kamalpur Sub-division	105.62	82.34	23.28
Kailasahar Sub-division	128.34	100.94	27.40
Dharmanagar Sub-division	110.80	95.69	15.11
Sonamura Sub-division	153.33	131.43	21.90
Udaipur Sub-division	186.02	172.14	17.88
Amarpur Sub-division	54.59	36.01	18.58
Belonia Sub-division	80.73	66.90	13.83
Sabroom Sub-division	164.79	144.84	19.95
(iii) 1.0-2.4 Acres			
Tripura	**424.47**	**306.13**	**118.34**
Sadar Sub-division	438.99	328.56	110.43
Khowai Sub-division	396.25	248.99	147.26
Kamalpur Sub-division	463.94	299.83	164.11
Kailasahar Sub-division	419.01	272.29	146.72
Dharmanagar Sub-division	416.12	317.60	98.52
Sonamura Sub-division	498.57	420.00	78.57
Udaipur Sub-division	391.95	366.96	24.99
Amarpur Sub-division	368.18	168.09	199.19
Belonia Sub-division	401.87	304.64	97.23
Sabroom Sub-division	447.53	284.48	163.05
(iv) 2.5—4.9 Acres			
Tripura	**290.55**	**181.39**	**109.16**
Sadar Sub-division	258.80	170.90	87.90
Khowai Sub-division	298.85	140.64	158.21
Kamalpur Sub-division	300.96	165.81	135.15
Kailasahar Sub-division	309.05	173.43	135.62
Dharmanagar Sub-division	314.13	203.65	110.48
Sonamura Sub-division	245.71	200.00	45.71
Udaipur Sub-division	278.58	264.23	14.35
Amarpur Sub-division	344.95	91.17	253.78
Belonia Sub-division	343.89	263.61	80.28
Sabroom Sub division	259.32	138.76	120.56
(v) 5.0—7.4 Acres			
Tripura	**88.62**	**47.97**	**40.65**
Sadar Sub-division	70.57	43.27	27.30
Khowai Sub-division	92.22	39.19	53.03
Kamalpur Sub-division	86.88	42.02	44.86
Kailasahar Sub-division	92.27	41.97	50.30
Dharmanagar Sub-division	104.50	56.66	47.84
Sonamura Sub-division	61.43	47.62	13.81
Udaipur Sub-division	81.91	78.21	3.70
Amarpur Sub-division	135.31	28.46	106.85
Belonia Sub-division	119.09	72.26	46.83
Sabroom Sub-division	75.45	30.35	45.10
(vi) 7.5—9.9 Acres			
Tripura	**27.69**	**14.36**	**13.33**
Sadar Sub-division	21.57	12.56	9.01
Khowai Sub-division	31.12	10.08	21.04
Kamalpur Sub-division	24.99	11.93	13.06
Kailasahar Sub-division	23.24	8.67	14.57
Dharmanagar Sub-division	30.22	18.26	11.96
Sonamura Sub-division	21.91	16.67	5.24
Udaipur Sub-division	32.86	31.47	1.39
Amarpur Sub-division	51.68	9.87	41.81
Belonia Sub-division	27.65	15.61	12.04
Sabroom Sub-division	29.49	13.88	15.61

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATION IN *RURAL AREAL ONLY—Concld.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Cultivation Households	Households with Cultivating only	Households with Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4
(vii) 10.0—12.4 Acres			
Tripura	**11.25**	**5.97**	**5.28**
Sadar Sub-division	8.60	5.60	3.00
Khowai Sub-division	16.72	7.21	9.51
Kamalpur Sub-division	6.81	3.40	3 41
Kailasahar Sub-division	14.22	5.20	9.02
Dharmanagar Sub-division	8.81	3.15	5.66
Sonamura Sub-division	10.48	10.00	0.48
Udaipur Sub-division	12.49	11.10	1.39
Amarpur Sub-division	15.10	3.48	11.62
Belonia Sub-division	14.27	6.69	7.58
Sabroom Sub-division	5.20	3.47	1.73
(viii) 12.5—14.9 Acres			
Tripura	**7.00**	**3.71**	**3.29**
Sadar Sub-division	5.73	3.41	2.32
Khowai Sub-division	12.10	4.90	7.20
Kamalpur Sub-division	3.98	3.41	0.57
Kailasahar Sub-division	7.28	3.12	4.16
Dharmanagar Sub-division	8.50	4.72	3.78
Sonamura Sub-division	5.24	5.24	0
Udaipur Sub-division	3.70	3.24	0.46
Amarpur Sub-division	8.71	2.32	6.39
Belonia Sub-division	6.25	3.57	2.68
Sabroom Sub-division	7.81	1.74	6.07
(ix) 15.0—29.9 Acres			
Tripura	**7.00**	**3.75**	**3.25**
Sadar Sub-division	4.91	3.55	1.36
Khowai Sub-division	12.10	5.47	6.63
Kamalpur Sub-division	3.98	1.14	2.84
Kailasahar Sub-division	6.24	1.39	4.85
Dharmanagar Sub-division	5.98	3.46	2.52
Sonamura Sub-division	3.33	2.85	0.48
Udaipur Sub-division	12.03	10.64	1.39
Amarpur Sub-division	10.45	2.32	8.13
Belonia Sub-division	5.80	3.12	2.68
Sabroom Sub-division	8.67	2.60	6.07
(x) 30.0—49.9 Acres			
Tripura	**0.36**	**0.18**	**0.18**
Sadar Sub-division	0.41	0.27	0.14
Khowai Sub-division	0.86	0.29	0.57
Kamalpur Sub-division	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	0.31	0.31	0
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	0.58	0	0.58
Belonia Sub-division	0.45	0	0.45
Sabroom Sub-division	0.87	0.87	0
(xi) 50+Acres			
Tripura	**0.14**	**0.07**	**0 07**
Sadar Sub-division	0.14	0	0.14
Khowai Sub-division	0.29	0.29	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	0.46	0.46	0
Amarpur Sub-division	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	0.87	0	0.87
(xii) Unspecified			
Tripura	**2.00**	**0.82**	**1.18**
Sadar Sub-division	1.50	0.95	0.55
Khowai Sub-division	5.48	4.32	1.16
Kamalpur Sub-division	2 84	0	2.84
Kailasahar Sub-division	0.35	0	0.35
Dharmanagar Sub-division	0.63	0 31	0.32
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	10.45	0	10.45
Belonia Sub-division	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for the table are also main tables B-XII and B-XV. In this Subsidiary table the distribution of 1,000 sample households engaged in cultivation only as well as those engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified in each case by number of persons for all sizes and their constituent size classes of cultivated holdings has been given. The different sizes of working strength are shown as (i) All persons, (ii) 1 person, (iii) 2 persons, (iv) 3-5 Persons(v) 6-10 persons, (vi) more than 10 persons and (vii) Unspecified.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :—

Col. 2 (All sizes) S.T. $= 1{,}000 = x$

Col. 2 (Less than 1 acre) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 2 (Less than 1 acre) (B-XII) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B—XII) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = x_1$

Col. 2 (1.0—2.4 acres) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 2 (1.0—2.4 acres) (B-XII) M.T.}}{\text{Col 2 (All sizes) (B—XII) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = x_2$

Col. 2.5 4.9acres) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 2 (2.5—4.9) (B—XII) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B-XII) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = x_3$

Similarly figures upto second place of decimals have been worked out for the remaining class ranges x_4—x_{11} such that the sum of figures for all class ranges have been equal to 1,000.

Col. 3 (All sizes) S.T. $= 1{,}000 = y$

Col. 3 (Less than 1 acre) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 2 (Less than 1 acre) (B-XV) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B—XV) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = y_1$

Col. 3 (1.0—2.4 acres) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 2 (1.0-2.4 acres) (B-XV) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B—XV) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = y_2$

Col. 3 (2.5—4.9 acres) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col.2 (2.5-4 9 acres) (B-XV) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B—XV) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = y_3$

Similarly figures upto second place of decimal have been worked out for the remaining class ranges y_4-y_{11} such that sum of figures for all class ranges have been equal to 1,000.

Col. 4 (All sizes acres) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 6 (All sizes) (B-XII) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B-XII) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = x^1$

Col. 4 (Less than 1 acre) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 6 (Less than 1 acre) (B-XII) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (Less than 1 arce) (B-XII) M.T.}} \times x_1 = x\frac{1}{1}$

Col. 4 (1.0—2.4 acres) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 6 (1.0—2.4) (B—XII) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (1.0—2.4) (B—XII) M.T.}} \times x_2 = x\frac{1}{2}$

Col. 4 (2.5—4.9 acres) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 6 (2.5—4.9) (B—XII) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (2.5—4.9) (B—XII) M.T.}} \times x_3 = x\frac{1}{3}$

Similarly figures upto second place of decimal have been worked out for the remaining class ranges $x\frac{1}{3}$.....$x\frac{1}{11}$ such that the sum of figures for all class ranges have been equal to x^1.

Figures for columns No. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 of S.T. have been worked out for all sizes and each class range using figures from main Table B–XII in the same way as for column 4 of the Subsidiary Table.

$$\text{Col. 5 (All sizes) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (All sizes) (B–XV) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) (B–XV) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = y^1$$

$$\text{Col. 5 (Less than 1 acre) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (Less than 1 acre) (B—XV) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (Less than 1 acre) (B—XV) M.T.}} \times y_1 = y\frac{1}{1}$$

$$\text{Col. 5 (1.0—2.4 acres) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (1.0–2.4 acres) (B–XV) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (1.0–2.4 acres) (B–XV) M.T.}} \times y_2 = y\frac{1}{2}$$

Similarly figures upto second places of decimal have been worked out for the remaining class ranges $y\frac{1}{3}$.....$y\frac{1}{11}$ such that the sum of figures of all class ranges have been equal to y^1.

Figures for columns No. 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 of S.T. have been worked out for All sizes and each class range using figures from Main Table B–XV in the same way as for column 5 of the Subsidiary Table.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B–XII.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory Sub-division	Households engaged in cultivation only and those both in cultivation and household industry with														
	All Persons		1 Person		2 Persons		3–5 Persons		6–10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Unspecified		
	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
						(i) All Sizes									
Tripura	**1,000**	**1,000**	**454.99**	**35.15**	**363.10**	**392.86**	**200.95**	**478.15**	**19.46**	**91.48**	**0.89**	**2.25**	**20.61**	**0.11**	
Sadar	1,000	1,000	461.19	54.22	295.84	411.14	183.91	455.32	18.56	78.82	1.69	0	38.81	0.50	
Khowai	1,000	1,000	415.28	20.93	297.14	380.15	240.32	497.64	21.62	100.61	0.50	0.67	25.14	0	
Kamalpur	1,000	1,000	462.76	37.84	312.85	400.29	180.63	522.56	11.17	37.85	0	1.46	32.59	0	
Kailasahar	1,000	1,000	452.57	28.24	334.86	387.47	190.86	488.97	10.85	91.79	0	3.53	10.86	0	
Dharmanagar	1,000	1,000	503.58	27.63	292.04	378.32	171.29	494.16	5.81	96.70	0	3.19	27.28	0	
Sonamura	1,000	1,000	498.57	88.82	276.41	406.88	191.89	386.82	28.56	108.88	1.71	8.60	2.86	0	
Udaipur	1,000	1,000	446.25	203.01	277.62	300.75	236.19	406.01	36.98	90.23	0.99	0	1.97	0	
Amarpur	1,000	1,000	515.25	4.42	305.09	395.76	162.71	486.75	13.56	110.42	0	2.65	3.39	0	
Belonia	1,000	1,000	347.67	20.31	357.96	380.71	265.29	489.00	26.65	109.98	0.61	0	1.82	0	
Sabroom	1,000	1,000	477.65	32.04	325.42	411.90	171.79	441.65	12.57	102.97	1.40	11.44	11.17	0	
						(ii) Less than 1 acre									
Tripura	**173.65**	**70.42**	**120.87**	**11.04**	**35.10**	**37.41**	**8.16**	**21.07**	**0.21**	**0.90**	**0**	**0**	**9.31**	**0**	
Sadar	216.41	109.44	144.92	19.08	42.37	58.73	10.49	30.62	.38	1.01	0	0	20.25	0	
Khowai	195.07	51.99	124.69	4.73	45.25	28.36	12.57	18.90	1.00	0	0	0	11.56	0	
Kamalpur	135.01	59.68	100.56	11.64	24.21	29.11	3.72	18.93	0	0	0	0	6.52	0	
Kailasahar	166.29	69.73	108.57	8.83	48.00	36.19	8.00	22.95	0	1.76	0	0	1.72	0	
Dharmanagar	135.96	51.01	93.47	3.19	24.15	28.69	6.26	19.13	0	0	0	0	12.08	0	
Sonamura	157.63	131.80	121.07	34.38	28.56	57.31	6.85	34.38	0	5.73	0	0	1.15	0	
Udaipur	183.43	225.56	147.14	75.19	22.61	75.19	7.89	75.18	0	0	0	0	0.49	0	
Amarpur	105.09	28.27	77.97	0.89	23.73	17.67	3.39	7.95	0	1.77	0	0	0	0	
Belonia	90.85	52.45	64.80	8.46	19.98	32.15	5.45	11.84	0	0	0	0	0.61	0	
Sabroom	233.21	52.63	166.20	9.15	53.07	36.61	5.59	6.87	0	0	0	0	8.38	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY—Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Households engaged cultivation only and those in both in cultivation and household industry with													
	All Persons		1 Person		2 Persons		3–5 Persons		6–10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Unspecified	
	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						(iii) 1.0–2.4 acres								
Tripura	**448.25**	**373.25**	**238.72**	**17.80**	**142.16**	**198.96**	**56.54**	**144.77**	**2.51**	**11.72**	**0.16**	**0**	**8.16**	**0**
Sadar	451.26	406.13	233.41	26.61	142.67	212.35	58.31	153.62	2.63	13.55	0.37	0	13.87	0
Khowai	434.36	345.04	197.08	10.13	144.80	185.01	78.43	140.45	4.02	9.45	0.50	0	9.56	0
Kamalpur	491.62	420.67	253.26	20.38	167.60	199.42	54.00	193.59	1.86	7.28	0	0	14.90	0
Kailasahar	448.57	373.35	258.86	14.12	134.28	195.06	46.86	150.93	1.72	13.24	0	0	6.85	0
Dharmanagar	451.25	332.63	269.23	14.88	129.25	171.10	40.25	136.02	0.45	10.63	0	0	12.07	0
Sonamura	503.71	472.78	301.54	42.98	141.63	269.34	55.97	149.00	3.43	11.46	0	0	1.14	0
Udaipur	391.03	405.01	208.58	105.26	119.82	172.93	58.68	120.30	2.96	7.52	0	0	0.99	0
Amarpur	493.22	303.00	296.61	0.88	140.68	180.21	52.54	112.19	1.70	9.71	0	0	1.69	0
Belonia	413.69	368.87	192.61	11.85	160.51	206.43	56.94	130.29	3.03	20.30	0	0	0.60	0
Sabroom	458.10	430.20	217.88	20.60	175.98	244.85	58.66	153.31	2.79	11.44	0	0	2.79	0
						(iv) 2.5–4.9 acres								
Tripura	**265.60**	**344.30**	**80.08**	**5.07**	**98.75**	**121.68**	**77.98**	**188.94**	**6.33**	**28.16**	**0.21**	**0.45**	**2.25**	**0**
Sadar	234.72	323.29	70.49	6.02	86.43	109.94	68.43	180.72	5.62	26.61	0.75	0	3.00	0
Khowai	245.35	370.70	71.39	4.73	82.96	136.40	83.46	199.86	5.03	29.04	0	0.67	2.51	0
Kamalpur	271.88	346.43	92.18	4.37	94.97	136.82	70.76	195.05	4.66	10.19	0	0	9.31	0
Kailasahar	285.71	345.10	77.14	4.41	125.71	104.15	76.57	203.88	4.00	32.66	0	0	2.29	0
Dharmanagar	289.35	373.01	113.15	7.44	104.65	133.90	66.19	198.73	2.68	32.94	0	0	2.68	0
Sonamura	239.86	275.07	65.11	11.46	86.80	71.63	79.95	151.86	8.00	37.25	0	2.87	0	0
Udaipur	281.56	233.08	73.47	22.56	99.61	52.63	93.20	127.82	14.79	30.07	0	0	.49	0
Amarpur	266.10	386.04	120.34	2.65	101.69	158.13	40.68	194.35	3.39	30.03	0	0.88	0	0
Belonia	357.96	304.57	81.16	0	144.76	104.90	122.95	179.36	8.48	20.31	0	0	0.61	0
Sabroom	223.46	318.08	81.00	2.29	74.02	109.84	64.25	167.05	4.19	36.61	0	2.29	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Households engaged in cultivation only and those both in cultivation and household industry with													
	All Persons		1 Person		2 Persons		3–5 Persons		6–10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Unspecified	
	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & House hold Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						(v) 5.0–7.4 acres								
Tripura	**70.24**	**128.21**	**10.61**	**.68**	**19.88**	**23.77**	**34.36**	**79.65**	**4.66**	**24.00**	**0.21**	**0.11**	**0.52**	**0**
Sadar	59.43	100.40	8.06	1.51	18.37	23.09	26.25	58.73	5.25	17.07	0.19	0	1.31	0
Khowai	68.38	124.24	12.07	0	14.08	18.90	37.21	83.05	4.52	22.29	0	0	0.50	0
Kamalpur	68.90	114.99	13.04	1.45	18.62	23.29	35.38	80.06	1.86	10.19	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar	69.14	127.98	6.86	0	22.86	30.89	37.71	73.26	1.71	23.83	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar	80.50	161.53	19.23	2.12	25.05	37.20	34.88	96.71	.89	25.50	0	0	0.45	0
Sonamura	57.11	83.09	6.85	0	13.71	8.60	28.56	34.38	7.42	37.25	0.57	2.86	0	0
Udaipur	83.33	60.15	13.31	0	21.20	0	41.42	37.59	6.90	22.56	0.50	0	0	0
Amarpur	83.05	162.54	15.25	0	25.43	18.55	35.59	111.30	5.08	32.69	0	0	1.70	0
Belonia	98.12	177.67	7.27	0	26.65	33.84	54.51	106.60	9.08	37.23	0.61	0	0	0
Sabroom	48.88	118.99	9.78	0	16.76	16.02	22.34	73.22	0	29.75	0	0	0	0
						(vi) 7.5–9.9 acres								
Tripura	**21.03**	**42.02**	**2.41**	**.34**	**3.92**	**5.40**	**12.50**	**23.55**	**2.04**	**12.17**	**0.05**	**0.56**	**.11**	**0**
Sadar	17.25	33.13	2.25	0.50	1.87	4.52	10.88	18.57	2.25	9.54	0	0	0	0
Khowai	17.60	49.29	2.01	0.67	5.03	7.43	9.55	27.01	1.01	14.18	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur	19.55	33.48	2.79	0	1.86	4.37	12.11	23.29	0.93	5.82	0	0	1 86	0
Kailasahar	14.29	37.07	0	0 88	1.15	5.30	13.14	21.18	0	8.83	0	0.88	0	0
Dharamnagar	25 94	40.38	6.26	0	6.26	6.37	13.42	21.25	0	10.63	0	2.13	0	0
Sonamura	19.99	31.52	1.71	0	4.57	0	9.14	11 46	4.00	17.19	0.57	2.87	0	0
Udaipur	33.53	22.56	1.97	0	7.40	0	18.24	15.04	5.92	7.52	0	0	0	0
Amarpur	28.31	63.61	1.69	0	10.17	8.84	15.25	37.10	1.70	16.78	0	0·89	0	0
Belonia	21.20	45.69	1.82	0	3.63	1.70	14.54	27.07	1.21	16.92	0	0	0	0
Sabroom	22.35	41.19	2.79	0	2.80	4.58	13.97	18.31	2.79	18.30	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY—Contd.*

Union Territory Sub-division	Households engaged cultivation only and those in both in cultivation and household industry with													
	All Persons		1 Person		2 Persons		3–5 Persons		6–10 Persons		More than 10 Persons		Unspecified	
	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(vii) 10.0-12.4 acres														
Tripura	**8.74**	**16.67**	**0 62**	**0**	**1.41**	**2.37**	**5.44**	**8.56**	**1.00**	**5.20**	**0.11**	**0.34**	**0.16**	**0,11**
Sadar	7.69	11.05	0.56	0	1.50	1.51	4.69	4.02	0.56	5,02	0.19	0	0.19	0.50
Khowai	12.57	22.28	0.50	0	2.51	1.35	8.04	11.48	1.01	9.45	0	0	0.51	0
Kamalpur	5.58	8 73	0.93	0	1.86	1.45	0.93	5.82	1.86	1.46	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar	8.57	22.95	1.14	0	2.29	11.48	4.00	7.06	1.14	3.53	0	0·88	0	0
Dharmanagar	4.47	19.13	0.45	0	0.89	0	3.13	13.82	0	4.25	0	1.06	0	0
Sonamura	11.99	2.87	1.72	0	0.57	0	6.28	2.87	2.28	0	0.57	0	0·57	0
Udaipur	11.84	22.56	0.49	0	0.99	0	7.89	15.04	2.47	7.52	0	0	0	0
Amarpur	10.17	17.67	0	0	0	1.77	10.17	8.84	0	6,18	0	0.88	0	0
Belonia	9.09	28.76	0	0	1.82	0	7.27	18.61	0	10.15	0	0	0	0
Sabroom	5.59	4.58	0	0	0	0	4.19	4.58	1.40	0	0	0	0	0
(viii) 12.5-14.9 acres														
Tripura	**5.44**	**10.37**	**0 47**	**0**	**0.84**	**0.79**	**3.25**	**5.52**	**0.83**	**3.83**	**0.05**	**0 23**	**0**	**0**
Sadar	4.69	8.53	0.37	0	1.13	0.50	2.44	5.02	.56	3.01	0.19	0	0	0
K howai	8.55	16.88	0	0	0.50	1.35	6.04	6,75	2.01	8.78	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur	5.59	1.46	.0	0	3.73	1.46	1.86	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar	5.14	10.59	0	0	0.57	1.76	2.86	5.30	1.71	3.53	0	0	0	0
Dharamnagar	6.71	12.75	0.89	0	0.45	0	4.47	7.44	0.90	5.31	0	0	0	0
Sonamura	6.28	0	0.57	0	0.57	0	4.57	0	0.57	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur	3.45	7.52	0.99	0	0	0	2.46	7.52	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur	6.78	9.72	3.39	0	1.69	0.88	1.70	4.42	0	4.42	0	0	0	0
Belonia	4.85	10.15	0	0	0	0	3.03	10.15	1.82	0	0	0	0	0
Sabroom	2.79	16.02	0	0	1.39	0	1.40	9.15	0	2.29	0	4.58	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY—Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Households engaged cultivation only and those in both in cultivation and household industry with													
	All Persons		1 Person		2 Persons		3–5 Persons		6–10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Unclassified	
	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(ix) 15.0-29.9 acres														
Tripura	**5.49**	**10.25**	**0.37**	**0**	**0.73**	**0.45**	**2.41**	**4.39**	**1.83**	**4.85**	**0.10**	**0.56**	**0.05**	**0**
Sadar	4.87	5.02	0.94	0	0.75	0	1.87	2.51	1.31	2.51	0	0	0	0
Khowai	9.55	15.53	0.50	0	1.76-51	0	4.02	8.78	3.02	6.75	0	0	0.50	0
Kamalpur	1.87	7.28	0	0	0	0	1.87	2.91	0	2.91	0	1.46	0	0
Kialasahar	2.29	12.35	0	0	0	1.51-76	1.72	4.41	.57	4.41	0	1.77	0	0
Dharmanagar	4.92	8.50	0.45	0	1.34	0	2.24	1.06	.89	7.44	0	0	0	0
Sonamura	3.43	2.87	0	0	0	0	0.57	2.87	2.86	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur	11.34	22.56	0	0	0.99	0	6.41	7.52	3.45	15.04	0.49	0	0	0
Amarpur	6.78	12.37	0	0	1.70	.88	3.39	4.42	1.69	7.07	0	0	0	0
Belonia	4.24	10.15	0	0	0.61	1.69	0.60	5.08	3.03	3.38	0	0	0	0
Sabroom	4.19	16.02	0	0	0	0	1.39	6.87	1.40	4.58	1.40	4.57	0	0
(x) 30.0-49.9 acres														
Tripura	**0.26**	**0.56**	**0**	**0**	**0·05**	**0**	**0.16**	**0.34**	**0**	**0.22**	**0**	**0**	**0.05**	**0**
Sadar	0.37	0.50	0	0	0	0	0.18	.50	0	0	0	0	0.19	0
Khowai	0.50	1.35	0	0	0	0	0.50	.68	0	0.67	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar	0.45	0	0	0	0	0	0.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonamura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur	0	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia	0	1.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.69	0	0	0	0
Sabroom	1.40	0	0	0	1.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY B-XII.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY—Concld.*

Union Territory/ Sub-nivision	Households engaged cultivation only and those in both in cultivation and household industry with															
	All Persons		1 Person		2 Persons		3–5 Persons		6–10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Unclassified			
	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
						(xi) 50+ acres										
Tripura	0.10	0.23	0	0	0	0	0.05	0.12	0.05	.11	0	0	0	0		
Sadar	0	0.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.50	0	0	0	0		
Khowai	0.50	0	0	0	0	0	0.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kamalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kailasahar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dharmanagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sonamura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.49	0	0	0	0	0		
Udaipur	0.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Amarpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Belonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sabroom	0	2.29	0	0	0	0	2.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
						(xii) Unspecified										
Tripura	1.20	3.72	0.84	0.22	0.26	2.03	0.10	1.24	0	0.23	0	0	0	0		
Sadar	1.31	2.01	0.19	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.37	1.01	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Khowai	7.54	2.70	7.04	0.67	0.50	1.35	0	0.68	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kamalpur	0	7.28	0	0	0	4.37	0	2.91	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kailasahar	0	0.88	0	0	0	.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dharmanagar	0.45	1.06	0.45	0	0	1.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sonamura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Udaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Amarpur	0	15.90	0	0	0	8.83	0	5.30	0	1.77	0	0	0	0		
Belonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sabroom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS (FAMILY/HIRED) ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION WITH AND WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY EACH SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table are main tables B-XII and B-XV. In this Subsidiary table the proportion of family workers and hired workers of sample households in rural areas engaged in cultivation only or engaged both in cultivation and household industry has been given per 1,000 sample household workers further classified by each size of employment. This distribution has been shown for all sizes and for each size of cultivated holding separately. The proportion of all persons under family workers of sample households engaged in cultivation with and without household industry has been shown by sex for each size of holding.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows—

Col.2 (All sizes)S.T.=1,000=T

Col. 3 (,,) $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col.3 (All sizes) M.T. (B—XII)}}{\text{Cols. 3+4+5 (All sizes) M.T. (B-XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=T_{11}$

Col. 4 (,,) $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 4 (All sizes) M.T. (B-XII)}}{\text{Cols. 3+4+5 (All sizes) M.T. (B-XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=T_{12}$

Col. 5 (,,) $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 3 (All sizes) M.T. (B—XV)}}{\text{Cols. 3+4+5 (All sizes) M.T. (B-XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=T_{21}$

Col. 6 (,,) $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 4 (All sizes) M.T. (B - XV)}}{\text{Cols. 3+4+5 (All sizes) M.T. (B-XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=T_{22}$

Col. 7 (,,) $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 5 (All sizes) M.T. (B—XV)}}{\text{Cols.3+4+5 (All sizes) M.T. (B-XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=T_3$

Col. 8 (,,) $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 5 (All sizes) M.T. (B—XV)}}{\text{Col. 3+4+5 (All sizes) M.T. (B-XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=T_4$

Col. 9 (,,) S.T.=1,000.

Col. 10 (,,) $S.T.=\frac{\text{Cols. 7+8 (All sizes) M.T. (B—XII)}}{\text{Cols. 7+8 (All sizes) M.T. (B-XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=x$

Col. 11 (,,) $S.T.=\frac{\text{Cols. 7+8 (All sizes) M.T. (B—XV)}}{\text{Cols. 7+8 (All sizes) M.T. (B-XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=x$

Col 12 (,,) S.T.=1,000

Col. 13 (,,) $ST.=\frac{\text{Cols. 10+11(All sizes) M.T. (B--XII)}}{\text{Cols.10+11+12 (All sizes) M.T.(B--XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=x_1$

Col. 14 (,,) $S.T.=\frac{\text{Cols 10+11 (All sizes) M.T. (B—XV)}}{\text{Cols, 10+11+12 (All sizes) M·T. (B-XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=x_2$

Col. 15 (,,) $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 12 (All sizes) M.T. (B—XII)}}{\text{Cols. 10+11+12 (All sizes) M.T. (B-XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=x_3$

Col. 16 (,,) $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 12 (All sizes) M.T. (B—XV)}}{\text{Cols. 10+11+12 (All sizes) M.T. (B-XII+B-XV)}} \times 1{,}000=x_4$

Figures have been worked out in the same manner for other size of employment (i. e.) for col. Nos. 18-21, 23-26 and 28-31.

Similarly figures have been worked out for all class ranges separately (i.e.) less than 1 acre, 1.0-2.4 acres, 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, 50.0+. Unspecified for each size of employment taking figures in col. Nos. 2, 9, 12, 17, 22 and 27 as 1,000.

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS (FAMILY/HIRED) SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT BY

Union Territory/Sub-division	Total	All Persons: Family workes: With cultivation only M	All Persons: Family workes: With cultivation only F	All Persons: Family workes: With cultivation and household Industry M	All Persons: Family workes: With cultivation and household Industry F	All Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation only	All Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation and household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							(i) All
Tripura	1,000	422.41	90.39	225.75	205.13	46.87	9.45
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	449.19	119.16	195.82	182.69	47.54	5.60
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	324.49	107.38	275.00	262.79	22.28	8.06
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	374.72	76.29	268.51	237.85	33.16	9.47
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	371.35	48.23	277.03	244 06	46.08	13.25
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	480.88	47.87	235.34	209.46	18.98	7.47
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	587.60	43.69	124.45	103.93	123.12	17.21
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	669.80	197.99	47.84	33.96	47.20	3.21
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	174.62	30.91	403.48	376.25	9.21	5.53
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	436.86	98.95	176.46	159.14	108.23	20 36
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	352.62	83.75	278.58	239.40	31.27	14.38
							(ii) Less than
Tripura	1,000	620.46	104.94	136.51	115.69	18.52	3.88
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	601.76	117.86	140.19	112.15	22.33	5.71
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	603.06	119.78	142.06	118.38	13.93	2.79
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	564.58	66.42	188.19	151.29	29.52	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	562.60	95.16	155.26	161.94	23.37	1.67
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	654.09	94.34	129.98	115.30	6.29	0
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	671.05	78.95	129.39	92.10	26.32	2.19
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	768.94	98.48	71.97	47.35	13.26	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	443.11	35.93	233.53	281.44	5.99	0
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	611.11	125.93	122.22	103.70	18.52	18.52
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	670.54	131.79	104.65	77.52	7.75	7.75
							(iii) 1.0—2.4
Tripura	1,000	484.21	97.62	200.44	184.81	29.53	3.39
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	493.64	122.76	179.33	170.20	29.83	4.24
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	392.01	112.48	235.28	226.96	31.61	1.66

TABLE B-XII.3

ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION WITH AND WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD BY EACH FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

1 Person: Total	1 Person: Family workers: With cultivation only	1 Person: Family workers: With cultivation and House-hold Industry	2 Persons: Total	2 Persons: Family workers: With cultivation only	2 Persons: Family workers: With cultivation and House-hold Industry	2 Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation only	2 Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation and House-hold Industry	Union Territory/Sub-division
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Sizes								
1,000	965.38	34.62	1,000	574.07	373.79	50.26	1.88	Tripura
1 000	957.94	42.06	1,000	610.97	340.64	47.35	1.04	Sadar Sub-divisi on
1,000	963.83	36.17	1,000	491.77	486.14	20.36	1.73	Khowai Sub–division
1,000	950.29	49.71	1,000	515.55	447.63	34.37	2.45	Kamalpur Sub–division
1,000	961.17	38.83	1,000	502.44	425.85	69.27	2.44	Kailasahar Sub–division
1,000	977.43	22.57	1,000	623.88	352.33	23.29	0.50	Dharmanagar Sub-division
1,000	965.71	34.29	1,000	688.50	226.84	84.66	0	Sonamura Sub-division
1,000	971.03	28.97	1,000	880.60	65.50	53.07	0.83	Udaipur Sub–division
1,000	983.82	16.18	1,000	273.09	711.78	13.54	1.59	Amarpur Sub–division
1,000	979.52	20.48	1, 00	599.27	270.83	125.00	4.90	Belonia Sub–division
1,000	960 67	39.33	1,000	519.37	428.57	44.80	7.26	Sabroom Sub–division
1 Acre								
1,000	959.32	40.68	1,000	635.59	329.01	33.40	2.00	Tripura
1,000	953.14	46.86	1,000	618.07	339.65	40.82	1.46	Sadar Sub–division
1,000	972.55	27.45	1,(00	659 09	318.18	22.73	0	Khowai Sub–division
1,000	931.03	68.97	1,000	543.48	434.78	21.74	0	Kamalpur Sub–division
1,000	950.00	50 00	1,000	624.00	328.00	48.00	0	Kailasahar Sub–division
1,000	985.85	14.15	1,000	654.32	333.33	12.35	0	Dharmanagar Sub–division
1,000	946.43	53.57	1,000	692.86	285.71	21.43	0	Sonamura Sub–division
1,000	967.64	32.36	1,000	803.03	151.52	45.45	0	Udaipur Sub–division
1,000	978.72	21.28	1,000	397.06	588.23	14.71	0	Amarpur Sub–division
1,000	955.36	44.64	1,000	586.54	355.77	48.08	9.61	Belonia Sub–division
1,000	967.48	32.52	1,000	685.18	277.78	18.52	18.52	Sabroom Sub–division
Areas								
1,000	966.54	33.46	1,000	569.02	392.84	37.13	1.01	Tripura
1,000	959.17	40.83	1,000	606.00	356.42	36.74	0.84	Sadar Sub–division
1,000	963.14	36.86	1,000	488.43	486.66	24.02	0.89	Khowai Sub–division

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHNLD WORKERS (FAMILY/HIRED) ENGAGED LAND CULTIVATED OF EMPLOYMENT BY FAMILY

Union Territory/Sub-division	Total	3—5 Persons				6—10 Persons				
		Family workers		Hired workers		Family workers		Hired workes		
		With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Honsehold Industry	Total	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
										(i) All
Tripura	1,000	404	528.41	51.27	12.28	1,000	273.14	664.74	40.99	21.13
Sadar Sub division	1,000	451.42	486.83	52.53	9.22	1,000	368.61	603.45	16.05	11.89
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	366.88	604.50	17.04	11.58	1,000	216.72	756.19	13.93	13.16
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	308.04	645.93	32.88	13.15	1,000	284.05	684.82	23.33	7.78
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	310.64	626.61	44.87	17.88	1,000	123.64	818.18	30.30	27.88
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	398.75	568.05	24.98	8.22	1,000	113.64	846.59	4.26	35.51
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	555.36	286.90	147.62	10.12	1,000	311.67	371.67	268.33	48.33
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	829.62	103.57	62.15	4.66	1,000	813.24	130.73	47.54	8.49
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	131.07	854.27	9.21	5.45	1,000	49.11	936.38	5.58	8.93
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	449.89	385.72	134.40	29.99	1,000	342.39	555.71	65.22	36.68
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	331.33	620.48	31.84	16.35	1,000	148.25	805.93	13.48	32.34
										(ii) Less than
Tripura	1,000	432.62	533.90	18.03	15.45	1,000	310.81	675.68	13.51	0
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	446.97	510.10	17.68	25.25	1,000	480.00	520.00	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	464.86	518.92	5.41	10.81	1,000	916.67	0	83.33	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	224.14	758.62	17.24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	350.36	627.74	14.60	7.30	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0
Dharamnagar Sub-division	1,000	407.77	582.52	9.71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	412.50	462.50	112.50	12.50	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	616.28	383.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	179.49	820.51	0	0	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	574.07	351.85	0	74.08	0	0	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	518.52	481.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
										(iii) 1.0—2.4
Tripura	1,000	417.83	550.39	24.99	6.79	1,000	291.58	670.43	24.64	13.35
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	471.51	500.23	21.31	6.95	1,000	306.82	632.58	26.51	34.09
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	407.84	579.61	9.41	3.14	1,000	375.00	611.11	13.89	0

TABLE B-XII-3

IN CULTIVATION WITH AND WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD BY EACH SIZE OF AND HIRED WORKERS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY—Contd.*

Total	More than 10 Persons				Unspecified				Union Territory/Sub-division
	Family workers		Hired wokers		Family workers		Hired workers		
	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industrv	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
Sizes										
1,000	138.69	348.54	414.23	98.54	1,000	0	0	975.61	24.39	Tripura
1,000	248.45	0	751.55	0	1,000	0	0	937.50	62.50	Sadar Sub-division
1,000	15.87	190.48	793.65	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	Khowai Sub-division
1,000	0	416.67	0	583.33	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
1,000	0	857.14	0	142.86	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
1,000	0	970.59	0	29.41	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
1,000	64.52	161.29	430.11	344.08	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	Sonamura Sub-divisioa
1,000	652.17	0	347.83	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	Udaipur Sub-division
1,000	0	885.71	0	114.29	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	Amarpur Sub-division
1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
1,000	44.78	791.04	119.40	44.78	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Arces										
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1.000.00	0	Tripura
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Sadar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres										
1,000	36.14	0	963.86	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Tripura
1,000	62.50	0	937.50	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Sadar Sub-division
1, 00	19.61	0	980.39	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Khowai Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS (FAMILY/HIRED) SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT BY

Union Territory/Sub-division	Total	All Persons: Family workers: With cultivation only M	With cultivation only F	With cultivation and Household Industry only M	With cultivation and Household Industry only F	Hired workers: With cultivation only	Hired workers: With cultivation & Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							(iii) 1.0—2.4
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	409.67	88.79	241.89	234.54	19.60	5.51
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	435.98	52.30	261.51	226.36	20.92	2.93
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	564.64	58.22	192.64	173.37	11.13	0
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	662.05	43.77	120.22	102.49	67.04	4 43
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	718.41	177.42	52.42	34.28	17.47	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	268.29	48.06	347.92	329.99	5.74	0
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	476.56	123.88	169.09	153.46	68.08	8.93
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	402.09	113.12	243.35	218.63	16.16	6.65
							(iv) 2.5—5.9
Tripura	**1,000**	**388.21**	**85.29**	**243.62**	**221.44**	**54.34**	**7.10**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	396.57	107.02	220.81	204.86	65.76	4.98
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	271.70	101.54	301.20	303.95	12.69	8.92
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	347.11	71.37	296.02	241.92	33.81	9.77
Kailasahar Sub-division	1.000	344.53	47.68	292.70	255.80	51.00	8.29
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1.000	458.47	44.82	254.11	223.28	14 80	4.52
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	544.85	39 71	137.50	113.23	150.74	13.97
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	652.20	236.40	38.21	31.74	39.51	1.94
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	139.22	24.29	431.87	393.96	7.11	3.55
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	463.38	88.19	152.97	139.51	144.99	10.96
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	311.98	58.13	313.17	270.46	36.77	9.49
							(v) 5.0—7.4
Tripura	**1.000**	**322.25**	**84.77**	**273.42**	**244.85**	**58.55**	**16.16**
Sadar Sub-division	1.000	363.95	134.61	227.61	216.06	52.57	5.20
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	224.26	117.80	336.82	294.94	15.71	10.47
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	307 53	63.14	303.46	262.73	50.92	12.22
Kailasahar Sub-division	1.000	271.02	27.65	314.16	283.19	75.22	28.76
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	359.23	24.27	302.91	268.93	36.89	7.77
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	470.82	40.24	142.86	118.71	181.09	46.28

TABLE B-XII.3

ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION WITH AND WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY EACH FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY—Contd.*

1 Person: Total	1 Person: Family workers: With cultivation only	1 Person: Family workers: With cultivation and Household Industry	2 Persons: Total	2 Persons: Family workers: With cultivation only	2 Persons: Family workers: With cultivation and Household Industry	2 Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation only	2 Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation and Household Industry	Union Territory/Sub-division
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Acres -- *Concld.*								
1,000	951.05	48.95	1,000	537.85	430.60	29.97	1.58	Kamalpur Sub-division
1,000	965.88	34.12	1,000	479.17	483.55	36.18	1.10	Kailasahar Sub-division
1,000	977.27	22.73	1,000	628.89	357.78	13.33	0	Dharamnagar Sub-division
1.000	972.38	27.62	1,000	656.43	274.86	68,71	0	Sonmaura Sub-division
1,000	967.96	32.04	1,000	889.10	86.47	24.43	0	Udaipur Sub-division
1.000	994.32	5.68	1,000	280.49	710.80	8.71	0	Amarpur Sub-division
1,000	978.46	21.54	1,000	583.98	310.08	100.77	5.17	Belonia Sub-division
1,000	945.45	54.55	1,000	515.02	459.23	25.75	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres								
1,000	**971.45**	**28 55**	**1,000**	**569.58**	**360.85**	**66.54**	**3 03**	**Tripura**
1,000	969.07	30.93	1,000	622,06	320.59	55.88	1.47	Sadar Sub-division
1,000	953.02	46.98	1,000	435.97	546.32	13,62	4.09	Khowai Sub-division
1,000	970.59	29.41	1,000	474.49	474.49	45.92	5.10	Kamalpur Sub-division
1,000	964.29	35.71	1,000	535.50	346.15	115.39	2.96	Kailasahar Sub-division
1,000	973.08	26.92	1,000	626.39	348.61	23.61	1.39	Dharmanagar Sub-division
1,000	966.10	33.90	1,000	728.82	141.24	129.94	0	Sonamura Sub-division
1,000	980.26	19.74	1,000	904.31	31.10	62.20	2.39	Udaipur Sub-division
1,000	959.46	40.54	1,000	238.50	746.86	12.55	2.09	Amarpur Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	627.91	202.66	166.11	3.32	Belonia Sub-division
1,000	983.05	16.95	1,000	435.64	455.45	89.11	19.80	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres								
1,000	**971.29**	**28.71**	**1,000**	**561.76**	**354.48**	**81.22**	**2.54**	**Tripura**
1,000	934.78	65.22	1,000	600.70	319.44	79.86	0	Sadar Sub-division
1,000	1000.00	0	1,000	491.07	500.00	8.93	0	Khowai Sub-division
1,000	933.33	66.67	1,000	513.89	444.44	41.67	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
1,000	1000.00	0	1,000	426.67	460.00	106.67	6.66	Kailasahar Sub-division
1 000	955.56	44.44	1,000	554.94	384.62	60.44	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
1,000	1000.00	0	1,000	722.22	111.11	166.67	0	Sonamura Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS (FAMILY/HIRED) ENGAGED LAND CULTIVATED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT BY FAMILY

Union Territory/Sub division	Total	3—5 Persons				6—10 Persons				
		Family workers		Hired workers		Family workers			Hired workers	
		With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	Total	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
									(iii)	1.0—2.4
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	285.93	692.89	9·08	12.10	1,000	266.67	733.33	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	289.74	693.35	10.15	6.76	1,000	175.44	824.56	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	376.68	611.26	12.06	0	1,000	86.96	913.04	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	532.94	339.15	114.34	13.57	1,000	354.84	387.10	241.93	16.13
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	843,55	128.96	27.49	0	1,000	826.09	173.91	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	174.30	820.42	5.28	0	1,000	78.95	921.05	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	467.47	436.64	75.34	20.55	1,000	302.75	697.25	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	356.38	619.68	13.30	10.64	1,000	266.67	666.67	0	66.66
									(iv)	2.5—4.9
Tripura	**1,000**	**399.46**	**538.42**	**53.01**	**9.11**	**1,000**	**291.62**	**667.34**	**27.52**	**10.52**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	421.23	509.52	60.88	8.37	1,000	352.83	638.03	7.31	1.83
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	337.15	637.52	13.87	11.46	1,000	186.63	799.44	2.79	11.14
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	319.09	640.85	25.37	14.69	1,000	412.50	587.50	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	311.73	641.97	33.18	13.12	1,000	151.01	845.64	0	3.35
Dharamnagar Sub-division	1,000	398.34	580.91	15.77	4.98	1,000	161.94	821.86	0	16.20
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	548.62	294.63	152.40	4.35	1,000	239.36	414.89	287.24	58.51
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	865.69	86.44	46.54	1.33	1,000	873 87	121.62	0	4.51
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	91.72	901.57	3.36	3.35	1,000	39.13	939.13	13.04	8.70
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	466.37	349.09	168.18	16.36	1,000	479.53	473.68	35.09	11.70
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	330.32	631.22	29.41	9.05	1,000	155.04	844.96	0	0
									(v)	5.0—7.4
Tripura	**1,000**	**404.49**	**515.16**	**63.22**	**17.13**	**1,000**	**259.74**	**691.31**	**3097**	**17.98**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	468.97	463.89	59.00	8.14	1,000	440.81	546.60	47.62	2.52
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	350.14	619.89	17.71	12.26	1,000	202.90	771.74	10.87	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	357.77	568.91	55.72	17.60	1,000	142.86	809.52	14.49	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	324.12	552.49	92.08	31.31	1,000	90.45	859.30	10.05	40.20
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	381.79	565.50	41.53	11.18	1,000	68.18	926.14	0	5.68
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	619.66	209.40	166.67	4.27	1,000	335.30	435.29	170.59	58.82

TABLE B-XII.3

ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION WITH AND WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD BY EACH SIZE OF AND HIRED WORKERS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY—Contd.*

Total	More than 10 Persons				Unspecified				Union Territory/Sub division
	Family workers		Hired workers		Family workers		Hired workers		
	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
Acres—*Concld.*										
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Dhramanagar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres										
1,000	36.23	297.10	630.44	36.23	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Tripura
1,000	54.35	0	945.65	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Sadar Sub-division
1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000 00	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000 00	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
1,000	0	545.45	0	454 55	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres										
1,000	573.77	16 39	213.12	196.72	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Tripura
1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Sadar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
1,000	37.04	37.04	481.48	444.44	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF SAMPE OF HOUSEHOD WORKERS (FAMILY/HIRED) AND CULTIVATED OF EMPLOYMENT BY FAMILY

Union Territory/Sub-division	Total	All Persons					
		Family workers				Hired workers	
		With cultivation only		With cultivation and Household Industry		With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry
		M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							(v) 5.0—7.4
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	614.19	243.95	36.33	32.87	67.47	5.19
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	110,98	24.03	440.50	401.60	14.88	8.01
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	360.54	80.58	213.84	195.25	113.63	36.16
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	199.38	46.73	392.52	308.41	24.92	28.04
							(vi) 7.5—9.9
Tripura	**1,000**	**274.89**	**73.24**	**274,89**	**258.72**	**87,19**	**31.07**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	299.04	133.44	221.86	228.30	94.85	22.51
Khowai Sub-divisition	1,000	146.57	59.10	368.79	366.43	37.83	21.28
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	323.60	55.90	329.19	285.72	105.59	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	214.53	27.68	332.18	290.66	72.67	62.28
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	375.72	37.52	280.35	257.23	34.68	14.45
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	367.26	30.97	119.47	123.89	252.21	106.20
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	582.71	225.56	18.80	26.31	135.34	11.28
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	101.01	17.68	444.44	411.62	10.10	15.15
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	276.76	51.66	254.61	214.02	143.91	59.04
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	246.75	32.47	324.68	285.71	90.91	19.48
							(vii) 10.0–12.4
Tripura	**1,000**	**294.94**	**70.43**	**264.12**	**236.25**	**104.18**	**30.08**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	365.39	96·15	219.23	196.15	107.69	15.39
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	218.75	97.66	332.03	296.88	27.34	27.34
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	320.76	94.34	264.15	264.15	56.60	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	207.79	6.50	337.66	279.22	129.87	38.96
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	208.34	8.33	375.00	308.33	41.67	58.33
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	514.02	18.69	9.35	18.69	429.91	9.34
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	537.81	201.68	67.23	42.02	134.45	16.81
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	136.37	15.15	393.94	409.09	15.15	30.30
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	223.02	43.17	309.35	266.19	93.52	64.75
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	391.30	217.39	130.44	130.43	86.96	43.48

TABLE B-XII.3

ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION WITH AND WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD BY EACH AND HIRED WORKERS IN *RURAL ABEAS ONLY—Contd.*

1 Person			2Persons					Union Territory/Sub-division
	Family workers			Family workers		Hired workers		
Total	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	Total	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Acres—*Concld.*								
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	872.09	0	827.91	0	Udaipur Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	375.00	569.44	41.67	13.89	Amarpur Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	554.69	304.69	132.81	7.81	Belonia Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	578.95	368.42	52.63	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres								
1,000	**938.78**	**61.22**	**1,000**	**508.13**	**390.24**	**101.63**	**0**	**Tripura**
1,000	923.08	76.92	1,000	368.42	473.68	157.90	0	Sadar Sub-division
1,000	800.00	200.00	1,000	428.57	523.81	47.62	0	Khowai Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	400.00	600.00	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
1,000	0	1,000.00	10,00	187.50	750.00	62.50	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	600.00	300.00	100.00	0	Dharamnagar Sub-divison
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	937.50	0	62.50	0	Sonamura Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	800.00	0	200.00	0	Udaipur Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	312.50	625.00	62.50	0	Amarpur Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	714.28	142.86	142.86	0	Belonia Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	375.00	500.00	125.00	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres								
1,000	**1,000.00**	**0**	**1,000**	**458.33**	**437.50**	**104.17**	**0**	**Tripura**
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	590.91	272.73	136.36	0	Sadar Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	714.29	285,71	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	176.47	764.71	58.82	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	750.00	0	250.00	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	500.00	0	500.00	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	666.67	0	333.33	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLD WORKERS (FAMILY/HIRED) ENGAGED AND CULTIVATED OF EMPLOYMENT BY FAMILY

Union Territory/Sub-division	3–5 Persons					6–10 Persons				
		Family workers		Hired workers			Family workers		Hired workers	
	Total	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	Total	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivations and Household Industry
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
									(v)	5.0—7.4
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	862.69	59.70	68.66	8.95	1,000	788.14	169.49	42.37	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	122.37	852.77	17.21	7.65	1,000	66 91	925.65	0	7.44
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	438.04	382.20	136.13	43.63	1,000	336.07	565.57	61.48	36.88
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	368.82	661.29	32 26	37.63	1,000	0	977.78	0	22,22
									(vi)	7.5—9.9
Tripura	**1,000**	**408.47**	**464.41**	**100.00**	**27.12**	**1,000**	**200.99**	**707.46**	**60.70**	**30.85**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	462.81	391.18	129.48	16.53	1 000	360 58	572.11	28.85	38.46
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	261 26	662.16	40.54	36.04	1,000	45.46	915.58	32.47	6.49
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	275.86	577.59	146.55	0	1,000	187.50	812.50	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	354.50	486.77	105.82	52.91	1,000	942.86	0	57.14	1,000
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	519.80	425.74	39 61	14.85	1,000	0	970.15	0	29.85
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	620.25	151.90	202.53	25.32	1,000	230.77	384.62	307.69	76.92
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	800.00	48.27	144.83	6.90	1,000	816.09	57.47	103.45	22.99
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	140.84	821.60	9.39	28.17	1,000	43.16	956.84	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	415.20	345.03	169.59	70.18	1,000	60.24	795.18	96.39	48.19
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	385.71	500.00	114.29	0	1,000	148.65	743.24	67.57	40.54
									(vi)	1.00 –12.4
Tripura	**1,000**	**434.54**	**428.97**	**111.42**	**25.07**	**1,000**	**251.61**	**655.91**	**64.52**	**27.96**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	572.52	267.18	152.67	7.63	1,000	215.91	761.37	11.36	11.36
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	430.66	503.65	36.49	29.20	1,000	105.77	846.15	19.23	28.85
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	181.82	818.18	0	0	1,000	541.67	333.33	125.00	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	274.19	532.26	161.29	32.26	1,000	181.82	613.63	181.82	22.73
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	285.71	623.38	51.95	38.96	1,000	0	888.89	0	111.11
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	659.57	63.83	255.32	21.28	1,000	529.41	0	470.59	0
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	651.52	106.06	212.12	30.30	1,000	875.00	125.00	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	298.51	671.64	29.85	0	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	358.70	478.26	119.56	43.48	1,000	0	878.05	0	121.95
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	470.59	342.94	117.65	58.82	1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0

TABLE B-XII.3

IN CULTIVATION WITH AND WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY EACH SIZE OF AND HIRED WORKERS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY—Contd.*

Total	More than 10 Persons				Unspecified				Union Territory/Sub-division
	Family workers		Hired workers		Family workers		Hired workers		
	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
Acres—*Concld.*										
1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Amarpur Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres										
1,000	**23 81**	**607.14**	**142.86**	**226 19**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**Tripura**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sadar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	692.31	0	307.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
1,000	54.05	216.22	324.32	405.41	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
1,000	0	1 000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres										
1,000	**194.03**	**402.99**	**283.58**	**119.40**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**600.00**	**400.00**	**Tripura**
1,000	714.29	0	285.71	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000·00	Sadar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
1,000	0	750.00	0	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
1,000	0	909.09	0	90.91	0	0	0	0	0	Dharamnagar Sub-division
1,000	166 67	0	833.33	0	1,000	0	0	1,000.00	0	Sonamura Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
1,000	0	666.67	0	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLD WORKERS (FAMILY/HIRED) SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT BY FAMILY

Union Territory/Snb-division	Total	All Persons: Family workers: With cultivation only M	All Persons: Family workers: With cultivation only F	All Persons: Family workers: With cultivation and Household Industry only M	All Persons: Family workers: With cultivation and Household Industry only F	All Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation only	All Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							(viii) 12.5–14.9
Tripura	1,000	290.29	66.29	280.00	243.43	90.28	29.71
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	311.48	142.08	251.37	213.11	76.50	5.46
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	241.86	102.33	311.63	293.02	32·56	18 60
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	687.50	0	62.50	62.50	187.50	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	228.26	0	315.22	217.39	184.78	54.35
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	401.78	0	250.00	258.92	26.79	62.50
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	675.68	0	0	0	324.32	0
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	615.39	0	115.38	0	230.77	38.46
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	90.91	12.99	467.53	389.61	12.99	25.97
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	281.25	140.63	171.87	187.50	187.50	31.25
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	37.74	0	452.83	358.49	75.47	75.47
							(ix) 15.0–29.9
Tripura	1,000	266.99	110.68	242.72	223.30	100.00	56.31
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	396.23	169.81	157.23	194.97	81.76	0
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	221.15	139.42	298.08	269.23	43.27	28.85
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	97.56	73.17	292.69	292.68	0	243.90
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	87.38	38.83	368.93	349.52	67.96	87.38
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	268.04	41.24	247.42	216.50	82.47	144.33
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	545.45	0	45.46	22.73	340.91	45.45
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	496.06	165.36	94.49	23.62	196.85	23.62
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	81.63	61.22	397.96	397.96	40.82	20.41
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	296.30	172.84	160.49	123.46	172.84	74.07
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	111.11	83.33	319.45	219.67	111.11	85.33
							(x) 30.0–49.9
Tripura	1,000	225.00	0	375.00	225.00	75.00	100.00
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	285.72	0	285.71	285.71	142.86	0
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	250.00	0	500.00	187.50	0	62.50
Kamalpur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE B-XII.3

ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION WITH AND WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY EACH AND HIRED WORKERS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

1 Person: Total	1 Person: Family workers: With cultivation only	1 Person: Family workers: With cultivation and Household Industry	2 Persons: Total	2 Persons: Family workers: With cultivation only	2 Persons: Family workers: With cultivation and Household Industry	2 Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation only	2 Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation and Household Industry	Union Territory/Sub-division
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Acres								
1,000	1000.00	0	1,000	652.17	304.35	43.48	0	**Tripura**
1,000	1000.00	0	1,000	857.14	142.86	0	0	Sadar Sub-division
0	0	0	1 000	166.67	666,67	166.66	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	333.33	666.67	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	500.00	0	500.00	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres								
1,000	1,000.00	0	1.000	722.22	194.44	55.56	27.78	**Tripura**
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	750.00	0	250.00	0	Sadar Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	0	750.00	0	250.00	Kailasahar Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	500,00	500.00	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres								
0	0	0	1 000	500.00	0	500.00	0	**Tripura**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sadar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLD WORKERS (FAMILY/HIRED) ENGAGED LAND CULTIVATED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT BY FAMILY

Union Territory/Sub-division	3–5 Persons					6–10 Persons				
		Family workers		Hired workers			Family workers		Hired workers	
	Total	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	Total	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household industry
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
									(viii)	12.5—14.9
Tripura	**1,000**	**402.33**	**439.53**	**125.58**	**32.56**	**1,000**	**247.89**	**656.34**	**64.79**	**30.98**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	400.00	442.10	147.37	10.53	1,000	316.67	683.33	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	488.64	443.18	56.82	11.36	1,000	247.93	719.01	8.27	24.79
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	275.00	525.00	150.00	50.00	1,000	173.91	521.74	239.13	65.22
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	517.24	379.31	34.48	68.97	1,000	220.00	700.00	20.00	60.00
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	740.74	0	259.26	0	1,000	285.71	0	714.29	0
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	583.33	125.00	250.00	41.67	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	137.93	827.59	34.48	0	1,000	0	952.38	0	47.62
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	219.51	560.98	170.73	48.78	1,000	782.61	0	217.39	0
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	45.46	681.82	136.36	136.36	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0
									(ix)	15.0—29.9
Tripura	**1,000**	**413.49**	**451.61**	**96.78**	**38.12**	**1,000**	**369.26**	**477.03**	**91.87**	**61.84**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	559.32	338.98	101.70	0	1,000	528.74	413.79	57.47	0
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	275.86	609.20	80.46	34.48	1,000	385.96	570.18	17.54	26.32
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	437.50	500.00	0	62.50	1,000	0	846.15	0	153.85
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	303.03	545.45	90.91	60.61	1,000	71.43	690.47	95.24	142.86
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	545.45	90.91	272.73	90.91	1,000	161.77	632.35	29.41	176.47
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	250.00	375.00	125.00	250.00	1,000	611.11	0	388.89	0
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	740.00	80.00	160.00	20.00	1,000	645.16	177.42	145.16	32.26
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	241.38	689.65	68.97	0	1,000	76.92	861.54	30.77	30.77
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	210.53	684.21	0	105.26	1,000	551.72	137.93	241.38	68.97
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	277.78	722.22	0	0	1,000	285.71	523.81	0	190.48
									(x)	30.0 49.9
Tripura	**1,000**	**347.82**	**521.74**	**86.96**	**43.48**	**1,000**	**0**	**800.00**	**200.00**	**0**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	285.71	571.43	142.86	0	0	4	0	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	500.00	275.00	0	125.00	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE B-XII.3

IN CULTIVATION WITH AND WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD BY EACH SIZE OF AND HIRED WORKERS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY—Contd.*

Total	More than 10 Persons				Unspecified				Union Territory/Sub-division
	Family workers		Hired workers		Family workers		Hired workers		
	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
Acres										
1,000	342 86	628 57	0	28 57	0	0	0	0	0	**Tripura**
1,000	1,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sadar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dharamnagar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division
1,000	0	956.52	0	43.48	0	0	0	0	0	
Acres										
1,000	75.00	612.50	200 00	112.50	0	0	0	0	0	**Tripura**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sadar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
1,000	0	416.67	0	583.33	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dharamnagar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SonamuraSub-division
1,000	272.73	0	727.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
1,000	90.91	606.06	242.42	60.61	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres										
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**Tripura**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SadarS ub division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLD WORKERS (FAMILY/HIRED) SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT BY

Union Territory/Sub-division	Total	All Persons: Family workers: With cultivation only M	All Persons: Family workers: With cultivation only F	All Persons: Family workers: With cultivation and Household Industry M	All Persons: Family workers: With cultivation and Household Industry F	All Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation only	All Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						(x) 30.0—49.9	
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	666.67	0	0	0	333.33	0
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000		0	600.00	400.00	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	0	0	285.72	285.71	0	428.57
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	500.00	0	0	0	500.00	0
						(xi) 50	
Tripura	1,000	190.48	95.24	190.48	285.71	238.09	0
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	0	0	333.33	666.67	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	600.00	400.00	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	166.67	0	0	0	833.33	0
Amarpur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	0	0	500.00	500.00	0	0
						(xii) Unspeci-	
Tripura	1,000	204.92	40.98	385.25	352.46	16.39	0
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	360.00	160.00	200.00	200.00	80.00	0
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	625.00	41.67	208.33	125.00	0	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	0	0	571.43	428.57	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	0	0	500.00	500.00	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	333.34	0	333.33	333.33	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	0	0	500.00	500.00	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE B-XII.3

ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION WITH AND WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY EACH FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN *RURAL ERAS ONLY—Contd,*

1 Person: Family: Total	1 Person: Family: With cultivation only	1 Person: Family: With cultivation and House-hold Industry	2 Persons: Family workers: Total	2 Persons: Family workers: With cultivation only	2 Persons: Family workers: With cultivation and House-hold Industry	2 Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation only	2 Persons: Hired workers: With cultivation and House-hold Industry	Union Territory/Sub-division
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
Acres – *Concld.*								
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	500.00	0	500.00	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres								
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**Tripura**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SadarSub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	abroom Sub-division
cified								
1,000	888.89	111.11	1,000	173.91	782.61	43.48	0	Tripura
1.000	500.00	500.00	1,000	600.00	200.00	200.00	0	Sadar Sub-division
1,000	933.33	66.67	1,000	333.33	666.67	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000 00	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
1,000	1,000.00	0	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	1,000	0	1000.00	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLD WORKERS (FAMILY/HIRED) ENGAGED LAND AND CULTIVATED OF EMPLOYMENT BY FAMILY

Union Territory/Sub-division	3–5 Persons					6–10 Persons				
		Family workers		Hired workers			Family workers		Hired workers	
	Total	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	Total	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation and Household Industry
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
									(x) 3.00-49.9	
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	666.67	0	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Snb-division	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	571.43	428.57	0
Sabroom Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									(xi)	50 +
Tripura	1,000	555.56	444.44	0	0	1,000	83.33	500.00	416.67	0
Sadar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	1.000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharamnagar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	166.67	0	833.33	0
Amarpur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									(xii)	Unspe-
Tripura	1,000	133.33	866.67	0	0	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	461.54	538.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	400.00	600.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0	1,000	0	1,000.00	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE B-XII.3

IN CULTIVATION WITH AND WITHOUT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY EACH SIZE OF AND HIRED WORKERS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY—Concld.*

Total	More than 10 Persons				Unspecified				Union Territory/Sub-division
	Family workers		Hired workers		Family workers		Hired workers		
	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	With cultivation only	With cultivation & Household Industry	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
Acres—*concld.*										
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-divisin
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur ub-divisin
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division
Acres										
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tripura
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sadar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-divisition
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division
cified										
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tripura
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sadar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Khowai Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kamalpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kailasahar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dharmanagar Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sonamura Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Udaipur Sub-divisin
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Belonia Sub-division
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.4

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD BY EACH SIZE CLASS OF CULTIVATED HOLDING IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this new table also are main tables B-XII and B-XV. This Subsidiary table gives the average of family and hired workers as well as their total per household engaged in cultivation only and in both cultivation and household industry along with total cultivating households for all size classes of holding separately in rural areas. The ratio of family workers to hired workers in respect of such cultivating households has also been shown in this table by size classes of holding.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :

Col. 2 (All sizes) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols. 3+4+5 (All sizes) B-XII+B—XV M.T.}}{\text{Cols. 2 (All sizes) B-XII+B-XV M.T.}}$

Col. 3 („) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols. 3+4 (All sizes) B-XII+B-XV M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) B—XII+B—XV M.T.}}$

Col. 4 („) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (All sizes) B-XII+B—XV M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) B-XII+B-XV M.T.}}$

Col. 5 („) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 3+4 (All sizes) B—XII+B—XV M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (All sizes) B-XII+B-XV M.T.}}$

Col. 6 („) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols. 3+4+5 (All sizes) B-XII M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) B—XII M.T.}}$

Col. 7 („) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols.3+4 (All sizes) B—XII M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) B—XII M.T.}}$

Col. 8 („) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (All sizes) B—XII M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) B-XII M.T.}}$

Col. 9 („) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols 3+4 (All sizes) B—XII M.T.}}{\text{Cols. 5 (All sizes) (B-XII M.T.}}$

Col. 10 („) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols. 3+4+5 (All sizes) B—XV M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) B-XV M.T.}}$

Col. 11 („) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols. 3+4 (All sizes) B—XV M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) B-XV M.T.}}$

Col. 12 („) ST. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (All sizes) B—XV M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All sizes) B-XV M.T.}}$

Col. 13 („) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols. 3+4 (All sizes) B—XV M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (All sizes) B-XV M.T.}}$

Similarly figures have been worked out for each class range separately.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.4

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD BY EACH SIZE OF CULTIVATED HOLDING IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Average number of workers per household in respect of: Total cultivating households — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired worker	Households with cultivation only — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired worker	Households with cultivation and household industry — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(i) All Sizes												
Tripura	**2.33**	**2.20**	**0.13**	**17**	**1.91**	**1.75**	**0.16**	**11**	**3.24**	**3.17**	**0.07**	**46**
Sadar Sub-division	2.20	2.08	0.12	18	1.85	1.71	0.14	12	3.10	3.05	0.05	68
Khowai Sub-division	2.58	2.50	0.08	32	2.04	1.94	0.10	19	3.29	3.24	0.05	67
Kamalpur Sub-division	2.28	2.18	0.10	22	1.81	1.69	0.12	14	3.01	2.96	0.05	53
Kailasahar Sub-division	2.41	2.27	0.14	16	1.85	1.67	0.18	9	3.28	3.20	0.08	39
Dharmanagar Sub-division	2.19	2.13	0.06	37	1.70	1.64	0.06	28	3.34	3.29	0.05	60
Souamura Sub-division	2.16	1.86	0.30	6	1.95	1.63	0.32	5	3.19	2.97	0.22	13
Udaipur Sub-division	2.17	2.06	0.11	19	2.11	2.00	0.11	18	2.99	2.88	0.11	26
Amarpur Sub-division	2.84	2.80	0.04	67	1.78	1.70	0.08	22	3.39	3.37	0.02	141
Belonia Sub-division	2.50	2.18	0.32	7	2.19	1.82	0.37	5	3.37	3.18	0.19	16
Sabroom Sub-division	2.41	2.30	0.11	21	1.82	1.70	0.12	14	3.39	3.30	0.09	36
(ii) Less Than 1 Acre												
Tripura	**1.44**	**1.41**	**0.03**	**44**	**1.27**	**1.24**	**0.03**	**39**	**2.32**	**2.29**	**0.03**	**65**
Sadar Sub-division	1.39	1.35	0.04	35	1.23	1.19	0.04	32	2.28	2.23	0.05	44
Khowai Sub-division	1.55	1.52	0.03	59	1.36	1.34	0.02	52	2.46	2.43	0.03	94
Kamalpur Sub-division	1.46	1.42	0.04	33	1.23	1.18	0.05	21	2.24	2.24	0	*
Kailasahar Sub-division	1.62	1.58	0.04	39	1.40	1.35	0.05	28	2.42	2.41	0.01	190
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1.36	1.35	0.01	158	1.18	1.17	0.01	119	2.44	2.44	0	*
Sonamura Sub-division	1.42	1.38	0.04	34	1.28	1.24	0.04	29	2.22	2.20	0.02	101
Udaipur Sub-division	1.31	1.29	0.02	74	1.25	1.23	0.02	65	2.10	2.10	0	*
Amarpur Sub-division	1.78	1.77	0.01	166	1.31	1.29	0.02	80	2.69	2.69	0	*
Belonia Sub-division	1.49	1.44	0.05	26	1.36	1.33	0.03	40	2.13	1.97	0.16	12
Sabroom Sub-division	1.36	1.34	0.02	64	1.25	1.24	0.01	104	2.13	2.04	0.09	24
(iii) 1.0–2.4 Acres												
Tripura	**1.94**	**1.88**	**0.06**	**29**	**1.64**	**1.56**	**0.08**	**20**	**2.70**	**2.68**	**0.02**	**114**
Sadar Sub-division	1.91	1.84	0.07	28	1.65	1.57	0.08	21	2.68	2.65	0.03	82
Khowai Sub-divison	2.18	2.11	0.07	29	1.87	1.76	0.11	16	2.73	2.72	0.01	278
Kamalpur Sub-division	2.00	1.95	0.05	39	1.60	1.54	0.06	25	2.72	2.69	0.03	86
Kailasahar Sub-division	1.98	1.93	0.05	41	1.55	1.49	0.06	23	2.77	2.75	0.02	167
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1.77	1.75	0.02	89	1.47	1.44	0.03	56	2.73	2.73	0	*
Sonamura Sub-division	1.72	1.60	0.12	13	1.58	1.44	0.14	11	2.49	2.44	0.05	50
Udaipur Sub-division	1.76	1.73	0.03	56	1.71	1.68	0.03	51	2.39	2.39	0	*
Amarpur Sub-division	2.20	2.19	0.01	17	1.54	1.51	0.03	55	2.76	2.76	0	*
Belonia Sub-division	1.99	1.84	0.15	12	1.75	1.57	0.18	9	2.72	2.65	0.07	36
Sabroom Sub-division	2.04	1.99	0.05	43	1.70	1.65	0.05	32	2.62	2.58	0.04	69

Note–Asterisk denotes infinity, the denominator being Zero due to nil entries for hired workers in the main table.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.4

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD BY EACH SIZE CLASS OF CULTIVATED HOLDING IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Average number of workers per household in respect of: Total cultivating households — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Households with Cultivation only — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Households with cultivation and household Industry — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(iv) 2.5—4.9 Acres												
Tripura	**2.65**	**2.49**	**0.16**	**15**	**2.24**	**2.01**	**0.23**	**9**	**3.33**	**3.28**	**0.05**	**66**
Sadar Sub-division	2.65	2.46	0.19	13	2.28	2.02	0.26	8	3.36	3.32	0.04	85
Khowai Sub-division	2.81	2.75	0.06	45	2.32	2.23	0.09	29	3.26	3.21	0.05	68
Kamalpur Sub-division	2.51	2.40	0.11	22	2.06	1.91	0.15	12	3.06	3.01	0.05	6
Kailasahar Sub-division	2.71	2.55	0.16	16	2.14	1.89	0.25	8	3.44	3.39	0.05	66
Dharmanagar Sub-division	2.44	2.39	0.05	51	1.95	1.89	0.06	34	3.34	3.31	0.03	106
Sonamura Sub-division	2.64	2.20	0.44	5	2.38	1.89	0.49	4	3.75	3.55	0.20	19
Udaipur Sub-division	2.57	2.46	0.11	23	2.51	2.40	0.11	22	3.58	3.48	0.10	36
Amarpur Sub-division	2.84	2.81	0.03	93	1.83	1.76	0.07	23	3.20	3.19	0.01	232
Belonia Sub-division	2.60	2.20	0.40	5	2.36	1.87	0.49	4	3.38	3.26	0.12	27
Sabroom Sub-division	2.82	2.69	0.13	21	2.14	1.95	0.19	10	3.60	3.54	0.06	62
(v) 5.0—7.4 Acres												
Tripura	**3.44**	**3.18**	**0.26**	**12**	**2.96**	**2.59**	**0.37**	**7**	**4.01**	**3.89**	**0.12**	**32**
Sadar Sub-division	3.35	3.15	0.19	16	3.01	2.72	0.29	9	3.89	3.84	0.05	85
Khowai Sub-division	3.58	3.49	0.09	37	3.01	2.88	0.13	22	4.00	3.93	0.07	60
Kamalpur Sub-division	3.21	3.01	0.20	15	2.80	2.46	0.34	7	3.60	3.52	0.08	46
Kailasahar Sub-division	3.40	3.05	0.35	9	2.79	2.23	0.56	4	3.90	3.72	0.18	21
Dharmanagar Sub-division	3.10	2.96	0.14	21	2.41	2.20	0.21	10	3.93	3.88	0.05	74
Sonamura Sub-division	3.85	2.98	0.87	3	3.44	2.54	0.90	3	5.27	4.48	0.79	6
Udaipur Sub-division	3.27	3.03	0.24	13	3.17	2.94	0.23	13	5.38	5.00	0.38	13
Amarpur Sub-division	3.75	3.66	0.09	43	2.67	2.41	0.26	9	4.04	4.00	0.04	105
Belonia Sub-division	3.62	3.08	0.54	6	3.31	2.64	0.68	4	4.10	3.77	0.33	11
Sobroom Sub-division	3.69	3.49	0.20	18	2.49	2.26	0.23	10	4.50	4.33	0.17	25
(vi) 7.5—9.9 Acres												
Tripura	**4.07**	**3.59**	**0.48**	**7**	**3.41**	**2.73**	**0.68**	**4**	**4.77**	**4.51**	**0.26**	**17**
Sadar Sub-division	3.94	3.48	0.46	8	3.56	2.92	0.64	5	4.45	4.24	0.21	20
Khowai Sub-division	3.92	3.69	0.23	16	2.94	2.48	0.46	5	4.38	4.26	0.12	35
Kamalpur Sub-division	3.66	3.27	0.39	8	2.95	2.14	0.81	3	4.30	4.30	0	*
Kailasahar Sub-division	4.31	3.73	0.58	6	3.64	2.80	0.84	3	4.71	4.28	0.43	10
Dharmanagar Sub-division	3.61	3.43	0.18	19	2.67	2.46	0.21	12	5.03	4.90	0.13	37
Sanamura Sub-division	4.91	3.15	1.76	2	4.20	2.57	1.63	2	7.18	5.00	2.18	2
Udaipur Sub-division	3.75	3.20	0.55	6	3.69	3.16	0.53	6	5.00	4.00	1.00	4
Amarpur Sub-division	4.45	4.34	0.11	39	3.00	2.76	0.24	12	4.79	4.71	0.09	57
Belonia Sub-division	4.37	3.48	0.89	4	3.66	2.54	1.12	2	5.30	4.71	0.59	8
Sabroom Sub-division	4.53	4.03	0.50	6	3.56	2.69	0.87	3	5.39	5.22	0.17	31

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.4

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRFD WORKERS PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD BY EACH SIZE CLASS OF CULTIVATED HOLDING IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Average number of workers per household in respect of: Total cultivating households — Average age of total workers	Average age of family workers	Average age of hired workers	No.of family workers per hired workers	Households with cultivation only — Average age of total workers	Average age of family workers	Average age of hireds worker	No.of family workers per hired workers	Households with cultivation and household Industry — Average age of total workers	Average age of family workers	Average age of hired workers	No.of family workers per hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					(vii) 10.0—12.4 Acres							
Tripura	4.33	3.75	0.58	6	3.83	2.98	0.85	4	4.89	4.61	0.28	17
Sadar Sub-division	4.13	3.62	0.51	7	3.61	2.93	0.68	4	5.09	4.91	0.18	27
Khowai Sub-division	4.41	4.17	0.24	17	3.52	3.24	0.28	12	5.09	4.88	0.21	23
Kamalpur Sub-division	4.42	4.17	0.25	17	4.17	3.67	0.50	7	4.67	4.67	0	*
Kailasahar Sub-division	3.76	3.12	0.64	5	3.53	2.20	1.33	2	3.88	3.65	0.23	16
Dharmanagar Sub-division	4.29	3.86	0.43	9	3.10	2.60	0.50	5	4.95	3.56	0.39	12
Sonamura Sub-division	4.86	2.73	2.13	1	4.91	2.72	2.19	1	4.00	3.00	1.00	3
Udaipur Sub-division	4.41	3.74	0.67	6	4.33	3.66	0.67	6	5.00	4.33	0.67	7
Amarpur Sub-division	5.08	4.85	0.23	21	3.67	3.34	0.33	3	5.56	5.30	0.20	26
Belonia Sub-division	4.35	3.66	0.69	5	3.33	2.46	0.87	3	5.24	4.71	0.53	9
Sabroom Sub-division	3.83	3.33	0.50	7	4.00	3.50	0.50	7	3.50	3.00	0.50	6
					(viii) 12.5—14.9 Acres							
Tripura	4.47	3.93	0.54	7	3.76	3.00	0.76	4	5.26	4.98	0.28	18
Sadar Sub-division	4.36	4.00	0.36	11	3.88	3.32	0.56	6	5.06	5.00	0.06	85
Khowai Sub-division	5.12	4.86	0.26	19	4.76	4.35	0.41	11	5.36	5.20	0.16	33
Kamalpur Sub-division	2.29	1.86	0.43	4	2.33	1.83	0.50	4	2.00	2.00	0	*
Kailasahar Sub-division	4.38	3.33	1.05	3	4.22	2.33	1.89	1	4.50	4.08	0.42	10
Dharmanagar Sub-division	4.15	3.78	0.37	10	3.20	3.00	0.20	15	5.33	4.75	0.58	8
Sonamura Sub-division	3.36	2.27	1.09	2	3.36	2.27	1.09	2	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	3.25	2.37	0.88	2	3.14	2.28	0.86	3	4.00	3.00	1.00	3
Amarpur Sub-division	5.13	4.93	0.20	25	2.25	2.00	0.25	8	6.18	6.00	0.18	33
Belonia Sub-division	4.57	3.57	1.00	4	4.88	3.38	1.50	2	4.17	3.84	0.33	12
Sabroom Sub-division	5.89	5.00	0.89	6	3.00	1.00	2.00	1	6.71	6.14	0.57	11
					(ix) 15.0—29.9 Acres							
Tripura	5.25	4.43	0.82	5	4.69	3.71	0.98	4	5.91	5.27	0.64	8
Sadar Sub-division	4.42	4.06	0.36	11	3.96	3.46	0.50	7	5.60	5.60	0	*
Khowai Sub-division	4.95	4.59	0.36	13	4.42	3.95	0.47	8	5.39	5.13	0.26	20
Kamalpur Sub-division	5.86	4.43	1.43	3	3.50	3.50	0	0	6.80	4.80	2.00	2
Kailasahar Sub-division	5.72	4.83	0.89	5	5.00	3.25	1.75	2	5.93	5.29	0.64	8
Dharmanagar Sub-division	5.11	3.95	1.16	3	3.46	2.73	0.73	4	7.38	5.63	1.75	3
Sonamura Sub-division	6.29	3.86	2.43	2	6.50	4.00	2.50	2	5.00	3.00	2.00	2
Udaipur Sub-division	4.89	3.81	1.08	4	4.74	3.65	1.09	3	6.00	5.00	1.00	5
Amarpur Sub-division	5.44	5.11	0.33	15	4.50	3.50	1.00	4	5.71	5.57	0.14	39
Belonia Sub-division	6.23	4.69	1.54	3	7.43	5.43	2.00	3	4.83	3.83	1.00	4
Sabroom Sub-division	7.20	5.80	1.40	4	7.33	4.66	2.67	2	7.14	6.28	0.86	7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XII.4

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD BY EACH SIZE CLASS OF CULTIVATED HOLDING IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Average number of workers per household in respect of: Total cultivating households — Average age of total workers	Average age of family workers	Average age of hired workers	No.of family workers per hired workers	Households with cultivation only — Average age of total workers	Average age of family workers	Average age of hired workers	No.of family workers per hired workers	Households with cultivation and household Industry — Average age of totol workers	Average age of family workers	Average age of hired workers	No.of family worker per hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					(x) 30.0—49.9 Acres							
Tripura	4.00	3.30	0.70	5	2.40	1.80	0.60	3	5.60	4.80	0.80	6
Sadar Sub-division	2.33	2.00	0.33	6	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	4.00	4.00	0	*
Khowai Sub-division	5.33	5.00	0.33	15	4.00	4.00	0	*	6.00	5.50	0.50	11
Kamalpur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	3.00	2.00	1.00	2	3.00	2.00	1.00	2	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	5.00	5.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	5.00	5.00	0	*
Belonia Sub-division	7.00	4.00	3.00	1	0	0	0	0	7.00	4.00	3.00	1
Sabroom Sub-division	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0
					(xi) 50+Acres							
Tripura	5.25	4.00	1.25	3	5.50	3.00	2.50	1	5.00	5.00	0	*
Sadar Sub-division	6.00	6.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	6.00	6.00	0	*
Khowai Sub-division	5.00	5.00	0	*	5.00	5.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	6.00	1.00	5.00	0.20	6.00	1.00	5.00	20	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	4.00	4.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	4.00	4.00	0	*
					(xii) Unspecified							
Tripura	2.18	2.14	0.04	60	1.39	1.30	0.09	15	2.73	2.73	0	*
Sadar Sub-division	2.27	2.09	0.18	12	2.14	1.86	0.29	7	2.50	2.50	0	*
Khowai Sub-division	1.26	1.26	0	*	1.07	1.07	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
Kamalpur Sub-division	2.80	2.80	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.80	2.80	0	*
Kailasahar Sub-division	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1.50	1.50	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
Sonamura Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
Belonia Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV A.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *ALL AREAS*

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table B-XIV.A. In this Subsidiary table the distribution of 1,000 sample households engaged in household industry only with working strength in the ranges of 1 person, 2 persons, 3-5 persons, 6-10 persons, more than 10 persons and unspecified has been shown by the principal household industry in terms of Divisions and Major Groups for total, rural and urban areas separately.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :

Col. 4 (Total) S.T. =1,000

Industry No. Col. 5 (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (1 person) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H. Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 6 (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 6 (2 persons) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 7 (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (3–5 persons) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 8 (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (6–10 persons) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 9 (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (More than 10 persons) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 10 (Total) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 Unspecified) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Industry No. Col. 4 (Rural) S.T. =1,000

" 5 (Rural) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (1 person) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T}} \times 1{,}000$

" 6 (Rural) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 6 (2 persons) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 7 (Rural) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (3–5 persons) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 8 (Rural) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (6–10 persons) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 9 (Rural) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (More than 10 persons) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 10 (Rural) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (Unspecified) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Industry No. Col. 4 (Urban) S.T. =1,000

" 5 (Urban) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (1 person) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H. Hs.) M.T}} \times 1{,}000$

" 6 (Urban) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 6 (2 persnos) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 7 (Urban) S.T $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 (3–5 persons) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 8 (Urban) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 (6–10 persons) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 9 (Urban) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 (More than 10 persons) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs.) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

" 10 (Urban) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 (Unspecified) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total H.Hs. M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Similarly figures for other industries have been worked out.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV A.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *ALL AREAS*

Code No. I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division/Major Group)	Total Rural Urban	Distribution of 1,000 sample households engaged in household industry only with: Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			TRIPURA						
Division 0	**Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting**	**T**	**1,000**	**424.24**	**333.33**	**181.82**	**0**	**0**	**60.61**
		R	**1,000**	**451.61**	**322.58**	**161.29**	**0**	**0**	**64.52**
		U	**1,000**	**0**	**500.00**	**500.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group 00	Field produce and plantation crops	T	1,000	600.00	400.00	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	600.00	400.00	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and Hunting	T	1,000	419.35	322.58	193.55	0	0	64.52
		R	1,000	448.28	310.34	172.41	0	0	68.97
		U	1,000	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0
Division 2&3	**Manufacturing**	**T**	**1,000**	**552.31**	**328.47**	**100.57**	**1.62**	**0.81**	**16.22**
		R	**1,000**	**554.46**	**331.23**	**93.61**	**1.80**	**0.90**	**18.00**
		U	**1,000**	**532.79**	**303.28**	**163.93**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	T	1,000	519.38	364.34	89.15	0	0	27.13
		R	1,000	521.01	365.55	84.03	0	0	29.41
		U	1,000	500.00	350.00	150.00	0	0	0
21	Beverages	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tabacco products	T	1,000	800.00	150.00	50.00	0	0	0
		R	1,000	777.78	222.22	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	818.18	90.91	90.91	0	0	0
23	Textile-Cotton	T	1,000	527.37	350.37	96.72	3.65	1.82	20.07
		R	1,000	539.68	345.24	87.30	3.97	1.98	21.83
		U	1,000	386.36	409.09	204.55	0	0	0
26	Textile-Silk	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	T	1,000	820.51	179.49	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood & wooden products	T	1,000	617.02	244.68	127.66	0	0	10.64
		R	1,000	620.11	245.81	122.91	0	0	11.17
		U	1,000	555.56	222.22	222.22	0	0	0
29	Paper and paper products	T	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
		R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
30	Printing and publishing	T	1,006	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and Leatherproducts	T	1,000	687.50	125.00	187.50	0	0	0
		R	1,000	750.00	0	250.00	0	0	0
		U	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV A.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division/Major Group)	Total Rural Urban	Distribution of 1,000 sample households industry only with: Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3–5 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			TRIPURA—*Concld.*						
33	Chemicals and Chemical products	T	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	T	1,000	259.26	518.52	222.22	0	0	0
		R	1,000	244.90	551.02	204.08	0	0	0
		U	1,000	400.00	200.00	400.00	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and Transport equipment	T	1,000	545.46	333.33	121.21	0	0	0
		R	1,000	560.00	400.00	40.00	0	0	0
		U	1,000	500.00	125.00	375.00	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	T	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	T	1,000	656.72	283.58	59.70	0	0	0
		R	1,000	622.64	301.89	75.47	0	0	0
		U	1,000	785.71	214.29	0	0	0	0
			SADAR SUB-DIVISION						
Division 0	**Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting**	**T**	**1,000**	**250.00**	**375.00**	**250.00**	**0**	**0**	**125.00**
		R	**1,000**	**250.00**	**375.00**	**250.00**	**0**	**0**	**125.00**
		U	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	04 Livestock and Hunting	T	1,000	250.00	375.00	250.00	0	0	125.00
		R	1,000	250.00	375.00	250.00	0	0	125.00
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division 2&3	**Manufacturing**	**T**	**1,000**	**501.44**	**366.00**	**106.63**	**2.88**	**2.88**	**20.17**
		R	**1,000**	**504.73**	**369.09**	**97.79**	**3.15**	**3.16**	**22.08**
		U	**1,000**	**466.67**	**333.33**	**200.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Major Group	20 Foodstuffs	T	1,000	442.62	393.44	98.36	0	0	65.58
		R	1,000	442.62	393.44	98.36	0	0	65.58
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22 Tobacco products	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	23 Textile-cotton	T	1,000	445.09	410.40	121.39	5.78	5.78	11.56
		R	1,000	451.61	419.36	103.23	6.45	6.45	12.90
		U	1,000	388.89	333.33	277.78	0	0	0
	27 Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	727.27	272.73	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	28 Manufacture of wood and wood products	T	1,000	659.09	227.27	90.91	0	0	22.73
		R	1,000	674.42	209.30	93.02	0	0	23.26
		U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV A-1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND WORKING STRENTH IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division/Major Group)	Total Rural Urban	Distribution of 1,000 sample households industry only with: Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3-4 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*								
Major Group	29 Paper and paper products	T	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
		R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
	31 Leather and leather products	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	33 Chemicals and chemical products	T	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	34-35 Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	T	1,000	117.65	588.23	294.12	0	0	0
		R	1,000	125.00	625.00	250.00	0	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
	36 Basic metals and their products, except machinery and transport equipment	T	1,000	700.00	300.00	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	714.29	285.71	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	0	0
	38 Transport equipment	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	T	1,000	761.90	190.48	47.62	0	0	0
		R	1,000	764.71	176.47	58.82	0	0	0
		U	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0	0	0
	KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION								
Division 0	**Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting**	T	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group	00 Field produce and plantation crops	T	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	04 Livestock and Hunting	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division 2-3	**Manufacturing**	T	1,000	513.33	320.00	140.00	6.67	0	20.00
		R	1,000	477.94	345.59	147.06	7.35	0	22.06
		U	1,000	857.14	71.43	71.43	0	0	0
	20 Foodstuffs	T	1,000	555.55	388.89	55.56	0	0	0
		R	1,000	516.13	419.35	64.52	0	0	0
		U	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV A-1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *ALL AREAS*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	(Division/Major Group)	Total Rural Urban	Distribution of 1,000 sample households industry only with: Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3-4 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*								
Major Group	21 Beverages	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22 Tobacco-products	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	23 Textile-cotton	T	1,000	435.48	370.97	145.16	16.13	0	32.26
		R	1,000	423.73	389.83	135.59	16.95	0	33.90
		U	1,000	666.67	0	333.33	0	0	0
	26 Textile-silk	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	27 Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	28 Manufacture of wood and wood products	T	1,000	571.43	190.48	190.47	0	0	47.62
		R	1,000	550.00	200.00	200.00	0	0	50.00
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	31 Leather and leather products	T	1,001	666.67	0	333.33	0	0	0
		R	1,000	666.67	0	333.33	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	34-35 Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	T	1,000	200.00	400.00	400.00	0	0	0
		R	1,000	200.00	400.00	400.00	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	36 Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	T	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	333.33	666.67	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	38 Transport equipment	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	T	1,000	714.28	142.86	142.86	0	0	0
		R	1,000	500.00	250.00	250.00	0	0	0
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION								
Division 2&3	**Manufacturing**	T/R	1,000	694.12	211.76	47.06	0	0	47.06
Major Group	20 Foodstuffs	T/R	1,000	592.59	333.33	37.04	0	0	37.04
	23 Textile-cotton	T/R	1,000	763.16	105.26	52.63	0	0	78.95
	27 Textile Miscellaneous	T/R	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0
	28 Manufacture of wood and wood products	T/R	1,000	750.00	125.00	125.00	0	0	0
	31 Leather and leather products	T/R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	34-35 Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	T/R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	(Division/Major Group		Total Rural Urban	Distribution of 1,000 sample households industry only with: Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3–4 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*							
Major Group	36	Basic metals and their products except mechinary and transport equipment	T/R	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
	38	Transport equipment	T/R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	T/R	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
			KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION							
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting		T	1,000	400.00	200.00	400.00	0	0	0
			R	1,000	500.00	250.00	250.00	0	2	0
			U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major Group	04	Livestock and Hunting	T	1,000	400.00	200.00	400.00	0	0	0
			R	1,000	500.00	250.00	250.00	0	0	0
			U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Division 2-3	Manufacturing		T	1,000	520.33	357.72	113.82	0	0	8.13
			R	1,000	522.94	368.97	100.92	0	0	9.17
			U	1,000	500.00	285.71	214.29	0	0	0
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	T	1,000	368.42	368.42	263.16	0	0	0
			R	1,000	307.69	384.62	307.69	0	0	0
			U	1,000	500.00	333.33	166.67	0	0	0
	23	Textile-cotton	T	1,000	557.14	371.43	57.14	0	0	14.29
			R	1,000	565.22	362.32	57.97	0	0	14.49
			U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
	27	Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
			R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	T	1,000	500.00	375.00	125.00	0	0	0
			R	1,000	500.00	375.00	125.00	0	0	0
			U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31	Leather and leather products	T	1,000	333.33	333.33	333.34	0	0	0
			R	1,000	500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0
			U	1,000	0	1,000	0.00 0	0	0	0
	34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	T	1,000	200.00	800.00	0	0	0	0
			R	1,000	200.00	800.00	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	T	1,000	400.00	200.00	400.00	0	0	0
			R	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	0	0
			U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
	38	Transport equipment	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
			R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	T	1,000	727.27	181.82	90.91	0	0	0
			R	1,000	625.00	250.00	125.00	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV A.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division/Major Group)		Total Rural Urban	Distribution of 1,000 sample households industry only with: Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3–4 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION								
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting		T	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0
			R	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group	04	Livestock and Hunting	T	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0
			R	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0
			U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division 2&3	Manufacturing		T	1,000	592.31	300.00	84.61	0	0	23.08
			R	1,000	558.83	333.33	78.43	0	0	29.41
			U	1,000	714.29	178.57	107.14	0	0	0
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	T	1,000	517.24	344.83	68.97	0	0	68.96
			R	1,000	500.00	384.62	38.46	0	0	76.92
			U	1,000	666.67	0	333.33	0	0	0
	22	Tobacco products	T	1,000	818.18	90.91	90.91	0	0	0
			R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
			U	1,000	777.78	111.11	111.11	0	0	0
	23	Textile-cotton	T	1,000	475.00	425.00	75.00	0	0	25.00
			R	1,000	451.61	451.61	64.52	0	0	32.26
			U	1,000	555.56	333.33	111.11	0	0	0
	27	Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0
			R	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	T	1,000	666.67	185.18	148.15	0	0	0
			R	1,000	640.00	200.00	160.00	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	31	Leather and leather products	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
			R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	T	1,000	571.43	285.71	142.86	0	0	0
			R	1,000	500.00	333.33	166.67	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	T	1,000	700.00	300.00	0	0	0	0
			R	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0	0	0
			U	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
		SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION								
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry Fishing and Hunting		T/R	1,000	250.00	750.00	0	0	0	0
Major Group	04	Livestock and Hunting	T/R	1,000	250.00	750.00	0	0	0	0
Division 2&3	Manufacturing		T/R	1,000	689.19	270.27	40.54	0	0	0
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	T/R	1,000	730.77	230.77	38.46	0	0	0
	22	Tobacco products	T/R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	23	Textile-cotton	T/R	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV A.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division Major Group)	Total Rural Urban	Distribution of 1,000 sample households industry only with: Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3–4 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION--*Concld.*								
Major Group 27	Textile–miscellaneous	T/R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	T/R	1,000	578.95	315.79	105.26	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	T/R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
34&35	Non–metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	T/R	1,000	333.33	666.67	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	T/R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION								
Division 2&3	Manufacturing	T	1,000	468.35	430.38	101.27	0	0	0
		R	1,000	482.14	428.57	89.29	0	0	0
		U	1,000	434.78	434.78	130.44	0	0	0
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	T	1,000	315.79	526.32	157.89	0	0	0
		R	1,000	352.94	529.41	117.65	0	0	0
		U	1,000	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0
22	Tobacco–prodcts	T	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	333.33	666.67	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile–cotton	T	1,000	285.71	642.86	71.43	0	0	0
		R	1,000	166.67	833.33	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	375.00	500.00	125.00	0	0	0
27	Textile–miscellaneous	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	T	1,000	666.67	250.00	83.33	0	0	0
		R	1,000	666.67	238.09	95.24	0	0	0
		U	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	T	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
		R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
34–35	Non–metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	T	1,000	333.33	333.33	333.34	0	0	0
		R	1,000	333.33	333.33	333.34	0	0	0
		U	1,000	333.33	333.33	333.34	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	T	1,000	333.33	666.67	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	T	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
		R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV A.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND WORKING STRENGTH IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division/Major Group)	Total Rural Urban	Distribution of 1,000 sample households industry only with: Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3–4 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION								
Major Group 39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	T	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
	AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION								
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	T/R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	T/R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Division 2&3	Manufacturing	T/R	1,000	575.00	250.00	175.00	0	0	0
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	T/R	1,000	555.56	222.22	222.22	0	0	0
23	Textile–cotton	T/R	1,000	578.95	263.16	157.89	0	0	0
27	Textile–miscellaneous	T/R	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	T/R	1,000	600.00	200.00	200.00	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	T/R	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	T/R	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	T/R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	BELONIA SUB-DIVISION								
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	T	1,000	600.00	400.00	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	T	1,000	600.00	400.00	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Division 2&3	Manufacturing	T	1,000	552.94	352.94	94.12	0	0	0
		R	1,000	625.00	319.44	55.56	0	0	0
		U	1,000	153.85	538.46	307.69	0	0	0
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	T	1,000	520.00	440.00	40.00	0	0	0
		R	1,000	571.43	380.95	47.62	0	0	0
		U	1,000	250.00	750.00	0	0	0	0
23	Textile–cotton	T	1,000	625.00	312.50	62.50	0	0	0
		R	1,000	740.74	222.22	37.04	0	0	0
		U	1,000	0	800.00	200.00	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV A-1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND WORKING STRENTH IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Division/Major Group)	Total Rural Urban	Distribution of 1,000 sample households industry only with: Total	1 Person	2 Persons	3–4 Persons	6–10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			BELONIA SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*						
Major Group	27 Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	28 Manufacture of wood and wood products	T	1,000	583.33	166.67	250.00	0	0	0
		R	1,000	700.00	200.00	100.00	0	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30 Printing and Publishing	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	36 Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	T	1,000	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0
		R	1,000	0	100.00	0	0	0	0
		U	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
	39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	T	1,000	250.00	625.00	125.00	0	0	0
		R	1,000	250.00	625.00	125.00	0	0	0
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			SABROOM SUB-DIVISION						
Division 0	**Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting**	T/R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Major Group	04 Livestock and Hunting	T/R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Division 2&3	**Manufacturing**	T/R	1,000	600.00	291.67	91.67	0	0	16.66
Major Group	20 Foodstuffs	T/R	1,000	857.14	142.86	0	0	0	0
	23 Textile-cotton	T/R	1,000	607.14	273.81	95.24	0	0	23.81
	27 Textile-miscellaneous	T/R	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	28 Manufacture of wood and wood products	T/R	1,000	500.00	400.00	100.00	0	0	0
	34–35 Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	T/R	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0
	36 Basic metals and their product except machinery and transport equipment	T/R	1,000	666.67	0	333.33	0	0	0
	39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	T/R	1,000	0	1000·00	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS*

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table B-XIV.B. In this Subsidiary table the proportion of households engaged in household industry only in total, rural and urban per 1,000 of sample households coming under each industrial division has been shown, The rounding of the figures is such that figures for the component major groups taken together is equal to that for the division. Similarly, the figures for all the minor groups taken together under a major group becomes equal to that for the particular major group. The code have been described in the body of the table.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as below :

Division No. Col. 3 (Total) S.T.=1,000

Division No. Col. 4 (Rural) S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col 4 (Rural) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000=x^1$

Division No. Col. 5 (Urban) S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 5 (Urban) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000=1{,}000=x^1$

Major Group No. Col. 3 (Total) S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 3 (Major group) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Division) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000$

Major Group No. Col. 4 (Rural) S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 4 (Major graup) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total of same Major group) M.T.}}\times x_1=x_1^1$

Major Group No. Col. 5 (Urban) S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 5 (Major group) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Major group) M.T.}}\times x_1=(x_1-x_1^1)$

Minor Group No. Col. 3 (Total) S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 3 (Minor group) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Division Total) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000=x_2$

Minor Group No. Col. 4 (Rural) S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 4 (Minor group) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 Total of same Minor group) M.T.}}\times x_2=x_2$

Minor Group No. Col. 5 (Urban) S.T.$=\frac{\text{Col. 5 Minor group) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Minor group) M.T.}}\times x_2=(x_2=x_2^1)$

Similarly figures have been worked out for the other Division/Major/Minor Groups.

The rounding has been such that all the Major Group is equal to the division and all Minor Groups is equal to the Major Group.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS*

Code No. of I. S. I. C.		Principal household industry (Division/Major/Minor Groups)	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
		TRIPURA			
Division 0		**Agricultural, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting**	**1,000**	**939.39**	**60.61**
Major Group	00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	60.61	60.61	0
Minor Group	009.0	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by 006 and flowers) not covered above	60.61	60.61	0
Major Group	04	Livestock and Hunting	939.39	878.78	60.61
Minor Group	040 3	Rearing of co s for milk and animal power	606.06	606.06	0
	040 5	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.c.c.	90.91	60.60	30.31
	043.1	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	121.21	90.91	30.30
	043.2	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds *e.g.* pigeons, parrots, peacok, maina etc.	90.91	90.91	0
	044.1	Bee keeping for production of honey and wax,	30.31	30.30	0
Division 2 & 3		**Manufacturing**	**1,000**	**901.05**	**98.95**
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	209.25	193.03	16.22
Minor Group	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	141.12	137.88	3.24
	200.3	Production of rice by milling dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill	6.49	0.81	5.68
	200.6	Parching of grains	0.81	0	0.81
	202.1	Gur and khandsari making from sugarcane and palm	0.81	0.81	0
	205.5	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products	2.44	0.82	1.62
	206.0	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products	9.73	6.48	3.25
	207.0	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	8.92	8.92	0
	209.2	Making of sweets-meats laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.	9.73	8.92	0.81
	209.4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi	28.39	28.39	0
	209.6	Making or dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc.	0.81	0	0.81
Major Group	21	Beverages	0.81	0.81	0
Minor Group	210.2	Manufacture of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	0.81	0.81	0
Major Group	22	Tabacco products	16.22	7.30	8.92
Minor Group	220.0	Manufacture of bidi	16.22	7.30	8.92
Major Group	23	Textile-cotton	444.44	408.75	35.69
Minor Group	231 0	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	21.90	16.22	5.68
	233.1	Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	1.62	1.62	0
	233.3	Tie and dye (bandhani) of cloth and yarn	0.81	0.81	0
	235.0	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	407.95	382.00	35.95
	238.1	Making of fishing net	1.62	1.62	0
	238.3	Making of other nets	10.54	6.48	4.06
Major Group	26	Textile-silk	0.81	0.81	0
Minor Group	266.2	Making of silk cordage, rope and twine n.e.c.	0.81	0.81	0
Major Group	27	Textile-Miscellaneous	31.63	28.39	3.24

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I. S. I. C.		Principal household industry (Divisions/Major/Minor Groups)	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
		TRIPURA—*Contd.*			
Minor Group	271.1	Making of hosiery goods such as banyans, socks, sweaters, mufflers etc.	0.81	0.81	0
	273.2	Traditional garments	30.01	26.77	3.24
	278.0	Manufaeture and repair of umbrellas	0.81	0.81	0
Major Group	28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	152.47	145.17	7.30
Minor Group	281.0	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	1.62	0	1.62
	282.0	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	13.79	13.79	0
	284.8	Manufacture of photo frames and framing of photopaintings etc.	0.81	0.81	0
	284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	57.58	53.52	4.06
	288.3	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	15.41	14.60	0.81
	288.4	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	5.68	5.68	0
	288.5	Making of baskets and broomsticks	6.49	6.49	0
	288.7	Caning of chairs	2.43	2.43	0
	288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	47.04	46.23	0.81
	289.4	Manufacture of other wooden and allied products n.e.c.	1.62	1.62	0
Major Group	29	Paper and paper products	0.81	0	0.81
Minor Group	292.8	Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper board and pulp n.e.c.	0.81	0	0.81
Major Group	30	Printing and Publishing	0.81	0.81	0
Minor Group	303.0	Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry	0.81	0.81	0
Major Group	31	Leather and leather products	12.98	9.73	3.25
Minor Group	310.2	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins, preparation of finished leather	3.25	3.25	0
	311.1	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	6.49	4.05	2.44
	313.0	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstry suitcases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (kos), charsa and other articles	0.81	0.81	0
	314.0	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	2.43	1.62	0.81
Major Group	33	Chemicias and Chemical products	0.81	0.81	0
Minor Group	333.0	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as *Pataka* etc.	0.81	0.81	0
Major Group	34–35	Non metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	43.80	39.74	4.06
Minor Group	340.3	Manufacture of other clay products n.e.c.	0.81	0	0.81
	343.2	Marble carving	0.81	0.81	0
	350.0	Making of earthenware such as pottery etc.	42.18	38.93	3.25
Major Group	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	26.76	20.27	6.49

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I. S. I. C.		Principal household industry (Division/Major/Minor Groups	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
		TRIPURA—*Concld.*			
Minor Group	362.0	Manufacture of arms and weapons and their repair service	0.81	0	0.81
	365.2	Making of brassware	0.81	0	0.81
	365.5	Making of other brass and bell metal products n.e.c.	1.62	1.62	0
	368.3	Engraving, embossing, polishing and walding of metal products	0.81	0.81	0
	369.1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc.	5.68	5.68	0
	369.8	Foundary Industry (including blacksmithy)	17.03	12.16	4.87
Major Group	38	Transport equipment	4.06	2.44	1.62
Minor Group	388.0	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	4.06	2.44	1.62
Major Group	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	54.34	42.99	11.35
	393.2	Goldsmithy	45.42	36.50	8.92
	394.0	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.	2.43	2.43	0
	399.1	Making of tikka and cowdung cakes	2.43	2.43	0
	399.9	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.	4.06	1.63	2.43
		SADAR SUB-DIVISION			
Division 0		Agriculture, Livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,000	1,000	0
Major Group	04	Livestock and Hunting	1,000	1,000	0
Minor Group	040.3	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	875.00	875.00	0
	043.2	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds *e.g.* pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina, etc.	125.00	125.00	0
Division 2 & 3		Manufacturing			
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	1,000	913.54	86.46
Minor Group	200.2	Hand ponnding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	175.79	175.79	0
	205.0	Production of bread biscuit, cake and other bakery products	112.39	112.39	0
	206.0	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products	2.88	2.88	0
	207.0	Oil Pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	17.29	17.29	0
	209.2	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.	17.29	17.29	0
	209.4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi	2.88	2.88	0
Major Group	22	Tobacco products	23.06	23.06	0
Minor Group	220.0	Manufacture of bidi	8.65	5.76	2.89
Major Group	23	Textile-cotton	8.65	5.76	2.89
Minor Group	231.0	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	498.56	446.69	51.87
	233.1	Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	37.46	34.58	2.88
	235.0	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	2.88	2.88	0
	238.3	Making of other nets	443.81	394.82	48.99
Major Group	27	Textile-Miscellaneons	14.41	14.41	0
Minor Group	273.2	Traditional garments	34.66 58	31.70	2.88
Major Group	28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	34.58	31.70	2.88
Minor Group	282.0	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	126.80	123.92	2.88
			20.17	20.17	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I. S. I. C.		Principal household industry (Division/Major/Minor Groups)	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
		SADAR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*			
Minor Group	284.8	Manufacture of Photo frames and framing of photo paintings etc.	2.88	2.88	0
	284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	57.64	54.76	2.88
	288.4	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	14.41	14.41	0
	288.5	Making of baskets and broomsticks	5.77	5.77	0
	288.7	Caning of chairs	5.76	5.76	0
	288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	17.29	17.29	0
	289.4	Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.	2.88	2.88	0
Major Group	29	Paper and paper products	2.88	0	2.88
	292.8	Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper board and pulp n.e.c.	2.88	0	2.88
Major Group	31	Leather and leather products	8.65	8.65	0
Minor Group	311.1	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	5.77	5.77	0
	313.0	Manufacture of leathes products such as leather upholstry suitcases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (Kos) charsa and other articles	2.88	2.88	0
Major Group	33	Chemicls and chemical products	2.88	2.88	0
Minor Group	333.0	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as *pataka* etc.	2.88	2.88	0
Major Group	34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum ahd coal	48.99	46.11	2.88
Minor Gronp	340.3	Manufacture of other clay products n.e.c.	2.88	0	2.88
	350.0	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	46.11	46.11	0
Major Group	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	28.82	20.17	8.65
Minor Group	365.5	Making of other brass and bell metal products n.e.c.	2.88	2.88	0
	389.1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc.	2.88	2.88	0
	369.8	Foundary industry (including blacksmithy)	23.06	14.41	8.65
Major Group	38	Transport equipment	2.88	2.88	0
Minor group	388.0	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	2.88	2.88	0
Major Group	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	60.52	48.99	11.53
Minor Group	393.2	Gold-smithy	51.88	46.11	5.77
	394.0	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.	2.88	2.88	0
	399.9	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.	5.76	0	5.76
		KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION			
Division 0		Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.00	1,000	0
Major Group	00	Filed produce and Plantation crops	666.67	666.67	0
Minor Group	009.0	Production of other agricultural prodncts (iucluding fruits and nuts not covered by 006 and flowers) not covered above	666.67	666.67	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPALS HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.		Principal household industry (Division/Major/Minor Groups)	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
		KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*			
Major Group	04	Livestock and Hunting	333.33	333.33	0
Minor Group	040.3	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	333.33	333.33	0
Division 2&3		**Manufacturing**	**1,000**	**906.67**	**93.33**
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	240.00	206.67	33.33
Minor Group	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	166.67	166.67	0
	200.3	Production of rice by milling, dehusking & processing of daddy by rice mill	33.33	0	33.33
	207.0	Oil pressing ghani, Kolhu or by small machines	13.33	13.33	0
	209.4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi	26.67	26.67	0
Major group	21	Beverages	6.67	6.67	0
Minor Group	210.2	Manufacture of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewary	6.67	6.67	0
Major Group	22	Tobacco products	6.67	6.67	
Minor Group	220.0	Manufacture of bidi	6.67	6.67	0
Major Group	23	Textile-cotton	413.33	393.33	20.00
Minor Group	231.0	Cotton spinning (by ckarkha and takali)	6.67	6.67	0
	233.1	Dyeing of cloth (cotton and yarn)	6.66	6.66	0
	235.0	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	400.00	380.00	20.00
Major Group	26	Textile-silk	6.67	6.67	0
Minor Group	266.2	Making of silk cordage, rope and twine n.e.c.	6.67	6.67	0
Major Group	27	Textile-Miscellaneous	20.00	13.33	6.67
Minor Group	273.2	Traditional garments	20.00	13.33	6.67
Major Group	28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	140.00	133.33	6.67
Minor Group	284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	66.67	60.00	6.67
	288.5	Making of baskets and bromsticks	13.33	13.33	0
	288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	60.00	60.00	0
Major Group	31	Leather and leather products	20.00	20.00	0
Minor Group	310.2	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins, preparation of finished leather	20.00	20.00	0
Major Group	34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	66.67	66.67	0
Minor Group	350.0	Making of eathenware such as pottery etc.	66.67	66.67	0
Major Group	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment etc.	26.66	20.00	6.66
Minor Group	369.1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare khurpi, kudal	13.33	13.33	0
	369.8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	13.33	6.67	6.66
Major Group	38	Transport equipment	6.67	6.67	0
Minor Group	388.0	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	6.67	6.67	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUP IN *RURAL AREAS—contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.		Principal household industry (Division/major/minor group)	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
2		2	3	4	5
		KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION—*Concld*			
Major Group	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries	46.66	26.66	20.00
Minor Group	393,3	Goldsmithy	40.00	20.00	20.00
	394.0	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.	6.66	6.66	0
		KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION			
Division 2&3		**Manufacturing**	**10.00**	**10.00**	**0**
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	317.65	317.65	0
Minor Group	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	235.29	235.29	0
	206.0	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa, and othe dairy products	23.53	23.53	0
	209,8	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.	47.06	47.06	0
	209.4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi	11.17	11.17	0
Major Group	23	Textile-cotton	447.06	447.06	0
Minor Group	231.0	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	23.53	23.53	0
	235.0	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	423.53	423.53	0
Major Group	27	Textile-miscellaneous	58.82	58.82	0
Minor Group	273.2	Traditional germents	58.82	58.82	0
Major Group	28	Manufacture of wood and wood propucts	94.12	94.12	0
Minor Group	282.0	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	23.53	23.53	0
	284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	58.82	58.82	0
	288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	11.77	11.77	0
Major Group	31	Leather and leather products	11.77	11.77	0
Minor Group	311.1	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slipers, sandals)	11.77	11.77	0
Major Group	34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	11.76	11.76	0
Minor Group	350.0	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	11.76	11.76	0
Major Group	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transdort equipment	23.53	23.53	0
Minor Group	365.5	Making of other brass and bell metal products n.e.c.	11 77	11.77	0
	369.8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	11.76	11.76	0
Major Group	38	Transport equipment	11.76	11.76	0
Minor Group	388.0	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	11.76	11.76	0
Major Group	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	23.53	23.53	0
Minor Group	393.1	Goldsmithy	23.53	23.53	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUP IN *RURAL AREAS—contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.		Principal household industry (Division/major/minor group)	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
2		2	3	4	5
		KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION			
Division 0		**Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting**	1,000	800.00	20.00
Major Group	04	Livestock and Hunting	1,000	800.00	200.00
Minor Group	040.2	Rearing of cows for milk and animal powers	200.00	200.00	0
	043.1	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	400.00	200.00	200.00
	043.2	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds *e.g.* pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina etc.	400.00	400.00	0
Division 2&3		**Manufacturing**	1,000	886.18	113.82
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	154.47	105.69	48.73
Minor Group	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	48.78	48.78	0
	200.3	Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill	8.13	0	8.13
	205.0	Production of bread. biscuit, cake and other bakery products	8.13	0	8.13
	206.0	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products	32.52	0	32.52
	207.0	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	8.13	8.13	0
	209,2	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc,	8.13	8.13	0
	209,4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khai	40.65	40.65	0
Major Group	23	Textile-cotton	569.11	560.98	8.13
Minor Group	231.0	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	8.13	8.13	0
	235.0	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	560.98	552.85	8.13
Major Group	27	Textile miscellaneous	8.13	8.13	0
Minor Group	271.1	Making of nosiery goods such as banyans, socks, sweaters, mufflers etc.	8.13	8.13	0
Major Group	28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	65.04	65.04	0
Minor Group	282.0	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treuted timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	8.13	8.13	0
	284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	24.39	24.39	0
	288.9	Manufactuae of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	32.52	32.52	0
Major Group	31	Leather and leater products	22.39	16.26	8.13
Minor Group	311.1	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	24.39	16.26	8.13
Major Group	34-38	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	40.65	40.65	0
Minor Group	350.0	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	40.65	40.65	0
Major Group	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	40.65	24.39	16.26
Minor Group	365.2	Making of breasware	8.13	0	8.13
	369.1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as plougshare khurpi, khudal etc.	16.26	16.26	0
	369.8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	16.26	8.13	8.13
Major Group	38	Transport equipment	8.13	0	8.13

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLDS INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS—concld.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.		Principal household industry (Division/major/minor group)	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
		KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*			
Miuor Group	388.0	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	8.13	0	8.13
Major Group	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industry	89.43	65.94	24.39
Minor Group	393.2	Goldsmithy	65.04	40.65	24.39
	399,1	Making of tikka and cowdung cakes	24.39	24.39	0
		DHARAMNAGAR SUB-DIVISION			
Divisson 0		**Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting**	1,000	1,000	0
Major Group	04	Livestock and hunting	1,000	1,000	0
Minor Group	040.3	Rearing of cows for milk animal power	800.00	800.00	0
	040.5	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power *n.e.c.*	200.00	200.00	0
Divisions	2&3	**Manufacturing**	1,000	784.62	215.38
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	223.08	200.00	23.08
Minor Group	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	146.16	146.16	0
	200.3	Production of rice by milling dehusking and processing of paddy by rice milk	15.39	7.69	7.70
	200.6	Parching of grain	7.69	0	7.69
	202.1	Gur and khandsari making from sugarcane and palm	7.69	7.69	0
	209.4	Making of chura and chira, muri, murki, khoi	38.46	38.46	0
	209.6	Making of dalmot, chanachur (jor) garam, rewari etc.	7.69	0	7.69
Major Group	22	Tabacco droducts	84.62	15.39	69.23
Minor Group	220.2	Manufacture of bidi	84.62	15.39	69,23
Major Group	23	Textile-cotton	307.69	238.46	69.23
Minor Gronp	231.0	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	38.46	23.08	15.38
	233.3	Tie and dye (pandhani) or cloth and yarn	7.69	7.69	0
	233.0	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	253.85	200.00	53.85
	238 3	Makiug of other nets	7.69	7.69	0
Major Group	27	Textile-Miscellaneous	38.46	30.77	7.69
Minor Group	273.2	Traditional garments	38.46	30.77	7.69
Major Group	28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	207.69	192.31	15.38
Minor Group	282 0	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts doors, windows	7.69	7.69	0
	284,9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	92.31	76.93	15.38
	288.3	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	7 69	7.69	0
	288.4	Making of baskets and broomsticks	15.38	15.38	0
	288.5	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	23 08	23.08	0
	288.7	Caning of chairs	7.69	7.69	0
	288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	53.85	53.85	0
Major Grouq	31	Leather and leather products	7.69	0	7.69
Minor Groud	314.0	Repair of shoes, chappales and other leather footwears	7.69	0	7,69

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLDS INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS—concld.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.		Principal household industry (Division/major/minor group)	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
		DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*			
Major Croup	34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	53.85	46.15	7.70
Minor Group	350.0	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	53.85	46.15	7.70
Major Group	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industry	76.92	61.54	15.38
Minor Group	393.2	Goldsmithy	614.5	53.85	7.69
	394.0	Manufacture , repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.	7.69	7.69	0
	339.9	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c	7.69	0	7.69
		SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION			
Division 0		**Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**
Major Group	04	Livestock and Hunting	1,000	1,000	0
Minor Group	040.3	Repairing of cows for milk and animal power	1.000	1,000	0
Division 2&3		**Manufacturing**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	351.35	351.35	0
Minor Group	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	337.84	337.84	0
	207.0	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	13.51	13.51	0
Major Group	22	Tabacco products	13.51	13.51	0
Minor Group	220.0	Manufacture of bidi	13.51	13.51	0
Major Group	23	Textile-cotton	216.22	216.22	0
Minor Group	235.0	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	202.71	202.71	0
	238.1	Making of other net	13.51	13.51	0
Major Group	27	Textile-miscellaneous	13.51	13.51	0
Minor Group	273.2	Traditional garments	13.51	13.51	0
Major Group	28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	256.76	256.76	0
Minor Group	284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	54.06	54.06	0
	288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	202.70	202.70	0
Major Group	31	Leather and leather products	27.03	27.03	0
Minor Group	314.0	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	27.03	27.03	0
Major Group	34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	81.08	81.08	0
Minor Groud	350.0	Making of earthenware such as pottery, erc.	81.08	81.08	0
Major Groud	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equidment	40.54	40.54	0
Minor Groud	368.3	Engraving,embossing, polishing and welding of matal products	13.51	13.51	0
	369.8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	27.03	27.03	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I. S. I. C.		Principal household industry (Division/major/minor groups)	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
		UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION			
Division 2&3		**Manufacturing**	**1,000**	**708.86**	**291.14**
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	240.51	215.19	25.32
Minor Group	200.2	Hand,pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	126.58	126.58	0
	205.0	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and othes bakery products	1 .6	0	12.66
	209.2	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi batasa etc.	25.32	12 66	12.66
	209.4	Making of chura or chila, muri, murki, khoi	75 95	75·95	0
Major Group	22	Tobacco products	50.63	37.97	12.66
Minor Group	220.0	Manufacture of bidi	50.63	37.97	12.66
Major Group	23	Textile-cotton	177.21	75.95	101.26
Minor Group	231.0	Cotton (by charkha and Takali)	63.29	12.66	50.63
	235.0	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	50 63	50.63	0
	238.1	Making of fishing net	12.66	12.66	0
	238.3	Making of other nets	30.63	0	50.63
Major Group	27	Textile-cotton	37.97	37.97	0
Minor Group	273.2	Traditional garments	37.97	37.97	0
Major Group	28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	303.80	265.82	37.98
Minor Group	281.0	Manufacture of wooden furnitnre and fixture	25.32	0	25.32
	282.0	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treatee timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	12.66	12.66	0
	284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	88.61	88.61	0
	288.3	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	126.58	126.58	0
	288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	37,97	25.31	12,66
	289.4	Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.	12.66	12.66	0
Major Group	31	Leather and leather products	25.32	0	25.32
Minor Group	311.1	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	25.32	0	25.32
Major Group	34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	75.95	37.98	37.97
Minor Group	343.2	Marble carbing	12.66	12.66	0
	350.0	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	63.29	25.32	37.97
Major Group	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	37.98	25.32	12.66
Minor Group	362.0	Manufacture of arms and weapons and their repair service	12.66	0	12.66
	369.8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmity)	25.32	25.32	0
Major Group	38	Transport equipment	12.66	0	12.66
Minor Group	388.0	Repair of cycle and richshaw	12.66	0	12.66
Major Group	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	37.97	12.66	25.31
Minor Group	393.2	Goldsmithy	37.97	12.66	25.31

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I. S. I. C.		Principal household industry (Divsion/major/minor groups)	Ditributions of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
		AMARPUR SUB DIVISION			
Division 0		**Agriculture, Livestock. Forestry, Fishing and hunting**	1,000	1,000	0
Major Group	04	Livestock and hunting	1,000	1,000	0
Minor Group	040.3	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	1,000	1,000	0
Division 2&3		**Manufacturing**	1,000	1,000	0
Major Group	.20	Foodstuffs	225.00	225.00	0
Minor Group	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	150.00	150 00	0
	209.2	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.	50.00	50.00	0
	209.4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi	25.00	25.00	0
Major Group	23	Textile-cotton	475.00	475.00	0
Minor Group	235.0	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	475.00	475.00	0
Majnr Group	27	Textile-Miscellaneous	50.00	50 00	0
Minor Group	273.2	Traditional graments	50.00	50.00	0
Major Group	28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	125.00	125.00	0
Minor Group	282.0	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	25.00	25.00	0
	284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	50.00	50·00	0
	288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	50.00	50.00	0
Major Group	31	Leather and leather products	25,00	25 00	0
Minor Group	310.2	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins, preparation of finished leather	25.00	25.00	0
Major Group	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	25·00	25.00	0
Minor Group	369.8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	25,00	25.00	0
Major Gronp	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	75.00	75.00	0
Minor Group	393.2	Goldsmithy	75.00	75.00	0
		BELONIA SUB-DIVISION			
Division 0		**Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting**	1,000	800.00	200·00
Major Group	04	Livestcck and Hunting	1.000	800.00	200.00
Minor Group	040.3	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	200.00	200.00	0
	040.5	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	200.00	0	200.00
	043.1	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	400.00	400.00	0
	044.1	Bee keeping for production of honcy and wax	200.00	200.00	0
Division 2&3		**Manufacturing**	1,000	847.06	152.94
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	294.12	247.06	47.06

SUBSIDIARY TABLE, B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I. S. I. C.		Principal household industry (Division/Major/Minor Groups	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
		BELONIA SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*			
			247.06	200:00	47.06
Minor Group	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	11.77	11.77	0
	207.0	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	35.29	35.29	0
	209.4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi	376.47	317.65	58.82
Major Group	23	Textile-cotton	352.94	305.88	47.06
Minor Group	235.0	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	23.53	11.77	11.76
	2383	Making of other nets	58.82	47.05	11.76
Major Group	27	Textile-Miscellaneous	47.06	35.30	11.76
Minor Group	273.2	Traditional garments	11.76	11.76	0
	278.0	Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	141.18	117.66	23.53
Major Group	28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	47.06	35.30	11.76
Minor Group	284.9	Manufacture of other wood products n.e.c.	47.06	35.29	11.77
	288.3	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	47.06	47.06	0
	288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	11.76	11.76	0
Major Group	30	Printing and publishing	11.76	11.76	0
Minor Group	303.0	Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry,	23.53	11.76	11.77
Major Group	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	23.53	11.76	11.77
Minor Group	369.8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	94.12	94.12	0
Major Group	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industry	82.35	82.35	0
Minor Group	393.2	Goldsmithy	11.77	11.77	0
	399.9	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.			
		SABROOM SUB-DIVISION			
Division 0		**Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting**	1,000	1,000	0
Major Group	04	Livestock and Hunting	1,000	1,000	0
Minor Group	040.5	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	1,000	1,000	0
Division 2&3		**Manufacturing**	1,000	1,000	0
Major Group	20	Foodstuffs	58.33	58.33	0
Minor Group	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	25.00	25.00	0
	209.2	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.	16.67	16.67	0
	209.4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi	16.66	16.66	0
Major Group	23	Textile-cotton	700.00	700.00	0
Minor Group	235.0	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	691.67	691.67	0
	238.3	Making of other nets	8.33	8.33	0
Major Group	27	Textile-Miscellaneous	16.67	16.67	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XIV B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (DIVISION/MAJOR/MINOR GROUPS) IN *ALL AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I. S. I. C.		Principal household industry (Division/major/minor group)	Distribution of households engaged in household industry only		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5
		SABROOM SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*			
Minor Group	273.2	Traditional garments	16.67	16.67	0
Major Group	28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	166.67	166.67	0
Minor Group	282.0	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	33.34	33.34	0
	284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	33.33	33.33	0
	288.3	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	33.33	33.33	0
	288.5	Making of baskets and broomsticks	8.33	8.33	0
	288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.	58.34	58.34	0
Major Group	34–35	Non-metallic mineral products othes than petroleum and coal	16.67	16.67	0
Minor Group	350.0	Making of eathenware such as pottery, etc.	16.67	16.67	0
Major Group	36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	25.00	25.00	0
Minor Group	369.1	Manufacture of Agricultural implements such as ploughshare khurpi, kudal etc.	16.67	16.67	0
	369.8	Foundry Industry (including blabksmithy)	8.33	8.33	0
Major Group	39	Miscellaneons manufacturing industries	16.66	16.66	0
Minor Group	393.2	Goldsmithy	8.33	8.33	0
	399.9	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.	8.33	8,33	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN EACH DURATION

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table B-XVI. In this Subsidary table the distribution of sample cultivating and non-cultivating households engaged in household industry has been shown per 1,000 for total classified for rural and urban areas by duration for which the principal household industry is conducted. The duration for which such household industry remains operative has been grouped as 1—3 months, 4—6 months, 7—9 months, 10—12 months (1 year) and unspecified. The cultivating and non-cultivating households conducting such industry have been further classified according to the same Major Groups of industries.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :

Col. 3 Major Group Total (a)=1,000

Col. 4 Major Group Rural $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 4 (Rural) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total) (a) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000=x$

Col. 5 Major Group Urban $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 4 (Urban) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total) (a) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000=(1{,}000-x)$

Col. 6 Major Group Rural $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 8 (Rural) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Rural) (a) M.T.}}\times(x)$

Col. 7 Major Group Urban $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 8 (Urban) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Urban) (a) M.T.}}\times(1{,}000-x)$

Col. 8 Major Group Rural $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 12 (Rural) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Rural) (a) M.T.}}\times(x)$

Col. 9 Major Group Urban $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 12 (Urban) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Urban) (a) M.T.}}\times(1{,}000-x)$

Col. 10 Major Group Rural $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 16 (Rural) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Rural) (a) M.T.}}\times(x)$

Col. 11 Major Group Urban $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 16 (Urban) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Urban) (a) M.T.}}\times(1{,}000-x)$

Col. 12 Major Group Rural $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 20 (Rural) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Rural) (a) M.T.}}\times(x)$

Col. 13 Major Group Urban $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 20 (Urban) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Urban) (a) M.T.}}\times(1{,}000-x)$

Col. 14 Major Group Rural $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 24 (Rural) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Rural) (a) M.T.}}\times(x)$

Col. 15 Major Group Urban $(a)=\frac{\text{Col. 24 (Urban) (a) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Urban) (a) M.T.}}\times(1{,}000-x)$

Similarly figures have been worked out for each of the Cols. 4 to 15 of the same major group (b) without cultivation.

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal household industry (Major groups of only I.S.I.C.) (a) With Cultivation (b) Without Cultivation		Total No. of Households			Household classified by 1—3 months	
			Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
			TRIPURA				
Major Group							
00	Field product and plantation crops	(a)	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
03	Fishing	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	935.48	64.52	64.51	0
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	995.50	4.50	88.59	0
		(b)	1,000	922.48	77.52	31.01	3.88
21	Beverages	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	(a)	1,000	785.71	214.29	71.43	0
		(b)	1,000	450.00	550.00	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	(a)	1,000	998.15	1.85	475.63	0.27
		(b)	1,000	919.71	80.29	260.95	0
24	Textile-jute	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0
26	Textile-silk	(a)	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	(a)	1,000	833.33	166.67	111.11	0
		(b)	1,000	897.44	102.56	51.28	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	(a)	1,000	989.33	10.67	242.67	2.67
		(b)	1,000	952.13	47.87	31.91	0
29	Paper and paper products	(a)	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1000.00	0	0
30	Printing and publishing	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	1000.00	0
31	Leather and leather products	(a)	1,000	900.00	100.00	200.00	0
		(b)	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0
33	Chemicals and chemical products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
34–35	Non-metalic Mineral products other than petroleum and coal	(a)	1,000	991.07	8.93	71.43	0
		(b)	1,000	907.41	92.59	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipments	(a)	1,000	923.08	76.92	76.92	0
		(b)	1,000	757.58	242.42	30.30	0
38	Transport equipment	(a)	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	600.00	400.00	0	0
39	Miscellaoeous manufacturing industries	(a)	1,000	972.22	27.78	27.78	0
		(b)	1,000	791.04	208.96	0	0

TABLE B-XVI.1

INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD EACH DURATION

duration of household industry (with and without cultivation)									Code No. of I.S.I.C.
4—6 months		7—9 months		10 months one year		Unspecified			
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	
				TRIPURA					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0		
0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	03	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
27.03	0	54.05	0	918.92	0	0	0	04	
32.26	32.26	0	0	838.71	32 26	0	0		
180.19	0	118.11	0	591.59	4.50	18.02	0	20	
104 65	7.75	62.01	0	686.05	58.14	38.76	7.75		
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	21	
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0		
0	0	71.43	0	571.43	214.29	71.42	0	22	
0	50.00	0	0	400.00	500.00	50.00	0		
376.44	0.26	49.08	0.13	83.08	1.06	14.00	0.13	23	
260.95	10.95	26.64	0	295.62	58.40	25.55	5.47		
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	24	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0		
111.11	0	55·56	0	500.00	111.11	55.55	55.56	27	
102.57	0	0	0	717.95	76.92	25.64	25.64		
285.33	0	90.67	0	325.33	8.00	45.33	0	28	
63.83	0	79.79	0	755.32	47.87	21.27	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	
0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0		
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	30	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
300·00	0	0	0	400.00	0	0	100.00	31	
187.50	0	0	0	562.50	187.50	0	62.50		
500.00	0	0	0	500.00	0	0	0	33	
0	0	0	0	1000·00	0	0	0		
348.21	8.93	80.36	0	473.21	0	17.86	0	34–35	
129.63	18.52	129.63	0	611.11	74 07	37.04	0		
153.85	0	0	0	692.31	76.92	0	0	36	
90.91	0	0	30.30	636.37	212.12	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	
0	0	0	0	600.00	400.00	0	0		
194.44	0	333.33	0	305.56	27.78	111.11	0	39	
29.85	14.92	74.63	0	626.86	194.03	59.70	0		

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE B-XVI.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN

INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal household industry (Major groups of I. S. I. C.) (a) With Cultivation (b) Without Cultivation		Total No. of Households			Household classified by duration of household industry (with and without cultivation 1—3 months		4—6 months		7—9 months		10 months one year		Unspecified		Code No. of I.S.I.C.
			Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8
							SADAR SUB-	DIVISION								
03	Fishing	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	03
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	04
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750.00	0	0	0	
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	96.15	0	336.54	0	240.38	0	317.31	0	9.62	0	20
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	16.39	0	131.15	0	49.18	0	770.49	0	32.79	0	
22	Tobacco products	(a)	1,000	666.67	333.33	333.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	333.33	333.33	0	22
		(b)	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	666.67	333.33	0	0	
23	Textile-cotton	(a)	1,000	997.62	2.38	558.93	0.60	301.78	0.59	51.19	0	67.86	1.19	17.86	0	23
		(b)	1,000	895.95	104.05	98.27	0	132.95	23.12	98.26	17.34	520.23	57.81	46.24	5.78	
27	Textile-miscellaneous	(a)	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	333.34	0	0	0	333.33	333.33	0	0	27
		(b)	1,000	916.67	83.33	0	0	83.34	0	0	0	833.33	83.33	0	0	
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	282.05	0	324.79	0	51.28	0	247.86	0	94.02	0	28
		(b)	1,000	977.27	22.73	22.73	0	68.18	0	22.73	0	818.18	22.73	45.45	0	
29	Paper and paper products	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
		(b)	1,000	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	
31	Leather and leather produets	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	250.00	0	0	0	750.00	0	0	0	31
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	666.67	0	0	0	333.33	0	0	0	
33	Chemicals and chemical products	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	400.00	0	28.57	0	514.29	0	57.14	0	34-34
		(b)	1,000	941.18	58.82	0	0	117.65	58.82	176.47	0	588.24	0	58.82	0	
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	76.92	0	153.85	0	0	0	769.23	0	0	0	36
		(b)	1,000	700.00	300.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	100.00	600.00	200.00	0	0	
38	Transport equipment	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	66.67	0	66.67	0	600.00	0	200.00	0	66.66	0	39
		(b)	1,000	809.52	190.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	619.05	190.48	190.47	0	
							KHOWAI SUB-	DIVISION								
00	Field produce and plantation Crops	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	333.33	0	666.67	0	0	0	04
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	300.00	0	333.34	0	33.33	0	300.00	0	33.33	0	20
		(b)	1,000	861.11	138.89	55.56	0	111.11	27.78	27.78	0	611.11	83.33	55.55	27.78	
21	Beverages	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	21
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGEK IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal household industry (Major groups of I. S. I. C.) (a) With Cultivation (b) Without Cultivation		Total No. of Households			Household classified by 1—3 months	
			Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
							KHOWAI SUB-
22	Tobacco products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	(a)	1,000	997.81	2.19	429.51	0
		(b)	1,000	951.61	48.39	354.84	0
24	Textile-jute	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0
26	Textile-silk	(a)	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	(a)	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0
		(b)	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	303.57	0
		(b)	1,000	952.38	47.62	47.62	0
31	Leather and leather products	(a)	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	333.33	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	(a)	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0
		(b)	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0
38	Transport eulpment	(a)	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	571.43	428.57	0	0
							KAMALPUR SUB-
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	133.33	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	37.03	0
23	Textile-cotton	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	274.76	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	78.95	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	294.12	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	400.00	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0

TABLE B-XVI.1

INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

duration of household industry (with and without cultivation									
4—6 months		7—9 months		10 months one year		Unspecified		Code No. of I.S.I.C.
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8
DIVISION—*Concld.*								
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	22
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
493.06	0	37.98	0	28.49	2.19	8.77	0	23
451.61	16 13	48.39	0	96.77	32.26	0	0	
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	24
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	500.00	27
0	0	0	0	666.67	0	0	333.33	
339.29	0	160.71	0	178.57	0	17.86	0	28
47.62	0	95.24	0	761.90	47.62	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
333.33	0	66.67	0	266.67	0	0	0	34-35
300.00	0	0	0	700.00	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	36
250.00	0	0	0	500.00	250.00	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	39
0	0	0	0	571.43	428.57	0	0	
DIVISION								
66.67	0	66.67	0	700.00	0	33.33	0	20
37.04	0	37.04	0	851.25 85	0	37.04	0	
408.95	0	86.26	0	217.25	0	12.78	0	23
394.73	0	78.95	0	394.74	0	52.63	0	
500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	27
0	0	0	0	800.00	0	200.00	0	
294.12	0	117.65	0	235.29	0	58.82	0	28
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
400.00	0	0	0	200.00 ~~235.29~~	0	0	0	31
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	34-35
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
500.00	0	0	0	500.00	0	0	0	36
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE B-XVI.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGEK IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN

INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal household industry (Major groups of I. S. I. C.) (a) With Cultivatioh (b) Without Cultivation		Total No. of Households			Household classified by duration of household industry (with and without cultivation)									
						1—3 months		4—6 months		7—9 months		10 months one year		Unspecified		Code No. of I.S.I.C.
			Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
						KAMALPUR SUB-		DIVISION—*Concld.*								
38	Transport equipment	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(a)	1,000	1000.0	0	0	0	333.33	0	333.33	0	0	0	333.34	0	39
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000. 0	0	0	0	
						KAILASAHAR SUB-		DIVISION								
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	04
		(b)	1,000	800 00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	800 00	200.00	0	0	
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	937.50	62.50	62.50	0	187.50	0	312.50	0	312.50	62.50	62.50	0	20
		(b)	1,000	684.21	315.79	0	0	52.63	0	0	0	578.95	263.16	52.63	52.63	
23	Textile–cotton	(a)	1,000	997.19	2.81	323.03	0	426.03	0.94	77.72	0	149.81	1.87	20.60	0	23
		(b)	1,000	985.71	14.29	242.86	0	385.71	0	157.14	0	171.43	0	28.57	14.29	
27	Textile–miscellaneous	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	27
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	45.45	0	409.09	0	90.91	0	454.55	0	0	0	28
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
31	Leather and leather products	(a)	1,000	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	31
		(b)	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	333.34	0	0	0	333.33	0	0	333.33	
34–35	Non metallic Mineral products other than patroleum and coal	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	125.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	375.00	0	0	0	34–35
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	200.00	0	800.00	0	0	0	
36	Basic metals and their products except Machinery and transport equipments	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
		(b)	1,000	600.00	400.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	600.00	400.00	0	0	
38	Transport Equipments	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
		(b)	1,000	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(a)	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0	250.00	0	0	0	250.00	250.00	250.00	0	39
		(b)	1,000	727.27	272.73	0	0	90.91	0	90.91	0	545.45	272.73	0	0	
						DHARMANAGAR SUB-		DIVISION								
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	04
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000 00	0	0	0	
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	36.91	0	53.69	0	90.61	0	812.08	0	0	0	20
		(b)	1,000	896.55	103.45	0	0	0	0	103.45	0	793.10	103.45	6.71	0	
22	Tobacco products	(a)	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	0	0	166.67	0	500.00	333.33	0	0	22
		(b)	1,000	181.82	818.18	0	0	0	90.91	0	0	90.91	727.27	90.91	0	
23	Textile–cotton	(a)	1,000	996.65	3.35	355.11	0	479.66	0	67.00	1.68	80.41	0	15.07	1.67	23
		(b)	1,000	775.00	225.00	175.00	0	275.00	25.00	0	0	325.00	175.00	0	25.00	
27	Textile–miscellaneous	(a)	1,000	800.00	200.00	400.00	0	0	0	0	0	400.00	200.00	0	0	27
		(b)	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	800.00	200.00	0	0	

TABLE B-XVI.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN

INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

SUBSIDIARY

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal household industry (Major groups of I. S. I. C.) (a) With Cultivation (b) Without Cultivation		Total No. of Households			Household classified by 1—3 months		duration of industry (with and without cultivation) 4—6 months		7—9 months		10 months—one year		Unspecified		Code No. of I.S.I.C.
			Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
								DHARMANAGAR SUB-								
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	(a)	1,000	911.76	88.24	176.47	0	352 94	0	117.65	0	205.88	88.24	58 82	0	28
		(b)	1,000	925.93	74.07	37.04	0	37.04	0	74.07	0	740.74	74.07	37.04	0	
31	Leather and leather products	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
		(b)	1,000	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	
34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	(a)	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	666.67	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	34-35
		(b)	1,000	857.14	142.86	0	0	285.71	0	0	0	428.57	142.86	142.86	0	
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipments	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	36
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	333.33	0	0	0	666 67	0	0	0	39
		(b)	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	200.00	0	600.00	200.00	0	0	
								SONAMURA SUB-								
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	38.46	0	38.46	0	923.08	0	0	0	04
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	44.64	0	267.86	0	107.14	0	526.79	0	53.57	0	20
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	115.39	0	269.23	0	76.92	0	538.46	0	0	0	
22	Tobacco products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	22
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
23	Textile-cotton	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	452.83	0	389.94	0	37.73	0	100.63	0	18.87	0	23
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	250.00	0	250.00	0	0	0	437.50	0	62.50	0	
27	Textile-miscellaneous	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	303.03	0	212.12	0	30.30	0	454.55	0	0	0	28
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	52.63	0	210.53	0	736.84	0	0	0	
31	Leather and leather products	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	66.67	0	200.00	0	133.33	0	600.00	0	0	0	34–35
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	166.67	0	833.33	0	0	0	
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000 00	0	0	0	36
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	39
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
								UDAIPUR SUB-								
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	04
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN

TABLE B-XVI.1

INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal household industry (Major group of I. S I. C.) (a) With Cultivation (b) Without Cultivation		Total No. of Households			Household classified by duration of household industry (with and without cultivation)								Code No. of I.S.I.C.
						1—3 months		4—6 months		7—9 months		10 months one year		Unspecified		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
						UDAIPUR SUB-		DIVISION—*Concld.*								
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	947.37	52.63	131.58	0	289,47	0	131,58	0	394,74	52,63	0	0	20
		(b)	1,000	894.74	105.26	0	0	157,90	0	105,26	0	631,58	105,26	0	0	
22	Tobacco Products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000,00	0	0	0	22
		(b)	1,000	750.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	750,00	250,00	0	0	
23	Textile-cotton	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	161.29	0	483,87	0	161.29	0	193,55	0	0	0	23
		(b)	1,000	428.57	571.43	0	0	71,43	0	357,14	0	0	571,43	0	0	
27	Txtile-miscellaneous	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000,00	0	0	0	27
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	666 67	0	0	0	
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	(a)	1,000	954.55	45.45	90.91	45.45	90.91	0	272.73	0	454 55	0	45.45	0	28
		(b)	1,000	875.00	125.00	0	0	125.00	0	83,33	0	666.67	125,00	0	0	
31	Leather and leather products	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
		(b)	1,000	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000,00	0	0	
33	Chemicals and chemical products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	500,00	0	0	0	500,00	0	0	0	33
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	250,00	0	0	0	750,00	0	0	0	34-35
		(b)	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	333,33	0	166.67	500,00	0	0	
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
		(b)	1,000	666.67	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	666,67	333,33	0	0	
38	Transport equipment	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
		(b)	1,000	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000,00	0	0	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
		(b)	1,000	333,33	666.67	0	0	0	333,34	0	0	333,33	333.33	0	0	
						AMARPUR SUB-		DIVISION								
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	500,00	0	500,00	0	0	0	0	0	04
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000,00	0	0	0	
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	500.00	0	500,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	333,33	0	0	0	666,67	0	0	0	
23	Textile-cotton	(a)	1,000	1000 00	0	696.35	0	172.48	0	80.91	0	7.12	0	15.14	0	23
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	684.21	0	315.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	Textile-miscellaneous	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	333.34	0	333.33	0	0	0	333.33	0	0	0	28
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800.00	0	200.00	0	
31	Leather and leather products	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	0	0	34-35
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal household industry (Major groups of only 1.S.I.C.) (a) With Cultivation (b) Without Cultivation		Total No. of Households			Household classified by	
						1—3 months	
			Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
						AMARPUR SUB-	
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	(a)	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	1000.00	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
						BELONIA SUB-	
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	800 00	200.00	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	250.00	0
		(b)	1,000	840.00	160.00	40.00	40 00
23	Textile-cotton	(a)	1,000	996.15	3.85	553.84	1.93
		(b)	1,000	843.75	156.25	250.00	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	333.33	0
		(b)	1,000	833.33	166.67	83.33	0
30	Printing and publishing	(a)	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	1000.00	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than pertroleum and coal	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport eqnipment	(a)	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	500.00	500.00	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
						SABROOM SUB-	
04	Livestock and Hunting	(a)	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	450.00	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	525.88	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	619.05	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0

TABLE B-XVI.1

INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

duration of household industry (with and without cultivation)									Code No. of I.S.I.C.
4—6 months		7—9 months		10 months one year		Unspecified			
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	
Acres—*Concld.*									
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		36
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	1000.00	0		39
333.33	0	0	0	666.67	0	0	0		
DIVISION									
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0		04
200.00	200.00	0	0	600.00	0	0	0		
250.00	0	62.50	0	437.50	0	0	0		20
0	40.00	40.00	0	600.00	80.00	160.00	0		
298.08	0	13.46	0	125.00	1.92	5.77	0		23
218.75	0	62.50	0	281.25	156.25	31.25	0		
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0		27
400.00	0	0	0	400.00	200 00	0	0		
212.12	0	60.61	0	393.94	0	0	0		28
166.66	0	166.67	0	416.67	166.67	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
235.29	0	117.65	0	647.06	0	0	0		34-35
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		36
0	0	0	0	500.00	500.00	0	0		
400.00	0	400.00	0	200.00	0	0	0		39
0	0	250.00	0	750.00	0	0	0		
DIVISION									
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		04
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0		
400.00	0	0	0	150.00	0	0	0		20
0	0	428.57	0	571.43	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0		22
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
321.53	0	62.67	0	84 47	0	5.45	0		23
250.00	0	11.90	0	119.05	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0		27
500.00	0	0	0	500.00	0	0	0		

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN

Code No. of I. S. I. C.	Principal household industry (Major group of I. S. I. C.) (a) With Cultivation (b) Without Cultivation		Total No. of Households			Household classified by 1—3 months duration of household industry (with and without cultivation)	
			Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	131.58	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	100.00	0
30	Printing and publishing	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0
34–35	Non-metallic mineal products other than petroleum and coal	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery transpor equipment	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	(a)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1000.00	0	0	0

TABLE B-XVI.1

INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD EACH DURATION—*Concld.*

duration of household industry (with and without cultivation)								
4—6 months		7—9 months		10 months—one year		Unspecified		Code No. of I.S.I.C.
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
DIVISION—*Concld.*								
184.21	0	52.63	0	605.26	0	26.32	0	28
50.00	0	100.00	0	750.00	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	34–35
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	36
333.33	0	0	0	666.67	0	0	0	
500.00	0	0	0	500.00	0	0	0	39
0	0	0	0	1000.00	0	0	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table B-XVI. In this subsidiary table the distribution of 1,000 total workers by sex for rural and urban areas has been shown classified as family workers and hired workers engaged in each principal household industry (expressed in terms of major groups in the table) conducted by sample cultivating and non-cultivating households. The distribution has been further grouped by duration for which such industry is conducted. The grouping of duration has been made from 1–3 months, 4—6 months, 7—9 months, 10—12 months (1 year) and unspecified.

2. The following abbreviations ~~has~~ have been used under col. 2 :

   (a) for 'with cultivation'

   (b) for 'without cultivation'

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :

X=Industry No.—Total—Col. 3 S.T.$= \frac{\text{(Cols. 5+6+7) Rural (a+b) M.T.}}{\text{(Cols. 5+6+7) Total (a+b) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

(1,000—X)=Industry No.–Total—Col. 4 S.T.$= \frac{\text{(Cols. 5+6+7) Urban (a+b) M.T.}}{\text{(Cols. 5+6+7) Total (a+b) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

$\frac{X_1}{m}$ =Industry No.—Total—Col. 4 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 Rural (a+b) M.T.}}{\text{(Cols. 5+6+7) Rural (a+b) M.T.}} \times (X)$

$\frac{X_1}{F}$ =Industry No.—Total—Col. 6 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 6 Rural (a+b) M.T.}}{\text{(Cols. 5+6+7) Rural (a+b) M.T.}} \times (X)$

$\frac{(1{,}000-X_1)}{M}$=Industry No.—Total—Col. 7 S.T.$= \frac{\text{Col. 5 Urban (a+b) M.T.}}{\text{(Cols.5+6+7) Urban (a+b) M.T.}} \times (1{,}000-X)$

$\frac{(1{,}000-X_1)}{F}$=Industry No.—Total—Col. 8 S.T.$= \frac{\text{Col. 6 Urban (a+b) M.T.}}{\text{(Cols. 5+5+7) Urban (a+b) M.T.}} \times (1{,}000-X)$

X_2=Industry No.—Total—Col. 9 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 Rural (a+b) M.T.}}{\text{(Cols. 5+6+7) Rural (a+b) M.T.}} \times (X)$

X_3=Industry No.—Total—Col. 10 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col 7 Urban (a+b) M.T.}}{\text{(Cols. 5+6+7) Urban (a+b) M.T.}} \times (1{,}000-X)$

Similarly the figures have been worked out for same Industry.

Total—Cols. 11 to 30 and 31 to 35 for unspecified, if any, for each duration period, such that

Col. 3=Cols. 5+6+9
=Cols. 12+14+17+19+22+24+27+29+32+34

Col. 4=Cols. 7+8+10
=Cols. 13+15+18+20+23+25+28+30+33+35

Figures for the same household industry with and without cultivation have been worked out by using the same method.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY A FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Households Industry Major Group only		Total Household: Total workers R	Total Household: Total workers U	Total Household: Family workers: Rural M	Total Household: Family workers: Rural F	Total Household: Family workers: Urban M	Total Household: Family workers: Urban F	Total Household: Hired workers R	Total Household: Hired workers U	Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation): 1-3 Months: Total workers	1-3 Months: Family workers R	1-3 Months: Family workers U	1-3 Months: Hired workers R	1-3 Months: Hired workers U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							TRIPURA								
00	Field produce and plantation crops	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03	Fishing	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and hunting	Total	981.62	18.38	580.88	268.39	11.03	7.35	132.35	0	11.03	11.03	0	0	0
		(a)	797.80	0	481.62	202.21	0	0	113.97	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	183.82	18.38	99.26	66.18	11.03	7.35	18.38	0	11.03	11.03	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	982.27	17.73	491.14	444.10	10.02	6.17	47.083	1.54	66.69	61.30	0.77	4.62	0
		(a)	841.94	4.63	436.78	361.99	2.31	2.32	43.17	0	61.29	56.67	0	4.62	0
		(b)	140.33	13.10	54.36	82.11	7.71	3.85	3.86	1.54	5.40	4.63	0.77	0	0
21	Beverages	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tombacoo products	Total	625.00	375.00	500.00	125.00	267.86	107.14	0	0	17.86	17.86	0	0	0
		(a)	428.57	125.00	339.28	89.29	89.29	35.71	0	0	17.86	17.86	0	0	0
		(b)	196.43	250.00	160.72	35.71	178.57	71.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	994.698	5.31	495.565	481.49	2.16	2.686	17.64	0.50	467.43	460.73	0.23	6.32	0.15
		(a)	964.032	2.00	486.663	460.58	0.81	0.889	16.79	0.31	459.46	452.80	0.23	6.28	0.15
		(b)	30.66	3.31	8.90	20.91	1.35	1.77	0.85	0.19	7.97	7.93	0	0.04	0
24	Textile-jute	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Textile-silk	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY A FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation): 4–6 months: Total workers	4–6 months: Family workers R	4–6 months: Family workers U	4–6 months: Hired workers R	4–6 months: Hired workers U	7–9 months: Total worker	7–9 months: Family workers R	7–9 months: Family workers U	7–9 months: Hired workers R	7–9 months: Hired workers U	10 months—1 year: Total worker	10 months—1 year: Family workers R	10 months—1 year: Family workers U	10 months—1 year: Hired workers R	10 months—1 year: Hired workers U	Unspecified: Total workers	Unspecified: Family worker R	Unspecified: Family worker U	Unspecified: Hired workers R	Unspecified: Hired workers U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
											TRIPURA											
00	Field produce and plantation crops	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03	Fishing	Total	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and hunting	Total	36.76	18.38	7.35	11.03	0	33.09	33.09	0	0	0	919.12	786.77	11.03	121.32	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	22.06	11.03	0	11.03	0	33.09	33.09	0	0	0	742.65	639.71	0	102.94	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	14.70	7.35	7.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176.47	147.06	11.03	18.38	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	158.44	144.56	0.77	13.11	0	103.70	101.77	0	1.93	0	651.89	609.99	13.49	27.37	1.54	19.28	18.12	1.16	0	0
		(a)	141.48	129.14	0	12.34	0	96.38	94.45	0	1.93	0	535.08	506.17	4.63	24.28	0	12.34	12.34	0	0	0
		(b)	16.96	15.42	0.77	0.77	0	7.32	7.32	0	0	0	116.81	103.32	8.86	3.09	1.54	6.94	5.78	1.16	0	0
21	Beverages	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Total	17.86	~~17.860~~	17.86	0	0	17.86	17.86	0	0	0	892.86	535.71	357.14	0	0	53.57	53.57	0	0	0
		(a)	0 ~~17.86~~	~~17.860~~	0	0	0	17.86	17.86	0	0	0	482.14	357.14	125.00	0	0	35.71	35.71	0	0	0
		(b)	17.86	0	17.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410.72	178.57	232 14	0	0	17.86	17.86	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	378.15	370.52	0.46	7.13	0.04	50.96	49.57	0.39	1.00	0	88.36	82.058	3.366	2.671	0.31	15.10	14.14	0.38	0.578	0
		(a)	369.52	362.20	0.15	7.13	0.04	48.61	47.49	0.16	0.96	0	74.767	71.421	1.001	2.23	0.12	13.67	13.33	0.15	0.19	0
		(b)	8.63	8.32	0.31	0	0	2.35	2.08	0.23	0.04	0	13.69	10.67	2.35	0.369	0.19	1.43	0.81	0.23	0.389	0
24	Textile-jute	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Textile-silk	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION

Code No of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Household: Total workers R	Total Household: Total workers U	Family workers: Rural M	Family workers: Rural F	Family workers: Urban M	Family workers: Urban F	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation) 1–3 Months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							TRIPURA								
27	Textile–Miscellaneous	Total	800.00	200.00	575.00	187.50	125.00	0	37.50	75.00	75.00	75.00	0	0	0
		(a)	275.00	150.00	212.50	50.00	75.00	0	12.50	75.00	50.00	50·00	0	0	0
		(b)	525.00	50.00	362.50	137.50	50.00	0	25.00	0	25.00	25.00	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Total	980.94	19.06	632.97	326.43	15.74	1.66	21.54	1.66	187.24	181.44	0.83	4.97	0
		(a)	750.08	4.97	469.76	274.23	4.14	0	14.09	0.83	182.27	176.47	0.83	4.97	0
		(b)	222.86	14.09	163.21	52.20	11.60	1.66	7.45	0.83	4.97	4.97	0	0	0
29	Paper and paper products	Total	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Printing and Publisihng	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	333.33	333.33	0	0	0
		(a)	666.67	0	666.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	333.33	0	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	333.33	333.33	0	0	0
31	Leather and Leather products	Total	804.88	195.12	634.15	97.56	195.12	0	73.17	0	97.56	73.17	0	24.39	0
		(a)	341.46	48.78	317.07	0	48.78	0	24.39	0	97.56	73.17	0	24.39	0
		(b)	463.42	146.34	317.08	97.56	146.34	0	48.78	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Chemicals and chemical products	Total	1,000	0	500.00	333.34	0	0	166.66	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	666.67	0	333.33	333.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	333.33	0	166.67	0	0	0	166.66	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metalic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	968.99	31.01	576.23	366.92	18.09	7.75	25.84	5.17	51.68	51.68	0	0	0
		(a)	697.67	5.17	423.77	248.06	5.17	0	25.84	0	51.68	51.68	0	0	0
		(b)	271.32	25.84	152.46	118.86	12.92	7.75	0	5.17	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport epuipment	Total	804.12	195.88	701.03	30.93	154.64	30.93	72.16	10.31	51.55	51.55	0	0	0
		(a)	422.68	30.93	350.52	20.62	30.93	0	51.54	0	30.93	30.93	0	0	0
		(b)	381.44	164.95	350.51	10.31	123.71	30.93	20.62	10.31	20.62	20.62	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-IX.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1.000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUA CULTIVATION BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation) 4–6 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired worers R	Hired worers U	7–9 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	10 months—1 year: Total workers	Family wokrers R	Family wokrers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Unspecified: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
										TRIPURA												
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	112.50	100.00	0	12.50	0	12.50	12.50	0	0	0	737.50	550.00	100.00	25.00	62.50	62.50	25.00	25.00	0	12.50
		(a)	62.50	50.00	0	12.50	0	12.50	12.50	0	0	0	262.50	137.50	62.50	0	62.50	37.50	12.50	12.50	0	12.50
		(b)	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	475.00	412.50	37.50	25.00	0	25.00	12.50	12.50	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	245.24	243.58	0	1.66	0	92.79	91.96	0	0.83	0	435.79	404.31	16.57	13.25	1.66	38.94	38.11	0	0.83	0
		(a)	227.84	227.01	0	0.83	0	73.73	73.73	0	0	0	244.41	232.81	3.31	7.46	0.83	34.30	33.97	0	0.83	0
		(b)	17.40	16.57	0	0.83	0	19.06	18.23	0	0.83	0	191.38	171.50	13.26	5.79	0.83	4.14	4.14	0	0	0
29	Paper and paper products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Printing and publishing	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666.67	666.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666.67	666.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	170.73	170.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	634.15	487.81	97.56	48.78	0	97.56	0	97.56	0	0
		(a)	97.56	97.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146.34	146.34	0	0	0	48.78	0	48.78	0	0
		(b)	73.17	73.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	487.81	341.47	97.56	48.78	0	48.78	0	48.78	0	0
33	Chemicals and chemical products	Total	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	333.34	0	166.66	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166.67	166.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333.33	166.67	0	166.66	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral product other than petroleum and coal	Total	297.16	273.90	7.75	10.34	5.17	111.11	111.11	0	0	0	524.55	490 96	18.09	15.50	0	15.50	15.50	0	0	0
		(a)	250.65	235.14	5.17	10.34	0	67.18	67.18	0	0	0	325.58	310.08	0	15.50	0	7.75	7.75	0	0	0
		(b)	46.51	38.76	2.58	0	5.17	43.93	43.93	0	0	0	198.97	180.88	18.09	0	0	7.75	7.75	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products excpt machinery & transport equipment	Total	113.40	103.09	0	10 31	0	10.31	0	10.31	0	0	824.74	577.32	175.26	61.85	10.31	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	82.48	72.17	0	10.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	340.20	268.04	30.93	41.23	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	30.92	30.92	0	0	0	10.31	0	10.31	0	0	489.54	309.28	144.33	20.62	10.31	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERE ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS BY EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Pricipal Household Industry Major Groups only		Total Household: Total workers R	Total Household: Total workers U	Family wokers: Rural M	Family wokers: Rural F	Family wokers: Urban M	Family wokers: Urban F	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Duration of Household Industry (with and with cultivation): 1-3 Month: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							TRIPURA								
38	Transport equipment	Total	600.00	400.00	600.00	0	400.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	600.00	400.00	600.00	0	400.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous monufacturing Industries	Total	887.57	112.43	633.13	195.27	100.59	0	59.17	11.84	11.83	11.83	0	0	0
		(a)	420.12	11.84	254.44	136.10	5.92	0	29.58	5.92	11.83	11.83	0	0	0
		(b)	467.45	100.59	378.69	59.17	94.67	0	29.59	5.92	0	0	0	0	0
							SADAR SUB-DIVISION								
03	Fishing	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and hunting	Total	1.000	0	549.29	338.03	0	0	112.68	0	42.25	42.25	0	0	0
		(a)	746.48	0	478.87	197.18	0	0	70.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	253.52	0	70.42	140.85	0	0	42.25	0	42.25	42.25	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	1.000	0	517.24	466.85	0	0	15.91	0	55.70	55.70	0	0	0
		(a)	745.36	0	397.88	344.83	0	0	2.65	0	53.05	53.05	0	0	0
		(b)	254.64	0	119.36	122.02	0	0	13.26	0	2.65	2.65	0	0	0
22	Tabacco products	Total	625.00	375.00	375.00	250.00	250.00	125.00	0	0	125.00	125.00	0	0	0
		(a)	375.00	250.00	250.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	0	0	125.00	125.00	0	0	0
		(b)	250.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Totai	960.38	9.62	487.59	486.01	3.15	4.90	16.78	1.57	546.50	539.86	0.70	5.42	0.52
		(a)	941.96	2.97	467.49	461.36	0.88	1.05	13.11	1.04	541.43	534.79	0.70	5.42	0.52
		(b)	48.42	6.65	20.10	24.65	2.27	3.85	3.67	0.53	5.07	5.07	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	708.33	291.67	500.00	166.67	125.00	0	41.66	166.67	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	125.00	250.00	125.00	0	83.33	0	0	166.67	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	583.33	41.67	375.00	166.67	41.67	0	41.66	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1.000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS INGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation): Total workeys	4-6 months: Family workers R	4-6 months: Family workers U	4-6 months: Hired workers R	4-6 months: Hired workers U	7-9 months: Total workers	7-9 months: Family workers R	7-9 months: Family workers U	7-9 months: Hired workers R	7-9 months: Hired workers U	10 months—1 year: Total workers	10 months—1 year: Family workers R	10 months—1 year: Family workers U	10 months—1 year: Hired workers R	10 months—1 year: Hired workers U	Unspecified: Total workers	Unspecified: Family workers R	Unspecified: Family workers U	Unspecified: Hired workers R	Unspecified: Hired workers U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
										TRIPURA												
38	Transport equipment	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	600.00	400.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	600.00	400.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	100.59	88.76	11.83	0	0	230.77	207.10	0	23.67	0	573.97	443.79	88.76	29.58	11.84	82.84	76.92	0	5.92	0
		(a)	65.09	65.09	0	0	0	189.35	171.60	0	17.75	0	112.43	94.68	5.92	5.91	5.92	53.26	47.34	0	5.92	0
		(b)	35.50	23.67	11.83	0	0	41.42	35.50	0	5.92	0	461.54	349.11	82.84	23.67	5.92	29.58	29.58	0	0	0
										SADAR SUB-DIVISION												
03	Fishing	Total	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock & hunting	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	957.75	845.07	0	112.68	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	746.48	676.05	0	70.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211.27	169.02	0	42.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	286.47	283.82	0	2.65	0	204.25	204.25	0	0	0	442.97	429.71	0	13.26	0	10.61	10.61	0	0	0
		(a)	251.99	249.34	0	2.65	0	196.29	196.29	0	0	0	241 38	241.38	0	0	0	2.65	2.65	0	0	0
		(b)	34.48	34.48	0	0	0	7.96	7.96	0	0	0	201.59	188.33	0	13.26	0	7.96	7.96	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	625.00	250.00	375.00	0	0	250.00	250,00	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250.00	0	250.00	0	0	250.00	250,00	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375.00	250.00	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	292.66	288.29	1.40	2.80	0.17	53.32	51.57	1.05	0.70	0	86.71	75.52	4,55	5.76	0.88	20.81	18.36	0.35	2.10	0
		(a)	281.01	282.69	0.35	2.80	0.17	48.25	47.73	0	0.52	0	52.80	47.55	0,88	4.02	0.35	16.44	16.09	0	0.35	0
		(b)	6.65	5.60	1.05	0	0	5.07	3.84	1.05	0.18	0	33.91	27.97	3,67	1.74	0.53	4.37	2.27	0.35	1.75	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	125.00	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	875.00	541.67	125.00	41.66	166.67	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	83.33	83.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291.67	41.67	83.33	0	166.67	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	41.67	41.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	583.33	500.00	41.67	41.66	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION

Code No of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Household: Total workers R	Total Household: Total workers U	Total Household: Family workers Rural M	Total Household: Family workers Rural F	Total Household: Family workers Urban M	Total Household: Family workers Urban F	Total Household: Hired workers R	Total Household: Hired workers U	Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation) 1–3 Months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						SADAR SUB-DIVISION									
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	994.46	5.54	667.59	315.79	5.54	0	11.08	0	254.85	249.31	0	5.54	0
		(a)	828.25	0	526.31	293.63	0	0	8.31	0	252.08	246.54	0	5.54	0
		(b)	166.21	5.54	141.28	22.16	5.54	0	2.77	0	2.77	2.77	0	0	0
29	Paper and paper products	Total	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	700.00	0	700.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	300.00	0	300.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Chemicals and camical products	Total	1,000	0	500.00	0	0	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	500.00	0	0	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral product other than petroleum and coal	Total	974.79	25.21	554.62	394.96	8.40	0	25.21	16.81	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	672.27	0	403.36	243.70	0	0	25.21	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	302.52	25.21	151.26	151.26	8.40	0	0	16.81	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport epuipment	Total	885.71	114.29	742.86	57.14	85.72	28.57	85.71	0	28.57	28.57	0	0	0
		(a)	628.57	0	514.29	57.14	0	0	57.14	0	28.57	28.57	0	0	0
		(b)	257.14	114.29	228.57	0	85.72	28.57	28.57	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries	Total	920 63	79.37	619.05	285.71	63.49	0	15.87	15.88	31.75	31.75	0	0	0
		(a)	571.43	0	317.46	238.10	0	0	15.87	0	31.75	31.75	0	0	0
		(b)	349.20	79.37	301.59	47.61	63.49	0	0	15.88	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1.000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS INGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation) 4–6 months: Total workeys	4–6 months: Family workers R	4–6 months: Family workers U	4–6 months: Hired workers R	4–6 months: Hired workers U	7–9 months: Total workers	7–9 months: Family workers R	7–9 months: Family workers U	7–9 months: Hired workers R	7–9 months: Hired workers U	10 months—1 year: Total workers	10 months—1 year: Family workers R	10 months—1 year: Family workers U	10 months—1 year: Hired workers R	10 months—1 year: Hired workers U	Unspecified: Total workers	Unspecified: Family workers R	Unspecified: Family workers U	Unspecified: Hired workers R	Unspecified: Hired workers U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									SADAR SUB-DIVISION													
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	313.02	310.25	0	2.77	0	33.24	33.24	0	0	0	304.71	299.17	5.54	0	0	94.18	91.41	0	2.77	0
		(a)	296.40	296.40	0	0	0	27.70	27.70	0	0	0	163.43	163.43	0	0	0	88.64	85.87	0	2.77	0
		(b)	16.62	13.85	0	2.77	0	5.54	5.54	0	0	0	141.28	135.74	5.54	0	0	5.54	5.54	0	0	0
29	Paper and paper products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	400.00	400.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600.00	600.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Chemicals and chemical products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	500.00	0	500 00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
34–35	Non-metallic mineral product other than petroleum and coal	Total	361.35	319.33	8.40	16.81	16.81	84.03	84.03	0	0	0	521.01	512.61	0	8.40	0	33.61	33.61	0	0	0
		(a)	310.92	294.12	0	16.81	0	16.80	16.80	0	0	0	319.33	310.93	0	8.40	0	25.21	25.21	0	0	0
		(b)	50.42	25.21	8.40	0	16.81	67.23	67.23	0	0	0	201.68	201.68	0	0	0	8.40	8.40	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery & transport equipment	Total	171.43	142.86	0	28.57	0	28.57	0	28.57	0	0	771.43	623.57	85.72	57.14	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	142.86	114.29	0	28.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	457.14	428 57	0	28.57	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	28.57	28.57	0	0	0	28.57	0	28.57	0	0	314.29	200.00	85.72	28.57	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(d)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	15.87	15.87	0	0	0	428.57	412.70	0	15.87	0	412.70	333.33	63.49	0	15.8	111 11	111.11	0	0	0
		(a)	15.87	15.87	0	0	0	428.57	412.70	0	15.87	0	63.49	63.49	0	0	0	31.75	31.75	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349.21	269.84	63.49	0	15.88	79.36	79.36	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Household								Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation)				
					Family workers						1–3 Months				
			Total workers		Rural		Urban		Hired workers		Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	
			R	U	M	F	M	F	R	U		R	U	R	U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION								
00	Field produce and plantation crops	Total	1.000	0	1 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and hunting	Total	1,000	0	769.23	153.85	0	0	76.92	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	923.08	0	692.31	153.85	0	0	76.92	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	76.92	0	76.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	952.38	47.62	539.68	373.02	31.75	15.87	39.68	0	150.79	134.92	0	15.87	0
		(a)	571.42	0	404.76	134.92	0	0	31.74	0	134.92	119.05	0	15.87	0
		(b)	380.96	47.62	134.92	238.10	31.75	15.87	7.94	0	15.87	15.87	0	0	0
21	Beverages	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tabacco products	Total	1,000	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	750.00	0	500.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	250.00	0	0	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	996.59	3.41	490.94	492.21	1.28	2.13	13.44	0	429.09	426.10	0	2.99	0
		(a)	974.41	2.13	484.11	476.66 86	1.07	1.06	13.44	0	422.27	419.28	0	2.99	0
		(b)	22.18	1.28	6.83	15.35	0.21	1.07	0	0	6.82	6.82	0	0	0
24	Textile-jute	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Textile-silk	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	500.00	500.00	500.00	0	333.33	0	0	166.67	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	166.67	333.33	166.67	0	166.66	0	0	166.67	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	333.33	166.67	333.33	0	166.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKLRS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation)																	
			4–6 months					7–9 months				10 months–1 year				Unspecified				
			Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers		Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	Total workes	Family workers		Hired workers	Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	
				R	U	R	U		R	U	R U		R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION												
00	Field produc0 and plantation crops	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and hunting	Total	0	0	0	0	0	230.77	230.77	0	0 0	769.23	692.31	0	76.92	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	230.77	230.77	0	0 0	692.31	615.39	0	76.92	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	76.92	76.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	301.59	277.78	7.94	15.87	0	23.81	23.81	0	0 0	452.38	420.63	23.81	7.94	0	71.43	55.56	15.87	0	0
		(a)	238.09	222.22	0	15.87	0	15.87	15.87	0	0 0	158.73	158.73	0	0	0	23.81	23.81	0	0	0
		(b)	63.50	55.56	7.94	0	0	7.94	7.94	0	0 0	293.65	261.90	23.81	7.94	0	47.62	31.75	15.87	0	0
21	Beverages	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	750.00	750 00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	493.28	482.62	0.21	10,45	0	37.96	37.96	0	0 0	30.93	27.73	3.20	0	0	8.74	8.74	0	0	0
		(a)	481.98	471.53	0	10,45	0	36.89	36.89	0	0 0	26.66	24.53	2.13	0	0	8.74	8.74	0	0	0
		(b)	11.30	11.09	0.21	0	0	1.07	1.07	0	0 0	4.27	3.20	1.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Textile-jute	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Textiie-silk	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	333.33	333.33	0	0	0	666.67	166.67	333.33	0	166.67
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	166.67	166.65	0	166.67
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	333.33	333.33	0	0	0	166.67	0	166.67	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY A FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Households Industry Major Group only		Total Household: Total workers R	Total workers U	Family workers: Rural M	Family workers: Rural F	Family workers: Urban M	Family workers: Urban F	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation) 1–3 Months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION									
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	995.00	5.00	575.00	410.00	5.00	0	10.00	0	210.00	205.00	0	5.00	0
		(a)	850.00	0	445.00	385.00	0	0	10.00	0	210.00	205.00	0	5.00	0
		(b)	155.00	5.00	130.00	25.00	5.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	1,000	0	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	1,000	0	622.95	377.05	0	0	0	0	245.90	245.90	0	0	0
		(a)	622.95	0	409.84	213.11	0	0	0	0	245.90	245.90	0	0	0
		(b)	377.05	0	213.11	163.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Total	733.33	266.67	533.33	0	266.67	0	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	400.00	200.00	266.66	0	200.00	0	133.34	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	333.33	66.67	266.67	0	66.67	0	66.66	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Total	800.00	200.00	600.00	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	200.00	0	133.33	66.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	600.00	200.00	466.67	133.33	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION									
20	Foodstuffs	Total	1,000	0	496.18	488.55	0	0	15.27	0	106.87	106.87	0	0	0
		(a)	709.92	0	404.58	297.71	0	0	7.63	0	91.60	91.60	0	0	0
		(b)	290.08	0	91.60	190.84	0	0	7.64	0	15.27	15.27	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	1,000	0	501.53	480.63	0	0	17.84	0	266.06	260.45	0	5.61	0
		(a)	977.47	0	500.00	459.73	0	0	17.84	0	264.53	258.92	0	5.61	0
		(b)	22.43	0	1.53	20.90	0	0	0	0	1.53	1.53	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation) 4–6 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	7–9 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	10 months–1 year: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Unspecified: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION													
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	320.00	320.00	0	0	0	165.00	165.00	0	0	0	300.00	290.00	5.00	5.00	0	5.00	5.00	0	0	0
		(a)	310.00	310.00	0	0	0	155.00	155.00	0	0	0	160.00	155.00	0	5.00	0	5.00	5.00	0	0	0
		(b)	10.00	10.00	0	0	0	10.00	10.00	0	0	0	140.00	135.00	5.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	311.48	311.48	0	0	0	49.18	49.18	0	0	0	393.44	393.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	180.33	180.33	0	0	0	49.18	49.18	0	0	0	147.54	147.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	131.15	131.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245.90	245.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery & transport equipment	Total	66.67	66.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	933.33	466.66	266.67	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600.00	266.66	200.00	133.34	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	66.67	66.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333.33	200.00	66.67	66.66	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneons manufacturing industries	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800.00	600-00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION													
20	Foodstuffs	Total	30.53	30.53	0	0	0	61.07	61.07	0	0	0	778.63	763.36	0	15.27	0	22.90	22.90	0	0	0
		(a)	22.90	22.90	0	0	0	53.44	53.44	0	0	0	526.71	519.08	0	7.63	0	15.27	15.27	0	0	0
		(b)	7.63	7.63	0	0	0	7.63	7.63	0	0	0	251.92	244.28	0	7.64	0	7.63	7.63	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	406.73	396.03	0	10.70	0	88.17	87.15	0	1.02	0	225.79	225.28	0	0.51	0	13.25	13.25	0	0	0
		(a)	398.57	387.87	0	10.70	0	86.65	85.62	0	1.02	0	215.09	214.57	0	0.51	0	12.74	12.74	0	0	0
		(b)	8.16	8.16	0	0	0	1.53	1.53	0	0	0	10.70	10.70	0	0	0	0.51	0.51	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Households Industry Major Group only		Total Household								Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation)				
			Total workers		Family workers				Hired workers		1–3 Months				
					Rural		Urban				Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	
			R	U	M	F	M	F	R	U		R	U	R	U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION									
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	1,000	0	700.00	200.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	400.00	0	200.00	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	600.00	0	500.00	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	1,000	0	808.51	191.49	0	0	0	0	234.04	234.04	0	0	0
		(a)	765.96	0	574.47	191.49	0	0	0	0	234.04	234.04	0	0	0
		(b)	234.04	0	234.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	1,000	0	875.00	0	0	0	125.00	0	500.00	375.00	0	125.00	0
		(a)	875.00	0	750.00	0	0	0	125.00	0	500.00	375.00	0	125.00	0
		(b)	125.00	0	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	1,000	0	833.33	166.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	666.67	0	500.00	166.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	333.33	0	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	400.00	0	400.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	600.00	0	600.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	1,000	0	625.00	250.00	0	0	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	625.00	0	375.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	375.00	0	250.00	0	0	0	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
						KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION									
04	Livestock and hunting	Total	911.76	88.24	558.82	352.94	58.83	29.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	705.88	0	470.59	235.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	205.88	88.24	88.23	117.65	58.83	29.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS INGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation)																	
			4–6 months					7–9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified				
			Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers		Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers		Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	
				R	U	R	U		R	U	R	U		R	U	R	U		R	U	R	U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION													
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	300.00	200.00	0	100.00	0	100.00	100.00	0	0	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	100.00	100.00	0	0	0
		(a)	300.00	200.00	0	100.00	0	100.00	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	100.00	100.00	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	191.49	191.49	0	0	0	42.56	42.56	0	0	0	489.36	489.36	0	0	0	42.55	42.55	0	0	0
		(a)	191.49	191.49	0	0	0	42.56	42.56	0	0	0	255.32	255.32	0	0	0	42.55	42.55	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234.04	234.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125.00	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125.00	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral product other than petroleum and coal	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666.67	666.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333.33	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals andtheir products except machinery & transport equipment	Total	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800.00	800.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600.00	600.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	125.00	125.00	0	0	0	125.00	125.00	0	0	0	375.00	250.00	0	125.00	0	375.00	375.00	0	0	0
		(a)	125.00	125.00	0	0	0	125.00	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375.00	375.00	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375.00	250.00	0	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
									KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION													
04	Livestock & hunting	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	911.76	88.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	705.88	705.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294.12	205.88	88.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Households: Total workers R	Total Households: Total workers U	Total Households: Family workers Rural M	Total Households: Family workers Rural F	Total Households: Family workers Urban M	Total Households: Family workers Urban F	Total Households: Hired workers R	Total Households: Hired workers U	Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation) 1–3 Months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION									
20	Foodstuffs	Total	819.44	180.56	486.11	291.67	111.11	55.56	41.66	13.89	27.78	27.78	0	0	0
		(a)	444.44	27.78	277.78	125.00	13.89	13.89	41.66	0	27.78	27.78	0	0	0
		(b)	375.00	152.78	208.33	166.67	97.22	41.67	0	13.89	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	996.73	3.27	500.82	471.96	0.82	2.18	23.95	0.27	314.09	306.74	0	7.35	0
		(a)	969.24	2.72	495.37	449.92	0.82	1.63	23.95	0.27	307.29	299.94	0	7.35	0
		(b)	27.49	0.55	5.45	22.04	0	0.55	0	0	6.80	6.80	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	1,000	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	750.00	0	500.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	250.00	0	0	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	1.000	0	661.54	276.92	0	0	61.54	0	15.38	15.38	0	0	0
		(a)	800.00	0	538.46	246.15	0	0	15.39	0	15.38	15.38	0	0	0
		(b)	200.00	0	123.08	30.77	0	0	46.15	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather prodncts	Total	555.56	444.44	222.23	111.11	444.44	0	222.22	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	222.22	0	0	222.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	555.56	222.22	222.23	111.11	222.22	0	222.22	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	1.000	0	725.00	275.00	0	0	0	0	100.00	100.00	0	0	0
		(a)	775.00	0	625.00	150.00	0	0	0	0	100.00	100.00	0	0	0
		(b)	225.00	0	100.00	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Total	461.54	538.46	461.54	0	307.69	153.85	0	76.92	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	153.85	0	153.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	307.69	538.46	307.69	0	307.69	153.85	0	76.92	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Total	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS INGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation) 4–6 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	7–9 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	10 months—1 year: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Unspecified: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION													
20	Foodstuffs	Total	111.11	111.11	0	0	0	138.88	111.11	0	27.77	0	638.89	458.33	152.78	13.89	13.89	83.34	69.45	13.89	0	0
		(a)	97.22	97.22	0	0	0	138.88	111.11	0	27.77	0	166.67	125.00	27.78	13.89	0	41.67	41.67	0	0	0
		(b)	13.89	13.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472.22	333.33	125.00	0	13.89	41.67	27.78	13.89	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	437.67	426.24	0.54	10.89	0	77.30	74.85	0	2.45	0	146.71	142.08	1.91	2.45	0.27	24.23	22.87	0.55	0.81	0
		(a)	425.97	414.54	0.54	10.89	0	74.03	71.58	0	2.45	0	142.08	137.45	1.91	2.45	0.27	22.59	21.78	0	0.81	0
		(b)	11.70	11.70	0	0	0	3.27	3.27	0	0	0	4.63	4.63	0	0	0	1.64	1.09	0.55	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750.00	750.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	338.46	338.46	0	0	0	153.85	153.85	0	0	0	492.31	430.77	0	61.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	338.46	338.46	0	0	0	153.85	153.85	0	0	0	292.31	276.92	0	15.39	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200.00	153.85	0	46.15	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	111.11	111.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	444.45	222.23	0	222.22	0	444.44	0	444.44	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222.22	0	222.22	0	0
		(b)	111.11	111.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	444.45	222.23	0	222.22	0	222.22	0	222.22	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	400.00	400.00	0	0	0	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	450 00	450.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	400.00	400.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275.00	275.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	50 00	50.00	0	0	0	175.00	175.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery & transport equipment	Total	153.85	153.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846.15	307.69	461.54	0	76.92	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	153.85	153.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846.15	307.69	461.54	0	76.92	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Household								Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation)				
					Family workers						1–3 Months				
			Total workers		Rural		Urban		Hired workers		Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	
			R	U	M	F	M	F	R	U		R	U	R	U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION									
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	782.61	217.39	608.70	173.91	173.91	0	0	43.48	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	260.87	86.96	173.92	86.95	43.48	0	0	43.48	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	521.74	130.43	434.78	86.96	130.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION									
04	Livestock and hunting	Total	1,000	0	909.09	0	0	0	90.91	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	454 55	0	363 64	0	0	0	90.91	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	545.45	0	545.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	995.56	4.44	496.00	469.39	3.55	0.89	30.17	0	30.17	27.51	0	2.66	0
		(a)	962.73	0	485.35	447.21	0	0	30.17	0	30.17	27.51	0	2.66	0
		(b)	32.83	4.44	10.65	22.18	3.55	0.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tabacco products	Total	392.86	607.14	392.86	0	464.28	142.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	321.43	178.57	321.43	0	142.85	35.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	71.43	428.57	71.43	0	321.43	107.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	989.13	10.87	509.13	472 10	7.90	2.47	7.90	0.50	328.88	328.39	0	0.49	0
		(a)	964.44	3.95	500.74	455.80	2.96	0.99	7,90	0	322.46	321.97	0	0.49	0
		(b)	24.69	6.92	8.39	16.30	4 94	1.48	0	0.50	6,42	6.42	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	705.88	294.12	588.23	117.65	235.30	0	0	58.82	235.29	235.29	0	0	0
		(a)	411.77	235.29	294.12	117.65	176.47	0	0	58.82	235.29	235.29	0	0	0
		(b)	294.11	58.83	294.11	0	58.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Total	941.67	58.33	650.00	283.34	50.00	0	8.33	8.33	125.00	125.00	0	0	0
		(a)	625.00	41.66	416.67	2 0.00	33.33	0	8.33	8.33	116.67	116.67	0	0	0
		(b)	316.67	16.67	233.33	83.34	16.67	0	0	0	8.33	8.33	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUA CULTIVATION BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation)																	
			4–6 months					7–9 months					10 months—1 year					Unspecified			
			Total workers	Family workers		Hired worers		Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers		Total workers	Family wokrers		Hired workers		Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	
				R	U	R	U		R	U	R	U		R	U	R	U		R	U	R	U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION													
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	260.87	260.87	0	0	0	86.96	86.96	0	0	0	565.21	347.82	173.91	0	43.48	86.96	86.96	0	0	0
		(a)	130.44	130.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130.43	43.47	43.48	0	43.48	86.96	86.96	0	0	0
		(b)	130.43	130.43	0	0	0	86.96	86.96	0	0	0	434.78	304,35	130.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION													
04	Livestock & hunting	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	909.09	0	90.91	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	454.55	363.64	0	90.91	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	545.45	545.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	48.80	48.80	0	0	0	94.94	94.05	0	0.89	0	818.99	787.93	4.44	26.62	0	7.10	7.10	0	0	0
		(a)	48.80	48.80	0	0	0	92.28	91.39	0	0.89	0	784.38	757.66	76 0	26.62	0	7.10	7.10	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	2.66	2.66	0	0	0	34.61	30.17	4.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Total	35.71	0	35.71	0	0	35.71	35.71	0	0	0	892.86	321.43	571.43	0	0	35.72	35.72	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	35.71	35.71	0	0	0	464.29	285.72	178.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	35.71	0	35,71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	428.57	35.71	392.86	0	0	35.72	35.72	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	491.36	485.93	0.49	4.94	0	72.59	70.62	1.97	0	0	90.87	82.96	4.94	2.47	0.50	16.30	13.33	2.97	0	0
		(a)	483.46	478.52	0	4.94	0	72.59	70.62	1.97	0	0	74.57	72.10	0	2.47	0	15.31	13.33	1.98	0	0
		(b)	7.90	7.41	0,49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.30	10.86	4.94	0	0.50	0.99	0	0.99	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	764.71	470.59	235.30	0	58.82	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	411.77	176.48	176.47	0	58.82	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352.94	294.11	58.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	225.00	225.00	0	0	0	108.33	108.33	0	0	0	500.00	434.34	50.00	8.33	8.33	41.67	41.67	0	0	0
		(a)	208.33	208.33	0	0	0	91.67	91.67	0	0	0	224.99	175.00	33.33	8.33	8.33	25.00	25.00	0	0	0
		(b)	16.67	16.67	0	0	0	16.66	16,66	0	0	0	275.01	258.34	16.67	0	0	16.67	16.67	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Households: Total workers R	Total Households: Total workers U	Family wokers: Rural M	Family wokers: Rural F	Family wokers: Urban M	Family wokers: Urban F	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation): 1–3 Months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION									
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	842.11	157.89	473.69	368.42	157.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	315.79	105.26	157.90	157.89	105.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	526.32	52.63	315.79	210.53	52.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Total	1 000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	833.33	166.67	722.22	55.56	166.67	0	55.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	277.78	0	222.22	55.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	555.55	166.67	500.00	0	166.67	0	55.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
						SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION									
04	Livestock and hunting	Total	1,000	0	543.48	239.13	0	0	217.39	0	10.87	10.87	0	0	0
		(a)	945.65	0	510.87	217.39	0	0	217.39	0	10·87	10·87	0	0	0
		(b)	54.35	0	32.61	21.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	1,000	0	452.66	457.27	0	0	90.07	0	55.42	48.50	0	6.92	0
		(a)	921.48	0	436.49	394.92	0	0	90.07	0	41.57	34.65	0	6.92	0
		(b)	78.52	0	16.17	62.35	0	0	0	0	13.85	13.85	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Total	1,000	0	800.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	800.00	0	600.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	200.00	0	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile–cotton	Total	1,000	0	487.08	476.02	0	0	36.90	0	448.34	424.36	0	23.98	0
		(a)	963.11	0	477.86	450.19	0	0	35.06	0	439.12	416.98	0	22.14	0
		(b)	36.89	0	9,22	25.83	0	0	1.84	0	9.22	7.38	0	1.89/4	0
27	Textile–miscellaneous	Total	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1.000	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation): 4–6 months: Total workers	4–6 months: Family workers R	4–6 months: Family workers U	4–6 months: Hired workers R	4–6 months: Hired workers U	7–9 months: Total workers	7–9 months: Family workers R	7–9 months: Family workers U	7–9 months: Hired workers R	7–9 months: Hired workers U	10 months—1 year: Total workers	10 months—1 year: Family workers R	10 months—1 year: Family workers U	10 months—1 year: Hired workers R	10 months—1 year: Hired workers U	Unspecified: Total workers	Unspecified: Family workers R	Unspecified: Family workers U	Unspecified: Hired workers R	Unspecified: Hired workers U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
								DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION														
34—35	Non-metallic mineral product other than petroleum and coal	Total	631.58	526.32	105.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263.16	210.53	52.63	0	0	105.26	105.26	0	0	0
		(a)	~~821.26~~ 421.05	315.79	105.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	210.53	210.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263.16	210.53	52.63	0	0	105.26	105.26	0	0	0
36	Basic metals mineral products except machinery & transport equipment	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	55.56	55.56	0	0	0	166.66	111.11	0	55.55	0	777.78	611.11	166.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	55.56	55.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222.22	222.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	166.66	111.11	0	55.55	0	555.56	388.89	166.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION														
04	Livestock & hunting	Total	10 87	10.87	0	0	0	~~10.87~~0	~~10.87~~ 0	0	0	0	978.26	760.87	0	217.39	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	10.87	10.87	0	0	0	~~10.87~~0	~~10.87~~ 0	0	0	0	923.91	706.52	0	217.39	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54.35	54.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	237.88	217.09	0	20.79	0	92.38	87.76	0	4.62	0	579.68	521.94	0	57.74	0	34.64	34.64	0	0	0
		(a)	219.40	198.61	0	20.79	0	87.76	83.14	0	4.62	0	538.11	480.37	0	57.74	0	34.64	34.64	0	0	0
		(b)	18.48	18.48	0	0	0	4.62	46.2	0	0	0	41.57	41.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800.00	800.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile–cotton	Total	385.61	376.38	0	9.23	0	44.28	44.28	0	0	0	101.48	97.79	0	3.69	0	20.29	20.29	0	0	0
		(a)	378.23	369.00	0	9.23	0	44.28	44.28	0	0	0	83.03	79.34	0	3.69	0	18.45	18.45	0	0	0
		(b)	7.38	7.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18·45	18.45	0	0	0	1.84	1.84	0	0	0
27	Txtile-miscellaneous	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Households: Total workers R	Total workers U	Family workers: Rural M	Rural F	Urban M	Urban F	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation): 1-3 Months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION									
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	1,000	0	688.17	301.08	0	0	10.75	0	161.29	161.29	0	0	0
		(a)	677.42	0	473.12	204.30	0	0	0	0	161.29	161.29	0	0	0
		(b)	322.58	0	215.05	96.78	0	0	10.75	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	1,000	0	576.92	423.08	0	0	0	0	19.23	19.23	0	0	0
		(a)	692.31	0	384.62	307.69	0	0	0	0	19.23	19.29	0	0	0
		(b)	307.69	0	192.30	115.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Total	1.000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	250.00	0	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	750.00	0	750.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	1.000	0	1 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION									
04	Livestock and hunting	Total	1,000	0	608.70	391.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	608.70	391.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstffs	Total	903.22	96.78	529.03	316.13	45.16	32.26	58.06	19.36	90.32	77.42	0	12.90	0
		(a)	709.67	64.52	425.80	225.81	32.26	32.26	58.06	0	90.32	77.42	0	12.90	0
		(b)	193.55	32.26	103.23	90.32	12.92	0	0	19.36	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Total	888.89	111.11	777.78	111.11	0	111.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	333.33	0	222.22	111.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	555.56	111.11	555.56	0	0	111.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation): 4-6 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired worers R	Hired worers U	7-9 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	10 months—1 year: Total workers	Family wokrers R	Family wokrers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Unspecified: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
										SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION												
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	182.80	182.80	0	0	0	96.77	86.02	0	10.75	0	559.14	559.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	172.05	172.05	0	0	0	10.75	10.75	0	0	0	333.33	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10.75	10.75	0	0	0	86.02	75.27	0	10.75	0	225.81	225.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	134.62	134.62	0	0	0	115.38	115.38	0	0	0	730.77	730.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	134.62	134.62	0	0	0	76.92	76.92	0	0	0	461.54	461.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	38.46	38.46	0	0	0	269.23	269.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery & transport equipment	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750.00	750.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
										UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION												
04	Livestock & hunting	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	290.32	251.81	0	38.71	0	109.68	109.68	0	0	0	509.68	406.45	77.42	6.45	19.36	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	251.61	212.90	0	38.71	0	83.87	83.87	0	0	0	348.39	277.42	64.52	6.45	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	38.71	38.71	0	0	0	25.81	25.81	0	0	0	161.29	129.03	12.90	0	19.36	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	888.89	111.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333.33	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666.67	555,56	111.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry Major Group only		Total Household								Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation)				
			Family workers						Hired workers		1-3 Months				
			Total workers		Rural		Urban				Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	
			R	U	M	F	M	F	R	U		R	U	R	U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION									
23	Textile-cotton	Total	935.06	64.94	476.19	432.90	21.65	43.29	25.97	0	164.50	151.52	0	12.98	0
		(a)	887.44	0	450.22	411.25	0	0	25.97	0	164.50	151.52	0	12.98	0
		(b)	47.62	64.94	25.97	21.65	21.65	43.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	250.00	250.00	0	0	0
		(a)	250.00	0	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	750.00	0	750.00	0	0	0	0	0	250.00	250.00	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	936.71	63.29	594.94	341.77	50.63	12.66	0	0	88.61	75.95	12.66	0	0
		(a)	556.96	12.66	354.43	202.53	12.66	0	0	0	88.61	75.95	12.66	0	0
		(b)	379.75	50.63	240.51	139.24	37.97	12.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Chemicals and chemical products	Total	1,000	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	666.67	333.33	500.00	166.67	166.67	166.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	333.33	0	277.78	55.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	333.34	333.33	222.22	111.12	166.67	166.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Total	857.14	142.86	857.14	0	142.86	0	0	0	285.71	285.71	0	0	0
		(a)	285.71	0	285.71	0	0	0	0	0	285.71	285.71	0	0	0
		(b)	571.43	142.86	571.43	0	142.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Total	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation)																	
			4-6 months					7-9 months				10 months – 1 year				Unspecified				
			Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers		Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	Total workesr	Family workers		Hired workers		Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	
				R	U	R	U		R	U	R U		R	U	R	U		R	U	R	U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION												
23	Textile-cotton	Total	450.22	437.23	0	12.99	0	181.82	181.82	0	0 0	203.46	138.52	64.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	441.56	428.57	0	12.99	0	142.86	142.86	0	0 0	138.52	138.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	8.66	8.66	0	0	0	38.96	38.96	0	0 0	64.94	0	64.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	750.00	750.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	126 58	126.58	0	0	0	189.87	189.87	0	0 0	569.62	518.99	50.63	0	0	25.32	25.32	0	0	0
		(a)	75.95	75.95	0	0	0	139.24	139.24	0	0 0	240.50	240.50	0	0	0	25.32	25.32	0	0	0
		(b)	50.63	50.63	0	0	0	50.63	50.63	0	0 0	329.12	278.49	50.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Printing & publishing	Total	750.00	750.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	750.00	750.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral product other than petroleum and coal	Total	111.11	111.11	0	0	0	277.78	277.78	0	0 0	611.11	277.78	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	111.11	111.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	222.22	222.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	277.78	277.78	0	0 0	388.89	55.56	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and ther products except machinery & transport equipment	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	714.29	571.43	142.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	714.29	571.43	142.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1 000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	1.000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Households Industry Major Group only		Total Household								Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation)				
			Total workers		Family workers				Hired workers		1–3 Months				
					Rural		Urban				Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers	
			R	U	M	F	M	F	R	U		R	U	R	U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION													
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	250.00	750.00	250.00	0	750.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	250.00	750.00	250.00	0	750.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION													
04	Livestock and hunting	Total	1,000	0	666.67	55.55	0	0	277.78	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	555.56	0	333.34	55.55	0	0	166.67	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	444.44	0	333.33	0	0	0	111.11	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	1,000	0	476.19	380.95	0	0	142.86	0	190.48	190.48	0	0	0
		(a)	285.71	0	238.09	47.62	0	0	0	0	190.48	190.48	0	0	0
		(b)	714.29	0	238.10	333.33	0	0	142.86	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	1,000	0	509.89	484.12	0	0	5.99	0	687.41	682.98	0	4.43	0
		(a)	991.93	0	508.33	477.61	0	0	5.99	0	682.20	677.77	0	4.43	0
		(b)	8.07	0	1.56	6.51	0	0	0	0	5.21	5.21	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	1,000	0	333.34	333.33	0	0	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	333.34	333.33	0	0	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	1.000	0	600.00	133.33	0	0	266.67	0	133.33	133.33	0	0	0
		(a)	333.33	0	266.67	66.66	0	0	0	0	133.33	133.33	0	0	0
		(b)	666.67	0	333.33	66.67	0	0	266.67	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	1,000	0	333.33	666.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	333.33	666.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS INGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation)																	
			4–6 months					7–9 months					10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers		Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers		Total workers	Family workers		Hired workers		Family workers		Hired workers	
				R	U	R	U		R	U	R	U		R	U	R	U		R	U	R	U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION																				
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION																				
04	Livestock & hunting	Total	277.78	111.11	0	166.67	0	277.78	277.78	0	0	0	444.44	333.33	0	111.11	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	277.78	111.11	0	166.67	0	277.78	277.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	444.44	333.33	0	111.11	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	380.95	285.71	0	95.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	428.57	380.95	0	47.62	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	95.23	95.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	285.72	190.48	0	95.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	428.57	380.95	0	47.62	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tobacco paoducts	Total	280.06	279.02	0	1.04	0	9.37	9.37	0	0	0	8.85	8.33	0	0.52	0	14.32	14.32	0	0	0
		(a)	277.20	276.16	0	1.04	0	9.37	9.37	0	0	0	8.85	8.33	0	0.52	0	14.32	14.32	0	0	0
		(b)	2.86	2.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	666.67	0	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	666.67	0	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	66.67	66.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	733.33	466.66	0	266.67	0	66.67	66.67	0	0	0
		(a)	66.67	66.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133.33	133.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600.00	333.33	0	266.67	0	66.67	66.67	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Households: Total workers R	Total Households: Total workers U	Family workers: Rural M	Family workers: Rural F	Family workers: Urban M	Family workers: Urban F	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation): 1-3 Months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION									
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	1,000	0	800.00	0	0	0	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	400.00	0	200.00	0	0	0	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	600.00	0	600.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						BELONIA SUB-DIVISION									
04	Livestock and hunting	Total	800.00	200.00	400.00	300.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	300.00	0	100.00	100.00	0	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	500.00	200.00	300.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	907.89	92.11	342.10	500.00	39.48	52.63	65.79	0	144.74	105.26	26.32	13.16	0
		(a)	500.00	0	236.84	197.37	0	0	65.79	0	105.26	92.10	0	13.16	0
		(b)	407.89	92.11	105.26	302.63	39.48	52.63	0	0	39.48	13.16	26.32	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	990.35	9.65	480.17	461.95	4.29	4.28	48.23	1.08	524.65	503.21	1.07	19.83	0.54
		(a)	971.59	3.75	476.95	446.41	1.07	2.14	48.23	0.54	519.83	498.39	1.07	19.83	0.54
		(b)	18.76	5.90	3.22	15.54	3.22	2.14	0	0.54	4.82	4.82	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	875.00	125.00	500.00	375.00	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	250.00	0	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	625.00	125.00	250.00	375.00	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	916.67	83.33	593.75	239.59	62.50	10.42	83.33	10.41	312.50	291.67	0	20.83	0
		(a)	770.83	0	480.58	197.92	0	0	83.33	0	291.66	270.63	0	20.83	0
		(b)	145.84	83.33	104.17	41.67	62.50	10.42	0	10.41	20.84	20.84	0	0	0
30	Printing & Publishing	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation): 4-6 months: Total workers	4-6 months: Family workers R	4-6 months: Family workers U	4-6 months: Hired workers R	4-6 months: Hired workers U	7-9 months: Total workers	7-9 months: Family workers R	7-9 months: Family workers U	7-9 months: Hired workers R	7-9 months: Hired workers U	10 months—1 year: Total workers	10 months—1 year: Family workers R	10 months—1 year: Family workers U	10 months—1 year: Hired workers R	10 months—1 year: Hired workers U	Unspecified: Total workers	Unspecified: Family workers R	Unspecified: Family workers U	Unspecified: Hired workers R	Unspecified: Hired workers U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
									AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION													
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery & transport equipment	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400.00	400.00	0	0	0	400.00	200.00	0	200.00	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400.00	200.00	0	200.00	0
		(b)	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400.00	400.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									BELONIA SUB-DIVISION													
04	Livestock & hunting	Total	400.00	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600.00	500.00	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300.00	200.00	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	400.00	200.00	200.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300.00	300.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Total	157.90	131.58	13.16	13.16	0	52.63	52.63	0	0	0	578.94	486.84	52.63	39.47	0	65.79	65.79	0	0	0
		(a)	144.74	131.58	0	13.16	0	26.32	26.32	0	0	0	223.68	184.21	0	39.47	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	13.16	0	13.16	0	0	26.31	26.31	0	0	0	355.26	302.63	52.63	0	0	65.79	65.79	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	321.01	304.40	0	16.61	0	16.08	12.33	0	3.75	0	131.83	115.75	7.50	8.04	0.54	6.43	6.43	0	0	0
		(a)	317.26	300.65	0	16.61	0	15.00	11.25	0	3.75	0	117.90	107.72	2.14	8.04	0	5.35	5.35	0	0	0
		(b)	3.75	3.75	0	0	0	1.08	1.08	0	0	0	13.93	8.03	5.36	0	0.54	1.08	1.08	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750.00	625.00	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	250.00	250.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	375.00	125.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Total	197.92	187.50	0	10.42	0	62.50	62.50	0	0	0	427.08	291.67	72.92	52.08	10.41	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	156.25	145.83	0	10.42	0	41.67	41.67	0	0	0	281.25	229.17	0	52.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	41.67	41.67	0	0	0	20.83	20.83	0	0	0	145.83	62.50	72.92	0	10.41	0	0	0	0	0
30	Printing & publishing	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Households: Total workers R	Total workers U	Family wokers: Rural M	Rural F	Urban M	Urban F	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation) 1–3 Months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						BELONIA SUB-DIVISION									
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	1,000	0	452.83	415.09	0	0	132.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	452.83	415.09	0	0	132.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Total	400.00	600.00	200.00	200.00	600.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	400.00	600.00	200.00	200.00	600.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	1,000	0	600.00	160.00	0	0	240.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	400.00	0	240.00	40.00	0	0	120.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	600.00	0	360.00	120.00	0	0	120.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
						SABROOM SUB-DIVISION									
20	Foodstuffs	Total	1,000	0	500.00	289.47	0	0	210.53	0	394.74	381.58	0	13.16	0
		(a)	894.74	0	447.37	236.84	0	0	210.53	0	394.74	381.58	0	13.16	0
		(b)	105.26	0	52.63	52.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Total	1,000	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	500.00	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	1,000	0	489.36	495.75	0	0	14.89	0	534.75	527.66	0	7.09	0
		(a)	912.77	0	474.47	423.41	0	0	14.89	0	484.40	477.31	0	7.09	0
		(b)	87.23	0	14.89	72.34	0	0	0	0	50.35	50.35	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	333.33	0	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	666.67	0	666.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacure of wood and wood products	Total	1,000	0	549.62	435.11	0	0	15.27	0	83.97	76.34	0	7.63	0
		(a)	755.73	0	404.58	335.88	0	0	15.27	0	68.70	61.07	0	7.63	0
		(b)	244 27	0	145.04	99.23	0	0	0	0	15.27	15.27	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS INGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Group only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation) 4–6 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	7–9 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	10 months–1 year: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Unspecified: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
										BELONIA SUB-DIVISION												
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	207.55	169.81	0	37.74	0	113.21	113.21	0	0	0	679.24	584.90	0	94.34	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	207.55	169.81	0	37.74	0	113.21	113.21	0	0	0	679.24	584.90	0	94.34	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery & transport equipment	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	400.00	600.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	400.00	600.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	160.00	160.00	0	0	0	240.00	160.00	0	80.00	0	600.00	440.00	0	160.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	160.00	160.00	0	0	0	160.00	80.00	0	80.00	0	80.00	40.00	0	40.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	80.00	80.00	0	0	0	520.00	400.00	0	120.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
										SABROOM SUB-DIVISION												
20	Foodstuffs	Total	394.74	223.69	0	171.05	0	39.47	39.47	0	0	0	171.05	144.73	0	26.32	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	394.74	223.69	0	171.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	105.26	78.94	0	26.32	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	39.47	39.47	0	0	0	65.79	65.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Total	312.77	308.51	0	4.26	0	73.76	70.92	0	2.84	0	74.47	73.76	0	0.71	0	4.25	4.25	0	0	0
		(a)	288.66	284.40	0	4.26	0	73.05	70.21	0	2.84	0	62.41	61.70	0	0 71	0	4.25	4.25	0	0	0
		(b)	24.11	24.11	0	0	0	0.71	0.71	0	0	0	12.06	12.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Total	333.33	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666.67	666.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333.33	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	333.33	333.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333.34	333.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Total	106.87	106.87	0	0	0	91.60	91.60	0	0	0	702.29	694.66	0	7.63	0	15.27	15.27	0	0	0
		(a)	91.61	91.61	0	0	0	68.70	66.70	0	0	0	511.45	503.82	0	7.63	0	15.27	15.27	0	0	0
		(b)	15.26	15.26	0	0	0	22.90	22.90	0	0	0	190.84	190.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Concld.*

Code No of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Total Households: Total workers R	Total Households: Total workers U	Total Households: Family workers: Rural M	Total Households: Family workers: Rural F	Total Households: Family workers: Urban M	Total Households: Family workers: Urban F	Total Households: Hired workers R	Total Households: Hired workers U	Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation): 1–3 Months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						SABROOM SUB-DIVISION									
30	Printing and publishing	Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	1,000	0	647.06	352.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	823.53	0	529.41	294.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	176.47	0	117.65	58.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except mechinery and transport equipment	Total	1,000	0	900.00	0	0	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	500.00	0	400.00	0	0	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	500.00	0	500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscelaneous manufacturing industries	Total	1,000	0	857.14	142.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
		(a)	428.57	0	285.71	142.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	571.43	0	571.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION BY FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS IN EACH DURATION—*Concld.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only)		Duration of Household Industry (with and without cultivation): 4–6 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired worers R	Hired worers U	7–9 months: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	10 months—1 year: Total workers	Family wokrers R	Family wokrers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U	Unspecified: Total workers	Family workers R	Family workers U	Hired workers R	Hired workers U
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
										SABROOM SUB-DIVISION												
30	Printing & publishing	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(d)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34—35	Non metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	294.12	294.12	0	0	0	529.41	529.41	0	0	0	176.47	176.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	294.12	294.12	0	0	0	529.41	529.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176.47	176.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except mechinery & transport equipment	Total	100.00	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900.00	800.00	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500.00	400 00	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	100.00	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400.00	400.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Transport eqipment	Total	142.86	142.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	857.14	857.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	142.86	142.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285.71	285.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571.43	571.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS*

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table B-XVI. In this subsidiary table, the average number of total workers, average number of total family workers and average number of total hired workers per cultivating and non-cultivating household engaged in household industry have been shown according to the duration for which they remain engaged in such industry. In addition, the ratio of family workers to hired workers has been given for total such households as well as for those distributed by duration and unspecified. The classification of household industry has been done according to major groups only. The figures for cultivating and non-cultivating households engaged in such industries have been shown separately against the abbreviations '(a)' and '(b)' respectively. This subsidiary table has been prepared for rural and urban areas separately. Figures for either rural or urban places have not been shown in the table in cases where a particular household industry is absent.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :—

Col. 3 Rural (a+b) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols. (5+6+7) M.T.}}{\text{Cols. 4 M.T.}}$

Col. 4 Rural (a+b) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols. (5+6) M.T.}}{\text{Cols. 4 M.T}}$

Col. 5 Rural (a+b) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T.}}$

Col. 6 Rural (a+b) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. (5+6) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 M.T.}}$

Col. 7 Rural (a+b) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols. (9+10+11) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 M.T.}}$

Col. 8 Rural (a+b) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols. (9+10) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 M.T.}}$

Col. 9 Rural (a+b) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 11 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 M.T.}}$

Col. 10 Rural (a+b) S.T. $= \frac{\text{Cols. (9+10) M.T.}}{\text{Cols. 11 M.T.}}$

Similarly figures have been worked out for other period of working from Cols. 11 to 26 for rural (a+b) and with cultivation and without cultivation separately. The same method has also been applied at the time of calculating figures for urban total and with cultivation and without cultivation for the principal household industry.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1—3 months				4—6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							TRIPURA							
00	Field produce and plantation crops	Rural	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03	Fishing	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	2.59	2.24	0.35	6	1.50	1.50	0	*	2.67	1.67	1.00	2
		(a)	2.93	2.51	0.42	6	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.50	1.50	1
		(b)	1.72	1.55	0.17	9	1.50	1.50	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	2.50	2.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.50	2.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	2.83	2.69	0.14	20	2.55	2.37	0.18	13	2.78	2.55	0.23	11
		(a)	3.29	3.12	0.17	19	2.69	2.49	0.20	12	3.06	2.79	0.27	10
		(b)	1.53	1.49	0.04	35	1.50	1.50	0	*	1.56	1.48	0.08	20
		Urban	2.00	1.83	0.17	11	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	4.00	4.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.70	1.50	0.20	28	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
21	Beverages	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Rural	1.75	1.75	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.18	2.18	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.22	1.22	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	2.33	2.33	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.27	1.27	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS FOR HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7–9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	2
							TRIPURA							
00	Field produce and Plantation crops	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
03	Fishing	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	2.25	2.25	0	*	2.63	2.28	0.35	6	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.25	2.25	0	*	2.97	2.56	0.41	6	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.73	1.54	0.19	8	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	2.86	2.81	0.05	53	2.89	2.77	0.12	22	2.14	2.14	0	*
		(a)	3.21	3.14	0.07	49	3.49	3.33	0.16	21	2.67	2.67	0	*
		(b)	1.19	1.19	0	*	1.56	1.51	0.05	34	1.50	1.50	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	2.17	1.95	0.22	9	1.50	1.50	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	4.00	4.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.80	1.53	0.27	6	1.50	1.50	0	*
21	Beverages	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.88	1.88	0	*	1.50	1.50	0	*
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.50	2.50	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.25	1.25	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.54	1.54	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.33	2.33	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.30	1.30	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation	Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
		Total households				1—3 months				4–6 months			
		Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired wokrers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						TRIPURA							
23 Textile-cotton	Rural	3.21	3.15	0.06	55	3.24	3.20	0.04	73	3.28	3.22	0.06	52
	(a)	3.31	3.25	0.05	56	3.31	3.26	0.05	72	3.36	3.30	0.06	51
	(a)	1 58	1.54	0.04	35	1 45	1.44	0.01	206	1.51	1.51	0	*
	Urban	2.38	2.16	0.22	10	5.00	3.00	2.00	2	1.63	1.50	0.13	12
	(a)	3.71	3.14	0.57	6	5.00	3.00	2.00	2	2.50	2.00	0.50	4
	(b)	1.95	1.84	0.11	16	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*
24 Textile-jute	Rural	2.0	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	2.30	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Textile-silk	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	1.28	1 22	0.06	20	1.50	1.50	0	*	1.50	1.33	0.17	8
	(a)	1 47	1.40	0 07	21	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.50	2.00	0.50	4
	(b)	1.20	1.14	0.06	20	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
	Urban	2.29	1.43	0.86	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	4.00	2.00	2.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	2.15	2.10	0.05	45	2.32	2.26	0.06	36	2.49	2.47	0.02	147
	(a)	2.47	2.42	0.05	53	2.41	2.34	0 07	36	2.57	2.56	0.01	274
	(b)	1.50	1.45	0.05	29	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.75	1.67	0.08	20
	Urban	1.77	1.62	0.15	11	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	1.50	1.25	0.25	5	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.89	1.78	0.11	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 Paper and paper products	~~Rural~~ Urban	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Concld.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation	Average number of workers per households engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
		7—9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
		Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
						TRIPURA							
23 Textile-cotton	Rural	3.18	3.12	0.06	50	2.78	2.69	0.09	31	3.18	3.06	0.12	24
	(a)	3.39	3.32	0.07	49	3.04	2.95	0.09	32	3.31	3.26	0.05	69
	(b)	1.31	1.29	0.02	54	1.77	1.71	0.06	28	2.21	1.50	0.71	2
	Urban	2.50	2.50	0	*	2.38	2.18	0.20	11	2.50	2.50	0	*
	(a)	4.00	4.00	0	*	3.63	3.25	0.38	9	4.00	4.00	0	*
	(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.06	1.91	0.15	12	2.00	2.00	0	*
24 Textile-jute	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Textile-silk	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
27 Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.24	1.19	0.05	22	1.00	1.00	0	*
	(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.22	1.22	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.25	1.18	0.07	17	1.00	1.00	0	*
	Urban	0	0	0	0	2.60	1.60	1.00	2	1.50	1.00	0.50	2
	(a)	0	0	0	0	5.00	2.50	2.50	1	2.00	1.00	1.00	1
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
28 Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Rural	2.29	2.67	0.02	111	1.91	1.85	0.06	31	2.24	2.19	0.05	46
	(a)	2.62	2.62	0	*	2.~~28~~ 38	2.30	0 08	31	2.47	2.41	0.06	41
	(b)	1.53	1.46	0.07	22	1.51	1.46	0.05	30	1.25	1.25	0	*
	Urban	0	0	0	0	1.83	1.66	0.17	10	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.34	0.33	4	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.89	1.78	0.11	16	0	0	0	0
29 Paper and paper products	Urban	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation	Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: Total households — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired worker	1–3 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	4–6 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						TRIPURA							
30	Printing and publishing — Rural	1.50	1.50	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products — Rural	1.57	1.43	0.14	10	2.00	1.50	0.50	3	3.50	3.50	0	*
	(a)	1.56	1.45	0.11	13	2.00	1.50	0.50	3	1.33	1.33	0	*
	(b)	1.58	1.41	0.17	9	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
	Urban	1.60	1.60	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Chemical and chemical products — Rural	2.00	1.67	0.33	5	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
	(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
	(b)	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34–35	Non-metallic mineral products and other than petrolum and coal — Rural	2.34	2.28	0.06	37	2.50	2.50	0	*	2.39	2.30	0.09	27
	(a)	2.43	2.34	0.09	24	2.50	2.50	0	*	2.44	2.34	0.10	23
	(b)	2.14	2.14	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.14	2.14	0	*
	Urban	2.00	1.67	0.33	5	0	0	0	0	2.50	1.50	1.00	2
	(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
	(b)	2.00	1.60	0.40	4	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	2.00	1
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment — Rural	1.59	1.45	0.14	10	1.67	1.67	0	*	1.57	1.43	0.14	10
	(a)	1.71	1.50	0.21	7	1.50	1.50	0	*	2.00	1.75	0.25	7
	(b)	1.48	1.40	0.08	18	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
	Urban	1.90	1.80	0.10	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	2.00	1.87	0.13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVAON) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation	Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: 7-9 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers	10 months—1 year — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers	Unspecified — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
						TRIPURA							
30	Printing and publishing — Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products — Rural	0	0	0	0	1.69	1.54	0.15	10	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.78	1.56	0.22	7	0	0	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
33	Chemical and Chemical products — Rural	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0
34–35	Non-metallic mineral products and other than petroleum and coal — Rural	2.69	2.69	0	*	2.28	2.21	0.07	32	1.50	1.50	0	*
	(a)	2.89	2.89	0	*	2.38	2.27	0.11	20	1.50	1.50	0	*
	(b)	2.43	2.43	0	*	2.12	2.12	0	*	1.50	1.50	0	*
	Urban	0	0	0	0	1.75	1.75	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.75	1.75	0	*	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment — Rural	0	0	0	0	1.59	1.44	0.15	9	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.45	0.22	7	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.52	1.43	0.09	15	0	0	0	0
	Urban	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.00	1.89	0.11	17	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.14	2.00	0.14	14	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: Total households — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	1—3 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	4—6 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						TRIPURA								
38	Transport equipment	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing Industry	Rural	1.70	1.59	0.11	14	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.67	1.67	0	*
		(a)	2.03	1.89	0.14	13	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.57	1.57	0	*
		(b)	1.49	1.40	0.09	15	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	1.27	1.14	0.13	9	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.21	1.14	0.07	16	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
						SADAR SUB-DIVISION								
03	Fishing	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	2.29	2.03	0.26	8	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.30	2.08	0.22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.25	1.87	0.38	5	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	2.29	1.25	0.04	62	1.91	1.91	0	*	2.51	2.49	0.02	107
		(a)	2.70	2.69	0.01	280	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.71	2.68	0.03	94
		(b)	1.57	1.49	0.08	18	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.63	1.63	0	*
22	Tobacco products	Rural	1.25	1.25	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.50	1.50	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS FOR HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: 7–9 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	10 months—1 year — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Unspecified — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
						TRIPURA								
38	Transport equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Rural	2.29	2.06	0.23	9	1.51	1.42	0.09	15	1.75	1.62	0.13	13
		(a)	2.67	2.42	0.25	10	1.55	1.46	0.09	16	2.25	2.00	0.25	8
		(b)	1.40	1.20	0.20	6	1.50	1.40	0.10	15	1.25	1.25	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.21	1.07	0.14	8	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.16	1.08	0.08	14	0	0	0	0
						SADAR SUB-DIVISION								
03	Fishing	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.35	2.07	0.28	8	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.30	2.08	0.22	10	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.50	2.00	0.50	4	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	2.75	2.75	0	*	2.09	2.03	0.06	32	1.33	1.33	0	*
		(a)	2.96	2.96	0	*	2.76	2.76	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.62	1.51	0.11	14	1.50	1.50	0	*
22	Tobacco-products	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL* AND *URBAN AREAS*.

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1–3 months				4–6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired worker	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired worker	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired worker
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							SADAR SUB-DIVISION							
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.09	3.04	0.05	58	3.26	3.23	0.03	1.00	3.14	3.11	0.03	103
		(a)	3.21	3.17	0.04	71	3 29	3.26	0.03	99	3.22	3.19	0.03	101
		(b)	1.79	1.65	0.14	12	1.71	1.71	0	*	1.39	1.39	0	*
		Urban	2.50	2.09	0.41	5	7.00	4.00	3.00	1	1.80	1.60	0.20	8
		(a)	4.25	2.75	1.50	2	7.00	4.00	3.00	1	3.00	2.00	1.00	2
		(b)	2.11	1.94	0.17	12	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	1.31	1.23	0.08	16	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*
		(a)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	1.27	1.18	0.09	13	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		Urban	3.50	1.50	2.00	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	6.00	2.00	4.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	2.24	2.22	0.02	89	2.71	2.65	0.06	45	2.76	2.73	0.03	112
		(a)	2.56	2.53	0.03	99	2.76	2.70	0.06	45	2 82	2.82	0	*
		(b)	1.39	1.37	0.02	59	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.00	1.67	0.33	5
		Urban	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Paper and paper products	Urban	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	1.43	1.43	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*
		(a)	1.75	1.75	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS FOR HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7–9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
							SADAR SUB-DIVISION							
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	2.90	2.86	0.04	74	2.28	2.12	0.16	13	3.08	2.76	0.32	9
		(a)	3.21	3.17	0.04	91	2.59	2.39	0.20	12	3.13	3.06	0.07	46
		(b)	1.35	1.29	0.06	22	1.89	1.78	0.11	16	2.88	1.63	1.25	1
		Urban	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.58	2.16	0.42	5	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	3.50	2.50	1.00	3	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.40	2.10	0.30	7	2.00	2.00	0	*
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.27	1.18	0.09	13	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.30	1.20	0.10	12	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	3.50	1.50	2.00	1	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	6.00	2.00	4.00	1	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	1.71	1.71	0	*	1.66	1.66	0	*	2.62	2.54	0.08	33
		(a)	1.67	1.67	0	*	2.03	2.03	0	*	2.91	2.82	0.09	31
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.36	1.36	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
29	Paper and paper products	Urban	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per households engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1—3 months				4—6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							SADAR SUB-DIVISION							
33	Chemicals and chemical products	Rural	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	2.27	2.21	0.06	38	0	0	0	0	2.50	2.37	0.13	19
		(a)	2.29	2.20	0.09	26	0	0	0	0	2.64	2.50	0.14	18
		(b)	2.25	2.25	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*
		Urban	3.00	1.00	2.00	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	2.00	1
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	3.00	1.00	2.00	1	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.00	2.00	1
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	1.55	1.40	0.15	9	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.00	1.67	0.33	5
		(a)	1.69	1.54	0.15	10	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.50	2.00	0.50	4
		(b)	1.29	1.15	0.14	8	0	0	0	0	1.10	1.10	0	*
		Urban	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries	Rural	1.81	1.78	0.03	57	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	2.40	2.33	0.07	35	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(b)	1.29	1.29	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.25	1.00	0.25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.25	1 00	0.25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS FOR HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7-9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
							SADAR SUB-DIVISION							
33	Chemicals and chemical products	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	2.50	2.50	0	*	2.21	2.17	0.04	61	1.33	1.33	0	*
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.11	2.05	0.06	37	1.50	1.50	0	*
		(b)	1.67	1.67	0	*	2.40	2.40	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.38	0.12	11	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.60	1.50	0.10	15	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.17	0.16	7	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	6	0
38	Transport equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Rural	3.00	2.89	0.11	26	1.31	1.31	0	*	1.40	1.40	0	*
		(a)	3.00	2.89	0.11	26	1.33	1.33	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.31	1.31	0	*	1.25	1.25	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.25	1.00	0.25	4	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.25	1.00	0.25	4	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1—3 months				4–6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired wokrers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION							
00	Field produce and plantation crops	Rural	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	1.86	1.72	0.14	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	1.83	0.17	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	1.97	1.89	0.08	23	1.73	1.55	0.18	9	2.64	2.50	0.14	18
		(a)	2.40	2.27	0.13	17	1.89	1.67	0.22	8	3.00	2.80	0.20	14
		(b)	1.55	1.52	0.03	47	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.75	1.75	0	*
		Urban	1.20	1.20	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.20	1.20	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.10	1.10	0	*
21	Beverages	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.28	3.24	0.04	73	3.30	3.28	0.02	143	3.29	3.22	0.07	46
		(a)	3.35	3.30	0.05	72	3.37	3.34	0.03	140	3.35	3.28	0.07	45
		(b)	1.76	1.76	0	*	1.45	1.45	0	*	1.86	1.86	0	*
		Urban	2.67	2.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	3.33	3.33	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per households engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7—9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
							KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION							
00	Field produce and plantation crops	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	1.50	1.50	0	*	2.00	1.80	0.20	9	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.50	1.50	0	*	2.25	2.00	0.25	8	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	1.50	1.50	0	*	1.74	1.71	0.03	53	2.33	2.33	0	*
		(a)	2.20	2.20	0	*	2.22	2.22	0	*	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.55	1.50	0.05	33	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.10	1.10	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
21	Beverages	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.24	3.24	0	*	2.89	2.89	0	*	3.42	3.42	0	*
		(a)	3.33	3.33	0	*	2.95	2.95	0	*	3.42	3.42	0	*
		(b)	1.67	1.67	0	*	2.50	2.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	3.33	3.33	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.50	2.50	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: Total households — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired worker	1–3 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	4–6 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION											
24	Textile-jute	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Textile-silk	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	2.62	2.59	0.03	99	0	0	0	0	3.20	3.20	0	*
		(a)	3.00	2.96	0.04	83	0	0	0	0	3.26	3.26	0	*
		(b)	1.56	1.56	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	2.44	2.44	0	*	3.00	3.00	0	*	2.38	2.38	0	*
		(a)	2.53	2.53	0	*	3.00	3.00	0	*	2.20	2.20	0	*
		(b)	2.30	2.30	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.67	2.67	0	*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVAON) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: 7-9 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers	10 months—1 year — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers	Unspecified — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION											
25	Textile-jute	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Textile-silk	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.00	0.50	2
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.00	1.00	1
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
28	Manufacture of wood and wood product	Rural	3.00	3.00	0	*	2.27	2.23	0.04	58	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	3.44	3.44	0	*	3.20	3.10	0.10	31	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.69	1.69	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0
34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	3.00	3.00	0	*	2.18	2.18	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	3.00	3.00	0	*	2.25	2.25	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.14	2.14	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation	Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
		Total households				1—3 months				4–6 months			
		Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired wokrers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION												
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment												
	Rural	2.20	1.60	0.60	3	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
	(a)	3.00	2.00	1.00	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.67	1.34	0.33	4	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
	Urban	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	2.25	2.25	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION												
20	Foodstuffs Rural	2.30	2.26	0.04	65	2.80	2.80	0	*	1.33	1.33	0	*
	(a)	3.10	3.07	0.03	92	3.00	3.00	0	*	1.50	1.50	0	*
	(b)	1.41	1.37	0.04	37	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
23	Textile-cotton Rural	2.95	2.90	0.05	55	2.98	2.92	0.06	46	2.95	2.87	0.08	37
	(a)	3.06	3.01	0.05	54	3.02	2.95	0.07	46	3.05	2.97	0.08	36
	(b)	1.16	1.16	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.07	1.07	0	*
27	Textile-miscellaneous Rural	1.43	1.43	0	*	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
	(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
	(b)	1.20	1.20	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS FOR HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation	Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
		7–9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
		Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION												
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment												
	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.50	1.75	0.75	2	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	3.00	2.00	1.00	2	0	0	0	0
	(o)	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.50	0.50	3	0	0	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	2.25	2.25	0	*	0	0	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION												
20	Foodstuffs Rural	2.67	2.67	0	*	2.32	2.27	0.05	50	1.50	1.50	0	*
	(a)	3.50	3.50	0	*	3.29	3.24	0.05	68	2.00	2.00	0	*
	(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.43	1.39	0.04	32	1.00	1.00	0	*
23	Textile-cotton Rural	3.04	3.00	0.04	85	2.94	2.93	0.01	442	2.60	2.60	0	*
	(a)	3.15	3.11	0.04	84	3.10	3.09	0.01	421	3.13	3.13	0	*
	(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.40	1.40	0	*	5.00	5.00	0	*
27	Textile-miscellneous Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.25	1.25	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
	(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.25	1.25	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1—3 montos				4—6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION											
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	1.88	1.88	0	*	2.20	2.20	0	*	1.80	1.80	0	*
		(a)	2.12	2.12	0	*	2.20	2.20	0	*	1.80	1.80	0	*
		(b)	1.38	1.38	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	1.33	1.16	0.17	7	2.00	1.50	0.50	3	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	1.40	1.20	0.20	6	2.00	1.50	0.50	3	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	2.25	2.25	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	0.80	0.80	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(b)	0.83	0.83	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industry	Rural	1.60	1.40	0.20	7	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(b)	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVAON) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7-9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION											
28	Manufacture of wood and wood produots	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.92	1.92	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	3.00	3.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.38	1.38	0	*	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
36 38	Basic metals and their produts except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOFD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND ARBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1—3 months				4–6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired wokrers	Average of total workers	Average of famely workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION											
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	2.58	2.58	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.75	1.75	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	2.11	2.00	0.11	19	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	2.13	1.93	0.20	10	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.33	2.33	0	*
		(b)	2.08	2.08	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		Urban	1.86	1.72	0.14	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.83	1.66	0.17	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.23	3.15	0.08	41	3.19	3.11	0.08	42	3.33	3.25	0.08	39
		(a)	3.34	3.26	0.08	39	3.27	3.19	0.08	41	3.44	3.35	0.09	38
		(b)	1.46	1.46	0	*	1.47	1.47	0	*	1.59	1.59	0	*
		Urban	3.00	2.75	0.25	11	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	3.33	3.00	0.33	9	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	2.17	2.04	0.13	15	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.44	2.44	0	*
		(a)	2.36	2.32	0.04	5	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.44	2.44	0	*
		(b)	1.63	1.25	0.38	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	2.50	1.50	1.00	2	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.50	1.50	1.00	2	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		Urban	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7–9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average to total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION											
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.58	2.58	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.75	1.75	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	2.00	1.60	0.40	0 4	2.12	2.06	0.06	33	2.50	2.50	0	*
		(a)	2.00	1.60	0.40	0 4	2.00	1.80	0.20	9	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.18	2.18	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.83	0.17	11	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.80	0.20	9	1.00	1.00	0	*
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3 02	2.92	0.10	31	3.09	3.04	0.05	58	3.63	3.50	0.13	28
		(a)	3.28	3.17	0.11	29	3.21	3.15	0.06	56	3.77	3.64	0.13	27
		(b)	1.09	1.09	0	*	1.42	1.42	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	4.00	3.50	0.50	7	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	4.00	3.50	0.50	7	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,00	2.00	0	*
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	5.00	5.00	0	*	1.78	1.56	0.22	7	0	0	0	0
		(a)	5.00	5.00	0	*	1.90	1.80	0.10	18	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.63	1.25	0.38	3	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	0	0	0	0	4.00	2.00	2.00	1	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	4,00	2.00	2.00	1	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND ARBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work — Total households: Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired wokrers	1—3 months: Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	4–6 months: Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION								
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	1.90	1.90	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	1.94	1.94	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	1.80	1.80	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	3.50	3.00	0.50	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	3.50	3.00	0.50	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Urban	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Rural	1.64	1.64	0	*	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(b)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
		Urban	1.25	1.00	0.25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION								
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	1.38	1.25	0.13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.67	1.34	0.33	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.20	1.20	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	3.46	3.36	0.10	32	3.09	2.82	0.27	10	3.44	3.44	0	*
		(a)	3.64	3.53	0.11	31	3.09	2.82	0.27	10	3.44	3.44	0	*
		(b)	1.42	1.42	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No of I S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Maior Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per households engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work — 7– 9 months: Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No of family workers per hired workers	10 months - 1 year: Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Unspecifiep: Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
						KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION								
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.80	1.80	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.83	1.83	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.75	1.75	0	*	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	3.50	3.00	0.50	6	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	3.50	3.00	0.50	6	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Urban	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.14	1.14	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.17	1.17	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.25	1.00	0.25	4	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
						DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION								
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.38	1.25	0.13	10	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.34	0.33	4	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.20	1.20	0	*	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	3.57	3.54	0.03	106	3.46	3.35	0.11	30	4.00	4.00	0	*
		(a)	3.85	3.81	0.04	103	3.65	3.53	0.12	28	4.00	4.00	0	*
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.48	1.48	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND ARBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) *without* cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1—3 months				4-6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired wokrers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION											
22	Tobacco products	Rural	1.83	1.83	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.25	2.25	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.55	1.55	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	2.50	2.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.20	1.17	0.03	124	3.04	3.04	0	665	3.35	3.31	0.04	98
		(a)	3.28	3.25	0.03	121	3.08	3.08	0	652	3.42	3.39	0.03	97
		(b)	1.61	1.61	0	*	1.86	1.86	0	*	1.36	1.36	0	*
		Urban	2.00	1.91	0.09	21	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	4.00	4.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.56	1.45	0.11	13	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	1.50	1.50	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.75	1.75	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.25	1.25	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	2.50	2.00	0.50	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	4.00	3.00	1.00	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	2.02	2.00	0.02	112	2.14	2.14	0	*	2.08	2.08	0	*
		(a)	2.42	2.39	0.03	74	2.33	2.33	0	*	2.08	2.08	0	*
		(b)	1.52	1.52	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	1.40	1.20	0.20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.67	1.34	0.33	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Urban	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVAON) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7-9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			DHRMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*											
22	Tobacco products	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.25	2.25	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.67	2.67	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.60	1.60	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.50	2.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.38	1.38	0	*	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.58	3.58	0	*	2.84	2.76	0.08	34	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(a)	3.58	3.58	0	*	3.15	3.04	0.11	29	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.69	1.69	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	4.00	4.00	0	*	1.57	1.43	0.14	10	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(a)	4.00	4.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	4.00	4.00	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.57	1.43	0.14	10	2.00	2.00	0	*
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.25	1.25	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	2.50	2.00	0.50	4	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	4.00	3.00	1.00	3	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	2.17	2.17	0	*	1.96	1.92	0.04	52	1.67	1.67	0	0
		(a)	2.75	2.75	0	*	3.14	3.00	0.14	21	1.50	1.50	0	*
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.55	1.55	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.40	1.20	0.20	6	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.34	0.33	4	0	6	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND ARBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation	Total households				1—3 months				4–6 months			
		Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired wokrers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					DHARMANAHAR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*								
34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal												
	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.50	2.50	0	*
	(a)	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
	(b)	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
	Urban	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
	(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
	(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment												
	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries												
	Rural	1.36	1.27	0.09	14	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
	(a)	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
	(b)	1.25	1.13	0.12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION								
04	Livestock and hunting												
	Rural	3.07	2.40	0.67	4	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
	(a)	3.35	2.58	0.77	3	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
	(b)	1.25	1.25	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs												
	Rural	3.14	2.86	0.28	10	3.00	2.63	0.37	7	2.78	2.54	0.24	10
	(a)	3.56	3.21	0.35	9	3.60	3.00	0.60	5	3.17	2.87	0.30	10
	(b)	1.31	1.31	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.14	1.14	0	*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS FOR HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation	7–9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
		Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
					DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION								
34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal												
	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
	Urban	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment												
	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries												
	Rural	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	1.38	1.38	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(b)	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	1.17	1.17	0	*	0	0	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
					SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION								
04	Livestock and hunting												
	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	3.21	2.50	0.71	4	0	0	0	0
	(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	3.54	2.71	0.83	3	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	1.25	1.25	0	*	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs												
	Rural	2.86	2.72	0.14	19	3.44	3.10	0.34	9	2.50	2.50	0	*
	(a)	3.17	3.00	0.17	18	3.95	3.53	0.42	8	2.50	2.50	0	*
	(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.29	1.29	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1–3 months				4—6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION								
22	Tobacco products	Rural	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile–cotton	Rural	3.10	2.98	0.12	26	3.20	3.03	0.17	18	3.17	3.09	0.08	40
		(a)	3.28	3.16	0.12	26	3.31	3.14	0.17	19	3.31	3.23	0.08	40
		(b)	1.25	1.19	0.06	19	1.25	1.00	0.25	4	1.00	1.00	0	*
27	Textile–miscellaneous	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	1.79	1.77	0.02	92	1.50	1.50	0	*	2.13	2.13	0	*
		(a)	1.91	1.91	0	*	1.50	1.50	0	*	2.29	2.29	0	*
		(b)	1.58	1.53	0.05	29	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34–35	Non metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	2.48	2.48	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.33	2.33	0	*
		(a)	2.40	2.40	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.33	2.33	0	*
		(b)	2.67	2.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing industries	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAG NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7–9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average to total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
						SONAMURA SUB DIVISION								
22	Tobacco products	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
23	Textile–cotton	Rural	4.00	4.00	0	*	2.39	2.30	0.09	27	2.75	2.75	0	*
		(a)	4.00	4.00	0	*	2.81	2.69	0.12	22	3.33	3.33	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.43	1.43	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
27	Textile–miscellaneous	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	1.80	1.60	0.20	8	1.79	1.79	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.07	2.07	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	1.75	0.25	7	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
34–35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.71	2.71	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.67	2.67	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.80	2.80	0	*	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing industries	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: Total households — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired worker	1–3 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	4–6 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION								
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	4.60	4.60	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	4.60	4.60	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	2.64	2.47	0.17	15	2.80	2.40	0.40	6	3.21	2.78	0.43	6
		(a)	3.06	2.81	0.25	11	2.80	2.40	0.40	6	3.55	3.00	0.55	5
		(b)	1.76	1.76	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	3.75	3.00	0.75	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	5.00	5.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.50	1.00	1.50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.18	3.09	0.09	35	3.80	3.50	0.30	12	3.35	3.26	0.09	34
		(a)	3.31	3.21	0.10	33	3.80	3.50	0.30	12	3.40	3.30	0.10	33
		(b)	1.83	1.83	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	1.87	1.87	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.87	1.87	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	1.76	1.76	0	*	3.00	3.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	2.10	2.10	0	*	3.00	3.00	0	*	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(b)	1.43	1.43	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*
		Urban	1.25	1.25	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.33	1.33	0	0
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Maior Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per households engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: 7–9 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No of family workers per hired workers	10 months—1 year — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Unspecified — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
						UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION								
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	0	0	0	0	4.60	4.60	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	4.60	4.60	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Food stuffs	Rural	2.43	2.43	0	*	2.37	2.33	0.04	63	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.60	2.60	0	*	2.93	2.87	0.06	43	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	3.75	3.00	0.75	4	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	5.00	5.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.50	1.00	1.50	1	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.67						
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	2.80	2.80	0	*	2.67	2.67	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	3.30	3.30	0	*	2.67	2.67	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.80	1.80	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.87	1.87	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.87	1.87	0	*	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Rural	1.87	1.87	0	*	1.58	1.58	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	1.83	1.83	0	*	1.90	1.90	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.37	1.37	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per households engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1—3 months				4—6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION							
31	Leather and leather products	Urban	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Chemicals and chemical products	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	1.71	1.71	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Urban	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7–9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
							UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION							
31	Leather and leather products	Urban	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
33	Chemicals and chemical products	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	2.50	2.50	0	*	1.25	1.25	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.50	2.50	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	*	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
38	Transport equipment	Urban	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1–3 months				4–6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired worker	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*								
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
						AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION								
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	4.50	3.25	1.25	3	0	0	0	0	5.00	2.00	3.00	1
		(a)	5.00	3.50	1.50	2	0	0	0	0	5.00	2.00	3.00	1
		(b)	4.00	3.00	1.00	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	1.91	1.64	0.27	6	4.00	4.00	0	*	2.00	1.50	0.50	3
		(a)	3.00	3.00	0	*	4.00	4.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	1.67	1.34	0.33	4	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.33	0.67	3
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.36	3.34	0.02	166	3.32	3.30	0.02	154	3.45	3.44	0.01	268
		(a)	3.39	3.37	0.02	165	3.35	3.33	0.02	153	3.48	3.47	0.01	265
		(b)	1.63	1.63	0	*	1.54	1.54	0	*	1.83	1.83	0	*
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	Rural	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood wood products	Rural	1.88	1.38	0.50	3	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	1.67	1.67	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(b)	2.00	1.20	0.80	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVAON) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7–9 months				10 months – 1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers Per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
						UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION								
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
						AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION								
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	5.00	5.00	0	*	4.00	3.00	1.00	3	0	0	0	0
		(a)	5.00	5.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	4.00	3.00	1.00	3	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.33	0.17	8	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.33	0.17	8	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.60	3.60	0	*	4.25	4.00	0.25	16	3.24	3.24	0	*
		(a)	3.60	3.60	0	*	4.25	4.00	0.25	16	3.24	3.24	0	*
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.20	1.40	0.80	2	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.25	1.25	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	0	*
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: Total households — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	1—3 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	4–6 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*								
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Rural	1.25	1.00	0.25	4	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
						BELONIA SUB-DIVISION								
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	1.60	1.40	0.20	7	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	3.00	2.00	1.00	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.25	1.25	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	1.87	1.73	0.14	13	1.80	1.60	0.20	8	2.75	2.50	0.25	10
		(a)	2.37	2.06	0.31	7	2.00	1.75	0.25	7	2.75	2.50	0.25	10
		(b)	1.48	1.48	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1.75	1.75	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.75	1.75	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Maior Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per households engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: 7—9 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No of family workers per hired workers	10 months—1 year — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Unspecified — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of amily fworkers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
						AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION								
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metalls and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.00	1.00	1.00	1
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	1.00	1.00	1
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
						BELONIA SUB-DIVISION								
04	Livestock and hunting	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.25	0.25	5	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	3.00	2.00	1.00	2	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.82	1.68	0.14	12	1.25	1.25	0	*
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.43	2.00	0.43	5	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	1.53	1.53	0	*	1.25	1.25	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per households engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: Total households — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	1—3 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	4—6 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						BELONIA SUB-DIVISION—*Concld.*								
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.39	3.23	0.16	20	3.30	3.17	0.13	25	3.70	3.51	0.19	18
		(a)	3.50	3.33	0.17	19	3.36	3.23	0.13	25	3.82	3.62	0.20	18
		(b)	1.30	1.30	0	*	1.13	1.13	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*
		Urban	2.57	2.29	0.28	8	3.00	2.00	1.00	2	0	0	0	0
		(a)	3.33	3.00	0.33	6	3.00	2.00	1.00	2	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.50	2.00	0.50	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	1.40	1.40	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.25	1.25	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		Urban	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	2.05	1.86	0.19	10	2.50	2.33	0.17	14	2.11	2.00	0.11	18
		(a)	2.24	2.00	0.24	8	2.55	2.37	0.18	13	2.14	2.00	0.14	14
		(b)	1.40	1.40	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	4.00	3.50	0.50	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	4.00	3.50	0.50	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Printing and Publishing	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	3.12	2.71	0.41	7	0	0	0	0	2.75	2.25	0.50	5
		(a)	3.12	2.71	0.41	7	0	0	0	0	2.75	2.25	0.50	5
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS FOR HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work: 7–9 months — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	10 months—1 year — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Unspecified — Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
						BELONIA SUB-DIVISION								
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.33	2.55	0.78	3	3.12	2.92	0.20	14	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(a)	4.00	3.00	1.00	3	3.32	3.09	0.23	13	3.33	3.33	0	*
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.67	1.67	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*
		Urban	0	0	0	0	2.50	2.33	0.17	14	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	4.00	4.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.20	2.00	0.20	11	0	0	0	0
27	Textile-miscellaneous	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	1.50	1.50	0	*	1.83	1.55	0.28	6	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	2.08	1.69	0.39	4	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.20	1.20	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	4.00	3.50	0.50	7	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	4.00	3.50	0.50	7	0	0	0	0
30	Printing and Publishing	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	3.00	3.00	0	*	3.27	2.82	0.45	6	0	0	0	0
		(a)	3.0	3.00	0	*	3.27	2.82	0.45	6	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1—3 months				4—6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						BELONIA SUB-DIVISION								
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Rural	1.92	1.46	0.46	3	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	2.00	1.40	0.60	2	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	1.88	1.50	0.38	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						SABROOM SUB-DIVISION								
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	2.81	2.22	0.59	3	3.33	3.22	0.11	29	3.75	2.13	1.63	1
		(a)	3.40	2.60	0.80	3	3.33	3.22	0.11	29	3.75	2.13	1.63	1
		(b)	1.14	1.14	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	3.13	3.08	0.05	66	3.08	3.04	0.04	74	3.17	3.13	0.04	73
		(a)	3.51	3.45	0.06	60	3.54	3.49	0.05	67	3.45	3.40	0.05	67
		(b)	1.46	1.46	0	*	1.37	1.37	0	*	1.62	1.62	0	*
27	Textile miscellaneous	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	2.26	2.22	0.04	65	1.57	1.43	0.14	10	1.75	1.75	0	*
		(a)	2.60	2.55	0.05	49	1.80	1.60	0.20	8	1.71	1.71	0	*
		(b)	1.60	1.60	0	*	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.00	2.00	0	*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7–9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
						BELONIA SUB-DIVISION								
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Rural	1.50	1.00	0.50	2	2.14	1.57	0.57	3	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	2.00	1.00	1.00	1	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	2.17	1.67	0.50	3	0	0	0	0
						SABROOM SUB-DIVISION								
20	Foodstuffs	Rural	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.86	1.57	0.29	6	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.67	2.00	0.67	3	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.25	1.25	0	*	0	0	0	0
22	Tobacco products	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	4.33	4.17	0.16	25	2.56	2.54	0.02	104	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(a)	4.48	4.31	0.17	25	2.84	2.81	0.03	87	3.00	3.00	0	*
		(b)	1.00	1.00	0	*	1.70	1.70	0	*	0	0	0	0
27	Textile miscellaneous	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Manufacture of wood and wood products	Rural	3.00	3.00	0	*	2.42	2.39	0.03	91	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(a)	4.50	4.50	0	*	2.91	2.87	0.04	66	2.00	2.00	0	*
		(b)	1.50	1.50	0	*	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Contd.*

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per household engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			Total households				1—3 months				4—6 months			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			SABROOM SUB-DIVISION—*Contd.*											
30	Printing and Publishing	Rural	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(a)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	2.83	2.83	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.50	2.50	0	*
		(a)	3.50	3.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	2.50	2.50	0	*
		(b)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	1.67	1.50	0.17	9	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	1.67	1.34	0.33	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1.67	1.67	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Rural	1.75	1.75	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(a)	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	0	*
		(b)	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVI.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY AND HIRED WORKERS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (WITH AND WITHOUT CULTIVATION) BY THE DURATION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN *RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—Concld.*

Code No of I.S.I.C.	Principal Household Industry (Major Groups only) (a) with cultivation (b) without cultivation		Average number of workers per households engaged in Household Industry (with and without cultivation) by duration of work											
			7—9 months				10 months—1 year				Unspecified			
			Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No of family workers per hired workers	Average of total workers	Average of family workers	Average of hired workers	No. of family workers per hired workers
1	2		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			SABROOM SUB-DIVISION											
30	Printing and publishing	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	4.50	4.50	0	*	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	4.50	450	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	1.50	1.50	0	*	0	0	0	0
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	0	0	0	0	1.80	1.60	0.20	8	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	1.67	1.34	0.33	4	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Rural	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(a)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.00	0	*	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE B-XVII.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS

FLY--LEAF

This table which is similar to Subsidiary table 6.2 of 1951, has been prepared form main table B-XVII given in part III of the Census Report. In this Subsidiary table, the distribution of 1,000 sample households by size of households has been given. The distribution has been shown for total, rural and urban areas. The sizes into which the sample households have been distributed are 1 member, 2 - 3 members, 4 - 6 members, 7 - 9 members and 10 members and above. The first two sizes may constitute small size households, the third *i.e.* 4-6 members, may be taken as medium size households, the fourth and the fifth sizes as large and very large respectively.

2. para. 4 (d) of the Note gives the definition of "Household".

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows.

Col. 2 Total=1,000

Col. 3 Total=$\frac{\text{Col. 8 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 Total M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = X$

Col. 4 Total=$\frac{\text{Col. 9 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 Total M.T.}} \times (X) = X_3$

Col. 5 Total=$\frac{\text{Col. 10 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 8 Total M.T.}} \times (X) = X_8$

Col. 6 Total=$\frac{\text{Col. 11 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 7 Total M.T.}} \times (1{,}000) = Y$

Col. 7 Total=$\frac{\text{Col. 12 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 9 Total M.T.}} \times (X_1) = X\frac{1}{1}$

Col. 8 Total=$\frac{\text{Col. 13 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 10 Total M.T.}} \times (X_2) = X\frac{1}{2}$

Similarly figures have been worked out for other sizes of sample Households such that :

Col. 2=Cols. 6+9+12+15+18

Col. 3=Cols. 4+5

Col. 4=Cols. 7+10+13+16+19

Col. 5=Cols. 8+11+14+17+20

Figures have been worked out separately for Rural and Urban using the same method.

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DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 SAMPLE

Total Rural Urban	Sample House-holds	Sample household population			Single member			2—3 members		
		Persons	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					TRIPURA					
Total	1,000	5261 95	2704.52	2557.43	41.54	26.96	14.58	233.29	313.60	291.00
Rural	1,000	5242.93	2690.16	2552.77	39.08	24.73	14.35	233.39	313.20	293.38
Urban	1,000	5464.39	2857.30	2607.09	67.70	50.64	17.06	232.33	317.90	265.64
					SADAR					
Total	1,000	5380.82	2748.85	2631.97	40.07	25.65	14.42	225.35	298.83	283.97
Rural	1,000	5324.85	2707.47	2617.38	35.67	21.15	14.53	228.40	300.35	292.18
Urban	1,000	5724.78	3003.17	2721.61	67.09	53.35	13.73	206.55	289.49	233.49
					KHOWAI					
Total	1,000	5289.64	2730.05	2559.59	34.67	25.44	9.23	221.33	307.08	271.80
Rural	1,000	5301.78	2731.23	2570.55	31.26	22.67	8.58	218.80	304.64	270.09
Urban	1,000	5123.49	2713.85	2409.64	81.33	63.25	18.07	256.02	340.36	295.18
					KAMALPUR					
Total	1,000	4962.78	2586.91	2375.87	48.67	37.22	11.45	254.80	358.28	303.48
					KAILASAHAR					
Total	1,000	5058.97	2608.43	2450.54	51.17	34.11	17.06	241.96	327.73	297.51
Rural	1,000	5052.35	2600.47	2451.88	51.30	34.11	17.19	240.88	324.96	301.16
Urban	1,000	5136.65	2701.87	2434.78	49.69	34.16	15.53	254.66	360.25	254 66
					DHARMANAGAR					
Total	1,000	5203.59	2723.80	2479.79	56.31	35.89	20.42	246.49	336 01	296.41
Rural	1,000	5200.96	2724.79	2476.17	55.00	34.83	20.17	246.10	335.70	296.75
Urban	1,000	5227.27	2714.87	2512.40	68.18	45.45	22.73	250.00	338.84	293.39
					SONAMURA					
Total	1,000	5363.03	2760.79	2602.24	32.27	18.24	14.03	239.22	319.29	302.70
					UDAIPUR					
Total	1,000	5398.02	2721.96	2676.06	39.59	21.60	18.00	2:6.76	296.04	297 84
Rural	1,000	5384.77	2701.99	2682.78	36.09	17.88	18.21	224.17	290.40	298 34
Urban	1,000	5525.48	2914.01	2611.47	73.25	57.32	15.92	251.59	350.32	293.00
					AMARPUR					
Total	1,000	5495.49	2835.01	2660.48	23.57	19.06	4.51	192.58	267.30	235.71
					BELONIA					
Total	1,000	5032.02	2583.08	2448.94	40.18	23.26	16.92	255.89	330.82	330 21
Rural	1,000	5041.53	2593.86	2447.67	36.80	21.77	15.53	257.19	328.16	326 81
Urban	1,000	4951.15	2491.38	2459.77	68.96	40.23	28.74	287.36	353.45	359.20
					SABROOM					
Total	1,000	5061.99	2580.12	2481.87	40.35	25.73	14.62	247.95	333.33	308.19

Note: Rural figures for the Sub-divisions Kamalpur, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom are the same as that of Total.

TABLE—B VII.1

HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS

4—6 members			7—9 members			10 members and over			Total Rural Urban
Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
458.73	1151.78	1114.66	197.97	786.64	739.98	68.47	425.54	397.21	Total
465.47	1166.65	1132.74	196.06	779.64	731.27	66.00	405.94	381.03	Rural
386.95	993.50	922.28	218.25	861.09	832.66	94.77	634.17	569.45	Urban
SUB-DIVISION									
451.72	1131.30	1112.38	206.49	812.29	779.16	76.37	480.78	442.04	Total
462.48	1151.29	1143.30	202.53	797.36	761.28	80 92	437.12	486.09	Rural
385.63	1008.45	922.35	230.85	902.80	889.07	109.88	749.08	662.97	Urban
SUB-DIVISION									
475.28	1200.20	1158.15	207.80	825.43	781.13	60.92	371.90	339.28	Total
48 .28	1215.28	1177.86	206.9	822.80	774.82	60.75	365.84	339.20	Rural
379.52	993.98	888.56	219.88	861.44	867.47	63.25	454.82	340.36	Urban
SUB-DIVISION									
473.62	1197.14	1138.24	173.01	690.39	638.04	49.90	303.88	284.66	Total
SUB-DIVISION									
462.72	1163.01	1106.00	183.72	725.39	688.60	60.43	358.19	34'.37	Total
466.42	1172.92	1117.93	182.97	723.69	684.29	58.43	344.79	331.31	Rural
419.25	1046.59	965.84	192.55	745.34	739.13	83.85	515.53	459.62	Urban
SUB-DIVISION									
426.16	1084.78	1010.93	200.70	823.23	736.39	70.34	443.89	415.64	Total
427.59	1090.05	1013.75	201.19	824.70	738.08	70.12	439.51	407.42	Rural
413.33	1037.19	985.54	196.28	809.92	721.07	72.32	483.47	489.67	Urban
SUB-DIVISION									
451.42	1147.32	1086.28	206.59	804.98	785.34	70.50	471.06	413.89	Total
SUB-DIVISION									
454.71	1113.38	1120.87	195.26	743.54	731.55	83.68	517.40	507.80	Total
266.56	1139.40	1153.64	192.72	764.57	722.85	80.46	489.74	489.74	Rural
340.76	863.06	805.73	219.75	859.87	815.29	114.65	783.44	681.53	Urban
SUB-DIVISION									
496.99	1255.27	1206.12	212.14	846.54	784.85	74.72	446.84	429.29	Total
SUB-DIVISION									
471.00	1181.57	1134 44	176.13	709.97	645.01	56.80	337.46	322.36	Total
482.11	1212.36	1158.34	173.19	697.84	632.68	55.71	334.23	314.31	Rural
376.44	910.54	931.03	201.15	813.22	750.00	66.09	364.94	390.80	Urban
SUB-DIVISION									
480.12	1177.78	1180.11	181.29	727.49	664.33	50.29	315.79	314.62	Total

SUBSIDIARY TABLES
TO
C-SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-1.1

FAMILY COMPOSITION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

FLY-LEAF

This table which corresponds to Subsidiary Table 6. 3 of 1951, has been prepared from main table C-I. In this Subsidiary table sample household population per 1,000 of sample households for total, rural and urban separately has been shown. In addition, family composition of 1,000 sample households in the categories of heads of households, their spouses, other relations with marital status and unrelated persons (being in the household) has also been shown.

2. Para. 4 (d) of the Note gives the definition of "Household" as distinct from "Family",

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows.

Col. 2 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 4 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 Total M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = X$

Col. 3 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 Total M.T.}} \times X = X_1$

Col. 4 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 6 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 Total M.T.}} \times X = X_2$

Col. 5 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 7 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 Total M.T.}} \times X_1 = (X'_1)$

Col. 6 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 8 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 Total M.T.}} \times X_2 = (X_2{}^2)$

Col. 7 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 9 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 Total M.T.}} \times X_1 = (X''_1)$

Col. 8 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 10 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 Total M.T.}} \times X_2 = (X_2{}^2)$

Col. 9 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 11 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 Total M.T.}} \times X_1 = (X^3{}_1)$

Col. 10 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 12 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 Total M.T.}} \times X_1 = (X^4{}_1)$

Col. 11 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 13 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 Total M.T.}} \times X_2 = (X_2{}^2)$

Col. 12 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 14 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 Total M.T.}} \times X_1 = (X^5{}_1)$

Col. 13 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 15 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 Total M.T.}} \times X_2 = (X^4{}_2)$

Col. 14 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 16 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 Total M.T.}} \times X_1 = (X_1{}^6)$

Col. 15 Total S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 17 Total M.T.}}{\text{Col. 6 Total M.T.}} \times X_2 = (X^5{}_2)$

Similarly figures may be worked out for Rural and Urban areas per 1,000 sample Household population separately.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-I.1

FAMILY COMPOSITION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Total Rural Urban	Sample household population			Heads of households		Spouses of heads of households		Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated persons	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRIPURA														
Total	**5261.95**	**2704.52**	**2557.43**	**944.32**	**54 65**	**1.05**	**828.01**	**140.90**	**108.40**	**266.37**	**1457.80**	**1398.58**	**52.05**	**9.82**
Rural	**5242.93**	**2690.16**	**2552.77**	**947.69**	**51.47**	**0.99**	**838.49**	**146.75**	**109.91**	**271.55**	**1441.35**	**1384.29**	**43.46**	**6.97**
Urban	**5464.39**	**2857.30**	**2607 09**	**908.48**	**88.55**	**1.62**	**716.49**	**78.53**	**92.34**	**211.21**	**1632.82**	**1550.77**	**143.51**	**40.07**
SADAR SUB-DIVISION														
Total	5380.82	2748.85	2631.97	931.47	67.06	1.40	817.54	140.03	106.90	268.22	1511.16	1466.21	57.89	12.94
Rural	5324.85	2707.47	2617.38	933.64	63.33	1.29	831.43	148.63	108.22	276.80	1473.74	1437.37	41.95	6.45
Urban	5724.78	3003.17	2721.61	918.62	77.66	2.11	732.17	87.16	98.79	215.53	1741.15	1643.42	155.84	52.83
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION														
Total	**5289.64**	**2730.05**	**2559.59**	**965.13**	**34.26**	**0.61**	**841.64**	**140.31**	**113.03**	**269.44**	**1470.97**	**1410.05**	**40.00**	**3.90**
Rural	**5301.78**	**2731.23**	**2570.55**	**970.06**	**29.94**	**0.66**	**854.28**	**145.94**	**118.20**	**275.37**	**1464.45**	**1408.10**	**31.92**	**2.86**
Urban	**5123.49**	**2713.85**	**2409.64**	**897.59**	**93.37**	**0**	**668.68**	**63.25**	**42.17**	**192.77**	**1560.24**	**1436.75**	**150.60**	**18.07**
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION														
Total	**4962.78**	**2586.91**	**2375.87**	**954.19**	**44.17**	**0.41**	**800.82**	**113.29**	**98.57**	**233.54**	**1389.37**	**1292.43**	**31.08**	**4.91**
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION														
Total	5061.63	2609.70	2451.73	941.49	59.00	1.22	801.80	123.11	107.26	247.44	1392.49	1333.74	44.13	9.75
Rural	5052.35	2600.47	2451.88	943.15	56.85	1.32	810.68	126.12	107.88	250.66	1384.98	1325.76	37.02	7.93
Urban	5136.65	2701.87	2434.78	916.15	83.85	0	692.55	86.96	99.38	286.07	1472.05	1419.25	127.33	31.06
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION														
Total	5203.59	2723.80	2479.79	940 39	59.41	0.41	786.10	138.82	112.21	266.50	1482.47	1352.52	49.50	15.26
Rural	5200.96	2724.79	2476.17	945.92	53 85	0	796.52	145.97	112.28	269.93	1476.85	1341'66	43.77	14.21
Urban	5227.27	2714.87	2512.40	890.49	109 51	4.13	692.15	74.38	111.57	235.54	1533.06	1450.41	101.24	24.79
SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION														
Total	**5363.03**	**2760.79**	**2602.24**	**955..1**	**43.49**	**0.70**	**874.08**	**166.96**	**101.02**	**274.99**	**1470.36**	**1403.02**	**66.64**	**6.66**

Note : Rural figures for the Sub-divisions Kamalpur, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom are the same that of Total.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-I.1

FAMILY COMPOSITION OF 1,000 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Total Rural Urban	Sample household population			Heads of households		Spouses of heads of households		Married relations			Never married Widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated persons	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION														
Total	5398.02	2721.96	2676.06	950.81	48.29	0.60	894.12	184.76	110.38	310.44	1425.02	1415.41	50.69	7.80
Rural	5384.77	2701.99	2682.78	952.98	46.03	0.33	907.95	195.37	113.91	320.86	1402.98	1403.31	36.42	4.63
Urban	5525.48	2914.01	2611.47	929.94	70.06	0	761.15	82.80	76.43	210.19	1636.94	1531.85	186.90	38.22
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION														
Total	**5495.49**	**2835.01**	**2660.48**	**975.93**	**22.57**	**3.01**	**886.66**	**153.96**	**145.94**	**314.44**	**1500.00**	**1436.79**	**56.17**	**6.02**
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION														
Total	5032.02	2583.08	2448.94	937.16	61.33	0.60	822.66	115.11	102.11	233.83	1367.98	1322.96	60.12	8.16
Rural	5041.53	2593.86	2447.67	945.65	52.67	0.68	837.95	123.90	103.98	240.72	1364.62	1309.92	55.03	6.41
Urban	4951.15	2491.38	2459.77	864.94	135.06	0	692.53	40.23	86.21	175.28	1396.55	1433.91	103.45	22.99
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION														
Total	**5061.99**	**2580.12**	**2481.87**	**938.01**	**61.40**	**2.34**	**829.82**	**143.27**	**90.06**	**240.94**	**1352.05**	**1339.18**	**54.39**	**10.53**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-II.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table C-II- In this Subsidiary table the proportion of 1,000 persons of each sex by their marital status for total, rural and urban has been given. "Marital Status" has been explained in para. 4 (g) of the Note.

2. The figures in the table have been worked out as follows.

Col. 4 S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 6 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 8 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 10 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 12 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 14 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 7 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 9 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 12 S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 11 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 13 S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 13 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 14 S.T. = $\frac{\text{Col. 15 (All ages) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 5 (All ages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off for the Cols. have been such that:

Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 4+5+6+7+8

Col. 9=1,000=Cols. 10+11+12+13+14

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-II.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Males						Female					
		Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Unspecified	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tripura	**Total**	**1,000**	**560**	**406**	**28**	**6**	**N**	**1,000**	**457**	**435**	**101**	**7**	**N**
	Rural	**1,000**	**552**	**413**	**29**	**6**	**N**	**1,000**	**452**	**440**	**100**	**8**	**N**
	Urban	**1,000**	**638**	**339**	**20**	**2**	**1**	**1,000**	**500**	**377**	**117**	**6**	**N**
Sadar Sub-division	Total	1,000	577	394	23	5	1	1,000	464	421	107	7	1
	Rural	1,000	564	406	24	5	1	1,000	457	429	106	7	1
	Urban	1,000	649	330	18	2	1	1,000	508	370	115	7	N
Khowai Sub-division	Total	1,000	548	412	34	6	N	1,000	462	440	93	5	N
	Rural	1,000	542	417	35	6	N	1,000	459	445	91	5	N
	Urban	1,000	628	344	26	2	0	1,000	500	369	126	5	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	Rural	1,000	548	404	39	9	N	1,000	447	433	109	11	N
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	1,000	544	413	37	6	N	1,000	448	437	106	9	0
	Rural	1,000	537	418	39	6	N	1,000	446	440	105	9	0
	Urban	1,000	617	357	22	3	1	1,000	472	400	119	9	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	1,000	561	392	38	9	N	1,000	451	429	110	10	N
	Rural	1,000	554	398	39	9	N	1,000	446	434	109	11	N
	Urban	1,000	624	345	29	2	0	1,000	494	381	119	6	N
Sonamura Sub-division	Rural	1,000	561	415	19	5	N	1,000	446	448	98	8	0
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	1,000	550	429	16	5	N	1,000	451	457	87	5	N
	Rural	1,000	541	438	16	5	N	1 000	446	464	85	5	N
	Urban	1,000	632	351	15	2	0	1,000	506	389	102	3	0
Amarpur Sub-division	Rural	1,000	534	430	28	8	N	1,000	474	459	61	6	N
Belonia Sub-division	Total	1,000	559	410	23	8	N	1,000	448	438	107	7	0
	Rural	1,000	551	417	24	8	0	1,000	444	443	104	8	0
	Urban	1,000	622	356	19	3	N	1,000	485	381	130	3	0
Sabroom Sub-division	Rural	1,000	552	412	28	8	N	1,000	450	440	101	8	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-II.2

MARITAL STATUS OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN GENERAL POPULATION AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

FLY-LEAF

This table corresponds to Subsidiary table VI.7 of 1951. The source of data fo this subsidary table is:—

Table C-II - of 1961 Census.

Table C-III -Assam of 1951 Census.

Table VII (Age & Civil Conditions) - Bengal of 1941 Census.

Table VII (Age, Sex and Civil Conditions by Religion) -Bengal of 1931 Census.

Table VII (Age, Sex and Civil Conditions by Religion) .Bengal of 1921 Census.

2. In this Subsidiary table the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by marital status in each of the census years 1961, 1951, 1941, 1931 and 1921 has been shown for total population. "Marital Status' has been explained in para. 4 (g) of the Note.

3. The figures of 'Widowed' and Divorced/Separated' are given separately only in 1961 Census. In the previous censuses the figures for the two were combined together and shown under 'Widowed'. The figures for 'Unspecified Status' also are given in 1961 Census only. Hence, there is no figure in columns for previous censuses under 'Unspecefied' in either sex. Sub-division-wise figures for the previous censuses are not availabe.

The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows.

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T. 1961}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. 1961}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T. 1961}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. 1961}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 12 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 M.T. 1961}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. 1961}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 17 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 12 M.T. 1961}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. 1961}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 18 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 14 M.T. 1961}}{\text{Col. 4 M.T. 1961}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 19 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T. 1961}}{\text{Col. 5 M.T. 1961}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 24 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 M.T. 1961}}{\text{Col. 5 M.T. 1961}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 29 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 11 M.T. 1961}}{\text{Col. 5 M.T. 1961}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 34 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 13 M.T. 1961}}{\text{Col. 5 M.T. 1961}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 35 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 15 M.T. 1961}}{\text{Col. 5 M.T. 1961}} \times 1{,}000$$

and so on

The gigures have been rounded off to integers. The rounding off for the columns has been such that.

1,000=Cols. 2+7+12+17+18

1,000=Cols. 3+8+13

and so on

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-II.2

MATRIAL STATUS OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN GENERAL POPULATION AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

Males

Union Territory/ Sub-division		Never married					Married					Widowed					Divorced/ Separated	Unspecified
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1961
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tripura	**T**	**560**	**580**	**505**	**492**	**519**	**406**	**384**	**453**	**472**	**438**	**28**	**36**	**42**	**36**	**43**	**6**	**N**
	R	**552**	**580**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**413**	**384**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**N**
	U	**638**	**598**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**339**	**378**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**
Sadar Sub-division	T	577	0	0	0	0	394	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	5	1
	R	564	0	0	0	0	406	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	5	1
	U	649	0	0	0	0	330	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	2	1
Khowai Sub-division	T	548	0	0	0	0	412	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	6	N
	R	542	0	0	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	6	N
	U	628	0	0	0	0	344	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	2	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	T	548	0	0	0	0	404	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	9	N
Kailasahar Sub-division	T	544	0	0	0	0	413	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	6	N
	R	537	0	0	0	0	418	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	6	N
	U	617	0	0	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	3	1
Dharmanagar Sub-division	T	561	0	0	0	0	392	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	9	N
	R	554	0	0	0	0	397	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	10	N
	U	624	0	0	0	0	345	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	2	0
Sonamura Sub-division	T	561	0	0	0	0	415	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	5	N
Udaipur Sub-division	T	550	0	0	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	5	N
	R	541	0	0	0	0	438	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	5	N
	U	632	0	0	0	0	351	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	2	0
Amarpur Sub-division	T	535	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	8	N
Belonia Sub-division	T	559	0	0	0	0	410	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	8	N
	R	551	0	0	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	8	0
	U	622	0	0	0	0	356	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	3	N
Sabroom Sub-division	T	552	0	0	0	0	412	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	8	N

Note: Rural figures for the Sub-divisions Kamalpur, Sonamura, Amarpur and Sabroom are the same as that o. Total.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-II.2

MATRIAL STATUS OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN GENERAL POPULATION AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

Females

Union Territory/ Sub-division		Never married					Married					Widowed					Divorced/ separated	Unspecified
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1961
1		19	20	21	22	23	24	26	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Tripura	**T**	**457**	**425**	**453**	**416**	**428**	**435**	**458**	**441**	**478**	**447**	**101**	**117**	**106**	**106**	**125**	**7**	**N**
	R	**452**	**422**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**440**	**462**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**116**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**N**
	U	**500**	**477**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**377**	**383**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**117**	**140**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**N**
Sadar Sub-division	T	464	0	0	0	0	421	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	7	1
	R	457	0	0	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	7	1
	U	508	0	0	0	0	370	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	7	N
Khowai Sub-division	T	462	0	0	0	0	440	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	5	N
	R	459	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	5	N
	U	500	0	0	0	0	369	0	0	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	5	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	T	447	0	0	0	0	433	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	11	N
Kailasahar Sub-division	T	448	0	0	0	0	437	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	9	0
	R	446	0	0	0	0	440	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	9	0
	U	472	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	9	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	T	451	0	0	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	10	N
	R	446	0	0	0	0	434	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	11	N
	U	494	0	0	0	0	381	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	6	N
Sonamura Sub-division	T	446	0	0	0	0	448	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	8	0
Udaipur Sub-division	T	452	0	0	0	0	457	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	5	N
	R	446	0	0	0	0	464	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	5	N
	U	506	0	0	0	0	389	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	3	0
Amarpur Sub-division	T	474	0	0	0	0	459	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	6	N
Belonia Sub-division	T	448	0	0	0	0	438	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	7	0
	R	444	0	0	0	0	444	0	0	6	0	104	0	0	0	0	8	0
	U	485	0	0	0	0	381	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	4	0
Sabroom Sub-division	T	450	0	0	0	0	440	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	8	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-II.3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MARRIED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS IN EACH SEX AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this Subsidiary table is.

Table C-II of 1961 Census.

Table C-III of Assam of 1951 Census.

Table VII (Age and Civil Conditions) - Bengal of 1941 Census.

2. "Marital Status" has been explained in para. (4) (g) of the Note.

3. The Corresponding table of 1951 is Subsidiary table VI.8. In this subsidiary table the proportion of 1,000 married persons of each sex in each of the census years 1961 and 1951 and 1941 has been shown in the age-groups of 0-14, 15-34, 35-54, 55 and above and Age not stated. There is no married person in either sex in the age-group 0-9 in 1951 Census. Sub-division-wise figures for the previous censuses are not available.

The figures in different columns of the table have worked out as follows:

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Married males aged 0—14 in 1961}}{\text{Total married males in 1961}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Married males aged 0—14 in 1951}}{\text{Total married males in 1951}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Married males aged 0—14 in 1941}}{\text{Total married males in 1941}} \times 1{,}000$$

and so on

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off has been such that.

1,000=Cols. 2+5+8+11

1,000=Cols. 3+6+9+12

1,000=Cols. 4+7+10+13

1,000=Cols. 14+17+20+23

1,000=Cols. 15+18+21+24

1,000=Cols. 16+19+22+25

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MARRIED PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS IN

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Males													
	0—14			15—34			35—54			55 and above			Age not stated	
	1961	1951	1941	1961	1951	1941	1961	1951	1941	1961	1951	1941	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRIPURA	**1**	**3**	**7**	**392**	**461**	**479**	**448**	**418**	**408**	**159**	**118**	**106**	**N**	**N**
Sadar	1	0	0	380	0	0	452	0	0	167	0	0	N	0
Khowai	1	0	0	397	0	0	449	0	0	153	0	0	N	0
Kamalpur	1	0	0	386	0	0	456	0	0	157	0	0	N	0
Kailasahar	N	0	0	390	0	0	451	0	0	159	0	0	N	0
Dharmanagar	N	0	0	390	0	0	455	0	0	155	0	0	N	0
Sonamira	1	0	0	383	0	0	440	0	0	176	0	0	N	0
Udaipur	3	0	0	422	0	0	423	0	0	152	0	0	N	0
Amarpur	1	0	0	456	0	0	417	0	0	126	0	0	0	0
Belonia	1	0	0	382	0	0	464	0	0	153	0	0	N	0
Sabroom	1	0	0	385	0	0	468	0	0	146	0	0	N	0

TABLE C-II.3

EACH SEX AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

Females														Union Territory/ Sub-division
0—14			14—34			35—54			55 and above			Age not stated		
1961	1951	1941	1961	1951	1941	1961	1951	1941	1961	1951	1941	1961	1951	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1
24	**64**	**64**	**667**	**652**	**663**	**270**	**244**	**240**	**39**	**32**	**33**	**N**	**8**	**TRIPURA**
24	0	0	657	0	0	276	0	0	43	0	0	N	0	Sadar
19	0	0	655	0	0	279	0	0	47	0	0	N	0	Khowai
20	0	0	673	0	0	268	0	0	39	0	0	N	0	Kamalpur
18	0	0	670	0	0	275	0	0	37	0	0	N	0	Kailasahar
19	0	0	684	0	0	264	0	0	33	0	0	N	0	Dharmanagar
38	0	0	671	0	0	258	0	0	33	0	0	N	0	Sonamira
40	0	0	683	0	0	244	0	0	33	0	0	N	0	Udaipur
18	0	0	655	0	0	279	0	0	48	0	0	N	0	Amarpur
22	0	0	686	0	0	259	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	Belonia
23	0	0	670	0	0	272	0	0	35	0	0	N	0	Sabroom

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-III PART B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP AND SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this Subsidiary table is main table C-III.Part B. In this table the distribution of 1,000 persons in each of the broad age-groups (except the age-group of 0-4) and age not stated and in each sex has been shown by illiteracy, literacy and the various educational levels in urban areas. In the case of columns 19-34, the figures have been first rounded off for columns 19-20 and then the figures for columns 21-34 have been rounded off. The distribution of tatal population of the age 5+ has also been shown separately.

2. The classification of 'Educational levels' for urban areas is given in para 4 (i) of the note.

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows.

$$\text{Col. 5 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Aged 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Aged 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (Aged 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Aged 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (Aged 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Aged 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Aged 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Aged 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Aged 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Aged 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 (Aged 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Aged 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

and so on

The figures have been rounded off to integers. In the case of Cols. 19—34, the figures have been rounded off for cols. 19—20 and then the figures for Cols. 21—34 have been rounded off. The rounding off for columns has been such that

Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19.

Col. 4=1,000=Cols. 6+8+10+12+14+16+18+20.

Col. 19=1,000=Cols. 21+23+25+27+29+31+33.

Col. 18=1,000=Cols. 22+24+26+28+30+32+34.

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS IN EACH

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age-group	Total		Illiterate		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	
		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
TRIPURA	Total Pop. 5+	1,000	1,000	293	510	261	245	312	218	108	24	2	N	1	N
	5—14	1,000	1,000	519	549	168	178	296	273	N	N	0	0	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	171	387	256	279	370	270	172	58	2	N	N	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	226	597	341	306	255	90	130	5	6	0	2	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	268	796	378	179	201	24	116	1	2	0	5	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	455	833	273	167	136	0	136	0	0	0	0	0
Sadar	Total Pop. 5+	1,000	1,000	268	481	213	220	351	263	134	32	3	N	1	N
	5—14	1,000	1,000	520	545	150	145	330	310	N	0	0	0	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	147	342	204	247	400	328	211	74	2	N	N	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	179	573	290	292	310	127	158	6	8	0	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	246	764	315	200	249	34	137	1	3	0	5	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	555	1,000	222	0	56	0	167	0	0	0	0	0
Khowai	Total Pop. 5+	1,000	1,000	258	466	398	369	263	149	64	14	1	0	1	0
	5—14	1,000	1,000	414	454	414	372	172	174	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	160	366	341	386	380	208	98	36	1	0	0	0
	35—59	1,000	1,000	218	573	444	377	225	48	85	2	3	0	2	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	240	770	493	221	133	9	102	0	0	0	5	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar	Total Pop. 5+	1,000	1,000	397	621	216	167	267	187	97	22	2	0	1	N
	5—14	1,000	1,000	690	702	43	48	267	249	0	1	0	0	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	236	515	252	213	319	217	161	50	2	0	1	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	328	656	336	258	196	76	106	6	3	0	3	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	389	823	323	151	184	26	83	0	0	0	4	0
	Age not stated	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar	Total Pop. 5+	1,000	1,000	338	521	389	308	187	154	73	16	1	0	N	0
	5—14	1,000	1,000	559	579	116	117	325	309	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	212	400	469	437	199	124	103	38	1	0	0	0
	35—59	1,000	1,000	282	579	543	408	39	8	112	5	2	0	2	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	285	815	584	185	39	0	78	0	0	0	0	0
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur	Total Pop. 5+	1,000	1,000	331	573	178	160	395	251	76	15	3	0	1	0
	5—14	1,000	1,000	524	594	136	126	340	280	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	218	467	164	166	462	326	127	38	3	0	0	0
	35—59	1,000	1,000	259	662	229	215	380	120	98	3	6	0	2	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	292	843	301	129	301	28	77	0	5	0	10	0
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia	Total Pop. 5+	1,000	1,000	279	546	374	339	255	103	77	11	1	0	1	0
	5—14	1,000	1,000	393	453	457	450	150	97	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	179	483	319	317	368	169	118	28	1	0	0	0
	35—59	1,000	1,000	289	682	352	286	230	30	99	1	2	0	3	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	231	910	366	77	222	13	157	0	0	0	5	0
	Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE C-III PART B.1

AGE GROUP AND SEX BY ~~LEVEL~~ LEVEL EDUCATIONAL IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

University Degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical Degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree																Age-groups	Union Territory/ Sub-division
	Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others			
M F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
17 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	2	1
																	Total	
16 2	7	1	1	0	1	N	N	0	N	0	N	0	3	1	2	0	Pop. 5+	TRIPURA
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—14	
24 4	5	2	1	0	1	N	1	0	N	0	N	0	2	2	N	0	15—34	
25 1	15	1	1	0	3	0	N	0	N	0	N	0	6	1	5	0	35—59	
18 N	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	60+	
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	
																	Total	
21 3	9	1	1	0	1	N	1	0	N	0	N	0	3	1	3	0	Pop. 5+	Sadar
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—14	
29 6	7	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	N	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	15—34	
34 1	20	1	2	0	4	0	N	0	N	0	N	0	7	0	7	0	35—59	
24 1	21	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	17	0	60+	
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	
																	Total	
10 1	5	1	0	0	1	0	N	0	N	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	Pop. 5+	Khowai
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—14	
17 3	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	N	1	0	0	15—34	
11 0	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	4	0	35—59	
5 0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	18	0	60+	
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	
																	Total	
14 2	6	1	N	0	1	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	Pop. 5+	Kailasahar
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—14	
22 3	7	1	1	0	3	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	15—34	
17 3	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	2	0	35—59	
13 0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	60+	
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	
																	Total	
9 1	3	0	N	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Pop. 5+	Dharmanagar
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—14	
13 1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15—34	
13 0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	35—59	
12 0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	60+	
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	
																	Total	
12 1	4	N	1	0	1	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	2	N	N	0	Pop. 5+	Udaipur
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—14	
21 2	5	1	N	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	15—34	
15 0	11	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	35—59	
14 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60+	
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	
																	Total	
10 1	3	N	0	0	1	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	1	N	1	0	Pop. 5+	Belonia
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—14	
12 3	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15—34	
19 1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	35—59	
14 0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	60+	
0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Age not stated	

SUBISIDIARY TABLE C-III PART C. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this Subsidiary table is main table C-III. Part C. As in the previous subsidiary table, the distribution of 1.000 persons in each of the broad age-groups (except that of 0-4) and age not stated and in each sex has, in this subsidiary table been shown for rural areas only by illiteracy, literacy (without educational level), and the two educational levels of 'Primary or Junior Basic' and 'Matriculation and above'. The distribution of total population of age 5+ has also been shown similarly for rural areas.

2. The classification of 'Educational levels' for rural areas is given in para 4(i) of the Note.

3 The figures in different column of the table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 5 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Age 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Age 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (Age 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Age 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (Age 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Age 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 (Age 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Age 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 (Age 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Age 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 10 (Age 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Age 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 11 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 11 (Age 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Age 5+) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 12 (Total Popn. 5+) S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 12 (Age 5+) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Age 5+) M.T.}} \times 1.000$$

and so on,

The figures have been rounded off to integers. The rounding off for cols has been such that

Col. 3 = 1,000 = Cols. 5+7+9+11.
Col. 4 = 1,000 = Cols. 6+8+10+12.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-III PART C. 1

PART C.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP AND SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Age group	Total		Literate		(Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation 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 population 5+**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**684**	**913**	**200**	**58**	**103**	**28**	**13**	**1**
	5—14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**824**	**912**	**119**	**57**	**57**	**31**	**N**	**N**
	15—34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**588**	**886**	**233**	**73**	**154**	**39**	**25**	**2**
	35—59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**646**	**944**	**245**	**43**	**95**	**13**	**14**	**N**
	60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**697**	**981**	**223**	**16**	**73**	**3**	**7**	**0**
	Age not stated	**1,000**	**1,000**	**737**	**963**	**123**	**18**	**70**	**19**	**70**	**0**
Sadar	Total population 5+	1,000	1,000	642	891	194	58	144	50	20	1
	5—14	1,000	1,000	822	904	111	42	67	54	N	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	509	846	224	80	228	70	39	4
	35—59	1,000	1,000	588	925	250	52	140	23	22	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	659	977	225	18	105	5	11	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	842	958	53	42	53	0	52	0
Khowai	Total population 5+	1,000	1, 00	682	921	217	59	93	19	8	1
	5—14	1,000	1,000	827	920	126	61	47	19	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	569	895	263	76	153	28	15	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	652	954	262	39	79	7	7	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	737	987	209	11	49	2	5	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	250	1,000	500	0	0	0	250	0
Kamalpur	Total population 5+	1,000	1,000	617	865	334	120	32	14	17	1
	5—14	1,000	1,000	728	831	236	147	36	22	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	524	844	397	137	47	16	32	3
	35—59	1,000	1,000	610	923	361	75	12	2	17	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	672	966	309	34	10	N	9	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	667	1,000	333	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar	Total population 5+	1,000	1,000	696	918	170	51	124	31	10	N
	5—14	1,000	1,000	851	927	74	42	75	31	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	610	888	202	69	171	42	17	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	646	945	224	39	118	16	12	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	693	978	201	17	101	5	5	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	714	1,000	0	0	0	0	286	0
Dharmanagar	Total population 5+	1,000	1,000	662	890	271	97	58	13	9	N
	5—14	1,000	1,000	792	877	179	111	29	12	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	585	867	310	113	89	19	16	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	623	931	314	64	52	5	11	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	678	971	283	28	32	1	7	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	250	0	250	0	0	0
Sonamura	Total population 5+	1,000	1,000	739	939	178	46	71	14	12	1
	5—14	1,000	1,000	813	926	141	58	46	16	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	671	928	201	51	104	19	24	2
	35—59	1,000	1,000	731	965	191	28	64	7	14	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	749	989	185	10	56	1	10	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	857	1,000	143	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur	Total population 5+	1,000	1,000	743	954	148	27	104	19	5	N
	5—14	1,000	1,000	856	950	74	27	70	23	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	669	945	170	32	150	23	11	N
	35—59	1,000	1,000	709	969	195	21	90	10	6	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	719	994	201	3	79	3	1	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur	Total population 5+	1,000	1,000	819	973	135	18	38	9	8	N
	5—14	1,000	1,000	916	970	63	19	21	11	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	755	965	174	22	56	12	15	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	797	988	162	9	35	3	6	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	822	994	151	4	25	2	2	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-III PART C. 1

PART C.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP AND SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

Union Territory Sub-division	Age group	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Belonia	Total population 5+	1,000	1,000	708	931	175	48	106	21	11	N
	5—14	1,000	1,000	814	921	127	60	59	19	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	634	911	184	56	159	32	23	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	686	966	209	27	9	7	8	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	699	986	210	14	84	N	7	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabroom	Total population 5+	1,000	1,000	703	934	143	29	139	36	15	1
	5—14	1,000	1,000	850	931	54	24	96	45	0	0
	15—34	1,000	1,000	622	913	161	38	183	48	34	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	641	963	208	25	140	12	11	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	686	987	209	12	101	1	4	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	400	667	200	0	400	333	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-IV.1

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES BY AGE GROUPS AND COMPARISON WITH 1951 CENSUS

FLY-LEAF

This Subsidiary table has been prepared from the data of main table C-III and C-IV of 1961 and C-III and C-V of 1951. In this table the number of females per 1,000 males by age-groups of (i) 'Less than one year', (ii) '1 to 4 years', (iii) '5 to 14 years', (iv) '15 to 34 years', (v) '35 to 54 years' (vi) '55 to 59 years', (vii) '60 and above' and (viii) 'Age not stated' has been shown for total, rural and urban for 1961 and 1951. In case of 1961, the figures for age-groups, less than 1 year, 1–4 years, 35–54 years, 55–59 years and 60+have beenworked out from main table C-IVand figures for age-groups 5-14 years 15-34 from table C-III.In case of 1951, the figures for age-groups, 'Less than one year', 1--4 years, 5--14 years, 15--34 years and 35--54 years have been worked out from main table C-III and figures for age-groups 55--59 and 60+ have been worked out from main table C-V of 1951.

2 The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :

	1961		1951	
	M	F	M	F
Less than 1 year	X^1	Y^1	X^{11}	Y^{11}
1—4 ,,	X^2	Y^2	X^{21}	Y^{21}
5—14 ,,	X^3	Y^3	X^{31}	Y^{31}
15—34 ,,	X^4	Y^4	X^{41}	Y^{41}
35—54 ,,	X^5	Y^5	X^{51}	Y^{51}
55—59 ,,	X^6	Y^6	X^{61}	Y^{61}
60+ ,,	X^7	Y^7	X^{71}	Y^{71}

Col. 3 S.T.= $\frac{y1}{x1} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 4 S.T.= $\frac{y11}{x11} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 S.T.= $\frac{y2}{x2} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 S.T.= $\frac{y21}{x21} \times 1{,}000$

and so on.

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

SUBSIDIARY

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES BY AGE

TABLE C-IV.1

GROUP AND COMPARISON WITH 1951 CENSUS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Females per 1,000 Males — Age-group: Less than 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 14 years		15 to 34 years		35 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 and above		Age not stated		Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Sub-division
		1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	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	1	2
TRIPURA	T	1,008	705	1,016	953	936	906	1,029	1,037	761	682	688	953	846	838	759	4,028	T	**TRIPURA**
	R	1,011	687	1,017	954	934	905	1,052	1,050	759	685	688	926	835	812	947	4,028	R	
	U	970	1,000	1,002	908	957	938	842	811	783	605	684	2,091	980	1,806	273	0	U	
Sadar	T	1,044	0	1,010	0	940	0	1,011	0	806	0	707	0	881	0	784	0	T	Sadar
	R	1,049	0	1,009	0	937	0	1,061	0	808	0	715	0	860	0	1,263	0	R	
	U	1,010	1,000	1,017	908	955	938	806	811	793	605	658	2,091	1,036	1,806	278	0	U	
Khowai	T	979	0	1,025	0	940	0	1,046	0	740	0	680	0	876	0	333	0	T	Khowai
	R	981	0	1,030	0	938	0	1,058	0	733	0	684	0	870	0	250	0	R	
	U	947	0	949	0	968	0	888	0	846	0	636	0	987	0	500	0	U	
Kamalpur	T	1,053	0	1,008	0	953	0	1,020	0	738	0	774	0	806	0	1,333	0	T	Kamalpur
	R	1,053	0	1,008	0	953	0	1,020	0	738	0	774	0	806	0	1,333	0	R	
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	
Kailasahar	T	941	0	1,000	0	953	0	994	0	734	0	645	0	802	0	111	0	T	Kailasahar
	R	943	0	1,006	0	955	0	1,010	0	733	0	640	0	799	0	143	0	R	
	U	916	0	930	0	932	0	847	0	741	0	710	0	838	0	0	0	U	
Dharmanagar	T	969	0	1,007	0	944	0	1,003	0	743	0	704	0	827	0	1,250	0	T	Dharmanagar
	R	979	0	1,012	0	936	0	1,014	0	740	0	685	0	822	0	1,250	0	R	
	U	875	0	961	0	1,012	0	919	0	769	0	869	0	815	0	0	0	U	
Sonamura	T	1,116	0	1,016	0	898	0	1,080	0	772	0	633	0	725	0	857	0	T	Sonamura
	R	1,116	0	1,016	0	898	0	1,080	0	772	0	633	0	725	0	857	0	R	
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	
Udaipur	T	984	0	1,042	0	934	0	1,123	0	756	0	647	0	810	0	1,000	0	T	Udaipur
	R	989	0	1,045	0	934	0	1,155	0	760	0	650	0	792	0	1,000	0	R	
	U	937	0	1,010	0	927	0	874	0	724	0	619	0	1,005	0	0	0	U	
Amarpur	T	977	0	1,005	0	939	0	998	0	713	0	730	0	829	0	333	0	T	Amarpur
	R	977	0	1,005	0	939	0	998	0	713	0	730	0	829	0	333	0	R	
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	
Belonia	T	952	0	1,024	0	929	0	1,047	0	728	0	652	0	932	0	2,000	0	T	Belonia
	R	948	0	1,017	0	928	0	1,064	0	722	0	648	0	917	0	2,000	0	R	
	U	987	0	1,101	0	940	0	907	0	783	0	681	0	1,083	0	0	0	U	
Sabroom	T	1,025	0	1,060	0	886	0	1,058	0	731	0	681	0	889	0	600	0	T	Sabroom
	R	1,025	0	1,060	0	886	0	1,058	0	731	0	681	0	889	0	600	0	R	
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-IV.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY AGE-GROUP AND COMPARISON WITH 1951 CENSUS

FLY-LEAF

This Subsidiary table has been prepared from the data given in main tables C-III and C-IV of 1961 and table C-III of 1951. In this table the distribution of 1,000 of total persons in each sex by age-groups of 'Less than one year', '1–4 years', '5–14 years', '15–34 years', '35–54 years' '55 years and above' and 'age not stated' in the census years 1961 and 1951 has been given, In case of 1961, the figures for age-groups,—'Less than one year', '1–4 years', '35–54' and 55+ have been worked out from main table C-IV and figures for remaining age-groups 5–14' and '15–34' from main table C-III. In case of 1951, the figures for all these age-groups have been worked out from main table C-III of 1951.

2 The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows ;

	1961		1951	
	M	F	M	F
Less than 1 year	X^1	Y^1	X^{11}	Y^{11}
1—4 ,,	X^2	Y^2	X^{21}	Y^{21}
5—14 ,,	X^3	Y^3	X^{31}	Y^{31}
15—34 ,,	X^4	Y^4	X^{41}	Y^{41}
35—54 ,,	X^5	Y^5	X^{51}	Y^{51}
55+ ,,	X^6	Y^6	X^{61}	Y^{61}

Col. 7 S.T. $= \frac{x1}{\text{All ages males 1961}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 S.T. $= \frac{y1}{\text{All ages females 1961}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 S.T. $= \frac{x11}{\text{All ages males 1951}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 S.T. $= \frac{y11}{\text{All ages females 1951}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 S.T. $= \frac{x2}{\text{All ages males 1961}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 12 S.T. $= \frac{y2}{\text{All ages females 1961}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 13 S.T. $= \frac{x21}{\text{All ages males 1951}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 14 S.T. $= \frac{y21}{\text{All ages females 1951}} \times 1{,}000$

and so on.
The figures have been rounded off to integers.
The rounding off has been such that.

Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 7+11+15+19+23+27

Col. 4=1,000=Cols. 8+12+16+20+24+28

Col. 5=1,000=Cols. 9+13+17+21+25+29

Col. 6=1,000=Cols. 10+14+18+22+26+30

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE C-IV.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY AGE GROUP AND COMPARISON WITH 1951 CENSUS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Total persons 1961 M	Total persons 1961 F	Total persons 1951 M	Total persons 1951 F	Less than 1year 1961 M	Less than 1year 1961 F	Less than 1year 1951 M	Less than 1year 1951 F	1–4 years 1961 M	1–4 years 1961 F	1–4 years 1951 M	1–4 years 1951 F	5–14 years 1961 M	5–14 years 1961 F	5–14 years 1951 M	5–14 years 1951 F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TRIPURA	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	32	34	27	132	144	122	129	260	281	260	262
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	33	34	26	134	146	123	130	260	259	261	262
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	29	43	51	107	120	103	110	259	281	244	268
Sadar	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	29	32	0	0	131	141	0	0	268	268	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	30	33	0	0	136	145	0	0	271	267	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	24	28	0	0	99	116	0	0	256	279	0	0
Khowai	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	31	32	0	0	129	141	0	0	257	259	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	31	32	0	0	129	142	0	0	257	257	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	33	34	0	0	119	124	0	0	266	283	0	0
Kamalpur	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	28	32	0	0	131	143	0	0	245	252	0	0
Kailasahar	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	27	28	0	0	122	134	0	0	248	259	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	27	28	0	0	123	136	0	0	247	258	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	26	28	0	0	108	118	0	0	250	272	0	0
Dharmanagar	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	26	28	0	0	127	140	0	0	249	255	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	27	28	0	0	129	143	0	0	247	252	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	24	23	0	0	108	114	0	0	260	289	0	0
Sonamura	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	28	34	0	0	144	157	0	0	269	259	0	0
Udaipur	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	34	35	0	0	150	163	0	0	262	254	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	34	35	0	0	152	164	0	0	261	251	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	30	32	0	0	130	149	0	0	272	286	0	0
Amar pur	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	30	33	0	0	134	147	0	0	257	264	0	0
Belonia	T	1,000	1,000	0	0	36	36	0	0	130	143	0	0	258	258	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	36	36	0	5	133	145	0	0	256	255	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	0	0	33	36	0	0	110	132	0	0	273	279	0	0
Sabroom	R	1,000	1,000	0	0	30	34	0	0	127	146	0	0	268	256	0	0

Age groups

15–34 years 1961 M	15–34 years 1961 F	15–34 years 1951 M	15–34 years 1951 F	35–54 years 1961 M	35–54 years 1961 F	35–54 years 1951 M	35–54 years 1951 F	55 years & above 1961 M	55 years & above 1961 F	55 years & above 1951 M	55 years & above 1951 F	Age not stated 1961 M	Age not stated 1961 F	Age not stated 1951 M	Age not stated 1951 F	Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Sub-division
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1	2
302	334	309	356	197	161	215	163	79	68	59	57	N	N	1	6	T	TRIPURA
297	333	306	357	199	161	215	163	80	68	60	56	N	N	1	6	R	
358	341	357	341	181	160	220	156	69	69	33	74	N	N	0	0	U	
301	324	0	0	191	164	0	0	80	71	0	0	N	N	0	0	T	Sadar
286	319	0	0	194	165	0	0	83	71	0	0	N	N	0	0	R	
381	351	0	0	175	159	0	0	64	67	0	0	1	N	0	0	U	
301	337	0	0	201	160	0	0	81	71	0	0	N	N	0	0	T	Khowai
299	338	0	0	203	159	0	0	81	72	0	0	N	N	0	0	R	
329	322	0	0	178	166	0	0	75	71	0	0	N	N	0	0	U	
307	337	0	0	205	164	0	0	84	72	0	0	N	N	0	0	R	Kamalpur
313	343	0	0	206	166	0	0	84	70	0	0	N	N	0	0	T	Kailasahar
309	341	0	0	208	167	0	0	86	70	0	0	N	N	0	0	R	
358	354	0	0	188	163	0	0	70	65	0	0	N	0	0	0	U	
317	346	0	0	202	163	0	0	79	68	0	0	N	N	0	0	T	Dharmanagar
315	347	0	0	203	163	0	0	79	67	0	0	N	N	0	0	R	
335	338	0	0	193	163	0	0	80	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	
283	328	0	0	191	158	0	0	85	64	0	0	N	N	0	0	R	Sonamura
290	339	0	0	189	149	0	0	75	60	0	0	N	N	0	0	T	Udaipur
286	341	0	0	191	150	0	0	476	59	0	0	N	N	0	0	R	
323	320	0	0	178	146	0	0	67	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	
319	347	0	0	194	151	0	0	66	58	0	0	N	N	0	0	R	Amarpur
298	336	0	0	203	159	0	0	75	68	0	0	N	N	0	0	T	Belonia
296	338	0	0	204	158	0	0	75	68	0	0	N	N	0	0	R	
314	310	0	0	197	168	0	0	73	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	
292	333	0	0	209	165	0	0	74	66	0	0	N	N	0	0	R	Sabroom

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-V.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY MOTHER TONGUE

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared from main table C-V. In this subsidiary table ratio of languages returned as mother-tongues per 1,000 of total, rural and urban population has been shown. The languages have been presented in *Alphabetical* order. Only those mother-tongues have appeared in this subsidiary table which have an entry of atleast 1 in any of the Sub-divisions. The details of those mother-tongues which have entries of either 'o' or '~~h~~' or '~~h~~' are given in the foot-note to this subsidiary table.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (Mother tongue A) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All languages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Co. 2 (Mother tongue B) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All languages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (Mother tongue C) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All languages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 2 (Mother tongue D) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 (All languages) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

and so on.

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off for Cols. have been such that

Col=3=1,000=Cols. 4+5+6+7+.....

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS

TABLE C-V.1

BY MOTHER TONGUE

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Total Population	Number of persons per 1,000 with mother tongue: Assamese	Banshi	Bengali	Benjua	Bhim	Bhim-chaura	Burmese	Chakma	Chari-chong	Darlong	Garhwali	Garo	Ghasi	Gondi	Gur	Halam	Hindi	Hindu-sthani	Jamatia	Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Sub-division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1	2
TRIPURA	T	1,000	N	N	633	N	N	N	N	20	N											T	**TRIPURA**
	R	1,000	N	N	602	N	N	N	N	22	N	1	N	5	N	N	N	5	16	N	13	R	
	U	1,000	N	0	946	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	N	5	N	N	N	5	16	N	14	U	
												N	N	N	0	0	N	0	19	0	N		
Sadar	T	1,000	N	0	698	1	1	0	N	N	0											T	Sadar
	R	1,000	N	0	655	1	1	0	N	N	0	N	N	6	0	0	N	N	18	N	N	R	
	U	1,000	N	0	939	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	N	7	0	0	N	1	17	N	0	U	
												0	N	N	0	0	0	0	24	0			
Khowai	T	1,000	0	0	459	0	0	0	N	N	0											T	Khowai
	R	1,000	0	0	425	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	N	1	1	1	N	6	20	2	28	R	
	U	1,000	0	0	929	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	N	1	1	1	N	6	21	2	30	U	
												0	1	N	0	0	0	0	13	0	0		
Kamalpur	T	1,000	N	0	488	0	0	0	N	N	0	2	N	18	0	0	0	42	55	N	N	T	Kamalpur
Kailasahar	T	1,000	1	0	563	0	0	0	1	66	2											T	Kailasahar
	R	1,000	1	0	528	0	0	0	2	72	2	5	N	4	0	0	0	4	21	0	N	R	
	U	1,000	N	0	944	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	N	4	0	0	0	4	22	0	N	U	
												0	N	1	0	0	0	0	17	0	0		
Dharmanagar	T	1,000	N	0	656	0	0	1	0	58	0											T	Dharmanagar
	R	1,000	N	0	623	0	0	2	0	65	0	1	N	N	0	0	1	13	22	0	0	R	
	U	1,000	0	0	939	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	N	N	0	0	1	14	23	0	0	U	
												0	N	0	0	0	N	0	15	0	0		
Sonamura	T	1,000	0	0	894	0	0	0	0	0	0											T	Sonamura
Udaipur	T	1,000	0	0	763	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	T	Udaipur
	R	1,000	0	0	740	0	0	0	0	3	0											R	
	U	1,000	0	0	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	17	0	0	0	N	3	0	48	U	
												0	N	18	0	0	0	N	2	0	53		
Amarpur	T	1,000	0	1	293	0	0	0	0	102	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	14	0	1	T	Amarpur
Belonia	T	1,000	N	0	673	0	0	0	N	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	N	2	0	115	T	Belonia
	R	1,000	N	0	638	0	0	0	N	5	0											R	
	U	1,000	0	0	981	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	U	
												0	N	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0		
												0	N	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0		
Sabroom	T	1,000	N	0	528	0	0	0	2	38	0											T	Sabroom
												0	N	N	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		

SUBSIDIARY

TABLE C-V.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS

BY MOTHER TONGUE

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Number of persons per 1,000 with mother tongue																			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Sub-division
		Jhara	Kaipang	Kalai	Kharia	Khasi	Koch	Kuki Konda	Kuki Unspecified	Kuli	Kurukh/ Oraon	Larka	Lushai/ Mizo	Manipuri/ Meithei	Mogh	Munda Mulsom	Munda Unspecified	Mundari	Mura			
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		1	2
TRIPURA	T	N	2	2	N	N	N	N	2	N	2	N	3	24	9	N	3	N	N		T	TRIPURA
	R	N	2	2	N	N	N	N	2	N	2	N	3	25	10	N	3	N	1		R	
	U	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	18	N	0	0	0	0		U	
Sadar	T	N	1	0	0	N	0	N	N	1	1	0	N	17	N	1	4	1	0		T	Sadar
	R	N	1	0	0	0	0	N	N	1	1	0	N	17	N	1	5	1	0		R	-
	U	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	13	N	0	0	0	0		U	
Khowai	T	1	3	2	1	N	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	16	1	0	7	N	3		T	Khowai
	R	1	3	2	1	N	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	14	1	0	8	N	4		R	
	U	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0		U	
Kamalpur	T	0	0	2	0	N	0	1	2	0	N	1	N	96	13	N	2	0	N		T	Kamalpur
Kailasahar	T	0	0	N	1	2	0	0	13	0	10	0	2	82	1	0	3	0	1		T	Kailasahar
	R	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	14	0	11	0	2	86	1	0	3	0	1		R	
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0		U	
Dharmanagar	T	0	0	N	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	21	42	N	0	1	0	N		T	Dharmanagar
	R	0	0	N	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	23	43	N	0	1	0	N		R	
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	39	0	0	0	0	0		U	
Sonamura	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	0		T	Sonamura
Udaipur	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0		T	Udaipur
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0		R	
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		U	
Amarpur	T	0	21	28	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	N	9	0	N	0	0		T	Amarpur
Belonia	T	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	0	N	56	0	N	0	0		T	Belonia
	R	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	0	N	63	0	N	0	0		R	
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0		U	
Sabroom	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	1	94	0	N	0	0		T	Sabroom

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Number of persons per 1,000 with mother tongue								
		Murasing	Mursum	Nepali	Noatia	Oriya	Persian	Punjabi	Rajas-thani	Rang-khol
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
TRIPURA	T	N	4	2	4	10	N	N	N	1
	R	N	4	2	4	11	1	N	N	1
	U	0	0	2	N	1	N	1	N	0
Sadar	T	0	1	3	0	9	N	N	N	1
	R	0	1	3	0	11	N	N	0	1
	U	0	0	2	0	1	N	1	N	0
Khowai	T	0	3	N	8	32	3	N	N	1
	R	0	4	N	9	33	3	0	0	1
	U	0	0	1	0	11	0	N	1	0
Kamalpur	T	0	7	1	16	35	N	N	0	3
Kailasahar	T	0	0	3	0	3	0	N	N	N
	R	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	N	N
	U	0	0	1	0	N	0	N	0	0
Dharmanagar	T	0	0	1	N	11	N	0	N	0
	R	0	0	N	N	12	N	0	N	0
	U	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sonamura	T	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	0
Udaipur	T	0	20	N	N	N	0	N	0	0
	R	0	22	N	N	N	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	1	N	0	0	N	0	0
Amarpur	T	1	26	3	43	N	0	N	0	0
Belonia	T	0	0	1	N	2	0	N	0	0
	R	0	0	1	N	2	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	1	0	N	0	1	0	0
Sabroom	T	0	0	N	0	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE C-V.1

BY MOTHER TONGUE

Number of persons per 1,000 with mother tongue								Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Sub-division
Reang	Rupini	Saimal	Santali	Savara	Telegu	Tripuri	Uchai		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	1	2
46	2	N	1	1	2	186	1	T	**TRIPURA**
51	2	N	2	1	2	203	1	R	
N	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	U	
N	3	0	2	1	1	229	N	T	Sadar
N	4	0	2	1	1	267	N	R	
N	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	U	
50	6	0	6	1	8	322	0	T	Khowai
54	7	0	6	1	8	345	0	R	
0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	U	
43	0	1	2	2	1	167	0	T	Kamalpur
55	N	0	1	1	0	155	0	T	Kailasahar
60	N	0	1	2	0	169	0	R	
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	U	
148	0	0	N	1	2	18	N	T	Dharmanagar
165	0	0	N	1	3	20	N	R	
N	0	0	0	0	N	2	0	U	
N	N	0	0	0	0	102	0	T	Sonamura
18	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	T	Udaipur
20	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	R	
N	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	U	
222	0	0	N	0	0	122	9	T	Amarpur
61	0	0	0	0	0	195	3	T	Belonia
67	0	0	0	0	0	217	3	R	
2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	U	
N	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	T	Sabroom

TABLE C-V. 1

Note: Only those mother tongues which have an entry of atleast 1 in any of the sub-divisions have been shown in the table. The details of other mother tongues which have either nil (o) Negligible (N) ~~or Negligible (N)~~ entries are given below :

1. Abor/Adi.	(a) Negligible for Total/Rural for Tripura and Sadar sub-division
	(b) 0 for all other sub-divisions by T/R/U.
2. Afghani/Kabuli/ Pakhto/Pashto/ Pathani.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Sadar & Kamalpur T/R, o for all other sub-divisions along with Tripura and Sadar sub-division Urban.
3. Angami.	(a) Same as Abor.
4. Ao.	(a) Same as Abor.
5. Bhotia-unspecified.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Dharmanagar T/R.
	(b) 0 for all other sub-divisions by T/R/U, Tripura and Dharmanagar Urban.
6. Bhuiya/Bhuyan	(a) Negligible for T/R for Tripura and Khowai sub-division.
	(b) 0 for all other sub-divisions by T/R/U and Tripura, Sadar by U.
7. Bhumij.	(a) Negligible for T/R for Tripura,Sadar and Dharmanagar.
	(b) 0 for all other sub-divisions T/R/U and U for Tripura, Sadar and Dharmanagar.
8 Bihari.	(a) Negligible for T/R/U for Tripura T/R for Sadar, T/U for Kailasahar, T/R for Dharmanagar.
	(b) 0 for others.
9. Bishnupuriya.	(a) Negligible for T/R for Tripura and Kailasahar.
	(b) 0 for all other sub-divisions by T/R/U & Urban for Tripura and Kailasahar.
10. Bongcher.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Khowai T/R.
	(b) 0 for all.
11. Ceylonese/ Simelu/ Singhalese.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Sadar T/R.
	(b) 0 for others.
12. Chang (Naga)	(a) 0 for all except Negligible for Tripura and Sadar T/R.
13. Deswali.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Kailasahar T/R.
	(b) 0 for all other sub-divisions T/R/U and U for Tripura and Kailasahar.
14. Devanagari.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Sadar T/R.
	(b) 0 for all other sub-divisions T/R/U and U for Tripura and Sadar.
15. English.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Sadar T/R/U Kamalpur R, Kailasahar T/U.
	(b) 0 for all others.
16. French.	(a) Negligible for Tripura,Sadar T/R and
	(b) 0 for all other Sub-divisions and U of Tripura and Sadar
17. Fulmali.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and and Kamalpur T/R.
	(b) 0 for all other places.
18. Fulnagri.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Amarpur T/R.
	(b) 0 for all other places.
19. Ganju.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Khowai T/R
	(b) 0 for all other places.
20. Ghatwal.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Khowai T/R.
	(b) 0 for all other places.
21. Gorkhali.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Sadar and Kailasahar T/R.
	(b) 0 for all others.
22. Gowala	(a) Same as Ghatwal.
23. Gujarati.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Sadar, T/R/U, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar T/R.
	(b) 0 for all others.
24. Gurmukhi	(a) Negligible for Tripura,Sadar T/R/U, Sabroom, Khowai T/R, Kailasahar T/U.
	(b) 0 for all others.
25. Gurung.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Kamalpur T/R.
	(b) 0 for all other sub-divisions and Tripura U.
26. Jaintia.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Sadar T/R.
	(b) 0 for all other sub-divisions along with U for Tripura and Sadar.
27. Kabui.	(a) Same as Jaintia.
28. Kachari.	(a) Negligible for Tripura,Sadar and Khowai T/R.
	(b) 0 for all other sub-divisions along with U for Tripura, Sadar and Khowai.
29. Kannada.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Sadar T/R
	(b) 0 for all other places.
30. Karbong.	(a) Negligible for Tripura,Sadar and Khowai T/R.
	(b) 0 for remaining places.
31. Kashmiri.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Sadar T/U.
	(b) 0 for remaining places.
32. Khattai.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Khowai T/R.
	(b) 0 for all others.
33. Kokbarak.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Khowai T/R.
	(b) 0 for all other places.
34. Kol.	(a) Negligible for Tripura,Sadar T/R
	(b) 0 for the remaining
35. Kumauni.	(a) Same as Kol.
36. Kurmi	(a) Negligible for Tripura,Sadar Khowai T/R.
	(b) All other places are 0.
37. Kutal.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Khowai T/R.
	(b) 0 for all other places.
38. Larka.	(a) Negligible for Tripura T/R and Neg (n) for Kamalpur.
	(b) 0 for all others.
39. Lotha.	(a) Negligible for Tripura,Sadar T/R
	(b) 0 for remaining.
40. Madrashi.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Khowai, Dharmanagar T/R.
	(b) 0 for remaining.
41. Malayalam.	(a) Negligible for Tripura,Sadar T/R/U, Khowai T/U, Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Belonia T/R.
	(b) 0 for others.
42. Manaki	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Khowai T/R.
	(b) 0 for others.
43. Marari.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Kamalpur T/R.
	(b) 0 for all others.
44. Marathi.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Sadar T/R/U, Khowai T/R.
	(b) 0 for others.
45. Marwari	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Dharmanagar T/R.
	(b) 0 for others.
46. Muchi.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Sadar T/R.
	(b) 0 for remaining.
47. Nagari-Hindi	(a) Negligible for Tripura,Sadar Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Amarpur, Belonia, Sabroom T/R.
	(b) 0 for remaining.
48. Pahari/Birjia/ Brijia/Binjhia.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Sadar T/R.
	0 for remaining.
49. Paik.	(a) As Pahari.
50. Rajbhar.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Khowai T/R.
	(b) 0 for remaining.

51. Ranchi	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Sadar and Kailasahar T/R. (b) 0 for remaining places.	56. Turi.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Khowai T/R. (b) 0 for remaining.
52. Sindhi.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Sadar Kailasahar, Belonia T/U. (b) 0 for remaining.	57. Urdu.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Sadar Khowai, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura T/R. (b) 0 for others.
53. Tamil.	(a) Negligible for Tripura, Sadar T/R/U, Khowai, Kailasahar, Amarpur T/R. (b) 0 for others.	58. Utkali.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Belonia T/U. (b) 0 for others.
54. Tanti.	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Kamalpur T/R. (b) 0 for others.		
55. Tibetan	(a) Negligible for Tripura T/R/U, Sabroom, Sadar, T/R, Dharmanagar T/U. (b) 0 for others.	59 Vaiphei	(a) Negligible for Tripura and Sadar T/R. (b) 0 for others.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-VII.1

DISTRIBUTOIN OF 1,000 PERSONS BY RELIGION

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this Subsidiary table is main table C-VII. Here the distribution of the strength of each religious community per 1,000 of total, rural and urban population has been shown.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 6+7 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 8+9 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 10+11 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 12+13 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols 14+15 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Total of Cols. 16+17 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

and so on

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off for columns have been such that

Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 4+5+6+7+8+9+10+.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-VII.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS BY RELIGION

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Total Population	Number of persons per 1,000 who are: Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Other religions & persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRIPURA	T	1,000	760	201	9	N	N	30	N	N
	R	1,000	745	213	10	N	N	32	0	N
	U	1,000	913	85	N	N	1	1	N	0
Sadar	T	1,000	859	138	3	N	N	N	N	N
	R	1,000	844	152	4	N	N	N	0	N
	U	1,000	944	54	1	N	1	N	N	0
Khowai	T	1,000	926	71	2	N	N	1	0	N
	R	1,000	923	74	2	N	0	1	0	N
	U	1,000	973	26	N	N	1	N	0	0
Kamalpur	R	1,000	908	66	13	0	0	13	0	0
Kailasahar	T	1,000	762	146	20	N	N	72	0	0
	R	1,000	760	140	22	N	N	78	0	0
	U	1,000	792	205	0	0	3	0	0	0
Dharmanagar	T	1,000	680	225	33	N	1	61	0	0
	R	1,000	659	236	37	0	N	68	0	0
	U	1,000	861	131	1	N	5	2	0	0
Sonamura	R	1,000	383	617	N	N	0	N	0	0
Udaipur	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
Amarpur	R	1,000	700	180	10	N	0	110	0	0
Belonia	T	1,000	752	185	2	0	0	61	0	0
	R	1,000	732	198	2	0	0	68	0	0
	U	1,060	923	75	N	0	0	2	0	0
Sabroom	R	1,000	798	68	0	0	0	134	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-VIII PART A.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF ALL SCHEDULED CASTES BY SEX AND LITERACY

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this Subsidiary table is main table C-VIII. Part A. In this subsidiary table the proportion of illiterates, and literate and educated persons among males and females per 1,000 of total persons belonging to Scheduled Castes for total, rural and urban has been shown. The names of Scheduled Castes are given in para- 4(h) of the Note.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :—

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 9 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off has been such that

Col. 3=1,000=Cols. 4+5+6+7.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-V-III PART A. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF ALL SCHEDULED CASTES BY SEX AND LITERACY

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Total Population	Males		Females	
			Illiterate	Literate and educated persons	Illiterate	Literate and educated persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	T	1,000	404	114	462	20
	R	1,000	408	110	464	18
	U	1,000	345	184	418	53
Sadar	T	1,000	410	105	466	19
	R	1,000	415	99	470	16
	U	1,000	352	182	413	53
Khowai	T	1,000	412	108	465	15
	R	1,000	414	105	467	14
	U	1,000	329	248	371	52
Kamalpur	T	1,000	406	114	460	20
Kailasahar	T	1,000	406	116	457	21
	R	1,000	409	113	459	19
	U	1,000	363	159	440	38
Dharmanagar	T	1,000	405	123	447	25
	R	1,000	407	121	449	23
	U	1,000	346	177	394	83
Sonamura	T	1,000	399	117	466	18
Udaipur	T	1,000	388	132	460	20
	R	1,000	393	122	470	15
	U	1,000	367	169	425	39
Amarpur	T	1,000	461	76	449	14
Belonia	T	1,000	356	160	452	32
	R	1,000	367	152	454	27
	U	1,000	286	211	437	66
Sabroom	T	1,000	382	132	470	16

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF ALL SCHEDULED CASTES BY CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this Subsidiary table is main table C-VIII. Part A. In this subsidiary table the distribution per 1,000 of total persons belonging to Scheduled Castes has been shown for total, rural and urban separately for total workers and non-workers. The total workers have further been distributed into nine industrial categories. The names of "Scheduled Castes" appear in para. 4(h) of the Note.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows:—

Col. 4 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Total of cols. } 10+11 \text{ M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3 \text{ M.T.}} \times 1,00$

Col. 5 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Total of cols. } 12+13 \text{ M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3 \text{ M.T.}} \times 1,000$

Col. 6 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Total of cols. } 14+15 \text{ M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3 \text{ M.T.}} \times 1,000$

Col. 7 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Total of cols. } 16+17 \text{ M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3 \text{ M.T.}} \times 1,000$

Col. 8 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Total of cols. } 18+19 \text{ M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3 \text{ M.T.}} \times 1,000$

Col. 9 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Total of cols. } 20+21 \text{ M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3 \text{ M.T.}} \times 1,000$

Col. 10 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Total of cols. } 22+23 \text{ M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3 \text{ M.T.}} \times 1,000$

Col. 11 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Total of cols. } 24+25 \text{ M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3 \text{ M.T.}} \times 1,000$

Col. 12 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Total of cols. } 26+27 \text{ M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3 \text{ M.T.}} \times 1,000$

Col. 13 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Total of cols. } 28+29 \text{ M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3 \text{ M.T.}} \times 1,000$

Col. 14 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Total of cols. } 30+31 \text{ M.T.}}{\text{Col. } 3 \text{ M.T.}} \times 1,000$

The figures have been rounded off to integers.

The rounding off has been such that.

Col. 3 =1,000=Col. 4+14

Col. 4=Cols. 5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12+13

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF ALL SCHEDULED CASTES BY

TABLE C-VIII PART A.2

CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Total population	Total workers	I As Cultivator	II As Agricultural Labourer	III In Mining, Quarrying Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantation, Orchards and Allied activities	IV At Household Industry	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	VI In Construction	VII In Trade and Commerce	VII I In Transport Storage and Communications	VIII In Other Services	IX Non-workers	Total Rural Urban	Union Territory Sub-division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Tripura	**Total**	**1,000**	**353**	**178**	**38**	**31**	**14**	**13**	**3**	**17**	**8 6**	**53**	**647**	**Total**	**Tripura**
	Rural	**1,000**	**354**	**188**	**39**	**31**	**14**	**11**	**3**	**16**	**5**	**47**	**646**	**Rural**	
	Urban	**1,000**	**346**	**30**	**11**	**20**	**14**	**45**	**7**	**40**	**25**	**154**	**654**	**Urban**	
Sadar Sub-division	Total	1,000	335	134	34	24	15	18	5	29	11	65	665	Total	Sadar Sub-division
	Rural	1,000	334	145	37	25	15	15	4	28	9	56	666	Rural	
	Urban	1,000	352	3	1	10	5	53	12	46	32	190	648	Urban	
Khowai Sub-division	Total	1,000	383	242	57	14	11	5	1	13	4	36	617	Total	Khowai Sub-division
	Rural	1,000	383	245	58	13	11	5	1	12	4	34	617	Rural	
	Urban	1,000	381	61	7	48	16	39	0	42	23 26	142	619	Urban	
Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	375	245	31	29	5	10	2	5	1	47	625	Total	Kamalpur Sub-division
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	1,000	375	231	31	50	7	8	1	4	3	40	625	Total	Kailasahar Sub-division
	Rural	1,000	379	240	32	54	7	7	1	3	2	33	621	Rural	
	Urban	1,000	323	107	20	0	2	33	1	11	23	126	677	Urban	
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	1,000	398	208	54	65	13	3	3	5	2	45	602	Total	Dharmanagar Sub-division
	Rural	1,000	398	213	54	67	13	3	3	4	1	40	602	Rural	
	Urban	1,000	402	69	75	8	17	28	0	17	16	172	598	Urban	
Sonamura Sub-division	Total	1,000	330	169	28	49	31	17	N	7	2	27	670	Total	Sonamura Sub-division
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	1,000	337	109	31	30	36	37	5	33	9	47	663	Total	Udaipur Sub-division
	Rural	1,000	341	134	36	32	31	32	5	27	7	37	659	Rural	
	Urban	1,000	324	23	14	23	54	55	3	52	19	81	676	Urban	
Amarpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	340	239	10	2	10	10	5	13	5	46	660	Total	Amarpur Sub-division
Belonia Sub-division	Total	1,000	326	147	34	20	14	9	6	18	3	75	674	Total	Belonia Sub-division
	Rural	1,000	325	165	38	13	15	6	7	14	2	65	675	Rural	
	Urban	1,000	336	34	9	63	7	24	2	42	13	142	664	Urban	
Sabroom Sub-division	Total	1,000	334	154	49	28	9	10	1	9	1	73	666	Total	Sabroom Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C—VIII.PART B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES BY SEX AND LITERACY

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this Subsidiary table is main table C-VIII.Part B, Here the proportion of illiterates and literates and educated persons among males and females per 1,000 of total persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes for total, rural and urban has been shown. The names of "Scheduled Tribes" are given in para.4(h) of the Note.

The method of working out figures to fill up defferent columns of the table is the same as for table C-VIII.Part A.1.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-VIII B.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES BY SEX AND LITERACY

Union Territory/ Sub division	Total Rural Urban	Total population	Males		Females	
			Illiterate	Literate and educated persons	Illiterate	Literate and educated persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	**Total**	**1,000**	**423**	**89**	**477**	**11**
	Rural	**1,000**	**425**	**86**	**480**	**9**
	Urban	**1,000**	**158**	**384**	**224**	**234**
Sadar Sub-division	Total	1,000	382	126	472	20
	Rural	1,000	390	117	481	12
	Urban	1,000	156	362	236	246
Khowai Sub-division	Total	1,000	404	103	480	13
	Rural	1,000	405	102	480	13
	Urban	1,000	98	745	39	118
Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	414	100	470	16
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	1,000	470	49	478	3
	Rural	1,000	471	48	478	3
	Urban	1,000	359	396	170	75
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	1,000	448	66	470	16
	Rural	1,000	448	65	471	16
	Urban	1,000	213	574	128	85
Sonamura Sub-division	Total	1,000	454	62	478	6
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	1,000	407	98	489	6
	Rural	1,000	408	96	490	6
	Urban	1,000	148	591	125	136
Amarpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	460	53	485	2
Belonia Sub-division	Total	1,000	457	61	479	3
	Rural	1,000	457	60	480	3
	Urban	1,000	177	565	145	113
Sabroom Sub-division	Total	1,000	443	72	481	4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE C-VIII.PART B.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES BY CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this Subsidiary table is main table C-VIII.Part B. In this su' sidiary table the distribution per 1,000 of total persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes has been givien separately for total, rural and urban for total workers and non-workers. In addition, total workers have been distributed by industrial categories. For names of all Scheduled Tribes, para 4(b) of the Note may be seen.

The method of working out figures to fill up different columns of the table is the same as for table C-VIII.parat A.2.

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF ALL SCHEULED TRIBES

TABLE C-VIII PART B-2

BY CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total Rural Urban	Total population	Total workers	I In Cultivator	II As Agricultural labourer	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantation, Orchards and Allied activities	IV At Household Industry	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	VI In Construction	VII In Trade and Commerce	VIII In Transport storage and Communications	IX In Other Services	X Non-workers	Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Sub-division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Tripura	**Total**	**1,000**	**516**	**445**	**23**	**6**									
	Rural	**1,000**	**519**	**449**	**23**	**6**	**27**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**1**	**12**	**484**	**Total**	**Tripura**
	Urban	**1,000**	**213**	**7**	**1**	**9**	**28**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**11**	**481**	**Rural**	
							1	**22**	**11**	**8**	**19**	**135**	**787**	**Urban**	
Sadar Sub-division	Total	1,000	470	397	24	7									
	Rural	1,000	479	411	24	7	21	3	1	2	1	14	530	Total	Sadar Sub-division
	Urban	1,000	204	3	0	8	22	2	N	2	1	10	521	Rural	
							N	23	12	8	21	129	796	Urban	
Khowai Sub-division	Total	1,000	535	484	16	2									
	Rural	1,000	535	485	16	2	21	2	N	1	N	9	465	Total	Khowai Sub-division
	Urban	1,000	127	19	0	0	21	2	N	N	N	9	465	Rural	
							0	10	0	0	0	98	873	Urban	
Kamalpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	506	423	11	6	51	2	N	N	N	13	494	Total	Kamalpur Sub-division
Kailasahar Sub-division	Total	1,000	553	458	21	26									
	Rural	1,000	553	459	21	26	42	1	N	N	N	5	447	Total	Kailasahar Sub-division
	Urban	1,000	321	19	38	38	42	N	N	N	N	5	447	Rural	
							0	19	0	0	0	207	679	Urban	
Dharmanagar Sub-division	Total	1,000	523	443	12	7									
	Rural	1,000	523	443	12	7	49	N	N	N	N	12	477	Total	Dharmanagar Sub-division
	Urban	1,000	426	107	0	43	49	N	N	N	N	12	477	Rural	
							0	0	0	21	0	255	574	Urban	
Sonamura Sub-division	Total	1,000	493	406	29	5	41	N	N	1	1	10	507	Total	Sonamura Sub-division
Udaipur Sub-division	Total	1,000	500	465	24	N									
	Rural	1,000	501	467	24	N	4	N	1	0	0	6	500	Total	Udaipur Sub-division
	Urban	1,000	375	11	0	11	4	N	1	0	0	5	449 99	Rural	
							11	23	23	0	0	296	625	Urban	
Amarpur Sub-division	Total	1,000	551	517	11	N	17	N	N	N	N	6	449	Total	Amarpur Sub-division
Belonia Sub-division	Total	1,000	543	488	31	2									
	Rural	1,000	544	469	31	2	19	2	N	2	N	19	457	Total	Belonia Sub-division
	Urban	1,000	323	81	32	16	19	2	N	2	N	19	456	Rural	
							0	16	0	49	0	129	677	Urban	
Sabroom Sub-division	Total	1,000	540	385	82	1	37	1	0	3	N	31	460	Total	Sabroom Sub-division

SUBSIDIARY TABLES
TO
D-MIGRATION TABLES

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-I.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 NON-INDIAN NATIONALS BY COUNTRIES OF NATIONALITY

FLY-LEAF

In this Subsidiary Table the proportion of 1,000 non-Indian nationals by countries of nationality has been shown.

2. Small tables for each of the countries whether in the main table or the appendix contributing non-Indian nationals above 1 in 1,000 non-Indian nationals have been exhibited by sex.

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follow:

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 26 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 35 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 48 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 57 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 66+67 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 2 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figures have been rounded off to integers. The rounding off has been such that.

1,000=Col. 2=Cols. 3+4+5+6+7+8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-I.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 NON-INDIAN NATIONALS BY COUNTRIES OF NATIONALITY

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total	Nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.	Nationals of countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	Nationals of countries in Africa	Nationals of countries in Two Americas	Nationals of countries in Oceania	Nationality not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	**1,000**	**995**	**N**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**0**
Sadar Sub-division	1,000	972	2	0	3	23	0
Khowai Sub-division	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Kamalpur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-I.1

INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING MORE THAN 1 IN 1,000 NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

(a) *Nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R,*

TRIPURA	Males	Females
Nepal	62	15
Pakistan	475	442
SADAR SUB-DIVISION		
Afganisthan	1	0
Ceylon	1	0
Nepal	329	69
Pakistan	317	255
KHOWAI SUB-DIVISION		
Afganisthan	9	0
Pakistan	611	381
KAMALPUR SUB-DIVISION		
Nepal	5	15
pakistan	519	461
KAILASAHAR SUB-DIVISION		
Nepal	3	5
Pakistan	555	437
DHARMANAGAR SUB-DIVISION		
Afganisthan	8	0
Nepal	42	33
Pakistan	508	408

SONAMURA SUB-DIVISION	Males	Females
Nepal	22	4
Pakistan	631	342
UDAIPUR SUB-DIVISION		
pakistan	609	391
AMARPUR SUB-DIVISION		
Napal	2	2
Pakistan	350	646
BELONIA SUB-DIVISION		
Pakistan	590	410
SABROOM SUB-DIVISION		
Nepal	6	0
Pakistan	473	521

(b) *Nationals of Countries in Europe (including U.S.S.R.*

SADAR SUB-DIVISION		
U.K. (including N. Ireland)	1	1

(c) *Nationals of Countries in Oceania ~~Union Territory of Tripura~~*

New Zealand	1	3
SADAR SUB-DIVISION		
New Zealand	8	14

(c) Nationals of countries in Two Americas

SADAR SUB-DIVISION

Canada 2 0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-II.1

VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION

FLY-LEAF

The source of the data for this table are main tables D-II for 1961 and D-II for 1951. In this subsidiary table natural population in 1951 and 1961 censuses has been derived and the parcentage increase in natural population over the decade has been given. Subsidiary table 1. 7 of 1951 showed its variation from 1931.

2. 'Recorded population' means the enumerated population. The term 'Immigrants' refers to those born outside the Territory but enumerated in Tripura, while the term 'Emigrants' to those bron in Tripura but enumerated outside the Territory.

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows-

Col. 2 S.T. is the enumerated population of the State in 1961 and is represented by col. 3 against 'Total Population' of M.T.

Col. 3 S.T. is the total of all migrants born outside the State in 1961 and is represented by figure in col. 3 arrived at by substracting 'born within the State' from the ' total population'.

Col. 4 S.T. is the total of all emigrants from the State. This figure should be arrived at by the addition of all immigrants. in other States of India, who are born in your State.

Col. 5 S. T. is derived by the addition of figures of Cols. 2 and 4 and substraction of figures of Col. 3.

Similar is the process for cols. 6-9 for the 1951 Census.

Col. 10. S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5}-\text{Col. 9}}{\text{Col. 5}} \times 1{,}000$

The sign of '+' or '—' will be given as the col. 5 is more or less then col. 9.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-II.1

VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION

Union Territory	1961 Recorded population	1961 Immi-grants	1961 Emigrants	1961 Natural population (2+4—3)	1951 Recorded population	1951 Immi-grants	1951 Emigrants	1951 Natural population (6+8—7)	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—) (1951–1961) in natural Populotion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tripura	**1,142005**	**417,725**	**18,253**	**742,533**	**639,029**	**229,216**	**16,008**	**425,821**	**+74.38**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-II.2

MIGRATION BETWEEN TRIPURA AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

FLY-LEAF

The source of the data for this table are main tables D-II for 1961 and D-IV for 1951. In this subsidiary table migration trend between Tripura and other parts of India and its variation in 1951 and 1961 have been shown. The corresponding table of 1951 is Subsidiary table 1.6 showing variation in migration in 1951 from 1931. Immigrants of columns 2 and 3 include those who have migrated from the States/Territories of the country and unclassifiable.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows:—

Col. 2 S.T. Immigrants are those born in other States of India and birth place unclassified category 'H'.

Col. 3 S.T. Same no col. 7 of B S. Table D II.1

Col. 4 S.T.=Col. 2 Col. 3

The sign of '+' or '—' will be given as the col. 2 is more or less than Col. 3

Col. 5 S.T. Same as Cal. 4 of S. Table D II. I

Col. 6 S.T. Same as Col. 8 of S. Table D II. I

Col. 7 S.T. = Col. 5 — Col. 6

The sign of '+' or '—' will be given the col. 5 is more or less than col. 6.

Col. 8 S.T. = Col. 2 — Col. 5

The sign of '+' or '—' will be given as the col. 2 is more or less than col. 5

Col. 9 S.T. = Col. 3 — Col. 6

The sign of '+' or '—' will be given as the col. 3 is more or less than Col. 6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-II.2

MIGRATION BETWEEN TRIPURA AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

Union Territory	Immigration			Emigration			Immigration minus Emigration	
	1961	1951	Variation	1961	1951	Variation	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura	21,657	18,635	3,021	18,253	16,008	+2,245	+3,403	+2,627

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-II 3

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS ENUMERATED IN THE TERRITORY/SUB-DIVISION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, RURAL/URBAN CHARACTERSTICS AND SEX

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table D-I1. In this subsidiary table, proportion of 10,000 persons for total, rural and urban separately for Tripura as well as Sub-divisions where enumerated has been shown by their places of birth as classified into :

(i) born in place of enumeration,
(ii) born in Sub-division of enumeration other than place of enumeration,
(iii) born in any of the other Sub-divisions within the Territory,
(iv) born in other States in India,
(v) born in countries beyond India, Nepal, Pakistan and other countries,
(vi) born at sea, and
(vii) birth-place unclassifiable.

The classification of 'Born in countries beyond India' has been bifurcated and figures are separately given for 'Nepal', 'Pakistan' and 'other countries'.

The above distribution has been further classified by the characteristics of the birth-place as rural or urban or unclassifiable as the case may be, and also by sex.

2. The figures for different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :—

In case of preparation of table for 'Total' in table D-II rural and urban under col. 2 for 'Born in place of enumeration' should be added upto form 'born in place of enumeration'--'Total'.

Let the figures in col. 4 & 5 be x and y.

Col. 2 S.T. $= \frac{x}{\text{Col. 3 (Total population) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$

Col. 3 S.T. $= \frac{x}{\text{Col. 3 (Total population) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$

Col. 4 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col 4 (Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration-R) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total population) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$

Col. 5 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration-R) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total population) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$

Col. 6 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 4 (Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration-U) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total population) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$

Col. 7 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col 5 (Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration- M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total population) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 4 (Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration-Unclassifiable) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total population) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$

Col. 9 S.T. $= \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration-Unclassifiable) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total population) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$

and so on

The figures have been rounded off to integers. The rounding off has been such that

10,000=Cols. 2+3+4+5+6+7.....31

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS ~~ENGAGED~~ ENUMERATED IN TERRITORY/SUB-DIVISION

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Born in place of enumeratidn		District of enumeration other place of enumeration						Other districts within the State					
			Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
	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														
TRIPURA	2,602	2,251	490	652	18	17	N	N	143	135	18	16	N	N
Sadar	2,624	2,262	350	548	42	40	N	1	24	18	8	7	N	0
Khowai	2,609	2,348	651	802	16	10	0	1	48	45	16	13	0	0
Kamalpur	2,103	1,896	540	581	0	0	0	0	362	334	49	46	0	0
Kailasahar	2,546	2,160	870	997	13	14	0	1	31	35	17	8	N	0
Dharmanagar	2,405	2,061	508	649	8	6	N	N	321	295	14	10	0	0
Sonamura	3,118	2,569	305	505	0	0	0	0	50	55	14	14	N	0
Udaipur	3,093	2,655	377	662	6	8	0	0	132	142	27	25	N	0
Amarpur	2,316	2,121	992	1,017	0	0	0	0	768	696	46	40	0	N
Belonia	2,487	2,112	325	456	4	7	0	N	205	204	29	26	0	N
Sabroom	2,480	2,182	386	507	0	0	0	0	127	133	26	22	0	N
RURAL														
TRIPURA	2,650	2,285	524	701		19	N	N	153	145	12	11	N	N
Sadar	2,706	2,311	390	626	49	47	N	1	22	18	4	4	N	0
Khowai	2,661	2,392	688	851	17	10	0	1	49	45	7	7	0	0
Kamalpur	2,103	1,896	540	581	0	0	0	0	362	334	49	46	0	0
Kailasahar	2,527	2,149	929	1,054	14	16	0	1	29	34	2	2	0	
Dharmanagar	2,452	2,109	536	684	9	7	N	N	354	326	8	4	0	0
Sonamura	3,118	2,569	305	505	0	0	0	0	50	55	14	14	N	0
Udaipur	3,181	2,723	404	719	6	9	0	0	133	148	10	10	0	0
Amarpur	2,316	2,121	992	1,017	0	0	0	0	768	696	46	40	0	N
Belonia	2,590	2,184	353	502	4	8	0	N	223	221	17	15	0	N
Sabroom	2,480	2,182	386	507	0	0	0	0	127	133	26	22	0	N
URBAN														
TRIPURA	2,125	1,905	146	158	0	0	0	0	43	31	79	59	N	0
Sadar	2,154	1,982	120	104	0	0	0	0	34	19	30	24	N	0
Khowai	1,891	1,739	148	124	0	0	0	0	33	39	132	107	0	0
Kailasahar	2,760	2,278	212	365	0	0	0	0	54	37	183	71	2	0
Dharmanagar	1,997	1,644	264	345	0	0	0	0	29	25	68	54	0	0
Udaipur	2,281	2,029	130	142	0	0	0	0	117	92	181	160	3	0
Belonia	1,590	1,491	79	57	0	0	0	0	53	37	142	121	0	0

TABLE D-II.3

BY PLACE OF BIRTH. RURAL/URBAN CHARACTERISTICS AND SEX

Union territory/ Sub-division	Other states in India						Beyond India						Born at sea		Unclassifiable		Union territory/ Sub-division
	Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable		Nepal		Pakistan		Other countries						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
TOTAL																	
TRIPURA	83	60	20	16	N	N	6	2	1,791	1,666	2	1	0	0	4	7	**TRIPURA**
Sadar	60	32	35	29	N	N	12	3	1,994	1,890	3	2	0	0	7	9	Sadar
Khowai	64	38	12	10	0	N	1	N	1,748	1,556	1	N	0	0	4	7	Khowai
Kamalpur	121	82	9	12	0	0	3	1	2,001	1,853	1	1	0	0	1	4	Kamalpur
Kailasahar	122	87	19	13	N	N	8	4	1,610	1,436	1	N	0	0	1	7	Kailasahar
Dharmanagar	287	275	22	19	N	N	1	N	1,643	1,472	1	1	0	0	1	1	Dharmanagar
Sonamura	14	4	8	3	0	0	1	N	1,663	1,671	1	N	0	0	2	3	Sonamura
Udaipur	23	9	7	9	0	N	1	0	1,435	1,387	1	N	0	0	N	1	Udaipur
Amarpur	24	4	4	3	N	0	8	4	1,062	884	1	N	0	0	3	7	Amarpur
Belonia	30	9	12	8	0	0	4	N	2,081	1,985	2	2	0	0	1	11	Belonia
Sabroom	20	9	9	7	0	0	2	0	2,136	1,931	3	3	0	0	6	11	Sabroom
RURAL																	
TRIPURA	82	61	11	8	N	N	6	2	1,702	1,595	1	1	0	0	4	7	**TRIPURA**
Sadar	57	32	18	13	N	N	13	3	1,858	1,806	2	1	0	0	8	11	Sadar
Khowai	60	39	8	7	0	0	1	N	1,669	1,477	N	N	0	0	5	6	Khowai
Kamalpur	121	82	9	12	0	0	3	1	2,001	1,853	1	1	0	0	1	4	Kamalpur
Kailasahar	125	91	9	6	0	N	9	5	1,580	1,410	N	N	0	0	0	8	Kailasahar
Dharmanagar	300	289	11	6	N	0	1	N	1,536	1,364	1	N	0	0	2	1	Dharmanagar
Sonamura	14	4	8	3	0	0	1	N	1,663	1,671	1	N	0	0	2	3	Sonamura
Udaipur	18	8	3	3	0	0	N	0	1,322	1,303	N	N	0	0	0	0	Udaipur
Amarpur	24	4	4	3	N	0	8	4	1,062	884	1	N	0	0	3	7	Amarpur
Belonia	29	8	6	4	0	0	3	1	1,948	1,867	1	1	0	0	1	12	Belonia
Sabroom	20	9	9	7	0	0	2	0	2,136	1,931	3	3	0	0	6	11	Sabroom
URBAN																	
TRIPURA	91	47	113	102	1	N	4	2	2,693	2,381	9	6	0	0	2	3	**TRIPURA**
Sadar	77	36	135	118	1	0	4	4	2,767	2,368	12	7	0	0	2	2	Sadar
Khowai	120	29	68	62	0	2	6	2	2,834	2,644	5	3	0	0	1	11	Khowai
Kailasahar	96	37	121	91	1	0	4	0	1,941	1,725	2	4	0	0	14	2	Kailasahar
Dharmanagar	179	150	122	131	2	1	3	0	2,567	2,410	3	2	0	0	0	4	Dharmanagar
Udaipur	65	15	48	68	0	1	4	0	2,479	2,168	5	3	0	0	3	6	Udaipur
Belonia	38	17	57	39	0	0	6	0	3,235	3,013	14	11	0	0	0	0	Belonia

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION AND SEX

FLY-LEAF

This tables gives the proportion of Migrants by sex classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

2. The source of the data is Table D-III.

3. The figures for 'Born elsewhere in the Sub-division of enumeration' and 'Born in other Sub-divisions of the Territory' are shown separately in this subsidiary table.

4. States which contribute 1 or more in 1,000 of total migrants are given in Inset Tables appended to this table. The remaining states contributing less than 1 in 1,000 of total migrants have been excluded.

5. The figures in different columns of the table has been worked out as follows :—

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration total of R.U. and Unclassifiable) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 (Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration total of R.U. and Unclassifiable) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration-R) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 (Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration-R) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration-U) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col 4 (Born elsewhere in Sub division of enumeration-U) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (Born in other Sub-divisions of territory total of R.U. and unclassifiable) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col 4 Born in other Sub-divisions of territory total of R.U. and classifiable) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 11 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (Born in other Sub-divisions of territory-R) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 12 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 (Born in other sub divisions of territory-R) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 13 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (Born in other Sub-divisions of territory-U) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 14 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 (Born in other Sub-divisions of territory-U) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 10{,}000$$

and so on.

The figures have been first rounded off for different durations of residence and at the same time for different birth places, so that the total of all birth places and different duration of residence may separately come to 10,000 (males and females together). Thereafter the figures should be adjusted so that total of all birth places under each period may tally with the figures already adjusted for the periods and similarly the total figures for different periods under each birth place tally with the figures already adjusted for the birth place. Last of all the rounding off is for rural, urban and unclassifiable for "elsewhere in the Sub-division of enumeration" and for, In other sub-division of the territory."

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION AND SEX

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration	Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration								Born in other Sub-division of the State							
		Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable		Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
		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
							RURAL										
TRIPURA	TOTAL	1,074	1,422	1,034	1,304	40	37	N	1	326	309	301	286	25	23	N	N
	Less than 1	109	110	101	104	8	6	0	N	38	30	30	25	8	5	0	N
	1— 5	433	512	414	495	19	17	N	N	134	129	123	117	11	12	0	N
	6—10	211	300	204	293	7	7	N	N	61	61	58	59	3	2	N	0
	11—15	107	164	105	162	2	2	0	N	35	37	34	35	1	2	0	0
	16+	198	312	196	308	2	3	0	1	56	50	54	49	2	1	N	0
	Period not stated	16	24	14	22	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	1	N	1	0	0
							URBAN										
	Total	244	264	244	264	0	0	0	0	205	150	72	51	132	99	1	0
	Less than 1	47	41	47	41	0	0	0	0	53	36	19	12	34	24	N	0
	1— 5	97	87	97	87	0	0	0	0	104	72	34	24	70	48	0	0
	6—10	37	48	37	48	0	0	0	0	21	21	8	7	13	14	N	0
	11—15	24	31	24	31	0	0	0	0	10	10	4	3	6	7	0	0
	16+	30	48	30	48	0	0	0	0	10	7	4	4	6	3	N	0
	Period not stated	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	7	4	3	1	3	3	1	0
							RURAL										
Sadar	Total	883	1,353	783	1,257	99	95	1	1	51	45	44	37	7	8	N	0
	Less than 1	78	78	60	62	18	16	0	0	12	7	9	5	3	2	0	0
	1— 5	371	435	326	393	44	42	1	N	18	17	15	13	3	4	0	0
	6—10	162	262	143	243	19	19	N	N	7	6	6	6	1	N	0	0
	11—15	79	157	72	149	7	8	0	N	2	4	2	3	N	1	0	0
	16+	168	386	162	379	6	6	0	1	11	10	11	10	0	N	N	0
	Period not stated	25	35	20	31	5	4	0	0	1	1	1	N	N	1	0	0
							URBAN										
	Total	204	178	204	178	0	0	0	0	109	73	58	32	51	41	N	0
	Less than 1	34	36	34	36	0	0	0	0	16	10	9	4	7	6	N	0
	1— 5	78	63	78	63	0	0	0	0	53	30	27	16	26	14	0	0
	6—10	38	28	38	28	0	0	0	0	16	19	8	7	8	12	0	0
	11—15	14	16	14	16	0	0	0	0	7	7	4	2	3	5	0	0
	60+	31	27	31	27	0	0	0	0	10	5	5	2	5	3	0	0
	Period not stated	9	8	9	8	0	0	0	0	7	2	5	1	2	1	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION AND SEX

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration	Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration								Born in other Sub-Division of the State							
		Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable		Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
		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
							RURAL										
Khowai	Total	1,424	1,743	1,390	1,720	34	21	0	2	115	105	100	92	15	13	0	0
	Less than 1	164	170	156	168	8	2	0	N	15	11	9	9	6	2	0	0
	1— 5	538	619	520	608	18	11	0	N	45	42	39	35	6	7	0	0
	6—10	305	388	300	382	5	5	0	1	26	24	25	23	1	1	0	0
	11—15	124	180	123	179	1	1	0	0	9	8	8	7	1	1	0	0
	16+	258	359	257	356	1	2	0	1	17	18	16	17	1	1	0	0
	Period not stated	35	27	34	27	1	0	0	0	3	2	3	1	N	1	0	0
							URBAN										
	Total	232	195	232	195	0	0	0	0	259	229	52	61	207	168	0	0
	Less than 1	37	36	37	36	0	0	0	0	105	65	25	18	80	47	0	0
	1— 5	104	54	104	54	0	0	0	0	102	82	18	20	84	62	0	0
	6—10	13	32	13	32	0	0	0	0	12	31	1	7	11	24	0	0
	11—15	29	25	29	25	0	0	0	0	18	14	4	5	14	9	0	0
	16+	21	14	21	14	0	0	0	0	13	9	2	4	11	5	0	0
	Period not stated	28	34	28	34	0	0	0	0	9	28	2	7	7	21	0	0
							RURAL										
Kamalpur	Total	901	968	901	968	0	0	0	0	685	633	603	557	82	76	0	0
	Less than 1	76	84	76	84	0	0	0	0	80	65	65	54	15	11	0	0
	1— 5	378	395	378	395	0	0	0	0	289	267	250	222	39	45	0	0
	6—10	142	188	142	188	0	0	0	0	113	115	102	108	11	7	0	0
	11—15	108	113	108	113	0	0	0	0	95	93	88	84	7	9	0	0
	16+	183	174	183	174	0	0	0	0	105	92	95	88	10	4	0	0
	Period not stated	14	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	1	N	0	0	0
							RURAL										
Kailasahar	Total	1,770	2,011	1,744	1,980	26	30	0	1	57	69	54	65	3	4	0	0
	Less than 1	211	188	204	185	7	3	0	0	7	4	6	3	1	1	0	0
	1— 5	724	816	714	801	10	14	0	1	27	29	26	27	1	2	0	0
	6—10	359	428	355	423	4	5	0	N	8	9	8	9	N	N	0	0
	11—15	167	206	166	204	1	2	0	N	4	6	4	6	N	N	0	0
	16+	309	345	305	339	4	6	0	N	11	20	10	19	1	1	0	0
	Period not stated	0	28	0	28	0	N	0	0	N	1	N	1	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION AND SEX

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration	Born elsewhere in Sub-division of enumeration								Born in other Sub-division of the State							
		Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable		Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
		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
							URBAN										
	Total	428	736	428	736	0	0	0	0	482	219	108	76	369	143	5	0
	Less than 1	106	113	106	113	0	0	0	0	136	59	42	31	94	28	0	0
	1— 5	157	183	157	183	0	0	0	0	259	118	50	24	209	94	0	0
	6—10	52	141	52	141	0	0	0	0	25	21	9	21	24	0	2	0
	11—15	38	113	38	113	0	0	0	0	12	7	5	0	7	7	0	0
	16+	54	181	54	181	0	0	0	0	19	12	0	0	16	12	3	0
	Period not stated	21	5	21	5	0	0	0	0	21	2	2	0	19	2	0	0
							RURAL										
Dharmanagar	Total	1,003	1,271	985	1,258	17	13	1	N	666	607	651	599	15	8	0	0
	Less than 1	115	102	111	101	4	1	0	0	65	50	61	47	4	3	0	0
	1— 5	398	483	390	477	7	6	1	0	212	200	205	196	7	4	0	0
	6—10	206	286	203	283	3	3	N	0	100	103	98	102	2	1	0	0
	11—15	109	156	108	155	1	1	0	N	95	94	94	94	1	N	0	0
	16+	159	223	157	222	2	1	0	0	191	157	190	157	1	0	0	0
	Period not stated	16	21	16	20	N	1	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
							URBAN										
	Total	416	543	416	543	0	0	0	0	152	125	45	39	107	86	0	0
	Less than 1	61	54	61	54	0	0	0	0	52	35	21	12	31	23	0	0
	1— 5	184	192	184	192	0	0	0	0	80	64	15	13	65	51	0	0
	6—10	50	111	50	111	0	0	0	0	12	9	7	2	5	7	0	0
	11—15	70	70	70	70	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	5	4	4	0	0
	16+	49	106	49	106	0	0	0	0	4	8	2	7	2	1	0	0
	Period not stated	2	10	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							RURAL										
Sonamura	Total	706	1,170	706	1,170	0	0	0	0	147	160	115	127	32	33	N	0
	Less than 1	61	55	61	55	0	0	0	0	38	25	23	15	15	10	0	0
	1— 5	268	396	268	395	0	0	0	0	56	60	41	45	15	15	0	0
	6—10	128	261	128	261	0	0	0	0	27	29	26	24	1	5	N	0
	11—15	54	141	54	141	0	0	0	0	6	15	6	14	N	1	0	0
	16+	193	291	193	291	0	0	0	0	18	28	18	27	N	1	0	0
	Period not stated	2	26	2	26	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BORN IN OUTSIDE THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION AND SEX—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration	Born elsewhere in Sub-Division of enumeration								Born in other Sub-Division of the State							
		Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable		Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
		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
							RURAL										
Udaipur	Total	1,002	1,776	987	1,754	15	22	0	0	349	385	325	360	24	25	0	0
	Less than 1	75	122	73	118	2	4	0	0	27	26	21	23	6	3	0	0
	1— 5	310	543	304	534	6	9	0	0	133	167	123	151	10	16	0	0
	6—10	214	412	209	408	5	4	0	0	78	84	72	81	6	3	0	0
	11—15	152	254	151	253	1	1	0	0	38	48	37	46	1	2	0	0
	16+	249	440	248	437	1	3	0	0	73	57	72	56	1	1	0	0
	Period not stated	2	5	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	N	0	0
							URBAN										
	Total	228	250	228	250	0	0	0	0	531	443	206	162	319	281	6	0
	Less than 1	70	22	70	22	0	0	0	0	90	94	30	26	60	68	0	0
	1— 5	70	82	70	82	0	0	0	0	321	245	130	96	191	149	0	0
	6—10	48	48	48	48	0	0	0	0	68	50	24	14	44	36	0	0
	11—15	14	30	14	30	0	0	0	0	22	30	6	14	16	16	0	0
	16+	24	62	24	62	0	0	0	0	12	16	10	12	2	4	0	0
	Period not stated	2	6	2	6	0	0	0	0	18	8	6	0	6	8	6	0
							RURAL										
Amarpur	Total	1,783	1,829	1,783	1,829	0	0	0	0	1,462	1,324	1,380	1,251	82	72	0	1
	Less than 1	205	204	205	204	0	0	0	0	150	136	132	118	18	18	0	0
	1— 5	772	777	772	777	0	0	0	0	700	643	662	608	38	34	0	1
	6—10	319	351	319	351	0	0	0	0	304	281	288	270	16	11	0	0
	11—15	202	217	202	217	0	0	0	0	127	123	122	117	5	6	0	0
	16+	269	264	269	264	0	0	0	0	180	137	175	134	5	3	0	0
	Period not stated	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	4	N	0	0	0
							RURAL										
Belonia	Total	683	976	676	960	7	15	0	1	458	456	426	428	32	28	0	0
	Less than 1	53	65	52	61	1	4	0	N	49	37	32	27	17	10	0	0
	1— 5	274	353	269	345	5	7	0	1	216	212	204	199	12	13	0	0
	6—10	152	230	152	228	N	2	0	N	113	114	111	110	2	4	0	0
	11—15	77	119	76	118	1	1	0	0	52	57	51	56	1	1	0	0
	16+	125	203	125	202	0	1	0	0	27	34	27	34	N	N	0	0
	Period not stated	2	6	2	6	0	N	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	N	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BORN IN OUTSIDE THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION AND SEX—*Concld.*

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration	Born in other Sub-Division of the State								Born elsewhere in Sub-Division of enumeration							
		Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable		Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
		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
						URBAN											
	Total	114	83	114	83	0	0	0	0	281	228	76	53	205	175	0	0
	Less than 1	41	13	41	13	0	0	0	0	113	83	40	20	73	63	0	0
	1—5	51	40	51	40	0	0	0	0	127	117	33	26	94	91	0	0
	6—10	15	12	15	12	0	0	0	0	20	15	0	2	20	13	0	0
	11—15	5	8	5	8	0	0	0	0	16	10	3	3	13	7	0	0
	16+	2	10	2	10	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	2	5	1	0	0
	Period not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						RURAL											
Sabroom	Total	723	951	723	951	0	0	0	0	286	291	238	250	48	41	0	0
	Less than 1	62	78	62	78	0	0	0	0	50	49	31	32	19	17	0	0
	1—5	337	381	337	381	0	0	0	0	123	124	98	102	25	22	0	0
	6—10	153	206	153	206	0	0	0	0	61	65	58	63	3	2	0	0
	11—15	62	98	62	98	0	0	0	0	19	18	18	18	1	0	0	0
	16+	105	182	105	182	0	0	0	0	32	35	32	35	N	N	N	N
	Period not stated	4	6	4	6	0	0	0	0	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Less than 1						Union Territory/ Sub-division	Less than 1					
	Total		Rural		Urban			Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							RURAL						
	Tripura							Dharmanagar Sub-division					
Assam	12	9	9	7	3	2	Orissa	N	0	N	0	0	0
Bihar	7	2	6	2	1	N	Uttar Pradesh	15	N	15	N	N	0
Orissa	N	1	N	1	N	N	West Bengal	2	N	1	0	1	N
Uttar Pradesh	18	3	17	3	1	N		Sonamura Sub-division					
West Bengal	4	2	1	N	3	2	Assam	4	3	2	1	2	2
	Sadar Sub-division						Bihar	N	N	N	0	N	N
Assam	9	7	5	5	4	2	Orissa	1	0	0	0	1	0
Bihar	9	4	9	4	N	0	Uttar Pradesh	8	1	8	1	N	0
Orissa	N	1	N	1	0	0	West Bengal	12	1	1	0	11	1
Uttar Pradesh	18	4	17	3	1	1		Udaipur Sub-division					
West Bengal	5	4	1	1	4	3	Assam	1	1	1	N	N	1
	Khowai Sub-division						Bihar	3	1	3	1	0	0
Assam	8	7	4	5	4	2	Orissa	N	4	N	4	0	0
Bihar	4	1	3	1	1	N	Uttar Pradesh	31	8	30	8	1	0
Orissa	N	1	N	1	0	0	West Bengal	1	N	0	0	1	N
Uttar Pradesh	14	2	14	2	0	N		Amarpur Sub-division					
West Bengal	3	1	2	N	1	1	Assam	11	3	8	2	3	1
	Kamalpur Sub-division						Bihar	1	0	1	0	0	0
Assam	9	9	7	6	2	3	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	7	3	7	3	0	N	Uttar Pradesh	19	0	19	0	0	0
Orissa	N	1	N	1	0	N	West Bengal	N	N	0	0	N	N
Uttar Pradesh	3	4	3	4	0	0		Belonia Sub-division					
West Bengal	3	2	N	N	3	2	Assam	3	4	3	4	N	0
	Kailasahar Sub-division						Bihar	10	3	9	2	1	1
Assam	19	8	16	7	3	1	Orissa	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bihar	17	3	17	3	N	N	Uttar Pradesh	29	2	29	2	0	0
Orissa	1	0	1	0	0	0	West Bengal	6	2	3	1	3	1
Uttar Pradesh	32	1	32	1	0	0		Sabroom Sub-division					
West Bengal	7	2	4	1	3	1	Assam	6	3	5	2	1	1
	Dharmanagar Sub-division						Bihar	3	1	1	1	2	0
Assam	41	28	37	26	4	2	Orissa	N	0	N	0	0	0
Bihar	2	N	2	N	0	0	Uttar Pradesh	16	2	11	1	5	1
							West Bengal	4	2	3	1	1	1

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	1—5						Union Territory/ Sub-division	1—5					
	Total		Rural		Urban			Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL													
Tripura							Dharmanagar Sub-division						
Assam	21	23	18	20	3	3	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1	N	0
Bihar	9	5	9	5	N	N	West Bengal	3	1	1	0	2	1
Orissa	3	3	3	3	N	N	Sonamura Sub-division						
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	3	N	N	1							
West Bengal	6	4	2	1	4	3	Assam	1	2	N	1	1	1
Sadar Sub-division							Bihar	15	5	15	5	0	N
							Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	11	7	7	4	4	3	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	2	1	1	0
Bihar	6	4	5	3	1	1	West Bengal	2	2	1	N	1	2
Orissa	2	2	2	2	N	N	Udaipur Sub-division						
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	2	1	1	N							
West Bengal	11	8	4	2	7	6	Assam	2	3	1	3	1	N
Khowai Sub-division							Bihar	2	1	2	1	0	0
							Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	5	5	4	3	1	2	Uttar Pradesh	1	N	1	N	0	0
Bihar	4	2	4	2	N	N	West Bengal	3	3	1	1	2	2
Orissa	6	5	6	5	N	N	Amarpur Sub-division						
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	3	0	N	1							
West Bengal	4	1	1	N	3	1	Assam	3	1	3	1	N	N
Kamalpur Sub-divtsion							Bihar	1	0	1	0	0	0
							Orissa	1	N	1	N	0	0
Assam	18	19	15	14	3	5	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	N	0	1	1
Bihar	18	10	17	10	1	0	West Bengal	3	1	1	0	2	1
Orissa	14	10	14	10	0	0	Belonia Sub-division						
Uttar Pradesh	23	5	23	5	N	0							
West Bengal	6	5	3	2	3	3	Assam	1	2	N	1	1	1
Kailasahar Sub-division							Bihar	2	N	2	0	N	N
							Orissa	2	1	2	1	0	0
Assam	25	24	21	20	4	4	Uttar Pradesh	N	2	N	1	0	1
Bihar	29	25	27	24	2	1	West Bengal	6	4	2	1	4	3
Orissa	3	3	3	3	0	0	Sabroom Sub-division						
Uttar Pradesh	2	N	2	N	0	0							
West Bengal	2	2	1	2	1	N	Assam	5	2	4	1	1	1
Dharmanagar Sub-division							Bihar	2	0	2	0	0	0
							Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	105	135	101	130	4	5	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	11	2	11	2	0	0	West Bengal	4	7	0	1	4	6
Orissa	2	1	2	1	0	0							

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	6—10						Union Territory/ Sub-division	6—10					
	Total		Rural		Urban			Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL													
Tripura							Dharmanagar Sub-division						
Assam	18	19	17	18	1	1	Orissa	4	4	4	4	N	N
Bihar	3	2	3	1	N	1	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	1	1	1	0
Orissa	3	2	3	2	N	N	West Bengal	1	1	1	N	N	1
Uttar Pradesh	2	N	2	N	N	N	Sonamura Sub-division						
West Bengal	2	1	1	N	1	1							
Sadar Sub-division							Assam	1	N	1	N	0	N
							Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	4	4	3	2	1	2	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	3	2	3	2	N	N	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	2	1	2	1	0	N	West Bengal	1	0	N	0	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	3	1	N	0	Udaipur Sub-division						
West Bengal	4	3	2	1	2	2							
Khowai Sub-division							Assam	3	2	2	1	1	1
							Bihar	1	0	1	0	0	0
Assam	1	3	1	3	0	N	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	7	2	6	N	1	2	Uttar Pradesh	N	N	N	0	0	N
Orissa	10	8	9	8	1	N	West Bengal	1	1	0	0	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	N	1	N	0	0	Amarpur Sub-division						
West Bengal	1	1	N	1	1	N							
Kamalpur Sub-division							Assam	1	1	N	N	1	1
							Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	6	8	6	8	0	0	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	9	3	9	2	0	1	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	9	7	9	7	N	0	West Bengal	N	0	N	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	3	1	0	0	Belonia Sub-division						
West Bengal	3	2	3	1	0	1							
Kailasahar Sub-division							Assam	N	1	N	1	0	N
							Bihar	1	N	0	0	1	N
Assam	17	20	16	19	1	1	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	3	4	3	4	N	0	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	0
Orissa	N	1	N	1	0	0	West Bengal	1	1	0	N	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	N	1	N	1	N	N	Sabroom Sub-division						
West Bengal	2	1	1	N	1	1							
Dharmanagar Sub-division							Assam	1	1	0	0	1	1
							Bihar	3	3	2	2	1	1
Assam	123	122	121	121	2	1	Orissa	2	3	2	3	0	0
Bihar	3	2	3	2	0	0	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
							West Bengal	1	1	0	0	1	1

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	11–15						Union Territory/ Sub-division	11–15					
	Total		Rural		Urban			Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

RURAL

	Tripura							Dharmanagar Sub-division					
Assam	7	8	7	8	N	N	Orissa	3	3	3	3	N	0
Bihar	2	1	2	1	N	N	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1	0	0
Orissa	3	2	2	2	1	N	West Bengal	N	N	N	N	N	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1	N	0		Sonamura Sub-division					
West Bengal	1	1	1	1	N	N	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sadar Sub-division						Bihar	N	0	N	0	0	0
							Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	2	1	1	1	1	N	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	1	1	1	1	N	N	West Bengal	N	0	0	0	N	0
Orissa	3	3	2	3	1	N		Udaipur Sub-division					
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1	N	0							
West Bengal	1	1	N	N	1	1	Assam	0	N	0	N	0	0
	Khowai Sub-division						Bihar	1	0	1	0	0	0
							Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	1	1	1	1	0	0	Uttar Pradesh	N	1	N	1	0	0
Bihar	2	1	2	1	0	N	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	6	4	5	3	1	1		Amarpur Sub-division					
Uttar Pradesh	N	N	N	N	0	0							
West Bengal	N	1	N	1	0	N	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kamalpur Sub-division						Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	4	3	4	0	0	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	4	1	4	1	0	0	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	5	5	5	5	0	0		Belonia Sub-division					
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	3	1	0	0							
West Bengal	N	0	N	0	0	0	Assam	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Kailasahar Sub-division						Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Orissa	1	0	1	0	0	0
Assam	6	9	6	8	N	1	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	4	4	4	4	0	0	West Bengal	N	0	N	0	0	0
Orissa	3	2	3	2	0	0		Sabroom Sub-division					
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1	0	0							
West Bengal	1	1	1	1	0	0	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dharmanagar Sub-division						Bihar	N	0	N	0	0	0
							Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	49	55	48	55	1	0	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	4	1	4	1	0	0	West Bengal	1	N	N	N	1	0

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	16 & over							16 & over					
	Total		Rural		Urban			Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

RURAL

	Tripura							Dharmanagar Sub-division					
Assam	26	24	25	24	1	N	Orissa	12	10	12	10	0	0
Bihar	7	6	7	6	N	N	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2	2	0	0
Orissa	11	8	11	7	N	1	West Bengal	N	1	N	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2	2	N	N		Sonamura Sub-division					
West Bengal	1	1	1	1	N	N	Assam	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sadar Sub-division						Bihar	1	1	0	0	1	1
							Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	2	2	1	2	1	N	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	9	7	9	7	N	N	West Bengal	N	N	0	0	N	N
Orissa	12	9	11	8	1	1		Udaipur Sub-division					
Uttar Pradesh	3	3	3	3	N	N							
West Bengal	2	1	2	1	N	N	Assam	N	1	0	0	N	1
	Khowai Sub-division						Bihar	1	N	1	0	N	N
							Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	5	5	5	5	0	0	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	7	6	7	6	0	0	West Bengal	0	N	0	N	0	0
Orissa	36	26	35	23	1	3		Amarpur Sub-division					
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0							
West Bengal	1	1	1	1	N	N	Assam	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Kamalpur Sub-division						Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	24	21	24	20	0	1	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	8	6	8	5	0	1	West Bengal	0	1	0	0	0	1
Orissa	19	13	19	13	0	0		Belonia Sub-division					
Uttar Pradesh	4	6	4	6	N	0							
West Bengal	N	2	N	2	0	N	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kailasahar Sub-division						Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Orissa	1	1	1	1	0	0
Assam	40	39	40	39	0	0	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	18	18	18	18	N	0	West Bengal	N	0	0	0	N	0
Orissa	7	5	7	5	0	0		Sabroom Sub-division					
Uttar Pradesh	2	1	2	1	0	N							
West Bengal	6	6	6	6	N	0	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dharmanagar Sub-division						Bihar	2	3	2	3	0	0
							Orissa	1	N	1	N	0	0
Assam	161	151	158	151	3	N	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	5	5	5	5	0	0	West Bengal	0	1	0	1	0	0

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Period not stated					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
Tripura						
Assam	1	N	1	N	N	N
Bihar	N	N	N	N	0	0
Orissa	0	N	0	N	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	N	1	N	0	0
West Bengal	N	N	N	0	N	N
Sadar Sub-division						
Assam	N	1	0	N	N	1
Bihar	2	N	2	N	0	0
Orissa	0	N	0	N	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3	0	0	0
West Bengal	N	N	N	0	N	N
Khowai Sub-division						
Assam	0	N	0	N	0	N
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	N	0	N	0	0	0
Kamalpur Sub-division						
Assam	N	0	N	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	0	5	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division						
Assam	0	N	0	N	0	0
Bihar	0	N	0	N	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	N	0	N	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division						
Assam	2	1	2	1	N	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Period not stated					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dharmanagar Sub-division						
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonamura Sub-division						
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division						
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur Sub-division						
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division						
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabroom Sub-division						
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBAN								
Less than 1								
Tripura								
Assam	30	23	11	5	19	18	0	0
Bihar	9	1	7	N	2	1	0	0
Orissa	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	0
Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	N	N	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	7	2	5	2	2	N	0	0
West Bengal	20	13	3	2	17	11	0	0
Sadar Sub-division								
Assam	18	15	2	1	16	14	0	0
Bihar	8	1	6	N	2	1	0	0
Orissa	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	0
Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	0	N	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	2	3	2	N	N	0	0
West Bengal	21	13	2	1	19	12	0	0
Khowai Sub-division								
Assam	30	14	14	2	16	12	0	0
Bihar	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	5	7	3	7	2	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	7	0	5	0	2	0	0	0
West Bengal	11	7	0	3	11	4	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division								
Assam	52	26	5	10	47	16	0	0
Bihar	26	0	24	0	2	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	28	12	19	12	9	0	0	0
West Bengal	28	21	9	0	19	21	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division								
Assam	93	64	59	20	34	44	0	0
Bihar	5	1	3	0	2	1	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
West Bengal	23	20	5	9	18	11	0	0

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBAN								
Less than 1								
Udaipur Sub-division								
Assam	10	16	2	6	8	10	0	0
Bihar	4	2	4	0	0	2	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	12	0	8	0	4	0	0	0
West Bengal	14	8	2	0	12	8	0	0
Belonia Sub-division								
Assam	10	18	2	6	8	12	0	0
Bihar	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Orissa	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	8	5	8	5	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	21	13	10	3	11	10	0	0
1—5								
Tripura								
Assam	42	44	18	18	24	25	N	1
Bihar	29	7	22	3	7	4	N	0
Orissa	3	2	1	1	2	1	0	N
Rajasthan	8	4	5	2	3	2	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	14	6	8	2	6	4	N	0
West Bengal	38	32	7	4	31	28	0	0
Sadar Sub-division								
Assam	32	33	10	12	22	21	0	0
Bihar	33	7	22	2	11	5	N	0
Oriss	4	2	1	N	3	2	0	0
Rajasthan	6	2	2	1	4	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	19	8	9	4	9	4	1	0
West Bengal	46	40	7	4	39	36	0	0
Khowai Sub-division								
Assam	21	27	7	5	14	18	0	4
Bihar	37	4	37	4	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	7	3	4	0	3	3	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	13	9	6	2	7	7	0	0
West Bengal	14	16	2	0	12	16	0	0

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1.000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6
URBAN								
Less than 1—5								
Tripura								
Kailasahar Sub-division								
Assam	61	42	21	9	40	33	0	0
Bihar	24	21	12	9	12	12	0	0
Orissa	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Rajasthan	12	2	12	2	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	12	5	7	0	3	5	2	0
West Bengal	54	31	4	7	50	24	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division								
Assam	122	132	66	77	55	55	1	0
Bihar	22	6	17	1	5	5	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	16	18	14	14	2	4	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	2	1	0	4	2	0	0
West Bengal	26	24	9	7	17	17	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division								
Assam	16	28	12	4	4	24	0	0
Bihar	40	10	36	2	4	8	0	0
Orissa	2	4	0	0	2	2	0	2
Rajasthan	8	4	2	0	6	4	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	30	38	12	6	18	32	0	0
Belonia Sub-division								
Assam	11	6	0	0	11	6	0	0
Bihar	8	1	8	1	0	0	0	0
Orssia	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	7	2	5	2	2	0	0	0
West Bengal	25	13	3	0	22	13	0	0

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1.000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				URBAN				
				6—10				
				Tripura				
Assam	17	25	7	10	10	15	0	0
Bihar	16	4	14	2	2	2	0	0
Orissa	1	1	1	N	N	1	0	0
Rajasthan	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	2	3	1	2	1	0	0
West Bengal	17	19	1	2	16	17	0	0
				Sadar Sub-division				
Assam	14	21	6	4	8	17	0	0
Bihar	14	6	11	3	3	3	0	0
Orissa	1	1	1	0	N	1	0	0
Rajasthan	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	7	3	5	1	2	2	0	0
West Bengal	25	25	1	2	24	23	0	0
				Khowai Sub-division				
Assam	9	11	4	9	5	2	0	0
Bihar	50	0	48	0	2	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	9	7	0	0	9	7	0	0
				Kailasahar Sub-division				
Assam	22	31	10	7	12	24	0	0
Bihar	31	2	28	0	3	2	0	0
Orissa	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rajasthan	16	14	16	14	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	7	7	5	0	2	7	0	0
West Bengal	17	21	3	0	14	21	0	0
				Dharmanagar Sub-division				
Assam	49	76	22	45	26	31	1	0
Bihar	10	3	10	0	0	3	0	0
Orissa	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rajasthan	11	8	11	8	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
West Bengal	5	17	3	5	2	12	0	0

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				URBAN				
				~~Less than 6~~—10				
				Udaipur Sub-division				
Assam	2	4	2	0	0	4	0	0
Bihar	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	6	2	2	2	4	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	14	10	2	0	12	10	0	0
				Belonia Sub-division				
Assam	8	0	3	0	5	0	0	0
Bihar	7	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Orissa	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	3	2	3	1	0	0	0
West Bengal	5	9	0	0	5	9	0	0
				11—15				
				Tripura				
Assam	10	9	3	3	7	6	0	0
Bihar	6	3	5	2	1	1	0	0
Orissa	N	N	N	N	0	N	0	0
Rajasthan	4	1	2	1	2	N	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2	1	N	1	0	0
West Bengal	6	6	1	N	5	6	0	0
				Sadar Sub-division				
Assam	10	10	2	2	8	8	0	0
Bihar	10	6	9	5	1	1	0	0
Orissa	1	N	1	0	0	N	0	0
Rajasthan	3	1	N	0	3	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
West Bengal	10	9	2	N	8	9	0	0
				Khowai Sub-division				
Assam	4	5	0	2	4	3	0	0
Bihar	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	5	3	0	0	5	3	0	0

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBAN								
~~Less than~~ 11—15								
Kailasahar Sub-division								
Assam	7	2	0	0	7	2	0	0
Bihar	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
West Bengal	2	5	0	0	2	5	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division								
Assam	21	19	13	11	8	8	0	0
Bihar	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	12	4	12	4	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	0
West Bengali	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division								
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengali	4	6	0	2	4	4	0	0
Belonia Sub-division								
Assam	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Bihar	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 and over								
Tripura								
Assam	5	8	2	4	3	4	0	0
Bihar	5	2	4	1	N	1	N	0
Orissa	5	1	1	1	2	N	0	0
Rajasthad	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	6	4	5	2	1	2	0	0
West Bengal	3	6	1	1	2	5	0	0

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6
URBAN								
16 and over								
Sadar Sub-division								
Assam	6	8	1	2	5	6	0	0
Bihar	5	4	3	2	1	2	1	0
Orissa	3	N	1	0	2	N	0	0
Rajasthan	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	8	6	6	2	2	4	0	0
West Beng.l	5	10	1	1	4	9	0	0
Khowai Sub-division								
Assam	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Bihar	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	7	7	2	7	5	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	2	4	0	0	2	4	0	0
Kailasahar Sub-division								
Assam	0	9	0	2	0	7	0	0
Bihar	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar Sub-division								
Assam	12	24	11	21	1	3	0	0
Bihar	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Orissa	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	11	5	11	1	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udaipur Sub-division								
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belonia Sub-division								
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

INSET TABLE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-III.1

INDIVIDUAL STATES CONTRIBUTING 1 OR MORE IN 1,000 TOTAL MIGRANTS

Union Territory/ Sub-division	Total		Rural		Urban		Unclassifiable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			URBAN					
			Period not stated					
			Tripura					
Assam	1	2	1	1	N	1	0	0
Bihar	1	1	1	1	N	N	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	0
			Sadar Sub-division					
Assam	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	0
Bihar	1	1	0	1	1	N	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	4	2	N	0	4	2	0	0
			Khowai Sub-division					
Assam	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bihar	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
West Bengal	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
			Kailasahar Sub-division					
Assam	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
			Dharmanagar Sub-division					
Assam	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Udaipnr Sub-division					
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Bihar	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Belonia Sub-division					
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-IV.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS TO CITIES BY AGE GROUPS

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared from main table D-IV. In this Subsidiary table the distribution per 1,000 of migrants to Agartala town has been given in each broad age groups of 0-14, 15-34, 35-59, 60 + and age not stated by sex.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :—

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (0–14) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 (0–14) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (15–34) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 (15–34) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (35–59) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 (35–59) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 10 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 (60+) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 11 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 12 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 (Age not stated) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

The figues have been rounded off to integers. The rounding off has been such that

1,000=3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-IV.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS TO CITIES BY AGE GROUPS

City	Total Persons	Age groups									
		0–14		15–34		35–59		60+		Age not statd	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agartala Town	1,000	88	83	275	223	146	118	33	34	N	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D—IV.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS TO CITIES BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared from main table D-IV. In this Subsidiary table the distribution per 1,000 of migrants to Agartala town has been shown by sex and by illiteracy and different educational levels, whilein Subsidiary table C-III.Part B.1 the distribution per 1,000 of general population of Agartala town has been given by sex, illiteracy and educational levels cross classified by age groups.

2. Para. 4(i) of the Note explains "Literacy and Education" and gives the classification of Educational levels for urban areas.

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows:—

$$\text{Col. 2 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 3 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = x_1$$

$$\text{Col. 3 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 4 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000 = y_1$$

$$\text{Col. 4 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 5 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 5 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 6 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6 S.T.} = \frac{\text{Col. 7 (Total) M.T.}}{\text{Total of cols. 3+4 (Total) M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$$

and so on

The figures have been rounded off to integers. In case of cols. 18–33 they have first rounded off for cols.18 & 19 and then the figures for cols. 20-33 may de rounded off. The rounding off for cols. has been such that.

$1{,}000 = x_1 + y_1$

x_1 = Cols. 4+6+8+10+12+14+16+18

y_1 = Cols. 5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19

Col. 18 = Cols. 20+22+24+26+28+30+32

Col. 19 = Cols. 21+23+25+27+29+31+33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-IV.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS TO CITIES BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

City	Total		Illiterate		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	
	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
Agartala-Town	543	457	113	203	127	111	190	124	91	18	2	N	N	0	15	1

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree																
Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Dairying and Veterinary		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
5	N	N	0	1	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	2	N	2	0	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D—IV.3

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 TOTAL WORKERS AMONG MIGRANTS TO CITIES BY SEX AND OCCUPATION

FLY-LEAF

This table has been prepared from main table D-IV. In this Subsidiary table the distribution per 1,000 workers of all categories among migrants to Agartala town has been shown by sex occupational groups, cultivators and Agricultural labourers .

2. The Codes for occupational groups have been described in Appendix to Subsidiary table B-V.1.

3. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows-

Col. 4 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 3 (All age groups) of cultivator) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total workers for all ages) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 4 (All age groups) of cultivator) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total workers for all ages) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 3 (All age groups) of Agricultural labourer) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total workers for all ages) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col 4 (All age groups) of Agricultural labourer) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total workers for all ages M.T.}}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 3 (All age groups) for the first occupational group) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total workers for all ages) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 4 (All age groups) for the first occupational group) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total workers for all ages) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 3 (All age groups) for the second occupational group) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 (Total workers for all ages) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 $S.T.=\frac{\text{Col. 4 (All age groups) for the second occupational groups) M.T.}}{\text{Col. 4 (Total workers for all ages) M.T.}}\times 1{,}000$

and so on for other occupational groups.

The figures have been rounded of to integers. The rounding off has been such that.

Col. 2=1,000=4+6+8+10+.....

Col. 3=1,000=5+7+9+11+.....

SUBSIDIARY

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 TOTAL WORKERS AMONG

City	Total persons		Cultivator		Agricultural labourer		Occupational Group 00		Group 01		Group 02		Group 03	
	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
Agartala Town	1,000	1,000	6	3	3	0	16	0	N	0	1	0	13	3

	Occupational Group 11		Group 12		Group 13		Group 20		Group 21		Group 22		Group 28		Group 29		Group 30	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Agartala Town	1	0	1	0	54	2	5	1	4	2	2	0	91	21	32	11	166	12

	Occupational Group 65		Group 66		Group 67		Group 68		Group 69		Group 70		Group 71		Group 72		Group 73	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
Agartala Town	N	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	9	0	9	68	20	7	3	0	3	0

	Occupational Group 83		Group 84		Group 85		Group 86		Group 87		Group 89		Group 90		Group 91	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
Agartala Town	2	0	7	8	2	12	1	0	1	0	83	57	39	2	41	396

TABLE D-IV.3

MIGRANTS TO CITIES BY SEX AND OCCUPATION

Groups Group 04		Group 05		Group 06		Group 07		Group 08		Group 09		Group OX		Group 10		City
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
12	67	54	248	9	2	13	16	6	6	3	0	9	2	16	2	Agartala Town

Groups Group 31		Group 32		Group 33		Group 34		Group 40		Group 41		Group 43		Group 44		Group 64		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	
3	2	3	0	75	3	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	3	0	57	0	Agartala Town

Groups Group 74		Group 75		Group 76		Group 77		Group 78		Group 79		Group 80		Group 81		Group 82		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	
11	2	~~20~~ 22	0	7	0	20	0	N	0	8	2	4	0	2	0	12	17	Agartala Town

Groups Group 92		Group 93		Group 94		Group 95		Group 97		Group 99		Group X8		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	
N	0	5	20	5	0	9	2	N	0	1	0	3	2	Agartala Town

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-V.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS (BORN IN INDIA) TO CITIES BY PLACE OF BIRTH

FLY-LEAF

The source of data for this table is main table D.V. In this Subsidiary table the distribution per 1,000 of migrants to Agartala town who were born in India has been shown classified by the characteristics of their place of birth as rural or urban and further classified by their duration of residence in the town grouped separately for less than 3 years and for 3 years and more in each sex. The terms 'district', 'State' and 'City' used in the column headings refer to and mean 'Sub-division', 'Territory' and 'Agartala town' respectively. The figures for persons born in the city of enumeraion shown in cols. 18 and 19 of main table D-V have not been included in the prepartion of this sudsidiary table.

2. The figures in different columns of the table have been worked out as follows :—

Col. 3 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 6 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T. 1(Col. 18+19) of M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 4 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 7 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 5 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 8 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T. 1Cols. (18+19) of M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 6 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 9 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T. 1Cols. (18+19) of M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 7 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 10 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T. 1Cols. (18+19) of M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 8 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 11 M.T.}}{\text{Col 3 M.T. 1Cols. (18+19) of M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 9 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 12 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T. 1Cols. (18+19) of M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 10 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 13 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T. 1Cols. (18+19) of M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 11 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 14 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T. 1Cols. (18+19) of M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 12 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 15 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T. 1Cols. (18+19) of M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 13 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 16 M.T.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T. 1Cols. (181+9) of M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

Col. 14 $S.T. = \frac{\text{Col. 17 M.V.}}{\text{Col. 3 M.T. 1Cols. (18+19) of M.T.}} \times 1{,}000$

and so on

The figures have been rounded off to intergers. The rounding off has been such that.

1,000=Col. 2=Cols. 3+4+5+6+7+8+9+.....+26

SUBSIDIARY TABLE D-V.1

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MIGRANTS (BORN IN INDIA) TO CITIES BY PLACE OF BIRTH

City	Total migrants	Born in rural areas											
		Born in Rural areas of the same sub-division and residention the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural areas of the same sub-division and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in Rural areas outside the sub-division but within the state and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural Areas outside sub-division but within the state and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in Rural areas outside the state and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural areas outside the state and resident in the city for 3 years and more	
		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
Agartala Town	1,000	67	55	103	93	16	9	29	18	36	16	77	35

City	Born in urban areas											
	Born in other Urban areas of the same sub-division and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in other Urban areas of the same sub-division and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born tn Urban areas out side the sub-division but within the state and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Urban areas outside the sub-division but within the state and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in Urban areas outside the state and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Urban areas outside the state and resident in the city for 3 years and more	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Agartala Town	0	0	0	0	18	12	25	24	64	67	112	104

APPENDIX I

Extract from Ain-I-Akbari of Abul Fazl-I-Allami, Vol. II

(*A Gazetteer and Administrative Manual of Akbar's* ***Empire and past History of India***)

Translated into English by Colonel H. S. Jarrett and J. N. Sarkar, page 130.

Adjoining it (Bengal), is an extensive tract of country inhabited by the Tipperah tribes. The name of the Ruler is *Bejoy Manik*. Whosoever obtains the chieftainship, bears the title of Manik after his name, and the nobles that of Narain. He has a force of two hundred thousand footmen and a thousand elephants. Horses are scarce.

APPENDIX II

Extract from "Imperial Gazetteer of India", Vol. XIII (PP. 116–122)
Published in 1908 under the authority of his Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

Hill Tippera (TRIPURA)

"Native State in Eastern Bengal and Assam, lying between 22° 56′ and 24° 32′ N. and 91° 10′ and 92° 22′ E., with an area of 4,086 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the District of Sylhet; on the west by Tippera District and Noakhali; on the south by Noakhali, Chittagong, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts; and on the east by the Lushai Hills and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Physical aspects

The lie of the country is similar to that of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Six principal ranges of hills, increasing in height towards the east, run north and south, with an average interval of 12 miles. The hills are clothed for the most part with bamboo jungle, while the low ground is well timbered and covered with cane-brakes and thatching-grass. Along the north-western and southern boundaries of the State lies a narrow strip of low land, differing in no material respect as regards soil, agriculture, and population from the adjoining portions of Sylhet Tippera, Noakhali, and Chittagong Districts. Along the western border, for some miles to the north and south of the capital, the country may be described as broken ground, consisting of hillocks alternating with marshy valleys. These hillocks are utilized as sites for homesteads, and the valleys have been converted into rice-fields.

The principal hill ranges, beginning from the east, are the Jampai (highest points, Betling Sib, 3,200 feet, and Jampai, 1,860 feet), Sakhantlang (highest point,Sakhan, 2,578 feet),Langtarai (highest point, Phengpui, 1,581 feet), and Atharamura (highest points, Jarimura, 1,500 feet, and Atharamura, 1,431 feet). These hills form a watershed from which the drainage pours down north by the Khowai, Dolai, Manu, Juri, and Langai, west into the Meghna by the Gumti, and south-west into the Bay of Bengal by the Fenny and Muhari. All of these rivers are navigable by boats of 4 tons burden during the rains, and by boats of 2 tons burden in the dry season. The Muhari, with its tributary the Selonia, and the Fenny are tidal rivers. Near the source of the Gumti is a waterfall, known as the Dumbura fall; the scenery in its neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque.

So far as is known, the rock formation is Upper Tertiary; the plains are covered by recent alluvial deposits. The hills are clothed, in the south, with a forest very similar in appearance and composition to that of Chittagong; and Laurineae, Dipterocarpeae, Ternstroemiaceae, Euphorbiaceae, and Leguminosae are well represented. The north is drier and densely covered by bamboo jungle. The thick forests which clothe the hills shelter wild elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, and bears; pythons are comon and are eaten by the Lushais.

The climate is healthy and the temperature moderate. The annual rainfall averages 76 inches, of which 5 inches fall in April, 11 in May, 15 in June, 12 in July, 11 in August, and 10 in September. The earthquake of 1897 destroyed many buildings and shrines in Agartala, and raised the beds of several rivers, notably of the Manu.

History

The origin of the name Tripura is uncertain. A mythical account of the ancient history of the State is contained in the Rajmala, or Chronicles of the Kings, which was commenced in the fifteenth century; it was written in Bengali verse by Brahman pandits attached to the court. The Raja claims descent from Druhyu, son of Yayati, of the Lunar race. The chief points of interest contained in these chronicles are that the State was ever at feud with its neighbours, and that Siva worship took early root and was associated with the practice of human sacrifice. The ancient kingdom of Tippera at various times extended its rule from the Sundarbans in the west to Burma in the east, and north-wards as far as Kamrup.

The State was first overrun by the Muhammadans under Tughril in 1279, and was again invaded by Ilyas Shah in the middle of the fourteenth century, and by Nawab Fateh Jang in 1620. The plains portion (the present District of Tippera) was not, however, annexed to the Mughal empire until 1733. Hill Tippera proper was never assessed to revenue and remained outside the sphere of Muhammadan administration, although influence was usually exercised in the appointment of the Rajas. The military prestige of the Tippera Rajas was at its height during the sixteenth century, when Bijoy Manikhya defeated the Muhammadan Troops who defended Chittagong, and occupied parts of Sylhet and Noakhali.

After the East India Company obtained the diwani of Bengal in 1765 they placed a Raja on the throne, and since 1808 each successive ruler has received investiture from the Government. In 1838

it was held by the Deputy-Governor of Bengal that, owing to his unchallenged possession from at least 1793, the Raja had obtained a prescriptive right to the territory within the hills. Between 1826 and 1862 the eastern portion of the State was constantly disturbed by Kuki raids, in which villages were burned and plundered, and the peaceful inhabitants massacred. An account of the action taken by the British Government to put an end to these raids will be found in the article on the Lushai Hills.

The present chief is Raja Radha Kishore Dev Barman Manikhya, who was invested in 1897. The title of Manikhya, which is still borne by the Rajas, was bestowed first on Raja Ratnapha, by the king of Gaur, about 1279. The Raja receives a salute of 13 guns.

Both as regards its constitution and its relations with the British Government, the State of Hill Tippera differs alike from the large Native States of India, and from those which are classed as tributary. Besides being the ruler of Hill Tippera, the Raja also holds a large landed property called CHAKLA ROSHNABAD, situated in the plains of the Districts of Tippera, Noakhali, and Sylhet. This estate covers an area of 570 square miles, and is the most valuable portion of the Raja's possessions; it yields a larger revenue than the whole of Hill Tippera, and it is held to form with the State an indivisible Raj. Disputes as to the right of succession have occurred on the occasion of almost every vacancy in the Raj, producing in times gone by disturbances and domestic wars, and exposing the inhabitants of the hills to serious disorders and attacks from the Kukis, who were always called in as auxiliaries by one or other of the contending parties. The principles which govern succession to the State have recently, however, been embodied in a sanad which was drawn up in 1904. This lays down that the chiefship is hereditary in the Deb Barman family, and that the chief may nominate any male member of his femily descended through males from him or any of his male ancestors to be his Jubraj or successor. Should the ruling chief die without nominating his successor, his nearest male descendant through males according to the rule of lineal primogeniture is to succeed to the chiefship, and failing such descendant his nearest male heir descended from any male ancestor of his. Finally, every succession to the chiefship requires as heretofore the recognition of the Government of India.

In 1871 an English officer was first appointed as Political Agent to protect British interests and to advise the Raja In 1878 his post was abolished, and the Magistrate of the adjoining District of Tippera was appointed ex-officio Political Agent of Hill Tippera, a Bengali deputy-magistrate being stationed at Agartala as Assistant Political Agent; ultimately, in 1890 this latter post was abolished.

Population

The population in 1901 was 173,325, which gives a density of 42 persons to the square mile; the hills can support only a scanty population. The people live in one town, AGARTALA, and 1,463 villages. The recorded population increased from 35,262 in 1872 to 95,637 in 1881, and to 137,442 in 1891; but the first two enumerations were probably inaccurate. The increase of 26 percent. in 1901 was due mainly to the growing immigration from the neighbouring Districts, 44,000 immigrants having been enumerated in 1901. The same reason explains the deficiency of females, there being only 874 to every 1,000 males. Of the population 44 percent speak Tippera or Mrung, a dialect of the Bodo family, of which Kachari and Garo are the other most important representatives and 40 percent. Bengali; many of the remainder speak languages of the Kuki-Chin group such as Manipuri and Hallam. Hindus form 69 percent. of the inhabitants, Musalmans 26 percent., Buddhists 3 percent., and Animists less than 2 percent.

The Tipperas are a Mongolian race, and appear to be identical with the Murungs of Arakan. Outside the State and Tippera District they are found in large numbers only in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. In Hill Tippera they number 76,000, and are divided into Puran or original Tipperas and Jamatias, the fighting caste. There are two other divisions which are not regarded as true Tipperas; the Nawatias, who are said to have come from Chittagong; and the Riyangs, who are of Kuki origin and were formerly the palki-bearers of the Tippera Rajas. Although the religion of the tribe is returned as Hindu, it is a curious mixture of Hinduism and Animism; the old tribal gods have not yet been ousted, and they are worshipped side by side with those of the Hindus by tribal priests called Ojhas. A list of the deities worshipped will be found on pp. 186 of the Census Report, 1901. The family gods of the Tippera kings are known as the chaudah devata, or 'fourteen gods'; and they include Tuima, a river goddess, Lampra, the god who rules the sky and ocean, and Burasa, the forest god, the remainder being Hindu deities. Goats and buffaloes are sacrificed at their shrines, and in former times human beings were immolated. The marriage customs of the hill tribes are primitive. When a young man wishes to marry a girl, he serves for one to three years in her father's house. Infant marriage is rare, and divorce and the remarriage of widows are allowed. The dead are cremated. The other castes are immigrant Manipuris and Kukis and Chakmas from the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Agriculture supports 91 percent. of the population and industries 3 percent.

Agriculture

The nomadic tillage known as jhum cultivation is almost universal, except in the narrow strip of plain which adjoins British territory. The forest on a hill-side is cut, and burnt when it has dried; and as soon as the rains break, seeds of various crops

are sown in holes made for the purpose. No agricultural statistics are available; but the principal crop and main food staple is rice, both in the plains and in the hills. Other crops grown in the plains are jute, tobacco, sugar-cane, mustard, chillies, and onions; and in the hills cotton, chillies, and sesamum. Attempts have been made of late years to induce the Tipperas to resort to plough cultivation, and a few agricultural banks have been established by the State; a model farm has also been started. The breeds of buffaloes are known as Manipuri and Bangar; the former are the stronger. Pasturage is abundant.

The forest which covers the hills contains sal (Shorea robusta), tun (Cedrela Toona), gamhar (Gmelina arborea), jarul (Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae), and garjan (Dipterocarpus turbinatus), and large quantities of bamboos and canes. The timber and other produce are floated down the rivers, and the wood is largely used for boat-building; the export duty on forest produce yields over 2 lakhs annually to the State. An area of 15 square miles of forest has been reserved, in which teak, mahogany, sissu (Dalbergia Sissoo), rubber, and mulberry are being cultivated.

Trade and communications

The only manufacture is cotton cloth of the coarsest quality made by the Manipuri and Tippera women. The principal exports are cotton, timber, sesamum, bamboos, canes, thatching-grass, and firewood; an export duty is levied on all these articles. The imports are salt, kerosene oil, tobacco, and European piece-goods. The chief trade centres are AGARTALA, Khowai, Kailashahar, UDAIPUR Bisalgarh, and Mohanpur; business is chiefly in the hands of Indian Sahas. At some of these centres annual fairs are held, at which merchants from the neighbouring British Districts assemble and the hill people make their annual purchases.

Traffic is carried on chiefly by water; in the dry season, when the rivers are not navigable by boats of more than 2 tons burden, rafts and canoes are used. There are 105 miles of road, mainly in the neighbourhood of Agartala; feeder-roads are now under construction to the stations on the Assam-Bengal Railway, which passes outside the western boundry of the State.

Administration

The administration is conducted by the Minister at Agartala, assisted by the diwan and other subordinates. The laws are framed by a legislative council, and are modelled on the laws of British India. The State is divided into seven administrative divisions—Agartala, Udaipur, Sonamura, Belonia, Khowai, Dharmanagar, and Kailashahar—each presided over by an officer ordinarily styled Magistrate-Collector, whose duties correspond to those of a District officer in British non-regulation Districts; he is subordianate to the Minister except in judicial matters. The chief judicial authority is vested in the Khas appellate court, which is presided over by three Judges and is similar in constitution to a Chief Court in British Provinces. Subordinate to the Khas appellate court is a court, presided over by a Judge which hears all civil and criminal appeals from the divisional officers and tries Sessions cases. The officia s are mainly natives of Bengal, many of them graduates of the Calcutta University; but certain offices are held exclusively by the Thakurs who are connected with the Raja by marriage or otherwise. AGARTALA is the only municipality.

The State revenue increased from 2.4 lakhs in 1881-2 to 4.6 lakhs in 1892-3 and 8.17 lakhs in 1903-4, of which 2.32 lakhs was derived from land revenue. Duties are levied on exports, such as cotton til, and forest products, bringing in 2.78 lakhs in 1903-4. The income derived from elephant-catching is decreasing, as these animals are becoming scarce.

The Raja is the proprietor of the soil, and the land is held either direct by cultivators or under taluka grants, which may be either perpetual or temporary. In the hills a family tax is realised from jhum cultivators, and rents are paid only for lands in the plains; the rates vary from 12 annas to Rs 9-8, the average being Rs. 3 per acre. The State is being cadastrally surveyed and settled.

A military force of 330 officers and men is maintained by the State. The force under the Superintendent of police numbers 8 inspectors, 26 darogas, 33 naib-darogas, 40 head constables, 49 writer constables, and 308 constables, posted at 22 police stations and 34 outposts There is a jail at Agartala and a lock-up at each of the divisional head-quarters; the average daily number of prisoners in 1903-4 was 47.

Education is very backward, and in 1901 only 2.3 percent of the population (4.1 males and 0.2 females) could read and write. The number of pupils under instruction increased from 619 in 1881 to 1,059 in 1892-3 and 1,704 in 1900-1, while 3,008 boys and 117 girls were at school in 1903-4. The number of educational institutions in that year was 103, including an Arts college, a secondary school, 99 primary schools, and 2 special schools Of the primary schools, 88 are in the hills, and special scholarships have been founded for hill boys. An artisan school has recently been started, in which carpentry and brass and ironwork are taught. There are boarding-houses at the college and high school, where accommodation and medical aid are provided free of cost. A special boarding-house has also been established for the Thakur boys, and in connection with it, a class has been opened for the training of such Thakurs as are willing to enter the civil service of the State; separate arrangements have also been made for the education of members of the ruling

family. The expenditure on education in 1903–4 amounted to Rs. 70,000, which was entirely borne by the State, all education being free.

The State maintains ten charitable dispensaries, under the control and supervision of the State physician. The total number of out-patients in 1903–4 was 35,269, and of in-patients 657; 401 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 26,500, entirely borne by the State. Vaccination is not compulsory, but is making progress,and 7,756 persons were vaccinated in 1903–4.

[Sir W. W. Hunter, Statistical Account of Bengal, vol. vi; Sir A. Mackenzie, History of the Relations of the Government with the Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal (Calcutta, 1884); Rev. James Long, 'Abstract of the Rajmala.' Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1850), vol. xix, p. 533; J. G. Cumming, Settlement Report of Chakla Roshnabad (Calcutta, 1899).]"

APPENDIX III

Extract from "Ancient Tripura and its Modern Rulers"

by Charu Chandra Dev (Choudhuri).

"Tripura was freely mentioned by the 16th and 17th century historians and foreign travellers. In addition to the famous names of Abul Fazal and Tavernier which we have mentioned in the body of the book, here are given two more valued names-those of Ralph Fitch and Peter Heyleyn. Ralph Fitch travelled through Bengal in 1585 and in Tripura 'he found' in the language of Sir Harry Johnston 'the people not yet subdued by the Mugal Emperors'. Peter Heyleyn mentioned Tripura as being a 'Kingdom' in 1652 and 'naturally fenced with hills and mountains'. And in the 'Statistical Papers Relating to India' which was published in 1853 by the East India Company, the status of Tripura was described as being 'Independent' and its area was given there as being 7,632 sq. miles and its location was mentioned in that record as being in Eastern India, adjacent to Burmah.

The above references have all been mentioned in the Rajmala published by the State."

APPENDIX IV

EXTRACT FROM 1931 CENSUS REPORT OF BENGAL & SIKKIM — PART I — VOL. V— BY A. E. PORTER.

CHAPTER I

Distribution and movement of Population

Part I – Introductory

1. **The area dealt with.** – The area dealt within this report is that of the province of Bengal with Bengal States and Sikkim. The territory covered is an area of 85,773 square miles. It is composed of British Territory, 77,521 square miles; the states of Cooch Behar and Tripura, 5,434 square miles, and Sikkim, 2,818 square miles. These figures exclude the surface area covered by large rivers and arms of the sea the inclusion of which would have affected the calculation of the density of population: such areas as are thus excluded fall entirely within British Territory. The areas given for Sikkim and Bengal States are the same as in 1921, but for British Territory the figures are 678 square miles greater than those given in 1921.....

2. **The population enumerated.** – .....

STATEMENT NO. I-1.

District.	Locality	Area (sq. miles)	Population.	Date of final check.
Tripura State	Hill portions	1,638.0	73,937	2-3 days after 26th February, 1931.

.....it will be seen that in every case a check of the figures recorded was actually conducted during the morning of the following day except in Tripura State where it was conducted some days later.....

6. **Administrative and natural or geographical divisions.** —

.....Only on the fringe of the province in the extreme north and west and also in the Tripura State and Chittagong Hill Tracts, which have not been geologically surveyed, is there to be found any change from an alluvial formation generally of recent date... .....In the greater part of East Bengal the Ganges and Brahmaputra are still vigorously active in land formation. This last geographical division includes also the Tripura State which with the Chittagong Hill Tracts probably have geographically more affinities with the contiguous parts of Assam.....

Part II — General features of the population figures.

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Part III — Material and economic conditions during 1921 to 1931

14. **Natural conditions, 1921-1930.**— .....

in Tippera a drought in April 1929 was followed by deluges in May and June which caused the inundation of a large portion of Brahmanbaria subdivision. It is not only the amount but also the seasonable distribution of rain upon which the cultivators' crops depend..... .....in the next year (1927-28) also Feni, Madaripur and Pirojpur in the districts of Noakhali, Faridpur and Bakarganj, respectively, were also visited by cyclones or tornadoes and there were storms in Noakhali and Chittagong.....

15. **Crops in 1921-1930.** — .....

In 1921-1922 the general outturn of food crops was reported to be not so bad as in the previous year and the winter rice crop surpassed in quantity the fine crop of 1917-1918 .....
.....In 1923-1924 the cultivator did not on the whole fare badly.....
.....In the next three years also the cultivators prospered : .. ..
.....In 1929–1930 the outturn of crops was good although in some areas winter paddy was poor and the prices fetched by the large jute crop as well as food crops generaly fell. The decade closed with a year in which generally good harvests were deprived of their benefit for the cultivators by the fall in prices due to world-wide depression which resulted in crops like tobacco and jute in some cases being unsaleable except at a rate below the cost of production.

16. **Prices, 1921-1930.** — During the whole of the decade high prices for the necessaries of life continued with the exception of some small alleviation in the price of cloth and in 1924-1925 it was reported that in certain parts of Eastern Bengal almost famine prices had been reached. By 1929-1930, however, the cost of agricultural products had fallen and in 1930-1931 it has already been stated that the low prices fetched prevented the cultivator from reaping the full advantage of an exceptionally good crop. The price of jute in 1920-1921 had fallen compared with the very high prices in the previous decade but was still high in the next year and in 1924-1925. In 1925-1926 also although the crop was small the prices

were again abnormally high and it was not until 1927-1928 that a really marked fall in prices occurred. Even after three years of low prices, the last of which made the crop economically unprofitable, the jute cultivator is still disinclined to realise that the abnormal conditions encouraged during the War by the virtual monopoly in jute enjoyed by Bengal have gone forever : and no extensive indications are to be observed that the cultivator is now prepared to restrict the area under jute cultivation and grow other crops instead.

17. **Wages.** — During the whole decade wages were high except towards the end of the period when a big fall was recorded in 1930-1931 : but it is inevitable that a rise in the rate of wages should lag behind an increase in the cost of necessary commodities and although high wages on the whole benefit the agricultural and artisan classes they offer no advantage whatever to middle-class persons of fixed incomes. During the last decade although upon the whole the position of the agricultural and labouring classes was fair to satisfactory a large class of people depending on fixed incomes suffered both from the high prices and from the conditions in which high wages were necessary.

19. **Cost and Standard of living.** — No statistics are available to show the actual increase in the cost of living within recent years which has been commented upon by more than one committee in the last decade. Figures for the cost of staple foodcrops are maintained and published regularly because these are necessary as a guide to the counts in applying the provisions of the law restricting the increase of tenants' rates of rent, but as an index of the cost of living these figures are not very helpful. It was hoped to compile a figure which might be used in connection with the particulars already given of the rates of wages. .. ..

21. **Industries, 1921-1930.** — During 1920-1921 the tea industry had suffered from very low prices but in the next year the position looked better and by 1922-1923 very high prices were being obtained. These conditions prevailed till 1926-1927 and during this period the industry was prosperous. But in 1927-1928 prices began to fall and by 1929-1930 although very large crops were being produced the prices were low and they continued low in 1930-1931. .....

Part IV — The population of divisions and districts

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27. **Districts in order of population.** — .....

.....Cooch Behar and the Tripura State have a larger population only than Darjeeling and the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bengal,.....

30. **Changes of population in Bengal States and Sikkim 1872-1931.** —

.....Tripura on the other hand has increased at a very rapid rate : its population is now nearly 11 times as great as it was in 1872 and has increased by as much as 25.6 percent. since 1921 when also it recorded an even higher increase of 32.6 percent.....

31. **District variations of population 1911-1921 and 1921-1931.** —

.....the State of Tripura have shown a considerable increase in population. In Tripura State and the Chittagong Hill Tracts the increase was more than 10 percent. In each decade, a rate not achieved in any other district in Bengal except Noakhali between 1911-1921 but recorded on the present occasion for Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong Barkarganj, Khulna, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Howrah and Darjeeling and for the state of Sikkim. ... .

33. **Density of population in districts.**—.....

.....Sikkim, Tripura State and the Chittagong Hill Tracts have less than 250 persons per square mile. .. ..

34. **Districts in order of density with comparison with 1921 and 1911.** —.....

.....only Dinajpur, Bankura, Khulna, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Cooch Behar and Tripura State and Sikkim have a density of less than 500. .....

Part V—The population of police-stations

36. **Average population of police-stations, 1872-1931.** — .....

STATEMENT NO. I-12.

NUMBER OF POLICE-STATIONS IN EACH DISTRICT WITH THEIR AVERAGE POPULATION, 1872-1931

Division or district.	Number of Police-stations							Average population of police-stations						
	1872 *	1881 *	1891 *	1901 *	1911 *	1921 *	1931 *	1872 *	1881 *	1891 *	1901 *	1911 *	1921 *	1931 *
Tripura	†	3	3‡	6	8	12	9	†	31,879	45,814	28,887	28,702	25,370	42,494

† Figures of the divisions of Tripura State are not available for 1872.

‡ Excluding the three Khas Mahals.

41. **Density of population in police-stations, Chittagong Division.** —

.....In the Tripura State the average is 93 to the square mile and is as many as 215 in the Sadar subdivision, but it is as many as 100 only in Khowai, Dharmanagar, Sonamura and Udaipur Subdivisions and is as little as 49,53 and 54 respectively, in Amarpur, Sabroom and Kailasahar Sub-divisions.

43. **Increase or decrease of population in police-stations**—In the immediately succeeding paragraphs the increase or decreace of population in police- stations is accounted for in detail .....

76. **Tripura State** In the Tripura State the increases are very high and range from 17 percent in the Sadar to 40.2 percent in Khowai Sub-division. The state is still very sparsely populated having only an average of 93 persons to the square mile and no greater incidence of population than is Sadar with a population of 215 per square mile. The climate of the state is comparatively healthy and there is a good deal of waste land available for settlement which attracts settlers from Bengal who feel the pressure of population or whose lands are washed away or rendered unproductive by water-hyacinth. In addition there has been an influx of labourers for the tea gardens from other provinces as well as forest and other daily labourers from adjacent districts of Bengal. There has been an increase of nearly 22,000 in the numbers recorded in Tripura who were born in British Bengal but the numbers born in Assam and Assam States are more than 3,500 less on the present occasion than in 1921 and those born in British Territory outside Bengal are almost 5,500 less than in 1921. The increase in the state, therefore, appears to be due actually less to immigration than to increase of the native born population and possibly also to increased accuracy of the enumeration on the present occasion.

Part VI—Miscellaneous, inhabited houses, steamers, etc.

77. Census definition of a house. — The definition of "house" adopted is given below :

"A 'house' is defined for census purposes as consisting of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family; that is by a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their resident dependents. such as mother,widowed sisters,younger brothers, etc., and their servants who reside in the house. In other words the unit is the commensal family,and not the home stead or enclosure. Houses, however, at a distance from each other and entirely separate though belonging to the same commensal family, should be treated as separate. Ordinarily the unit will correspond to the unit commonly adopted for the chaukidari tax."

The definition clearly must be modified in some cases, e.g., principally in dealing with institutions, cooly lines, hotels and thickly populated city bastis. For these the directions were as follows :—

" In police lines, jails, hospitals, lunatic asylums, etc., which are comprised in separate blocks, each barrack-room, guard-room, officers' quarters, apartment, cell or ward within their precincts will be treated as a house and separately numbered.

In cooly lines similarly formed into separate blocks each room will be numbered as a separate house.

In hotels and sarais each room or suite of rooms allotted to a different traveller or family should be treated as a separate house.

In city bastis such as those found in Howrah, each but should be treated as a separate house and numbered accordingly."

The definition covers and the numbers of inhabited houses include boats in which the crew were living on the night of the census. ..... Substantially the same definition of a house has been used at each successive census.

78. **Houses per square mile**— .....

STATEMENT No. I-16.

Number of inhabited houses per square mile, 1931.

*	*	*	*	*
Agartala ...	...	...	...	1,240

80. **Boats and steamers.** — .....

.....It was not until instructions had already been issued and the census operations begun that it was decided to attempt to collect these statistics. In the ordinary course of census enumeration occupied boats were entered as census houses in the enumerators' block list or summary of houses. It was accordingly directed that details of the local name of the boat and its maundage should be entered in the descriptive column of the list. Enumerators were also directed to enquire from house-holders how many small boats they had which were used for going to and from the fields, markets, etc., and enter them in the remarks column of the list. Enumerators dealing with ghats and river areas were also directed upon final enumeration to enter separately in their block list an estimate of the number of uninhabited big boats with the local name and an estimate of their maundage. During sorting the schedules and the block-lists were scrutinised and compared and the number of uninhabited boats added to those returned as inhabited census houses. It is inevitable that the returns should show a very wide margin of error as regards both their numbers and also their size. No maundage was given for the great majority of boats and the number of big boats with an esti-

mated capacity of 50 maunds or over is scarcely 119 thousand, a total very much smaller than might be expected. .....

Part VII—The problem of population growth and an estimate of future population

81. Malthus and Doubleday. — Starting with the proposition that population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence there are in the field two principal rival theories of population growth. That deriving from Malthus has been * stated thus : first that population invariably increases where the means of subsistence increase unless prevented by some very powerful and obvious checks : and secondly that the checks which repress the superior power of population and keep its effects on a level with the means of subsistence are all resolvable into moral restraint, vice and misery. In other words nature having arranged for population to increase at a rate at which it is bound to overtake and pass the means of subsistence periodically redresses the balance by famines, epidemics and other calamities unless human intelligence steps in and prevents the excessive increase either by moral restraint or by measures for limiting the birth rate or for despatching the excess of population. The other theory derives from Thomas Doubleday and gives nature a rather less sinister role. It is that when the existence of a species is endangered —

" a corresponding effort is invariably made by nature for its preservation and continuance by an increase of fertility, and that this especially takes place whenever such danger arises from a diminution of proper nourishment or food, so that consequently the state of depletion or the deplethoric state is favourable to fertility, and that, on the other hand, the plethoric state or the state of repletion, is unfavourable to fertility in the ratio of the intensity of each state".

It has been thought that this statement lays too much stress upon food and the position has been thus † restated :—

" In circumstances of ease the birth rate tends to fall : in circumstances of hardship the birth rate tends to rise."

82. **Pell's "Law of Births and Deaths".**— The recorded census figures of population in Bengal probably cover too short a period to offer clear support to either one of these theories against the other. During the last sixty years the population of Bengal has become nearly half as large again as it was in 1872. There can be no question of intelligence checks having operated, and Bengal has been free from major calamities except in the decade before last when the influenza epidemic from which virtually the whole world suffered operated to reduce the rate of increase during the decade to a figure lower than any in its recorded census history. If the Malthusian doctrine holds Nature is not yet aware of any need to apply a check to the increase of population in Bengal. If the Darwinian theory holds and "fecundity is in direct relation to the chances of death", and if the "law" of Doubleday applies, Nature still finds it necessary to maintain in Bengal a high birth rate in order to keep pace with the high death rate. In some points at least the Malthusian theory fails to explain the facts. In European countries and American were most investigation has been carried out it has been * found (a) that the birth rate is negatively correlated with wealth and (b) that the indirect psychological and social effect of relative poverty as contrasted with relative wealth express themselves definitely and clearly in the sexual activity of human beings and through sexual activity in birth rates. On the Malthusian theory in the wealthier classes where the means of subsistence are plentiful the population should increase more rapidly than in the poorer classes where they are less plentiful unless there were some voluntary interference with the rate of birth. The evidence of any such voluntary restriction is not conclusive and the theory generally held is that fertility itself decreases in the higher classes with increasing wealth and culture. The Malthusian doctrine also fails to account for the fact that a high birth rate and a high death rate are apparently invariably found together and that conversely where there is a low birth rate there is also a low death rate. This fact and the extreme doubtfulness of any evidence to show that conscious limitation of the family can account for the whole or a considerable part of the decrease in the birth rate where it is low have led to the enunciation of the † theory that—

"the net result of the variations of the degree of fertility under the direct action of the environment will bear an inverse proportion to the variations of the capacity for survival."

Under this theory variations in the birth rate are mainly due to the operation of a natural law which adjusts the degree of fertility to suit the death rate of the race. The theory involves the postulate that the same conditions which lead to a reduction in the death rate lead also to a decrease in fertility in some manner not yet known. The author of the theory suggests that the hormones assist in regulating the fertility of the germ cells, that the output of hormones by the endocrine glands is regulated by the nervous system which responds to the action of the environment and that the variations in the degree of fertility in response to the direct action of the environment will bear an inverse proportion to the development of nervous energy.

* e g., by W. S. Thompson—Population, A study in Malthusianism, 1915.
† By H. Sutherland, see Proceedings of World Population Conference, 1927, page 58.
* Raymond Pearl— Biology of Population Growth, 1926.
† C. E. Pell— **The Law of Births and Deaths, 1921.**

83. **Raymond Pearl's " Logistic Curve ".** —

What may be considered to be a development of the second of these two theories is that put forward by ‡ Raymond Pearl. This theory deduces that populations grow in size according to the same mathematical law that individual animals and plants follow in the growth of their bodies in size and that human populations grow according to the same law as do experimental population of lower organisms. The law of growth postulated on these deductions may be expressed by an equation with three constants, and the curve representing this equation is called by Pearl a "logistic curve." Equations have been worked out and fitted to the populations of fifteen countries of the world, the whole world and the population of certain cities and have been shown to give over the whole recorded census history of each a very reasonable congruity with the recorded facts. Assuming the mathematical form of the curve this theory allows account to be taken of the fact that a population is necessarily confined to a certain area and therefore must have an upper limit of population as well as a lower (which may be nil) and for the fact that population growth takes place in cycles conditioned amongst other factors by cultural achievement. It is possible that over a restricted period the logistic curve may not give so accurate an approximation to the recorded population as a curve of some other form. As a method of predicting future growth also it is liable to the irruption of influences not previously prevalent. Pearl states —

"Predictions of future growth may at any time be altered by the entrance into the situation of new economic or social factors of a different sort to those which have operated during that past period which the equation covers. The population may be stimulated to start upon a new cycle of growth or slighter but still in kind new factors may alter somewhat the upper limiting value of the present cycle." In certain instances, however, the logistic curve calculated by him gives astonishingly close approximations to the population actually recorded later. For the United States of America in 1930, for instance, a curve worked out before the census of 1920 suggested a population within 5 per 1,000 of that actually enumerated.

87. **Estimate of population in 1941.**— .... The communal equations appear (and Mr. Griffiths holds them) to be inappropriate. Equations of a more complicated form might give closer correspondence with the observed census figures, but the calculation involves very great labour, they might give no better estimates for the future and in any case they are scarcely worth making in view of the fact that only seven counts are on record. For the future all that can be said is that if the type of equation used is applicable to population growth and if the conditions influencing population growth in Bengal over the period to which it has been applied continue substantially unchanged for the future, the estimates of total population made by use of the equations deduced should represent the population to be expected. The equations themselves suffer however by being fitted to so few observed counts and the conditions influencing population growth cannot be predicted and are difficult to discover if a change in the cycle suggests their existence. Thus after the formation of the German Empire and the institution of the present constitutions in Japan, Pearl found that the cycle of growth was as it were speeded up and Germany and Japan starting from the population of that critical time took a leap forward and continued their cycle as if they had been at an earlier stage when growth was more rapid. .. ..

89. ***Extravagant methods of population increase are a practical problem.***

.....If the logistic theory of population growth is correct a retarded rate of increase is inevitable at the upper stages of the cycle of growth until finally a population is reached which to all intents and purposes is stationary. France in Europe where there is a notoriously low birth rate probably illustrates this position best but an † Exhaustive enquiry into the Arab population of Algiers suggested to Pearl that the retardation of the rate of increase is in general effected at the upper stages of the population growth by decrease both in the birth rate and in the death rate. The Arab population of Algiers showed both a decrease in the birth rate which could not be ascribed to any voluntary measures and a decrease in the death rate which equally could not be ascribed to improvement in public health measures since the traditional customs of the Arabs offer the utmost possible resistance to any changes in their habits which would improve sanitary conditions. Attempts to effect a retardation of the rate of increase by voluntary limitation of the birth rate are almost certainly doomed to failure particularly in Bengal. They are repugnant to common sentiment in this country, the methods adopted are so expensive as to be beyond the reach of the great majority of the inhabitants and it is probably true to say that there are as yet none which can be relied upon as being absolutely certain and satisfactory. Figures for the different strata of society adduced in the appendix to chapter IV show that there is no evidence to believe that contraceptive measures are used by the upper classes or those engaged in professions and the liberal arts; and it is certain that they are not practised at all in the lower strata of society. What appears to happen, if the analogy of Western Europe may be accepted, is that a decrease in the birth rate is inevitably followed at some period by a corresponding decrease in the death rate is invariably followed at some period by a corresponding decrease in the birth rate. It is clear also that fertility in western countries decreases with the increase of wealth and intellectual interests. .....

‡ R. Pearl— Studies in Human Biology, 1924, The Biology of Population Growth, 1926.
† Biology of Population Growth.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

MEAN DENSITY (PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE), CULTIVABLE AND CULTIVATED AREAS, IRRIGATION, RAINFALL, AND DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS BY DISTRICTS.

Natural divisions and district or state	Mean density	Percentage of total area: Cultivable	Percentage of total area: Cultivated	Percentage of cultivable area: Cultivated	Percentage of cultivable area: Cropped annually more than once.	Percentage of gross cultivated area which is irrigated	Annual rainfall: * Normal	Annual rainfall: †Average, 1921-30	Percentage of gross cultivated area under: Rice	Other cereals and pulses	Jute	Fruit and vegetables including root crops	Sugar, drugs and narcotics	Fodder, oilseeds and other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	*		*	*		*		*	*		*			
Tripura State	93	..	..	..	..	..	78.7	92.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

* District figures are those published by the Director-General of Observatories from records up to 1920. They are obtained by (a) averaging over the total period during which observations have been taken at any station up to 1920 the annual rainfall of each station for which there were records in 1920 for at least five years and (b) taking an unweighted arthmetical average of the averages thus computed for each observation station within a district.

Figures for all Bengal and for divisions are the unweighted averages of the figures shown for districts included.

† Figures for districts are calculated by taking an unweighted arthmetical average of the figures published yearly durring 1921–30 by the Director of Agriculture as the district annual average rainfall. This district annual averages are themselves unweighted averages of the annual rainfall of all the observations stations within the district for which normal rainfall figures are on record (see above).

Figures for all Bengal and for divisions are the unweighted averages of the figures shown for the districts included.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE) WITH VARIATIONS PERCENT, BY DISTRICTS AT EACH CENSUS, 1872–1931.

Division, District or state	Mean density (persons per square mile): 1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	Variation percent of population (increase + decrease –) during the period: 1921–31	1911–21	1901–11	1891–1901	1881–91	1872–81	1872–1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	*		*		*		*		*		*		*	
Tripura State	93	74	56	42	34	23	9	+ 25.6	+ 32.6	+ 32.5	+ 26.1	+ 43.7	+ 171.2	+ 984.7
	*		*		*		*		*		*		*	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

AGGREGATE AREA AND POPULATION OF POLICE-STATIONS CLASSIFIED BY DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO DENSITY OF POPULATION (PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE), 1931.

Natural and administrative division, district and state	Under 150.: Area	Under 150.: Population	150–300: Area	150–300: Population	300–450: Area	300–450: Population	450–600: Area	450–600: Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Tripura State	3,617	274,997	499	107,453	..	..	..	..
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

Natural and administrative division district and state	600–750: Area	600–750: Population	750–900: Area	750–900: Population	900–1,050: Area	900–1,050: Population	1,050 and over: Area	1,050 and over: Population
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tripura State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		*	*	*	*	*	*	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

PERSONS PER INHABITED HOUSE AND INHABITED HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE, 1881–1931.

	Average number of persons per inhabited house: 1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	Average number of inhabited houses per square mile.: 1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Tripura State	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.6	*	*	18	14	11	8	*	*
			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

* Not recorded.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

NUMBERS OF BOATS AND STEAMERS, 1931.

Division, District or State	Cultivators' small boats.: Dinghis dugouts etc.	Cultivators' small boats.: Others of less than 50 mds. capacity.	Big boats used for carrying passengers or freight. Capacity (maundage).: 50–100	100–300	300–500	500–1,000	1,000–1,500	1,500–2,000	2,000–3,000	More than 3,000	Maundage not given: Big	Small	Steamers	Launches	Motor boats	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*					
Tripura	187	32	27	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

At a very late stage in the preparation of this report figures were received from the Director General of the Survey of India giving the latest survey figures for Bengal districts with States and Sikkim.....A statement No. I-a below shows the areas on both computations and the amount by which these adopted in the census tables exceed or fall short of those now supplied.

STATEMENT No. I-a.

AREA IN SQUARE MILES

Division, district or state.	Area shown in census tables.	Area taken from survey of India maps.	Amount by which the area in census tables exceeds(+) or falls short of(-) that shown in column 3.
1	2	3	4
*	*	*	*
Tripura	4,116	4,112	-6
*	*	*	*

CHAPTER II

THE POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS AND VILLAGES

90 **Introduction.**— The statistics forming the basis of this chapter are principally contained in imperial tables III, IV and V. Five subsidiary tables prepared from the imperial tables and printed at the end of this chapter show —

I—the distribution of population between towns and inhabited rural mauzas;

II—the number living in towns per mile of each religion;

III—towns by classes; number, proportionate distribution of urban population and sex ratio, 1931, with variations of population 1872 to 1931.

IV—cities: population, density, sex ratio and ratio of foreign born, 1931, with variations percent, 1872 to 1931; and

V—the growth of rural and urban population in each district and division, 1881 to 1931

A sketch map (diagram No. II-1) inserted at the beginning of this chapter shows the position of each census town by a separate symbol for each class.

91. **Definition of town.** — For the purpose of the census a town is defined as including all municipalities, all cantonments and all civil lines not falling within municipal limits. In addition the definition includes any other collection of continuous houses with a population of not less than 5,000 persons which it may be decided to treat as a town for census purposes.

93. **Classes of towns.**—Full details of the classes adopted for table IV are given in the title page to the table. .....

94. **Definition of city.**—A census city means every town containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants. There are only three such places in Bengal, viz., Calcutta, Howrah and Dacca. No town having a smaller population than 100,000 was decided upon for treatment as a city on the present occasion.

95. **All urban areas included.**— Some account will be given later of the classes into which census towns may be distributed apart from their classification by size. It may be taken as almost certain that no area having any distinct urban characteristics has been omitted from the list of census towns.....

98. **Proportions of urban population in districts.**—The figures given in subsidiary table I are illustrated by a map forming diagram No. II-2. ..... The districts of Rangpur, Mymensing and Tripura form a strip in which the proportion living in towns is between 25 and 30 per 1,000 which is the same in Rajshahi district also. .....

102. **Industrial and non-industrial towns**—The towns in Bengal fall into two clearly defined classes industrial and non-industrial, and amongst the non-industrial towns may be distinguished those which form the administrative headquarters of districts or states and subdivisions. The towns shown in tables IV and V are distributed in statement No. II-2 below according to this principal division and within the class of industrial towns, groups have been formed according to the principal industry carried on it each town. .....

STATEMENT No. II-2.

Industrial Towns.	Non-industrial Towns	
	Administrative headquarters	Others
*	*	*
	Agartala*	
*	*	*

103. **Sex ratio in towns.**—..... .....In non-industrial towns the proportion was 977 in 1872 and rose to as much as 1,033 in 1881, but has since declined steadily with the exception of the decade 1891 to 1901 when it went up from 910 to 965. These sex ratios illustrate the statement made above that many of the non-industrial towns, even including those which are headquarters of districts or subdivisions, reproduce very much more approximately the ordinary conditions of life in the rural areas. Similar variations in the sex ratio appear in the figures for different classes of town shown in subsidiary table III .....—

* Administrative headquarters marked with an asterisk are District or State Headquarters and the others are Subdivisional Headquarters.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND INHABITED RURAL MAUZAS

(NOTE.–Chittagong Hill Tracts and the State of Sikkim contain no towns.)

Natural and administrative division, District or State	Average population in each		Number of mille residing in—		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population resinding in mauzas with a population of—			
	Town	Inhabited rural mauza	Town	Rural mauza	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*		*		*	*	*	*		*			
Tripura State	9,580	110	25	975	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	225	775
*		*		*	*	*	*		*			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

NUMBER LIVING IN TOWNS PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF EACH PRINCIPAL RELIGION.

(NOTE.—Chittagong Hill Tracts and the State of Sikkim contain no towns.)

Natural and administrative division, district and state.	Number per mille of the same religion who live in towns.)									
	All religions.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Tribal.	Budhist.	Christian.	Jain.	Sikh.	Jew.	Zoroastrian.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
*		*	*	*	*	*	*			
Tripura State	25	13	32	..	..	1	..	1,000	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

CHANGES IN RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS 1881-1931

Natural and administrative division, district and state.	1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Tripura State	372,870	9,580	296,694	7,743	222,782	6,831	163,812	9,513	137,442	..	95,637	..

CHAPTER III

BIRTHPLACE

108. **Introduction.**—The figures of birth-place are given in imperial table VI. Subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter show —

I—an abstract of the native born and immigrant population;

II—an abstract of the native born population resident in and emigrant from Bengal;

III—details of the migration between Bengal and other provinces, states or countries in 1921 and 1931 with variations and figures of net immigration or emigration;

IV—number and ratio per 10,000 of the population at each census, 1881 to 1931, whose birth-place was returned as being within and outside Bengal;

V—number and ratio per 10,000 of the population of selected towns, 1931, whose birth-place was returned as being some other part of India than Bengal;

IV—detailed birth-place of persons born in British possessions in Europe; and

VII—Indian emigration between Calcutta and countries overseas.

109. **The source of the figures.**—The statistics of birth-place are taken from entries made in column 13 of the census schedule. The directions for entering up this column were as follows :—

"Enter the district or state in which each person was born; and if the person was not born in Bengal add the name of the province to the district of birth. If the person was born out of India, enter the country, as Nepal, Afghanistan, Ceylon. The names of villages, tahsils, etc., are not to be given."

..... During the process of compilation the district of enumeration was substituted for blank entries unless the name, language or other particulars, such as the relationship to some other person returned, suggested that this entry would be incorrect and that it would be more accurate to include the entry under "birth-place not returned."

110. **Restriction of statistics shown.** — The necessity for economy has prevented full use being made of all the details recorded. No attempt has been made to tabulate the returns of birth-place by districts, either in the case of immigrants from other provinces or even in the case of those born in Bengal. Similar restrictions on sorting were adopted in other provinces and in consequence it has not been possible to arrive at any estimate of the natural population of areas smaller than British Territory and States such as was shown in 1921 for districts. Such details as are available are indeed embodied in subsidiary tables II and III; but as regards emigrants from Bengal to places outside India, these tables include statistics only from Ceylon, Cyprus, Somaliland, Mauritius, Borneo and the Seychelles Islands, whilst even within India complete details of emigrants for the whole province in the aggregate are not available, because for Madras and Coorg and for the Madras States no figures were collected of persons there recorded who were born in Bengal.

111. **Native and foreign born population.**—.....

STATEMENT No. III-1.

Division, district, city or state.	Number per 10,000 born		
		Outside Bengal.	
	In Bengal.	In India	Outside India
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Tripura	8,786	1,200	14
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *

112. **Proportion foreign born by districts.**—

.....a similar percentage (12.1) is also foreign born in Tripura State to which Assam makes the largest contribution (33,262 or 8.7 percent. of the total).....

121. **Seasonal movements of population.** —

The restricted sorting makes it impossible to furnish comments on the migration from district to district or even from division to division. Seasonal movements of the population occur from time to time but these are mainly of the casual, temporary or periodic type. It is, for instance, a custom in many parts in the province for women to visit their own families at intervals, and in the districts of Northern and Eastern Bengal there is a vernacular expression specifically connoting a visit of this kind (নাবায় যাওয়া). Such temporary migration which takes place at festival times was practically negligible at the time of the census, since there were no great religious festivals and the only fairs which were in progress during the enumeration were principally of a local importance and were in nearly every case reported to have been attended by fewer visitors than usual owing to economic conditions..... ..

124. **Sex ratios of immigrants and native born**—

.....In Chittagong Division and Tripura State the proportions are most nearly equal, being 438 per 1,000 in the foreign born and 495 per thousand in the native born population. .....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

ABSTRACT OF NATIVE-BORN AND IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.

Natural division and district of enumeration.	Born in Bengal (in thousands) in—								
	British Territory and States			British Territory			Bengal States		
	Both sexes.	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		*			*			*	
Tripura State	336	178	158	68	35	33	268	143	125
		*			*			*	

Born in India outside Bengal in (in thousands) in —						Born outside India (in thousands)		
Contiguous provinces and states			Non-contiguous provinces and states					
Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	*			*			*	
39	21	18	7	4	3	.53	.28	.25

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

NUMBER AND RATIO PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS 1881 TO 1931 WHOSE BIRTHPLACE WAS RETURNED AS BEING WITHIN AND OUTSIDE BENGAL.

Division, district or State	Population born within Bengal											
	1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	No.	per 10,000	No.	per 10,000	No.	per 10,000	No.	per 10,000	No.	per 10,000	No.	per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	*		*		*		*			*		*
Tripura State	336,013	8,786	254,116	8,347	195,992	8,536	154,159	8,894	124,465	9,056	*	..
	*		*		*		*			*		*

* Figures for Chittagong Hill Tracts and Tripura State are excluded from the total, as the figures by birthplace are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

NUMBER AND RATIO PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS, 1881 TO 1931, WHOSE BIRTH PLACE WAS RETURNED AS BEING WITHIN AND OUTSIDE BENGAL

Division, district or State	Population born outside, Bengal											
	1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	No.	Per 10,000	No.	Per 10,000	No.	Per 10,000	No.	per 10,000	No.	Per 10,000	No.	Per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12	13
Tripura State	**46,437**	**1,214**	**50,321**	**1,653**	**33,621**	**1,464**	**19,166**	**1,106**	**12,977**	**944**	..	..

* Figures for chittagong Hills tract and Tripura State are excluded from the total, as the figures by birth place are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

DETAILED BRITH PLACE OF PERSONS BORN IN BRITISH POSSESSION IN EUROPE

Locality of	England anp wales			Scotland			Ireland			United Kingdom unspecified			Gibraltar			Malta		
	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Tripura state	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER IV

AGE

131. **The statistics presented.** — The statistics for age dealt with in this chapter are taken from imperial table VII showing the distribution of the population by age, sex and civil condition. Age also enters as a factor of differentiation in the figures for marital condition for selected castes shown in imperial table VIII and for the statistics of literacy. The following subsidiary tables are compiled from the census returns or from the vital statistics recorded in the provinces and show—

I—the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in Bengal and in natural divisions of Bengal, 1911, 1921 and 1931;

II—the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each of the main religions, Bengal with states;

III—the age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes and other groups;

IV—the proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14-43 in certain castes; also of married females aged 14-43 per 100 females,

V—the proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40; per 100 females; 1911, 1921 and 1931;

VI—the variation in population at certain age-periods, by natural divisions for each decade from 1881-1931;

VII—the estimated population in thousands, Bengal. and administrative divisions, on the 1st January in each year 1921 to 1930 by sexes;

VIII—the annual reported births and birth rates by sexes in each administrative division, 1921-1930;

IX—the annual reported deaths and death rates by sexes in each administrative division, 1921-1930;

X—the annual reported death rate by sex and age-groups, 1921-1930;

XI—the annual reported deaths and death rates from selected causes by sex, 1921-1930; and

XII—the annual number of deaths reported from certain causes per 1,000 deaths from all causes by sexes, 1921-1930.

132. **The source of the figures and the accuracy of the age returns.** — The information as to age was collected in column 7 of the census schedule. Instructions to enumerators for filling up this column were as follows :—

" Column 7 (Age).—Enter the age as it was or will be on the birthday nearest to the date of final enumeration, *i.e.*, to the nearest approximate number of years. For infants less than six months old enter the word 'infant'."

It is a matter of particular difficulty in Bengal to obtain accurate figures of ages. The vaguest ideas are often entertained as regards age and the replies received to questions are often such as to bear no reference whatever to the facts. There are in all countries a certain number of cases in which wilful mis-statements of age are made, but unless such wilful mis-statements are confined to age groups of a comparatively narrow extent, it is entirely impossible to make any allowance for them in dealing with the returns. Bachelors and spinsters, for instance, of advancing years will be tempted to understate their age. Some of the errors will be hardly so deliberate. A girl in Bengal aged 12-13 will probably have her age exaggerated if she is married especially if she has a child and understated if she is still unmarried; on the other hand boys at the pubertal age will in any case probably be returned as older than they are. The very old of both sexes will probably exaggerate their ages. In all countries also there is a tendency in returning ages which are known with tolerable accuracy to choose certain digits in preference for others and examination of the census returns at single year age-groups showed in 1921 in Bengal that the population has a distinct preference for giving an age which is a multiple of ten and that thereafter 5,2,8,4,6,3,7,1 and 9; follow as digits in the ages returned in the above order of popularity. The range within which an error may be made either from ignorance or involuntarily is, however, very much greater in Bengal and in India generally than in European countries and it is clearly impossible to make corrections in the ages returned with such confidence as in other countries. The Government of India Actuary after the census of 1921, upon an examination of the results obtained in the Punjab in 1891 (when age was recorded as at the next birthday) and 1901 (when it was recorded as at the last birthday) came to the conclusion that the actual returns given in India were virtually not affected by differences in the instructions and that "the ages which the enumerators either guess or accept as correct are recorded without any consideration as to whether they are ages next birthday or last birthday and they may therefore be assumed to be the ages at the nearest birthday". The prescrip-

tion that the age on the present occasion should be recorded to the nearest birthday instead of as previously to the last birthday was an innovation intended to recognise and make use of the actual practice which would be followed despite instructions to the contrary. The additional instructions issued during the enumeration emphasised the departure from previous practice and were as follows :—

"Age is to be entered at the preliminary enumeration as it will be on the 26th February. It is the age in years at the birthday nearest to 26th February. Thus the age in years at the next birthday will be entered for those born before the 26th August and the age at the last birthday for those born on or after the 26th August. In the case of a child less than six months old the word 'infant' is to be entered to avoid mistakes which might be made in abstraction if the age were entered in months. A mistake to be avoided in the use of the word 'infant' to indicate a child still at the breast without enquiry as to the month in which it was born. Where the age given is evidently absurd the enumeration should endeavour to ascertain and should enter what appears to him to be the real age."

133. **Aids to obtaining accurate estimates of age.** — In spite of the vagueness in the average cultivator's idea of his age, however, there are considerations from which it can be hoped that in many cases, atleast if the age was not accurately remembered, the enumerator has a means of forming a more or less reasonably accurate estimate of it In many parts of the country recurrent natural calamities, the date of which is accurately known, can be used to determine the age of persons enumerated. A certain small proportion of the population have horoscopes cast in which the accuracy of the date of birth is naturally of importance. Amongst the educated the age can sometimes be estimated from such documents as the matriculation certificate. This is dated and states that the person to whom it was given was of such or such an age at that date, but the age accepted by the University authorities is apt within limits to be determined not by the facts but by conditions as to the age of eligibility for a particular course of study. In many rural parts the enumerator was well acquainted with all persons in his block and it is not impossible by discussion with the villagers to obtain a roughly consistent series of ages for most of the inhabitants of the village. It is not contended that these considerations result in age figures of such accuracy as is obtained in western countries. But they are put forward as lessening to some extent the inaccuracy which it is reasonable to expect in age returns in Bengal.

134. **Explanation of age-groups shown.** — The figures presented in the tables and generally used throughout the report are shown in quinquennial groups These groups were reached after a process of adjustment adopted on the recommendation of the Government of India Actuary. The ages returned were sorted in single years at 0, 1, 2 and 3 and thereafter in alternaternary and septenary groups, 4–6, 7–13, etc. The central digit was thus the second most popular figure, 5, in the ternary groups and the most popular figure, 0, in the septenary groups. On a consideration of the relative popularity of all ten digits the Actuary was of the opinion that these groups might be accepted in themselves as representing with tolerable accuracy what they profess to represent, and that for his purposes a sort by single-year age groups in a large sample of the population was not necessary. No table showing single-year age groups has accordingly been prepared. For the conversion of the ternary and septenary into quinary age groups representing the population at the last birthday instead of at the nearest birthday the adjustment adopted was to combine one half of each ternary with one half of each septenary group. The result of this is that the figures actually presented have already received a general correction first for the actual return of ages to nearest birthday which is taken to have occurred in 1921 but was not then allowed for, and secondly for such mis-statements of age as are due to the preference for particular digits. The method adopted secures automatically the approximate distribution within the correct quinary groups of those persons returning, for instance, their age as 10 owing to a preference for a multiple of 10, though they were in a number of cases younger and in a number of cases older than 10 years. Under the method previously adopted all these persons would have been allocated to the group 10 to 15. On the present occasion only a proportion of them are so allocated and the remainder are grouped amongst those aged 5 to 10. A similar result is obtained in the case of those returning their ages as 15. On previous occasions these would have all been returned in the age group 15 to 20. On the present occasion a proportion has been taken to the group 10 to 15. The present group 10 to 15 consequently excludes a number now shown in the next lower group who would have been included under the method adopted in previous years and includes a number who on previous occasions would have been shown in the next higher group 15 to 20. The net result to be expected is that each quinary group up to but excluding the final residuary group containts a rather larger proportion of the population than would have been included in it in 1921. A similar adjustment was made in the case of the single-year age groups 0 to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4 and 4 to 5. The age returns of 0 found in the schedules include all persons who are less than six months, those of 1 all persons over aged six months but less than eighteen months, etc., and the groups shown in the table have been reached by allocating to the group 0 to 1 all these returned as 0 and one half of those returned as 1, to the groups 1 to 2 and 2 to 3, half of those returned under the lower and half of those returned under the higher of the ages limiting the group, to the group 4 to 5, one third of the numbers originally sorted into group 4 to 6 were allotted and the group, 3 to 4 combines one sixth of group 4 to 6 and one half of group 3.

135. **Justification of the method of conversion and statement of original groups.** — The justification of the adjustment of age figures and the assumptions underlying the method used are implicit in the last paragraph but are briefly summarised. In 1921 and previous years it is held that, except for a minority of educated persons, the ages were actually given to the nearest birthday but treated as if they were given to the last birthday. The average age of all persons aged for instance 10 is about 10½ years if the age is at last birthday and about 10 if it is at the nearest birthday. Assuming the returns of 1921 and previous years to be accurate and to have no error due to preference for certain digits, their treatment as ages at last birthday resulted in overestimating by about half a year the age of every person. The group 10-15 for instance included persons actually aged 9½–14½, and the average age of the group was actually 12 instead of 12½ as it should have been. In addition to this the preference for certain digits leads to the inclusion of still more persons in a higher group. For example those giving their age as 10 will all fall into the group 10-15. A number, however, will be less than 10 years old. Those aged 9½ years are already accounted for but there will b: also some aged perhaps 8½ or 9 years who will also get into group 10-15 and further reduce the actual averag age of those included in it. In 1921 therefore this preference for certain digits contributed an additional inflation of each group in which the popular digits 0 and 5 occur at one end of the group by including in it a number of persons returning ages with those digits who should really be in the next lower group. The alternate ternary and septenary groups are considered to result in figures actually including all or all but a negligible proportion of those whose real age falls within them: in other words although the group is constructed of persons whose ages in some cases were given out of preference for certain digits the range of real ages within which those digits are likely to be prefered also falls within the group. It is then assumed that within each group those less than an age with the digit 5 or 0 as the case may be are equal to those of or over an age with that digit. The assumption clearly does not accurately represent the facts since in group 7-13 for instance there will be more aged less than 10 than there are aged 10 and over. It is justified, however, by the fact that it results in a demonstrably more accurate approximation to the actual figures. A first approximation to a more accurate graduation is made on a later paragraph. The unconverted groups are used in subsidiary table VII to chapter IX. .....

136. **Accuracy of the figures in the tables.** — As a result it may be claimed that the age groups given in the tables of the present census represent what is probably a more accurate distribution of the population than those in previous reports. Intentional or involuntary inaccuracies such as the exaggeration of the ages of newly married girls and young men, an under-statement of the ages of elderly spinsters or bachelors and, perhaps, in Hindu families an understatement of the age of unmarried girls cannot be corrected with confidence but are likely to remain constant from one census to another. It is, of course, possible that in some cases parents who had married their children either in contravention of the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act or before that Act came into force may have exaggerated their ages; but it is unlikely that this factor has operated to render the returns, as originally made on the present occasion, markedly less accurate than previously. In dealing with the figures elicited at the census of 1921 the Actuary found it necessary to transfer to the next younger group a percentage which in many cases was considerable. In other words, the figures given in each group in 1921 included what was often a considerable proportion of persons whose age was really less than the lowest age of the group. On the present occasion the figures in each age group contain a very much smaller proportion of persons who should be in the next lower group. The results of the change are naturally shown most noticeably in the increased proportions at all ages up to 5 and the decreased proportions at ages 60 and over.

138. **Age distribution by sexes, 1911, 1921 and 1931.** — The distribution of the population in age-groups by sexes at the last three census enumerations is shown in subsidiary table I and illustrated for the whole of Bengal in diagram No. IV-2. Below the age of 45 females under any age chosen except 15 form a larger proportion of the total females than males of the same age amongst the total males. At each census and particularly in 1921 and 1911 the age-group 10-15 contains an unusually small proportion of the female population: this is the group in which mis-statements of age are in this sex most prevalent, and the discrepancy is less marked in the present year's figures. Compared with previous years the age distribution of males shows a larger proportion between the ages of 0 and 5, 20 and 25, 30 and 35,45 and 50 and 55 and 60, but in other age-groups the proportion is smaller except between 10 to 15 and 15 to 20 where it is smaller than in 1921 but larger than in 1911. Amongst females also there are proportionately. more aged 0 to 5. The variations after the age 45 are concurrent with those for males and show a larger proportion at the age-groups 45 to 50 and 55 to 60. In the other age-groups also as with males a decrease in the proportions is shown in the age-group 5 to 10, 25 to 30 and 40 to 45 but there are increases in the proportions aged 10 to 15, 15 to 20, 20 to 25 and again in the age-group 35 to 40. The effect of the modified method of extracting quinquennial age-groups is obscured to some extent by the irregular distribution in 1921 owing to the selective action of the influenza epidemic against those of middle age. .....

141. **Mean age.** — These figures can be conveniently studied in connection with the figures for mean age given in subsidiary table I. The figures

for mean age must not be confused with the expectation of life which varies from age to age. They merely represent the average age of the population living at the date of the census. The method of calculating the mean age is the same as that adopted in previous reports, and is described as follows :—

" Determine the total number of persons living at the close of each quinquennial age period. The sum of these totals multiplied by 5 and raised by $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of persons dealt with, gives the number of years lived. The mean age is determined by dividing this last number by the number of persons living."

The mean age answers no questions and has been said to be more interesting for the problems it suggests than for the explanations it offers. It is sensitive to any change in the age distribution of the population. For instance a high mean age may be due to a low rate of fecundity or a high infantile mortality or a low mortality at advanced ages or to a combination of all three. On the other hand, a low mean age may be due to a high rate of fecundity or a low infantile mortality or a high mortality at advanced ages or a combination of all of them. If a population were imagined in which no children were born, each successive annual estimate of the mean age would be higher than the last. On the other hand, in a population in which the birth rate is increasing without a corresponding increase in the death rate, the mean age will tend to be reduced. It is of importance that the mean age should be calculated upon the same method if comparisons are to be made from one period to another. The same method has, in fact, been used on the present occasion as in arriving at the figures given for 1911 and 1921 but the different processes by which the age-groups have been constituted make it entirely impossible to make any comparison between the mean ages computed on the present occasion and those obtained previously. No comment, therefore, can be offered upon the apparent general decrease in the mean age in both sexes in every division. If the mean ages were strictly comparable we should expect to find the decrease due to either such concurrent variations in the birth and death rates as resulted in an increasing percentage of survivals at early ages or to such a variation in the death rates at ages as resulted in the decreased survival of persons at higher ages. Actually, however, it has already been noted that the age-groups compiled on the present occasion result in the inclusion in each age-group of a number of persons who would have been shown in the next higher age-group in 1921 and 1911. The discrepancy in the proportions is perhaps most marked at the highest age-groups 60 and over. Here, in every sex in every division there is on the present occasion a considerably smaller proportion of the total population than on previous occasions, whilst at the other end of the scale there has been also in every division and every sex an equally marked increase in the proportions aged 0 to 5. These two factors in themselves would probably be sufficient to account for the change recorded in the mean age . .....

142. **A further graduation of age-groups.**— The method of obtaining the quinary groups shown in imperial table VII assumes that exactly the same number of persons in an original group is below as above the mean point. For instance, it assumes that in the age-group 7 to 13 there are as many persons aged $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 as there are aged 10 to 13, or more precisely that the number of those who have completed $6\frac{1}{2}$ but not yet 10 years is the same as those who have completed 10 years but not yet $13\frac{1}{2}$. Actually there are more persons aged $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 than aged 10 to 13 and in his report on the census figures of 1921 the Government Actuary suggested a method by which the figures may be corrected for what is called the continuous decrement for mortality at successive ages. ....

.....The method by which the formulae were calculated is thus described by Babu Nabagauranga Basak :—

"Formulae for Correction Factors to deduce more accurate population figures from the figures given in the imperial table VII after preliminary adjustment.

Let P_{10_15} denote the population of the age group—"10-15," i.e., the number of persons who have completed the age of 10,11,12, 13 and 14 years as shown in imperial table VII after preliminary adjustments for minor mis-statements of age by the method prescribed;

P'_{10_15} denote the population of the same age-group—"10-15" after further adjustments to correct the error due to continuous decrement for mortality;

M_{10} denote the rate of mortality at the age 10, which may be taken from the tables on pages 20-21 of Mr. Meikle's " Report of 1926 on the age distribution, etc., deduced from the Indian Census of 1921, etc.," more recent mortality rates not being available now; and

M_{10_15} denote the mean of the rates of mortality at the ages 10 and 15 being equal to $\frac{1}{2}(M_{10} + M_{15})$.

Then P'_{0_5} P'_{5_10}' etc., would be as follows :—

$$P'_{0\_5} = P_{0\_5} + \tfrac{1}{3} XM_5 XP_{5\_10} \quad .. \quad .. \quad (1)$$

$$P'_{5\_10} = P_{5\_10} + M_{10-15} XP_{10\_15} - \tfrac{1}{3} XM_5 XP_{5\_10} \quad (2)$$

$$P'_{10\_15} = P_{10\_15} - M_{10-15} XP_{10\_15} \quad .. \quad .. \quad (3)$$

$$P'_{15\_20} = P_{15\_20} + M_{20\_25} XP'_{20\_25} \quad .. \quad .. \quad (4)$$

$$P'_{20\_25} = P_{20\_25} - M_{20\_25} XP_{20\_25} \quad .. \quad .. \quad (5)$$

$$P'_{55\_60} = P_{55\_60} + M_{60\_65} XP_{60\_65} \quad .. \quad .. \quad (6)$$

$$P'_{60\_65} = P_{60\_65} - M_{60\_65} XP_{60\_65} \quad .. \quad .. \quad (7)$$

$$P'_{65\_70} = P_{65\_70} + M_{65} XP_{70} \text{ and over} \quad .. \quad .. \quad (8)$$

$$P'_{70} \text{ and Over} = P_{70} \text{ and Over} - M_{65} XP_{70} \text{ and over} \quad (9)$$

Note 1.—If P (Population) be expressed in hundreds, M should be mortality rate per cent.

Note 2.—The Mortality Tables on pages 20–21 of Mr. Meikle's Report of 1926 on the Age Distribution do not give the rates of mortality at more than 65 years of age. Hence M_{65} has been used in formulae (8) and (9) above.

Note 3.—The above formulae may be applied to any population of which the rates of mortality at the ages 5, 10, 15,.....60 and 65 are available.

143. **Proportionate distribution of graduated figures.**— ..... the figures thus calculated have been reduced to a proportion of 100,000 of each sex and the numbers at and over ages 0, 5, 10, etc, have been cumulated and reduced to a proportion of 100,000 of each sex. .....The graduated figures have not been employed for any of the calculations shown in this chapter, but, unless figures more delicately graded are necessary, they are clearly preferable to the figures shown in or calculated from imperial table VII. They should be used for instance for comparisons with countries where the age returns do not have the characteristics of those in India. .....

144. **Proportionate distribution by ages 1911, 1921 and 1931.**— A comparison of the proportionate distribution of each sex by age-groups at the last three census enumerations is invalidated by the difference in the method of obtaining the quinquennial group shown. .....The attempt to use the census figures in arriving at an estimate of the age specific death rates would involve a graduation of age-groups in 1921 to make them agree with those of 1931 and the labour would probably not be worth while.

146. **Proportionate age distribution by religion and caste.**— ....A distribution by sorters' age-groups of the caste and other groups shown in imperial table VIII is given in subsidiary table III. The interesting features of this table are the large proportions in each sex aged 0 to 6 amongst Chakmas and Tiparas and 7 to 13 amongst Tiparas, aged 24 to 43 amongst Brahmos and aged 44 and over amongst Baishnabs.

148. **An estimate from census figures of the births and deaths, 1921-30.**— In chapter I it has been indicated that the returns of vital occurrences fail to account for more than one half of the total increase in the population between 1921 and 1931. A method was indicated in the memorandum on the age tables and rates and mortality at the Indian census of 1901 by which the census figures might be used as a test of the birth and death registration figures. If the effect of migration be disregarded the total population recorded in 1931 as being aged 10 and over represents the survivers of the total population enumerated in 1921. The difference between them consequently represents the deaths during the intercensal period at average age 5 and over, and a comparison with the registered figures of deaths at the same ages suggests how far the registered figures are inaccurate. If the total recorded deaths are increased by the same factor which would raise the registered deaths aged 5 and over to the figure obtained in this way from the census returns an estimate of the actual number of deaths during the decade will be obtained and using this figure the number of births can be calculated and ratios computed. .....

149. **Another estimate of the accuracy of the vital statistics.**— Another method of estimating this same increment ratio is that described in paragraph 35 of the census report of 1921. The method is more readily understood if certain symbols are used. In any area let at represent the average population in any year between 1921 and 1930; let N_{21} and N_{31} represent the natural population in 1921 and 1931; let I_{21} and I_{31} represent the persons born outside the area but enumerated within it in 1921 and 1931; let E_{21} and E_{31} represent the persons born in the area but enumerated elsewhere in 1921 and 1931; let B represent the births during 1921 to 1931; and let D_{nr}, D_{ne} and D_{ir} represent the deaths during 1921 to 1930 of (a) persons born in the area and resident there at their death,(b) persons born in the area and resident outside it at their death and (c) persons born outside the area and resident in it at their death. The difference between the natural population in 1931 and 1921 represents the births (1921 to 1930) in the area minus the deaths (1921 to 1930) of persons born in the area whether they died inside or outside it. Similarly the difference between the returns of births and deaths during the decade should represent the births (1921 to 1930) in the area minus the deaths (1921 to 1930) of persons born either inside or outside the area but dying within it. Using the symbols above the facts are expressed as under :

$$N_{31} - N_{21} = B - D_{nr} - D_{ne} \quad ..... \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Excess of births over deaths} = B - D_{nr} - D_{ir} \quad ...(2)$$

If we can obtain an estimate of D_{ne} and D_{ir}, then by adding D_{ne} to (1) and taking D_{ir} from (1) we shall obtain a figure actually showing what the excess of births over deaths purports to represent. From this we can calculate the extent to which the excess of births over deaths is under-estimated in the vital returns. In 1921 this was done for both sexes. It will be here extended to each sex.

152. **The methods of check discussed.**—The result of this calculation suggests a rather more serious degree of under-statement than is to be deduced from the previous calculation. Neither calculation can make any preferential claim to superior accuracy, since the first disregards the effect of migration and the second makes an entirely arbitrary estimate of allowance for deaths amongst the immigrant population and the emigrant population. .....

154. **Birth rate per 1,000 child-bearing females.**—In estimate of the fertility of the population in some respects more significant can be obtained from a consideration of the annually reported births per 1,000 married females aged 15 to 40. Such an estimate eliminates differences due to variations in the sex and age distribution and shows a comparison of the fecundity of that part of the population which is actually capable of child-bearing.....
.....A period of one decade is hardly long enough to supply material upon which to base a convincing deduction as to the trend of the birth rate.....

155. **Proportion of Children to child-bearing females.**—The number of children less than 10 years old per 100 married females aged 15 to 40 also gives an index of the comparative fecundity of the population. For the census of 1911, 1921 and 1931 these figures are given in subsidary table V for each district as well as by religions in each division, and they can be compared with a similar ratio of the number of children aged less than 10 per 100 persons of both sexes aged 15 to 40. ....
.....Figures for castes similar to those here referred to are given in subsidiary table IV where sorters' age-groups are used. Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians as well as Baidyas appear together with Chakmas and Tiparas as having a high proportion of children. .....

156. **Longevity.**—Subsidiary table V also gives figures from which the extent of longevity can be gauged between different parts of the province and different religions and can be compared for the years 1911, 1921 and 1931. Comparison is by the proportion of persons of each sex aged 60 and over to those in the same sex aged 15-40. Figures shown in the table give for each of the years illustrated the proportions per 100 of the same sex. In general there has been a considerable decline at each successive census. Had the figures been combined in previous returns on the same principal as that adopted in 1931, it would have been expected that the numbers over 60 would be somewhat reduced but that a still further reduction would be effected amongst those aged 15-40 since a larger number giving their age as 15 should have been allocated to the group 10-15 and taken away from the group 15-40 than either the number of those added to this group who gave their age as 40 or taken from the group 60 and added to the group 55-60 who gave their age as 60. It would consequently be expected that upon the same method of composing age groups the proportions in 1921 and 1911 shown in this part of subsidiary table V would have been rather larger than they are. This accentuates the decline in the numbers between 1921 and 1931. But a comparison of the actual proportions of the populations distributed by age-groups shows that such a decline is not necessarily due to a decrease in longevity. Although there are a considerably larger number in each 10,000 of the same sex under 15 now than they were in 1921, some part of this increase is undoubtedly due to the method of obtaining the age groups and what is more significant is that in both sexes there is an appreciable increase in the proportion of persons in the group 15-40 in spite of the fact that this group in 1931, as has been indicated above, excludes a number of persons actually included in the figures of 1921. .....

STATEMENT NO. IV–13.

Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15–40, 1931.

Natural and administrative division, district and state.	Male.	Female.
* * * * *		
TRIPURA STATE	4	3
* * * * *		

159. **Calculation of sex and age specific death rates by divisions, 1921–1930.**— .....
..... In subsidiary table X similar figures have been worked out from the reported deaths by two methods of calculation. The first, corresponding to that previously used in census returns, estimates the death rate per 1,000 of those recorded as living at the age-groups concerned in the previous census population. It is, however, clear that a calculation of proportions upon these figures is bound to be to some extent inaccurate owing to the change in the composition of the age-groups. The most satisfactory method of calculating the proportions from year to year would be first to obtain an accurate estimate of the compositions of each age-group at the beginning of each year concerned and then to calculate the ratios upon the numbers so determined. This is the method which is employed by the Registrar General in England and Wales. It cannot be applied, however, unless statistics are available both of much greater accuracy and in much greater detail .....

..... Such a method could be applied only if figures by sex and age were maintained annually for emigration and immigration and if the census figures end the figures of deaths were tabulated accurately by single-year age periods. ...An alternative method which has also been used for England and Wales is to estimate the composition of each age-group by taking the age and sex distribution of the previous census and increasing it to the same percentage extent as it is estimated that the population at all ages has increased. It was at first thought that some adoptation of this method might be employed. It was contemplated that the population on 1st January of each year might be estimated on the assumption of a regular rate of change, that it could then be distributed (a) by the sex and age distributions of 1921 and (b) as a check by the sex and age distributions of 1931 and that the differences between these distributions in the population at ages in each intercensal period might then be examined

and an adjustment made to distribute them in some proportion from year to year which would bring them increasingly nearer to the distribution of the nearest census year. In the end, however, it was decided that such an adoptation of the method previously used in England and Wales would involve an amount of calculation out of proportion to the accuracy of the figures. In order, however, to avoid the marked discrepancy which was bound to occur at the later ages of the decade by applying only the age proportions estimated at the census of 1921 it was decided to take each age-group in 1921 and 1931 and for each year to calculate what the age-group would have been had it changed at a regular geometrical rate between 1921 and 1931. Such a calculation gives figures for each age-group which bear little or no relation to the actual distribution in any particular year but are certainly no more inaccurate and probably rather more satisfactory than those obtained by distributing an estimate of the total population made upon the same principal according to the age distribution of the census at either end of the decade. .....

162. **Calculation of standardized death rates.**—The method of arriving at these rates is borrowed from Raymond Pearl's Medical Biometry and Statistics. The definition of a standardized death rate there given is as follows:—

"A standardized death rate is an abstract or theoretic figure derived by applying the specific death rates of the general population, or of some standard imaginary population, to the actually existing age and sex distribution of the living population of a particular locality to determine what would be the number of deaths in that locality if the specific death rates of the standard population prevailed there, and then divding the number of deaths so obtained by the actual total living population of the locality." The standardized death rate thus shows what would have been the death rate in the population of the area concerned if the age specific death rates applicable to some other population had been applicable. It therefore produces rates which on comparison amongst themselves abstract from the specific forces of mortality in each area and indicate what differences in the death rate would have resulted merely from the differences in the age distribution of the population if identical forces of mortality had been operative throughout. The method adopted in calculating the figures shown was to take the average age specific death rates (the preparation of which has already been described) for the general population over the decade 1921 to 1931 and to apply them in each division to the population of each sex distributed by age-groups on an estimate made by the method already described in explaining the preparation of sex and age specific death rates. The number of deaths which would have resulted, had these identical forces of mortality been operating in every division in each year, were then calculated and summed and the total, expressed as a proportion per mille of the total estimated population in that year in that locality, appears in the table as the standardized death rate.....

164. **Standardized and "corrected" death rates.**—Standardized death rates suffer from the defect that they take no account whatever of the actual mortality recorded .....
... .A corrected death rate is thus described by Pearl—

"A corrected death rate is an abstract or theoretic figure got by applying the specific death rates observed in a local population to the age and sex distribution of some arbitrarily chosen standard population. A corrected death rate is, in short, just the reverse of a standardized death rate."

It shows what would have been the death rate in a given locality if with the forces of mortality recorded in each age-group of the actual population, the population had in fact been constituted in respect of its age distribution in the same manner as the general population.....

NOTE.— The method by which standardized and "corrected" death rates were calculated is illustrapted in the form by which their computation was facilitated and which is reproduced in substance below. Using the notation in the form and adopting L_x to represent the number of persons of age x in the total (i e., the general) population, the formula for corrected death rates as generally understood would be—

$$R_{co} = \frac{S\,[(L_x)\,(R_{sx})]}{S\,(L_x)}$$

CALCULATION OF STANDARDIZED AND "CORRECTED" DEATH RATES

Details of..... Year ..... Locality..... Population dealt with.....

Age-group	P_x (Population at age-group)		Deaths at age-groups		R_{xx} Death rate at age-groups		q_x Death rate at age-groups Total Population		(p_x) (q_x)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0–5										
5–10										
10–15										
15–20										
20–30										
30–40										
40–50										
50–60										
60 and over										
All ages										
	$S(P_x)$				R_s		q		$S[(P_x)(q_x)]$	

Explanations—

P_x—Population at age x

R_{xx}—Sex and age specific death rate of actual population being dealt with

R_s—Sex specific death rate of actual population dealt with, all ages

q_x—Crude sex and age specific death rate of total population

q—Crude sex specific death rate, total population, all ages

R_{st}—Standaadized death rate

R_{co}—"Corrected" death rate

S—Sum of all quantities like

R_s equals $\frac{S[(P_x)(q_x)]}{S(P_x)}$.

R_{co} equals R_s multiplied by q divided by R_{st}.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES AND OTHER GROUPS.

Caste or other group and religion	Locality	Number per mille of males aged to (nearest birthday)—						Number per mille of females aged to (nearest birthday)					
		0–6	7–13	14–16	17–23	24–43	44 and over.	0–6	7–13	14–16	17–23	24–43	44 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	*		*		*		*		*		*		
7 Chakma—All religions	Chittagong Hill Tracks	233	196	59	102	272	138	258	180	64	130	254	114
	*		*		*		*		*		*		
19 Tipara—All religions	East Bengal and Tripura State	239	198	51	96	284	132	254	187	61	139	244	115
	*		*		*		*		*		*		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 14 AND OF PERSONS OVER 43 TO THOSE AGED 14-43 IN CERTAIN CASTES: ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 14-43 PER 100 FEMALES (AGES ARE TO THE NEAREST BIRTHDAY)

Caste of other group and religion	Proportion of children both sexes per 100.		Proportion of persons over 43 per 100 of the same sex aged 14–43		Number of married females aged 14-43 per 100 females of all ages
	Persons aged 14–43	Married Females aged 14–43	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	*	*	*	*	*
7 Chakma—All religions	99	253	32	26	37
	*	*	*	*	*
19 Tipara—All religions	100	242	31	26	38
	*	*	*	*	*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15-40; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15-40 PER 100 FEMALES, 1911, 1921 AND 1931 (AGES ARE TO THE LAST BIRTHDAY)

Part A—All religions by districts

Natural and administrative division district and state.	Proportion of children, both sexes, per 100						Proportion of Persons aged 60 and over per 100 aged 15–40						Number of married females aged 15–40 per 100 females, all marital conditions of all ages.		
	Persons aged 15–40			Married females aged 15–40			1931		1921		1911				
	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		*		*		*		*		*		*		*	
Tripura State	74	72	77	183	183	190	8	7	10	9	10	9	36	35	35
		*		*		*		*		*		*		*	

CHAPTER V

SEX

170. **The statistics shown.**—The statistics of the sexes at this and previous enumerations are given in imperial table II, Sex also enters as a basis of classification into almost every table and amongst those in addition to table II in which it is significant the most important is perhaps No. VII (age and marital condition). Details for selected castes appear both in the caste table (table XVII) and according to age for selected castes in table VIII. Subsidiary tables appended to this chapter show—

I—the number of females per 1,000 males in the population of natural divisions, districts and states, 1872 to 1931;

II— the number of females per 1,000 males of the same age group in the main religions, all Bengal 1911, 1921 and 1931;

III— the number of females per 1,000 males of the same age group in the main religions of each natural division;

IV— the number of females per 1,000 males of the same age in selected castes or other groups, 1931;

V— the actual number of of births and deaths reported for each sex (i) annually during the decades 1901–1910, 1911–1920 and 1921–1930 and (ii) in natural divisions, 1921-1930; and

VI— the number of deaths annually reported for each sex at age groups, 1921-1930.

171. **Source of the figures.**— The statistics of sex were taken from column 5 of the schedule providing for the entry of male or female in each case. The only point upon which the instructions were elaborated was a direction for the inclusion as males of eunuchs and hermaphrodites which is understood to be at variance with the practice in the United Kingdom. Omissions in the schedule were made good by deducing the sex from the name or occupation of the person concerned and from the relation entered to the head of the family.

173. **Sex proportions by divisions and districts, 1931.**— .....

..... and the adjoining districts of Darjeeling and Cooch Behar as well as Tripura State and the Chittagong Hill Tracts also have a low female sex ratio running between 850 and 900 per 1,000. .....

174. **General vaiations in sex proportions, 1872-1931.**— .....

.....In the Tripura State the sex proportion has has been stationary on each of the last three occasions and the ratio, 885, represents an increase in the proportion of females over the figure, 874, recorded in 1901. In this state successive decades from 1872 to 1911 showed alternate decreases and increases in the female ratio.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN THE POPULATION OF NATURAL DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS AND STATES, 1872–1931

Natural and administrative division, district and state	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	*		*		*		
TRIPURA STATE	885	885	885	874	920	859	931
	*		*		*		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES OF THE SAME AGE IN SELECTED CASTES OR OTHER GROUPS, 1931.

Caste, tribe, race and religion.	Locality in which chiefly found	Number of females per 1,000 Males aged in years to nearest birthday						
		All ages.	0–6	7–13	14–16	17–23	24–43	44 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	*	*		*		*		*
7 CHAKMA —All religions	Chittagong Hill Tracts	871	966	798	954	1,108	812	721
	*	*		*		*		*
19 TIPARA —All religions	East Bengal and Tripura State	930	993	878	1,106	1,341	800	810
	*	*		*		*		*

CHAPTER VI

MARITAL CONDITION

188. **The statistics shown.**—The statistics of marital condition are displayed in imperial table VII. Imperial table VIII also gives similar statistics for selected castes, In imperial VII table quinquennial age-groups have been adopted in detail for Bengal, Tripura, Cooch Behar and Sikkim. Quinquennial age-groups are also shown for districts and cities up to 20 and decennial groups thereafter. In imperial table VIII and statistics culculated from it the age-groups adopted show the age to the nearest birthday and after 0–6 are alternate septenary and ternary groups up to the age of 23 with two groups thereafter from 24 to 43 and from 43 onwards. Where the ordinary quinquennial groups are given figures under them have been obtained by an adjustment of groups similar to those shown in imperial table VIII and shown in detail in statement No. IV–1 in chapter IV. Subsidiary tables attached to this chapter show—

I—the distribution by marital condition of 1,000 of each sex at age-groups in each religion, 1931, 1921 and 1911;

II—the distribution according to marital condition of 1,000 of each sex at age-groups in each natural division by principal religions, 1931;

III—the distribution by main age-periods and marital condition of 10,000 of each sex in the principal religions, 1931;

IV—the number of females per 1,000 males of the same age-group and marital condition in each natural division by principal religions. 1931; and

V—the distribution by marital condition of 1,000 of each sex at age-groups in selected castes or other groups, 1931.

189. **Origin of the figures.**—The statistics of marital condition are compiled from colum 7 of the general schedule. The instructions to enumerators provided for entry in this column of all persons of whatever age as being either married, unmarried or widowed and laid down that divorced persons should be entered as widowed. They were elaborated by instructions that a woman who had never been married should be shown as unmarried even though she may be a prostitute or concubine, but that persons who are recognised by custom as married should be entered as such even though they may not have gone through the full marriage ceremony. Where the column in the schedule was blank directions were given that during compilation except in the case of Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians, it should be assumed that males under 16 are unmarried, those between 16 and 50 are married and those over 50 are widowed; and that for females similar assumptions should be made with the substitution of 14 for 16 and 40 for 50 years. In the case of Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians also similar assumptions were made, but the ages adopted were 30 and 55 for males and 22 and 50 for females. The provision was made during slip-copying that where other entries in the schedule (for instance in the case of prostitutes) made it douptful whether such as assumption could be made with confidence the slips for the individuals concerned should be distinguished in order that they might be included amongst those whose marital condition was not returned; but in practice it transpired that no slips without entry of marital condition defined reasonable classification in the manner indicated above.

190. **Accuracy of returns.**—There is no reason to believe that the returns of marital condition made were to any considerable extent inaccurate. The inclusion of divorced persons as widowed is a practice identical with that in many other countries and though it was varied in England and Wales in the census of 1921 the results were found to be probably misleading and the divorced were retained as a separate class only in tables devoted to gae and marital conditions and were included in all other sections with widowed.....

191. **Accuracy of statistics compiled from the returns**—The accuracy of the statistics of each marital condition by age, however, has been to some extent affected by the method in which groups shown were computed. The quinquennial groups shown for each marital condition were reached by the same method as was adopted in the computation of similar groups for the total population of each sex and the method has been described in chapter IV. For the total population this method results in showing figures in which allowance has been made both for the tendency to return ages at nearest birthday and for the definite preference for certain digits in returning ages. Its effect on age-groups by marital condition, however, is not so simple. In the first place, mis-statements of age are very certainly influenced by sex and marital condition : for a Hindu girl aged 15, her age is more likely to be understated if she is unmarried and overstated if she is married especially if she has children, for a boy aged 16 or 17 it is likely that this age will be overstated in any case, since he is just entering manhood: bachelors and spinsters alike will tend to understate their ages as they reach the age at which they are no longer likely to get married. In some age-groups the effect of such tendencies will

probably be considerable and not necessarily in the same direction or of the same strength in each sex. These tendencies have existed at every census and might be expected to be constant from one to another. There is however a more important consideration. Stated generally it is:

"For presenting figures of marital condition in quinary groups the conversion of alternate ternary and septenary groups by the same formula as yields increased accuracy in the case of the total population of all marital conditions is unsatisfactory because within the ternary and septenary groups of persons of different marital conditions the distribution by single-year or smaller age periods is not proportionately the same."

192. **Nature of error introduced by conversion of sorters' groups.**—This proposition may be illustrated by examples. The age-groups 5–10 and 10–15 are those principally affected in the case of females. Amongst females the largest number of marriages takes place in Bengal between the ages of 12 and 13½. In arriving at the figures of married females aged 5–10 one half of those returned as aged at nearest birthday 7–13 have been included although it is clear that in the sorters' group 7-13 a larger proportion will be found aged 10-15 than under 10. The result has been probably some exaggeration of the numbers of married females in the age-group 5-10. A similar distortion must have occurred in the quinary age-group for males containing the age at which the majority of boys become bridgrooms. Similar distortions must occur also at the later ages when, with each successive year of age, a larger proportion of the survivors are widowed. At these ages it would be expected that, in any sorters' group chosen, amongst the married there would be a larger number less than the central age of the group and amongst the widowed a larger number older than the central age of the group, and that a distribution by two equal halves will consequently cause some dislocation of the figures. It is, however, difficult to estimate in general terms the extent or even the nature of the errors thus introduced. If there is any age at which on the average a larger number than in other ages change their marital condition in any sex the extent to which the quinary groups are distorted will depend upon the position of this "critical age" in the sorters' group. Perhaps the nearest approach to a general statement is that where at any particular age compared with other ages in the same sorters' group there is a markedly larger number who pass from marital condition (a) to marital condition (b) then the quinary group including "critical" age will show a smaller number in condition (b) than it does actually contain. The number which it loses will tend to create an excess in the next lower group if the "critical" age falls in the lower half of the sorters' group and in the next higher group if it falls in the upper half of the sorters' group. The net effect in any group will be the resultant of the dislocation in its numbers contributed from groups both below and above it.

193. **Extent of error.**—It is perhaps easy to exaggerate the effect of this error particularly in groups not containing what has been described in the last * * * * * * paragraph as a "critical" age. So long as returns of age are as vague as they are at present, considerable distortions are in any case inevitable. For comparison of any figures in India compiled from the present census returns any error introduced is negligible since it is probably the same in kind and proportion throughout, except where there are marked differences in what has been referred to as the "critical" age at which marital condition is changed. Such differences, particularly as regards those married, are bound to occur in different sexes and in different religious communities, since they are principally dependent on the most popular age of marriage within the community. In using the figures for comparison either with those of other countries at any time or with those of India at previous census enumerations, it will be necessary in estimating significant variations, to make such allowance as seems reasonable for each particular age-group. To effect such an adjustment with any hope of accuracy it would be necessary to know the relative incidence in the changes of marital condition from one year of age to another in each sex of each religious community or group with characteristic marriage customs and this information is not to be had in full detail. .....

194. **Effect of the Child Marriage Restraint Act.**— During the decade under review the Child Marriage Restraint Act (XIX of 1929) came into force on the 1st April 1930. Under this Act child marriages (i.e., marriages in which either of the contracting parties was, if a male under 18 and if a female under 14 years of age) were rendered illegal. Before it became law the mass of opinion was against the Bill in Bengal. Opposition was encountered from both Muslims and Hindus. The bill was unpopular on accont of its novelty and was represented as an interference with social and religious custom. Parents apprehended that they would have their daughters longer on their hands and would no longer be able to get them married before there was any chance of their getting into trouble. They would have to be kept out of mischief and education as a means of securing this meant increased expense. Parents liked to get the anxiety of marrying their girls over as early as possible, and feared that the postponment of marriage would accentuate the difficulties already felt in some classes in finding matches for their daughters. It was feared for instance that an element of personal attraction would be introduced which would make it increasingly difficult to dispose of unattractive girls. It cannot be said, however, that there was any serious agitation although there were protest meetings in various parts of the province. Actually what happened was that there was a great rush to get

children of tender age married before the Act came into force. The census figures naturally reflect this anxiety in the vast increase in the numbers of both sexes returned as married at early ages, which cannot be entirely explained by the considerations discussed in the last few paragraphs.....

196. **Variations by divisions.**— .....
... ...Amongst males the proportion married is lowest in the Chittagong Division with Tripura where there are only 461 in every 1,000 married. But in Chittagong Division with Tripura the proportion of widowers is also smallest being 20 in every 1,000 the nearest approach to which is the figure of Dacca Division, 26. .... Chittagong Division with Tripura State has very much the largest proportion of males unmarried and there are 519 bachelors in every 1,000 males in this division..... The average in the whole of Bengal is 514 married in every 1,000 women and the lowest ratio as amongst men is in Chittagong Division with Tripura State where only 497 in every 1,000 women are married and where the largest proportion (370 in every 1,000 compared with an average of 310) is unmarried and the smallest proportion (133 per 1,000 compared with an average of 176) is widowed. ....

CHAPTER VII

INFIRMITIES

211. Introduction.—As on previous occasions the infirmities selected for record at the present census were insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and "corrosive" leprosy. The statistics obtained are presented in imperial table IX where persons suffering from these infirmities are shown both by age and also by locality. Subsidiary tables published at the end of this chapter show—

I—the number afflicted per 100,000 of the same sex at each census from 1881 to 1931;

II—a distribution by age-groups of 10,000 of each sex suffering from each infirmity at the census of 1911, 1921 and 1931; and

III—the numbers suffering from each affliction per 100,000 of the population of the same sex and age-group with the ratio of females per 1,000 males.

The necessity for economy has made it impossible to present figures such as were given in 1921 in imperial table XII-A showing infirmities in selected castes.

212. **Origin of the statistics.**—The provision for a return of infirmities was made in column 18 of the general schedule from which the statistics have been compiled. The instructions for filling in this column were as follow:—

"If any person be blind of both eyes (i.e., unable to count the fingers of a hand held up at less than one yard's distance from him), or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, or deaf and dumb, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those who are blind of one eye, or who are suffering from white leprosy only."

These instructions were supplemented by laying emphasis upon the need to prevent an entry in column 18 of persons suffering from leucoderma or white leprosy and other infirmities not falling within the scope of the column.

213. **Accuracy of the results.**—No great accuracy has ever been claimed for the statistics of infirmities collected at the census in Bengal. The difficulties peculiar to obtaining a correct return will be mentioned in commenting upon each individual infirmity. Although, however, no absolute accuracy can be claimed for the figures now collected they have a certain value which is generally admitted for comparative purposes of two kinds. In the first place when there is no reason to believe that the instructions issued from time to time regarding each infirmity have differed, or that if the instructions remain the same they have been applied differently at different times, it is to be assumed that the figures give some indication of the comparative numbers afflicted from one census to another. In the second place at any census, unless there is reason to believe that the same instructions have been differently applied in different parts of the province, or that the enumerating agency in any one part was markedly of less intelligence than in any other and therefore less capable of applying the instructions correctly, it may be assumed that the figures for any particular census year give some indication of the comparative incidence of the infirmities recorded between the different parts of the province in that year. The utility of the statistics at least in this restricted sense is generally conceded. Thus it is certain that, just as has been done in the case of leprosy, so also in the case of other infimities, those responsible for any special measures taken or proposed to alleviate them would be well advised to begin in the areas in which the comperative figures are highest and have been highest at previous enumerations.

216. **Accuracy of the figures.**—The difficulty of obtaining an accurate return of the insane with the use of an entirely untrained agency having no medical knowledge whatever is illustrated by the variety of afflictions which it is possible to include within the term insane even if such refinements are omitted as distinctions between lunacy, idocy, weak-mindedness, etc. The heads of reference from Dorland's Medical Dictionary shown in the foot-note below present a bewildering variety of mental diseases, all of which may fall under to general a description as insanity, Pathologically, therefore, the returns of insanity without a further detailed analysis would convey no very definite meaning, while the absence of any possibility of applying a uniform standard throughout the province or a scientific distinction between those persons whose peculiarities are not such as to warrant inclusion amongst the insane, makes it virtually impossible that any statistics of insanity collected at the census should have any approach whatever to scientific accuracy.

217. **Variations in the returns 1921 and 1931.**—..... Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Tripura State and Chittagong in both years returned, from 50 to 75 per 100,000 in-sane.....

STATEMENT No. VII-1.

	Number of insane of both sexes per 100,000 in—	
	1921	1931
* * * * *		
Tripura ..	61	61
* * * * *		

II—DEAF-MUTES

221. **Accuracy of the figures.**—Of the four census infirmities comparatively few difficulties may be expected to have attended the record of figures for those deaf and dumb. There will be a natural hesitation amogst parents to record children up to 5 or 10 years old as deaf and dumb out of a not unnatural hope that they may merely prove to be backward and will later develop normally; but after that hope has been abandoned the affliction is one which is plain to those knowing the patient and which involves no particular stigma so that there is no reason to assume any reluctance to the record of the infirmity where it exists. Up to the year 1911 census enumerators were directed to record only those persons who were deaf and dumb from birth. At the last two enumerations this restriction has been withdrawn, but true deaf-mutism is all the same a congenital defect so that the differences in the instructions ought not to have produced any effective difference in the type of persons recorded as deaf-mute on various occasions.

223. **Deaf-mutism by districts.**— .... A decrease has been recorded in both the Indian States amounting to as much as 52 per 100,000 in Cooch Behar (from 88 to 36) and 23 per 100,000 in Tripura (from 79 to 56). .....

STATEMENT No. VII-5.

Districts.	Number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 of the total population in—	
	1921	1931
*	*	*
Tripura State	79	56
*	*	*

224. **Deaf-mutes by sexes.**— Thousand for thousand the incidence of the disease is greater amongst males than females although this relation is reversed in Calcutta where the numbers afflicted per 100,000 are 27 for males and 32 for females and in Tripura State where the corresponding figures are 54 and 57. ---- ----

III—BLINDNESS

229. **Accuracy of the figures.**—At the present census a special effort was made made to obtain as far as possible accurate returns of the blind. The professor of ophthalmic surgery, Col. E. O'G. Kirwan, well before the enumeration took place, suggested that figures should be obtained both for the blind and for the partially blind defind as persons who are unable to count fingers at a distance of less and more than one metre respectively. It was not possible to complicate the census returns by adding to them a provision for recording the number of partially blind but as will be seen from the opening paragraphs of this chapter the suggested definition for the totally blind was adopted with a negligible modification: it is the one applied by the Department of Public Health in Egypt for the enumeration of the blind in their statistics and there can be no doubt is good. It is not one the application of which requires a great deal of intelligence on the part of the enumerating staff and there is no very great force in the suggestion which has been made that it actually leads to smaller returns than would be correct. This contention is a conclusion deduced from the assumption that the enumerator, if he tested a person for blindness, would hold up his hand and inquire how many fingers there are in his hand and that the person being tested would naturally from his knowledge, and not because he could distinguish the fingers, reply "five," and therefore be excluded from the return of the blind.

230. **Variations between 1921 and 1931.**—The definition, indeed, is simple and accurate and can be recommended for use on future occasions: it might be advantageously applied throughout the whole of India since it is increasingly important to have full details of the blind uniformly prepared. .....

231. **Incidence of blindness by locality.**— ... ...These figures are given in statement No. VII-8 ... ...

STATEMENT No. VII-8

	Number of blind per 100,000 of the total Population in—	
	1921	1931
*	*	*
Tripura State ..	72	59
*	*	*

232. **Facilities for treatment.**— .....

..... Compared with the figures of 1921 decreases have been recorded at the present census.....of 13 in Tripura State (from 72 to 59),.....

IV.—LEPROSY

236. **Accuracy of the figures.**— Of all census infirmities it is in the case of leprosy that the greatest difficulties are experienced in obtaining an accurate return through such an agency as is employed in making the census enumeration, and the Executive of the Indian Council of the

British Empire Leprosy Relief Association found "good reason to believe that the number (of lepers) is 5 or more likely 10 times" the number shown in the census returns of 1921. The disease is so much dreaded and is such an object of odium that those who know themselves to be afflicted with it are under the most serious temptation to conceal the fact lest they be thrown out of employment or socially ostracised: but even were they prepared to return themselves in every case there are circumstances in the very nature of the disease itself which make it possible for sufferers at an early state to be entirely unaware of their condition. .....

238. **Incidence of leprosy by locality, 1921 and 1931.**—In these circumstances discussion of the figures of leprosy as returned at the census can only hope at the best to indicate to some extent the comparative incidence of the disease in various parts of the country and at various enumerations, although the figures for its incidence by age-groups are also not without interest. Details of the incidence of the disease in 1921 and 1931 are shown in statement No. VII-10 .....

Tripura State.....an incidence of as much as 28 per 100,000. ....a smaller decrease of from 39 to 38 is reported from the Tripura State; .....

STATEMENT No. VII-10

	Number of lepers per 100,000 of the total population in—	
	1921	1931
*		*
Tripura State	39	38
*		*

239. **Causes of variation in the returns at different years.**—Whether the increase in each case represents a natural increase in the incidence of the disease and not partly or entirely an increase in the accuracy of the returns is a question upon which it is difficult to express any opinion. ...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

NUMBER OF INSANE, DEAF-MUTE, BLIND AND LEPERS BY SEXES PER, 100,000 PERSONS OF THE SAME SEX, 1881 1931.

	Insane												Deaf-mute											
	Male						Female						Male						Female					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
*				*					*				*					*					*	
Tripura State	55	55	44	58	95	..	67	67	56	39	45	..	54	89	48	48	163	..	57	69	39	44	86	..
*				*					*				*					*					*	

	Blind												Leper											
	Male						Female						Male						Female					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
*									*				*					*					*	
Tripura State	57	66	50	40	153	..	62	78	40	58	76	..	48	47	52	37	67	..	26	30	14	14	33	..
*									*				*					*					*	

CHAPTER VIII

OCCUPATIONS

Part I—Introductory

246 **The statistics shown.**—The figures forming the basis of this chapter are those shown in imperial tables X (Occupation by sexes) and XI (Occupation by selected castes). The necessity for economy has made it impossible to show figures corresponding to the three tables (Nos. XVIII to XX) prepared in 1921 and showing occupations subsidiary to agriculture, combined occupations, and occupations by religion. The same cause has prevented any use being made of particulars obtained by an innovation under which a return was made in the schedules showing the industry as apart from the occupation of all workers employed in organised industries. This column of the schedule was designed to provide information similar to that given as a result of a special enquiry in imperial table XXII of 1921. The figures for 1921 included only details of industrial establishments either registered under the factories Act or employing as many as ten persons. No such restriction was proposed on the present occasion and it was therefore intended to obtain details of all workers employed in organised industries irrespective of the size of the size of the establishment employing them. The necessity for dispensing with this information is likely to prove a fruitful source of regret in view of the importance attaching to the existence of accurate statistics along these lines for electoral purposes and also for purposes of industrial welfare and control. The figures in the tables are supplemented by a number of subsidiary tables printed after this chapter and showing–

I—the number of workers and non-working dependents in each occupational class, sub-class and order in every 10,000 of the total population with percentages employed in outside cities;

II—the distribution by dependence of 1,000 of the total population by districts with numbers per mille employed in each occupational sub-class;

III—the distribution of male and female workers with the ratio of females to males by occupational groups;

IV—the number of workers employed in each occupational group in 1931 compared with 1921;

V—a distribution for selected caste or other groups of 1,000 earners (principal occupation) by occupational sub-classes with the ratio of female to male earners in each sub-class;

VI—figures compiled from the returns of the Railways, the Irrigation, Telegraphs and Postal Departments in Bengal showing by grades the numbers employed on the 21st February; and

VII— figures of educated unemployed males by locality, class, age, period of unemployment and educational qualification qualification.

No attempt has been made on the present occasion to ascertain the number of dependents supported by those persons following each occupation. On the other hand, the figures previously shown for workers have been subdivided to show separately earners and working dependents.

247 **Source of the figures.**—The information for imperial tables X and XI was compiled from columns 9, 10 and 11 of the schedule. The instructions for filling up these columns were as follows:—

"Column 9 (earner or dependent) — Enter as earners persons who actually work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants or who live on rents, pension, etc.; or who have a share in a coparcenary property or trade or financial concern and are supported or principally supported thereby. Enter all other persons as dependents. Women and children are ordinarily dependents even if they regularly work or assist the members of their family at work; but if they regularly get money or any kind of direct return for their work and thereby augment the family income; they are earners.

Column 10 (principal occupation).—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all earners. 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 on earth-work, etc. Enter as landlords those who have land but lease it out and live on the rents in cash or kind and do not actually cultivate either themselves or by servants or hired labourers and distinguish between landlords of agricultural land and of houses or town property. Enter as agricultural labourers those who cultivate land for hire in cash or kind. Enter all other persons cultivating the land either with their own hands or by servants or hired lobourers as cultivators and distinguish between those who have either a tenure or a permanent lease or occupancy right and those who have no tenure or permanent interest. If a person makes the

articles he sells he should be entered as maker and and seller thereof. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income and have been shown as earners in column 9 must be entered in column 10 under that occupation. Column 10 will be blank for persons entered as dependents in column 9.

Column 11 (subsidiary occupation).—Enter here any occupation which earners pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus, if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman but partly also fishing, the word boatman will be entered in column 10 and fisherman in column 11. If an earner has no additional occupation the column will be left blank. If a person shown in column 9 as dependent has an occupation it will be shown in column 11. Dependents who help to support the family by subsidiary work, e.g., a woman who helps in the fields as well as doing house work, will be shown in column 11."

248 **Definations and distinctions: earners and dependents.**—It was perhaps in entering up these columns and column 12 for "industries", of which no use has been made, that the greatest difficulty was encountered. The first problem was to distinguish between earnest and dependents; and it was made more difficult by the fact that the simple distinction of 1921 into workers and dependents had been abandoned. The principal distinction was between those who do and those who do not work for some regular direct return either in money or in kind as a contribution towards the family income. This is a clear distinction but the performance of actual hand or brain work was not the only title to be recorded as earner and persons were also thus recorded who derive their income from rents or pensions or from shares in business concerns which yield them dividends or a share of the profits. A general presumption was made that women are dependents; they were treated as working dependents if they merely assisted other members of the family at their work, and as earners only if they received money or some other direct return for their work. It was felt that it would be at variance with general sentiment and actual fact to return all women as earners who had any income whatever from land or investments or shares in property or business in the direction of which they took no active part; and in the case of females insistence was laid upon the provision that such income must contribute at least the main part of their support Students and scholars also were presumed to be dependents even if they contributed to their school or university fees by private tuition or other work for pay. In both these cases as also in the case of dependents who assist the family in their work and thus contribute to its support without earning wages in cash or kind, the actual work done was entered as a subsidiary occupation in column 11, and has consequently been accounted for in the returns except in the case of house-keeping. In this case it was considered that a similar return might reasonably be made for almost every female dependent in a household over a very early age and that the statistics would have been vitiated by including so large a number of women as working dependents. It was therefore intended to exclude the entry for all except women whose principal occupation it is .....

249 **The "gharjamai"**—The gharjamai caused the enumerators a certain amount of uncertainty, but his record as "earner" or "dependent" was determined according as he did or did not actually take some part in the work by which the family of his wife is supported. Where he actually assising in the work of the family it is clear that at least he is on the same footing as one of the family servants and was accordingly returned as earner. In parts of Bengal, however, this institution exists not only amongst the lower but also amongst the middle classes, and in many cases the gharjamai actually does not do a stroke of work and was consequently returned as a dependent. Such a return is apparently consistent with the tenets of Hindu law, since a judicial decision of the Culcutta High Court, relying upon a text cited in the commentary of Sree Krishna on the Dayabhaga (chapter II, section 25), without laying down a rule records at least a semble that a gharjamai may be included in the term "poor dependent" declared by Manu to be entitled to maintenance (Govind Rani Dasi versus Radha Ballav Das, Calcutta Weekly Notes XV—205).

251 **Principal and subsidiary occupations.**—In many cases enumerators experienced or professed to find difficulty in deciding which was the principal and which was the subsidiary occupation of earners. The principal laid down was that, of two or more occupations that should be entered as principal from which the largest proportion of the income was derived by the individual concerned. Where more than one occupation was followed it was laid down that only the more important should be given,except in the case of Tripura State where it was desired by the state authorities to have some figures of the relative importance of plough and jhum cultivation as principal and subsidiary occupations.

252 **Indefinite returns.**—The difficulty of obtaining accurate and detailed returns of occupation is very great. The instructions laid down that general and indefinite descriptions of occupation should not be given, but common usage in Bengal, perhaps in consonance with some innate preference for the most comprehensive and least definite term possible, sanctions the use of the most general terms in describing occupation. It was impossible to exclude returns such as "service" (chakuri). meaning any clerical occupation whatever and "labour" (majuri) without specification of the employment. The classification scheme adopted provided for insufficiently

described occupations a special sub-class (No. XI) divided into four groups. .....

253. **Scheme of classification.**—The scheme of classification adopted is briefly described in the title page to imperial table X and differs in minor respects only from that of 1921. The principal changes from the scheme of 1921 were thus summarised by the Census Commissioner :

"A certain number of changes should be noted from the classification laid down at last census. Thus persons employed in public entertainment appeared in order 18, group 101, at last census but are classified now in order 49, group 183; saddle-cloth makers have been transferred from leather work to embroidery and saddle-cloth sellers in means of transport (1) to trade in textile; witches and wizards have been moved up from sub-class XII. Unproductive to sub-class VIII, professions and liberal arts (group 181) where they are at least as suitably kennelled as astrologers and mediums; "grasshopper sellers", classified last time under "trade of other sorts", will now appear under "trade in food-stuffs". Some groups have been amalgamated as in the case of building trades, while others have been split up, e.g., production and trade in tobacco, opium and hemp [as well as groups under ordinary cultivation]. Indeed, owing to the re-arrangement of sub-class II one order has disappeared so that there are now only 55 instead of 56 and from order 3 onwards the numbering does not tally with that of 1921."

The actual groups are not here reproduced but are conveniently given in full in imperial table X. The more important principles upon which the classification of occupational returns has been made under the various groups were prescribed by the Census Commissioner and are briefly as follows:—

" (1) Where a person both makes and sells he is classed as a 'maker'. On the same principle, when a person extracts some substance, such as saltpetre, sulphur, carbonate of soda, etc. from the ground and also refines it, he is shown in sub-class II–Exploitation of minerals, and not in sub-class III–Industry.

(2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories–

(a) those where the occupation is classified according to the material worked in, and

(b) those where it is classified according to the use which it serves.

As a general rule the first category is reserved for the manufacture or sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined, but it also includes specified articles for which there is no appropriate heade in the second category. For example, while shoemakers are included in the second category (order 12, group 82), the makers of waterbags, saddlery, leather portmanteaux and the like are included in the first category (order 6, group 51).

In a few cases occupations have been classed according to the material worked in, even though certain articles made of it are specified, because the material used is more characteristic of the occupation than the article made. Thus makers of palm-leaf fans have been shown in group 56 rather than group 99. Makers of bamboo screens, leaf plates, etc., have also been shown in group 56.

(3) Persons employed in railway carriage factories have been shown in group 112 instead of under order 15, because these factories in India are always worked direct by the railways. The manufacture and repair of railway trucks and carriages is an integral part of the operations of the railway authorities. The principle on which the classification is made is analogous to that followed in the case of makers and sellers or diggers and refiners.

(4) On the other hand, railway police and railway doctors are classified in groups 157 and 169 respectively, because the primary duty of persons thus employed is, in the one case the prevention and detection of crime, and in the other the healing of disease. The fact that their pay is derived from the railway is merely an incident, and does not affect the character of the occupation.

As a general rule it may be said that whereever a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training, e.g., that of a doctor, engineer, surveyor, etc., he is classed under the head reserved for that occupation. Exceptions have been made, however, in cases where the work in which he is employed involves further specialization. For this reason a marine engineer is classed in group 102 and a river surveyor in group 103. Officers of Government whose occupation is covered by some other group (e.g., doctors, clergymen, professors, postal, forest, settlement and railway officers and other establishments, etc.) will be included in that group and not under group 159. Government peons and chaprasis other than those in the above mentioned establishments will be included under this group and not in group 111."

254 **Measures to adopt uniformity of classification.**— ....

..... Uniformity of classification throughout the whole of India was secured by the issue of a detailed classification list by the Census Commissioner. This was compared with lists maintained in Bengal from census to census giving the actual vernacular returns in the shedules on various occasions. To these returns the correct group number was allocated before the lists were circulated for use in sorting

offices. During slip-copying and sorting any attempt at classification on the part of the slip-copyists or sorters was forbidden, and when the sorters had copied out the returns found exactly as given in the vernacular and had entered them upon the sorters' tickets, the tickets were scrutinised by squads specially trained in the classification scheme and the correct classification was entered by them in red on the tickets. The returns were then combined under the correct occupational groups, the tickets were re-written and compilation was made from these re-written tickets.

Part II-General figures of dependence and occupation

255 **Dependence by districts.**— .. ..

..... The proportion returned as earners is smallest in Eastern Bengal and in the Tripura State. .....

DIAGRAM No. VIII-1.

DISTRIBUTION BY SEXES OF 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT AND STATE AS EARNERS. WORKING DEPENDENTS AND NON-WORKING DEPENDENTS, 1931.

	Earners		Dependents			
			Working		Non-working	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
*		*		*		*
Tripura State	212	23	14	131	305	415
*		*		*		*

262 **General occupational distribution by districts.** Figures somewhat similar to those above discussed are shown for districts in statement No. VIII-5 illustrated by diagram No. VIII-5. .... Hunters and fishers are included with agriculturists and herdsmen; industries including mines and transport are again grouped together; trade and commerce and the professions and public service are again shown in two combinations. .....

STATEMENT No. VIII-5.

DISTRIBUTION BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES OF (A) WORKERS (IE., EARNERS, PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION AND WORKING DEPENDENTS) AND (B) WORKERS WITH A SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT AND STATE, 1931.

Description of sub-classes:

Sub-class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation

Sub-classes II-IV—Exploitation of minerals, industry and transport

Sub-class V—Trade and commerce

Sub-classes VI-VIII—Public force and administration, Professions and the liberal arts

District	A. Persons engaged as earners (principal occupation) and working dependents in sub-class					B. Earners engaged as a subsidiary occupation in sub-class				
	I	II-IV	V	VI-VIII	Others	I	II-IV	V	VI-VIII	Others
*	*		*		*	*		*		*
Tripura State	88,262	8,521	3,163	1,935	5,201	8,926	188	346	311	219
*	*		*		*	*		*		*

263 **General distribution of subsidiary occupations.**—.....The numbers of workers with a subsidiary occupation are naturally to some extent controlled by the totel number of workers; but the proportions of workers adopting some subsidiary occupation varies considerably..... .....

Part III—Detailed figures of occupations

264 **Class A : Production of raw materials.**—The production of raw materials is the first class in the occupational classification..... .....

266 **Difficulties in the classification of agricultural occupations: landlords, owners and tenants.** ....The instruction already quoted was supplemented by instructions given below in detail to the effect that those persons were to be returned as agricultural labourers who had no kind of right, title or interest even to the possession of their land, and cultivated merely for wages in cash or kind. The difficulty comes with the introduction of a distinction between owners and tenants. So long as it was a case of distinction between landlord and tenant it was comparatively simple to lay down that both these classes fall within the body of those who hold a right, title or interest in their land and that the distinction between them was whether they got their livelihood or the greater part of it from rent or the actual cultivation of land either by themselves or by servants and labourers. Into this distinction the question of proprietory right does not enter at all and this is a very great advantage in Bengal where a feature of the land tenure system is the great number of intermediate tenures existing in regular dependence, one on another, from the person paying revenue for the estate direct to the crown to the actual cultivating rayat and where even the terms used for these intermediate tenures differ from district to district and may be indentical in form but different in connotation from one district to another. The difficulty is created by the need for a definition of "owner" which is required if a distintotion is to be made between cultivating owners and cultivating tenants.

269 **The distinction adopted.**—..... The detailed instructions issued in eleboration of those given to the enumerators and conveyed to them by the superior census agency are reproduced below:—

"The tables of occupation to be compiled from the census returns have been brought into line with the classification adopted in European and other countries and for this purpose it is necessary to make some distinctions in the return of occupations which are not familiar in Bengal. Thus in order to make possible a distinction amongst those who live from agricultural land between actual cultivators and those who live on income derived from their land it is necessary to enter in the schedules some terms not ordinarily used in Bengal and to avoid the use of expressions commonly employed to describe the status of tenure or tenancy-holders by reference to the nature of their title to the land, such as, zemindar, talukdar, pattanidar, haoladar, shikmidar, etnamdar, chukadar, jotdar, rayat, dar-rayat, korfa-adhiar, bargadar, bhagdar, etc. Great care should be taken not to confuse the meaning of terms as used for census purposes with the same terms if they occur in the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The primary test is whether the person to be enumerated actually cultivates his land or not.

Those who have any kind of right, title or interest in agricultural land but who derive the greater part of their livelihood not from actually cultivating the land either themselves or by servants or hired labourers but from leasing it out and getting rent for it are to be entered as 'landlords' (bishaybhogi). Landlords of house property or land in towns which is not agricultural land will also be entered as 'landlords' but a distinction must be made between these two classes and the entry 'landlord' must always be followed either by '(agricultural land)' or by '(town or house property) 'Amongst, those who actually do the work of cultivation again a further distinction is to be made. Those who have no right, title or interest in the land and cultivate for wages in cash or kind are to be entered as 'agricultural labourers' (krishimajur). Those who have a right, title and interest of any kind in the land and actually cultivate it either themselves or by servants or by hired labourers are to be entered as 'cultivators' (krishak). If they have a tenure (madhyastha svattva) or a permanent tenancy or a tenancy with occupancy rights they must be entered as 'cultivators (tenure-holders or with permanent interest)' (krishak, madhyastha svattva bishista or sthayi svattva bishista). If they have no tenure and no permanent right or interest but have a temporary or oral lease, or a lease as a korfa or dar-rayat or other description of under-tenant without permanent title or have not any lease at all but merely right to possession of the land by virtue of a mortgage or an utbandi or barga or adhiari or bhag settlement even though they may not be 'tenants' under the Bengal Tenancy Act they must be entered as 'cultivators (without permanent interest)' (krishak, sthayi svattva bishista nahe).

In many cases persons having a title to land lease out some part of it and keep the rest khas for their own cultivation. Such persons must be entered both in column 10 and in column 11. In column 10 if the greater part of their livelihood comes from their rents they will be shown as 'landlords' but if it comes from their cultivation they will be shown as 'cultivators (with or without permanent interest)'. In column 11 they will also be shown, unless they have some other more important subsidiary occupation which should be entered in column 11 as

'cultivators (with or without permanent interest)' if they have been entered in column 10 as 'landlords' and as 'landlords' if entered in column 10 as 'cultivators'.

Agents and managers of Government estates are to be distinguished from those of private estates.

Where the method of cultivation *is similar to* the jhum cultivation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts the entry for cultivators should be 'cultivator (jhum)'. Such cultivation is not likely to be met except in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Darjeeling, probably in Tripura State and perhaps in the Madhupur jungle of Mymensingh and parts of Chittagong."

272 **Distribution of retuns from land between cultivators and non-cultivators.**—..... Figures for the number of cultivators per 100 landlords and their agents given in Statement No.VIII-6 .....

STATEMENT No. VIII-6

NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS PER 100 LANDLORDS AND THEIR AGENTS

*	*	*
Tripura	..	4,751
*	*	*

273 **Group 7 includes some working dependents of cultivating owners and tenants.**—..... For some purposes, however, it is of interest to be able to *distinguish the* extent to which cultivating owners and cultivating tenants rely for their cultivation upon members of their families as opposed to hired labourers and servants. During enumeration, therefore, members of the families of cultivating owners and cultivating tenants were so recorded in the schedules that it was possible at the stage of compilation to separate them from other working dependents shown as agricultural labourers Details. of such persons are given in statement No. VIII-7 below.

STATEMENT No. VIII-7

PERSONS SHOWN IN THE IMPERIAL TABLE X AS WORKING DEPENDENTS UNDER OCCUPATIONAL GROUP 7 (AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES AND ASSIST IN THE CULTIVATION OF PERSONS RETURNED AS—

Division/district city or state	Cultivating owners (group 5)		Cultivating tenants (group 6)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
* *	* * *			*
Tripura	2,939	1,732	22	11

274 **Cultivation of special crops, etc**—The only two occupations of importance under this category are tea plantations and the growing of pan-vine..... Tea cultivation is practically confined to Darjeeliug, Jalpaiguri, the Chittagong Tracts and Tripura .....

Part V. *Educated* unemployed

309 **Method of enquiry.**—At the present census an attempt has been made to discover the number of educated adult males who are unemployed. Information was collected, not on the general schedule, but upon a special return similar to that approved by the Government of India and providing for the record of the following details—

(1) Name and caste.

(2) *Residence* (village and district).

(3) Father's profession.

(4) Age (to nearest birthday).

(5) Duration of period without employment.

(6) University (if any), name and (if foreign) country.

(7) Degree or other highest examination passed with date.

(8) Capacity in which employed, if employed at all.

(9) Employment for which fitted by education.

The filling of the return was not made a statutory obligation under the Cenaus Act and such information as was given was therefore voluntary. The forms were distributed by the ordinary enumerating agency, were filled in by the persons concerned and were returned to the enumerator at or before the final enumeration. For the compilation of the figures two terms required definition. These were "educated" and "unemployed". It was decided to ignore the returns from persons who had not at least passed the matriculation or school-leaving certificate examination. On the other hand it was *thought* that resentment might be aroused by any inquisition on the part of the enumerator into the standard of education actually reached by persons wishing to fill in the return, and that it was consequently inadvisable to restrict the issue of forms to those who could satisfy the enumerator that they had reached the standard required. The enumerators were accordingly directed to give a form of return to any male person whom they entered in the general schedule as being literate in English and who stated that he was not employedor not suitably employed but would like employment, and the instructions for filling up the form contained a similar direction. The entries in the form itself (line 7) made it possible to discard

all returns not properly sent in. During the sorting and compiling of the forms those returned by persons below the matriculation standard were ignoredo Forms illegibly filled up or filled up in other languages than English were also similarly rejected.

310 **Persons included in the returns.**—The enquiry was confined to those "educated unemployed" who had tried in vain to obtain suitable employment and therefore excludes those persons who have no occupation but are content, as not infrequently happens, under the joint family system to live upon "the earning members" of the family. For the purposes of the enquiry "unemployed" was interpreted as including also those who considered *themselves* "not suitably employed" and the last question of the form provided for the entry by the person filling it up of what he considered to be the employment for which he was fitted. The replies to *this question* naturally had no value except as a measure of the individual's modesty in estimating his own capacities and no use was made of them. Returns for persons whose educational qualifications were no higher than matriculation or school-leaving certificate standard were also set aside if they showed any employment at all, but a note was kept of the number of such returns. The figures actually extracted therefore may be taken to include—

(a) persons who, not having proceeded with their education further than passing the matriculation or school-leaving certificate examination, have no employment at all, and

(b) persons of higher qualifications who are either unemployed or dissatisfied with their present employment.

311 **Incompleteness of the returns.**—Considerable misunderstanding was inevitable as to the scope of the enquiry. There is no doubt that in some cases the returns were filled up by persons who imagined or hoped that Government intended to make immediate provision of employment for those who are unemployed. Persons labouring under this delusion had almost certainly no qualification higher than the matriculation certificate and it is safe to assume that the forms for almost all of them were eliminated during sorting, either because they had not the requisite qualifications or because they were not entirely without employmant. Returns received, however, by no means represent the actual extent of educated unemployment. The decision of Government to make this enquiry was reached and forms and instructions for the collection of these details were issued after the work had already begun upon the general census schedules, and obvious difficulties are involved when the distribution of fresh forms and registers and the dissemination of additional instructions cannot be incorporated with others but is made when the enumerating agency is already engaged in mastering and applying instructions already conveyed to it. Education unemployed, however, are not likely to be encountered in large numbers in the more remote and inaccessible parts where the enumerating agency is difficult to get at and in general harder to instruct, and there is not any reason to suppose that the opportunity of making a return was to any great extent denied to the unemployed by oversighte or carselessness on the part of the enumerating agency in any area where they are likely to exist in conside able numbers. Such omissions as resulted from this cause form in any case an entirely negligible proportion of those due to other causes. In some cases there is no doubt that a sense of delicacy or shame prevented *individuals from* making returns which might be interpreted as a public declaration that they were parasites incapable of maintaining themselves. A short-sighted view of their own interests characderised the attitude of many persons who might have filled in the forms but argued that, as no immediate advantage would result to themselves in the way of getting employment, therefore it was not worth their while even to take the trouble of filling them up. The most powerful consideration at work, however, probably was a real or assumed suspicion of the objects of Government in making the enquiry. It was an innovation and therefore an object of the enevitable prejudice against anything new in the most conservative country in the world. A particular ground for suspicion reinforced this general distrust. The existence of a widespread revolutionary organisation in Bengal is and was a matter of common knowledge and it was known that recruits to the renks of this organisation are principally found amongst young men of the middle classes who are educated or partially educated but without employment. A suspicion was consequently felt or professed that Government had a sinister object behind the enquary, namely, to obtain particulars of those who might be potential revolutionaries and to make use of these details for bringing them under observation by the police Cases occurrod in which returns, filled in and made over to the enumirator, were subsequently recalled upon the ground that some entry had been erroneously made or omitted and were never returned.

312 **Reasons for publishing the incomplete returns.**—No accuracy whatever, therefore, can be claimed for the figures obtained as a result of this enquiry ....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION BY DEPENDENCE OF 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION WITH NUMBERS PER 1,000 EMPLOYED IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL SUB-CLASS

Natural and administrative division, district and state	Number per mille of the total population who are: Earners (principal occupation) in all occupations	Working dependents in all occupations	A—Earners (principal occupation) and working dependents occupied in sub-class: I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
*	*		*		*		*			*			*	
TRIPURA STATE	235	45	231	..	18	5	8	2	..	3	..	4	6	3
*	*		*		*		*			*			*	

Natural and administrative division, district and state	Number per mille of the total population who are: B—Earners (subsidiary occupation) occupied in sub-class: I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Non-working dependents
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
*	*		*		*		*			*			*	
TRIPURA STATE	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	720
*	*		*		*		*			*			*	

CHAPTER IX

LITERACY

319. **The statistics presented.**—The statistics of literacy are contained in imperial table XIII and for selected groups in imperial Table XIV. Subsidiary tables printed after this chapter show—

I—literacy ratios by religion, age and sex;

II—literacy ratios by locality, age and sex;

III—literacy ratios by locality, religion and sex;

IV—English literacy ratios by locality, age and sex, 1931, and by locality and sex, 1891 to 1921 ;

V—ratios of literacy and English literacy by sexes in selected castes and other groups, 1921-1931;

VI—literacy ratios by locality and sex at sucessive enumerations from 1881 to 1931;

VII—numbers of each sex literate in any language and in English at age-groups to the nearest birthday adopting the groups 7 to 13, 14 to 16, 17 to 23 and 24 and over;

VIII—the number of educational institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department ; and

IX—literacy byt he same age-groups as are given in subsidiary table VII of India and same other Asiatic Chrintians by race, tribe or province and sex.

320. **Origin of the figures.**-Returns were obtained from columns 16 and 17 of the general schedule. The instuctions issued for filling in these columns were as follows :—

"Column 16 (Languages in which literate).—Enter against all persons the name of all current languages which they can both read and write. In the case of persons who cannot read and write any language this column will be blank. Where Hindustani is the spoken language enter 'Urdu' or 'Hindi' accordingto the script in which the langnage is written.

Column 17 (Literacy in English).—Enter the work 'literate' against all persons shown as literate both who can read and write English. The column will be blank for those who cannot."

It was laid down that persons should not be entered as literate unless they could write a letter to a friend and read the reply and it was directed that persons claiming literacy should be carefully questioned before the schedule was filled up. Where there was no entry in column 16 the person was assumed to be illiterate.....

322. **Possible errors in the returns.**—Amongst the total population there is a considerable number whose education extends only as far as ability to sign their name and since some degree of pride generally accompanies this accomplishment, there is also a danger that persons possessing it will return themselves as literate. During enumeration proceedings emphasis was laid upon this point and directions were circulated that such persons were not to be entered as literate. In any case, however, the tendency exists in equal strength at every enumeration and is not likely on the present occasion to have varied greatly in its intensity, though it is of course possible to hope that the elimination of such persons has been more successfully effected and the accuracy of the returns increassed on the present occasion. It is not likely that persons actually illiterate will to any extent claim literacy out of a feeling of shame at their lack of education. There was no change in the standard of literacy. The prescription which will be noted later for a return of those who have reached the primary standard is not likely to have caused any enumerator to apply in general a more rigid test of literacy. The consideration which might have introduced errors into the returns is communal partisanship amongst the enumerators. Both Hindus and Muslims alleged that enumerators of the other community were concealing literates of a faith different from thair own and fictiously exaggerating the number of literates in their own community. ....On the whole there do not appear to be sound grounds for any assumption that the returns of literacy actually made on the present occasion were to any marked degree less accurate than those on previous occasion' and such differences as might conceivably have occurred would tend in the direction of a diminution in the total numbers literate.

323. **Effect of the method of composing age-groups.**-On the other hand, the method of obtaining statistics by age-groups was the same as that adopted for ascertaining the total numbers at age-groups in each each sex. It has already been pointed out that the conversion of sorters' age-groups to the quinary age-groups shown results in the allocation to a lower age-group in each case of a certain number who upon the grouping adopted in 1921 and on the previous occasions would have been included in the next higher group. As far as the total populae tion is concerned, this change result' in increased accuracy in the figures in each age-group, but it has already been pointed out in chapter VI that, when other factors are concerned in andition to the variation of the population at any age period caused by the mortality about that period such a distribution cannot be made with the same confidence.....

STATEMENT No. IX—1

NUMBERS OF EACH SEX IN EACH PRINCIPAL RELIGION AGED 4-6 AND RETURNED AS LITERATES BUT TREATED AS ILLITERATES FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPERIAL TABLE XIII.

Division, district or state	All religions		Muslim		Hindu		Tribal		Buddhist		Christian	
	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	36	7	10	..	26	6	..	..	..	..	..	1

STATEMENT No. IX—2 (a).

NUMBER LITERATE PER 1,000 OF THE SAME SEX AGED 5 AND OVER OBTAINED BY TREATING AS AGED 5 AND OVER ALL PERSONS SHOWN IN STATEMENT No. IX-1

Division, district or state	All religions		Muslim		Hindu	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TRIPURA	60	5	23	2	75	7

In statement No. IX-1 on page 317 the numbers of those persons who fell into the sorter's group 4-6 but were exluded from the total literates on the ground that they were aged less than 5 are given by localities for each sex in each of the main religions. It would probably be more accurate assumption that the numbers aged 4-5 amongst this group of literates are actually negligible and that all those returned as literate aged 4-6 may be safely taken as aged 5 and over. If the total figures of literates are increased to include all persons returned as aged 4-6 the literacy ratios will to some extent increase and an additional statement No. IX-2(a) is given above to show what the propotions would be in these circumstances.

324. **Support for the conclusion that the statistics are underestimates.**—Certain features of the returns suggest that the arguments deduced above are correct. For instance, it is significant that amongst the groups for which figures of literacy have been separately compiled it is in general the higher and admittedly more literate castes amongst whom there appears to have been a reduction of the proportions literate. General expectation would not suggest that during the past decade there has been any falling off in literacy amongst the middle and higher classes. It is true that economic distress has been prevalent to some extent and may have discouraged parents from sending their children to school. It is also true that education is looked upon in Bengal as being entirely or almost entirely a means to the acquirement of a position which will provide a living in later life, and that the increasing number of educated persons who find themselves unable on the strength of their education to obtain any employment may have accentuated the effect of economic distress and reduced the extent to which advantage is taken of educational facilities amongst the middle and upper classes. It is finally true that some of the higher castes have shown increases in numbers which suggest that persons of lower castes have contrived to get themselves included in them who should have been returned under a different name, and the presumption is that the persons thus added contain a larger proportion of illiterates than those who really belong to the caste. .....

325. **Caution in using the figures.**-The figures for distribution by quinquennial age-groups are therefore to be accepted with the reservations first that they probably do not cover the whole number of literates aged 5 and and over secondly that each group has suffered a modification to an extent to which it is difficult to gauge (a) by a transfer to the next lower group of a number of persons who should have been included with in it and (b) by transfer from the next higher group of a number of persons who should have been included in the higher group. The second consideration does not enter at the later age-groups but since literacy is apparently acquired continuously up to almost the age of 30, the age-group 20-40 also has probably suffered to some slight extent in this way.....

327. **Literacy by divisions.**—.....Chittagong with a ratio of 183 and Dacca with a ratio of 162 follow and the ratio is lowest (125), in the Rajshahi Division which gives a figure smaller than that for the Cooch Behar State (132), but considerably larger than that for Tripura State and Sikkim (59 and 66, respectively per mille). .....

328. **Literacy by districts.**—.....In Jalpaiguri, Malda, Tripura and Chittagong Hill Tracts as well as in Sikkim it is less than 6 percent there are no more than 3.4 to 3.8 persons literate in every hundred in Malda, Tripura State and Sikkim; .....

STATEMENT No. IX—4

NUMBERS LITERATE PER 1,000 OF THE SAME SEX AGED 5 AND OVER, BY DISTRICTS AND STATES, FOR 1921 & 1931

Districts and States.	1931			1921		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
*	*		*		*	
Tripura State	34	59	5	82	143	11

330. **English literacy.**—Thus, Bengal north of the Padma with the exception of Darjeeling, Bogra and Pabna together with Tripura State and Chittagong Hill Tracts are the areas in which the English literacy ratio is lowest. .....and in the Tripura State a larger proportion than the average of all persons literate are literate in English. .....

STATEMENT No. IX—5

NUMBERS LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000 OF THE SAME SEX AGED 5 AND OVER, BY DISTRICTS AND STATES, FOR 1921 AND 1931

Districts and States	1931		1921	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura State	172	12	115	7

336. **Progressive aquisition of literacy.**—..... In each sex the population at advanced ages must contain a larger proportion of illiterates since anything like a general diffusion of education is of comparatively recent date. As each successive group of younger people is excluded from consideration it would consequently be expected that the older part of the population forming an increasing proportion of the remainder would tend to reduce the literacy ratios. The ratios are maintained or increased by the numbers who have acquired literacy after the ages excluded, and the variation in the proportions can thus be used as some measure of the extent to which literacy is acquired at certain age periods. .....

343. **Literates who have reached at least the primary standard.**-The Indian Statutory Commission suggested that the possession of a primary school certificate might be considered as a qualification for the franchise. The examination is actually held at the conclusion of the primary cousse in schools in Bengal and a certificate is awarded on the results of this examination; but it would not be possible to take the possession of this certificate as a test for franchise qualifications for several reasons. At the time when the census was taken this certificate had not been awarded for more than the last three years and there are consequently many who have passed the standard but received no certificate. Moreover, although scholars in primary and middle vernacular schools may sit for the examination those at the equivalent standard in middle English and high schools do not sit. The prescription of an entrance fee also possibly prevents some scholars from sitting for the examination who would have been entitled to sit and would have passed had they taken it. Although it was not possible therefore, to obtain any significant figures of persons holding a primary school certificate, it was considered advisable to obtain such statistics as were possible of persons whose educational qualifications could be compared with those suggested by the Indian Statutory Commission.

344. **Method of obtaining the returns.**—The primary course ends in all schools at a definite standard and it would have been possible to direct the enumerators to record separately persons who had read in any standard higher than the top class of a primary school or its equivalent class in some other school. Such a consideration, however, would have omitted from the statistics all those persons who had successfully completed a primary education without proceeding to secondary grade. It was finally decided in accordance with the views of the Local Government to prescribe that all persons should be specially returned who had read in the top class of a primary school or its equivalent in other schools. Persons whose education had reached a similar or higher standard under private tuition or otherwise were also to be returned. The instruction is admittedly liable to criticism. There are no doubt a

number of scholars who reach what is now universally known throughout Bengal as class IV without completing the course in that class, and even if they completed it some proportion would presumbly fail at the primary school certificate examination held on its conclusion. The inclusion of persons who have reached at leaste an quivalent standard evidently gives room for a considerable amount of omissions and wrongful inclusions and all that can be said of the statistics presented are that they are the best available in the circumstances. The actual instructions issued to the enumerators were as follows :—

"When any person is recorded in column 16 as literate in any language you must enquire whether he has read or is reading in the top class of a primary school or its equivalent class in other schools or elswhere.

The equivalent classes were up to December 31st, 1930—

In East Bengal class V of primary schools;
class V of middle vernacular school;
class IV of middle English schools; and
class IV of high schools;

In West Bengal class V of primary schools;
Class IV of middle vernacular schools; class IV of middle school; and
class VIIA of high schools.

From January 1st, 1931, these classes are both in East and West Bengal denominated class IV.

If the person enumerated has read or *is* reading in one of these classes or in any class higher than these the entry 'class IV' should be made in his case in cloum 16."

The instructions were issued before the renumbering of classes uniformly throughout all types of school in all parts of the province and it is not likely that any confusion resulted from the fact that this redistribution of class-numbers took place as from the 1st January 1931. In compiling the actual figures shown as a supplement to imperial table XIII, persons beyond the age of seven who were returned as literate in English were taken as having achieved at least the primary standard of education and all those specifically returned as having in class V or its equivalent in any school were added to this number. The figures presented give age-groups to the nearest birthday and no correction has been applied to the figures such as was adopted in order to bring figures in table XIII into quinquennial age-groups for age on last birthday. .....

346. **Correlation of census figures with returns of the Education Department.**—Throughout this chapter no reference has been made to the returns of the Education Department ahd it is a matter of considerable difficulty to correlate them with statistics of census literacy.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

LITERACY RATIOS BY LOCALITY, AGE AND SEX

Natural and administrative division, district and state	Number literate per mille of the same sex and age										
	5 and over			5—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over	
	Both sexes	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*	*			*			*		*		*
TRIPURA STATE	34	59	5	15	2	37	6	115	20	67	5
*	*			*			*		*		*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

LITERACY RATIOS BY LOCALITY, RELIGION AND SEX

Natural and amdinistrative divisions, district and state	Number of literates per mille of the same sex aged 5 and over															
	Muslims		Hindus		Tribal religions		Buddhists		Christians		Jains Both sexes	Sikhs Both sexes	Jews Both sexes	Zoroastrians Both sexes	Confucians Both sexes
	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
*	*				*				*		*			*	
TRIPURA STATE	25	2	175	17	..	..	26	1	204	23	..	77	..	..	..
*					*				*		*			*	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

ENGLISH LITERACY RATIOS BY LOCALITY, AGE AND SEX, 1931 AND BY LOCALITY AND SEX, 1891-1921

Natural administrative division, district and state	Literate in English per 10,000 of the same age and sex									
	1931									
	5 and over		5—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
*				*				*		
TRIPURA	172	12	56	4	130	11	271	24	195	11
*				*				*		

Natural administrative division, district and state	Literate in English per 10,000 of the same age and sex							
	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	5 and over		5 and over		5 and over		5 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		*				*		
TRIPURA	115	7	113	3	40	1	..	..
		*				*		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION—LITERACY RATIOS BY LOCALITY AND SEX, 1881-1931

Natural administrative division, district and state	Number literate per mille of the same age and sex											
	5 and over											
	Male						Female					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*			*		*				*		*	
TRIPURA STATE	59	143	81	43	..	..	5	11	9	2	..	..
*			*		*				*		*	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION LITERACY RATIOS BY LOCALITY AND SEX 1881-1931

Natural and administrative division, district and state	Number literate per mille of the same age and sex																	
	15—20								20 and over								15 and over	
	Males				Females				Males				Females				Males	Females
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1891
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Tripura	**115**	**274**	**99**	**53**	**20**	**9**	**11**	**3**	**67**	**182**	**101**	**62**	**5**	**12**	**10**	**2**	..	..

CHAPTER X

LANGUAGE

347. The statistics shown.—The statistics of language are those presented in imperial table XV. Subsidiary tables compiled from it or similar returns of previous years are printed at the end of these chapter and show :—

I—for each language classified according to groups the total number of persons speaking it as mother tongue and the proportions per 1,000 of the total population in 1931 and 1921 ;

II—part a : the number speaking each principal language group together with the numbre speaking as isubsidiary language any other language in the groups shown ; and part b : the proportion to the total population borne by each of the figures in part a ;

III—a comparison of the tribal and language tables showing for selected tribes with a characteristic language the strength of the tribe and the numbers returned as speaking it both as mother tongue and as subsidiary language.

348. **Source of the figures.**—The statistics were collected from the entries made in the general schedule in column 14 for mother tongue and 15 for subsidiary language. The instructions for filling in these columns were as follows:—

Column 14 (Mother tongue).—Enter the language which each person ordinarily uses from childhood in his own home. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes the language of the mother should be entered.

Column 15 (Other languages in common or domestic use).—Enter here any other language or languages habitually spoken by each person in daily or domestic life in addition to his mother tongue shown in clumn 14.

These instructions were further supplemented by the following additional directions to supervisors :-

The entry in column 14 will be that of a man's genuine mother tongue as first spoken from the cradle. In column 15 may be entered any other language or languages which are commonly used by the speaker. In the case of both Hindi and Urdu speakers "Hindustani" is the proper entry for column 14, but if literate this should be followed in column 16 by the entry "Hindi" or "Urdu" according as the person enumerated writes in a script derived from Sanskrit or Persian.

As a measure of economy the analysis of Hindustani entries between Hindi and Urdu has not been carried out. During compilation blank entries in the schedule in column 14 were filled in with the language of the district unless a clue to mother tongue used was furnished by the birth place and caste columns. The provision for a return of subsidiary language was an innovation and its results are embodied in part II of imperial table XV.

349. **Limitations of the statistics.**—In all districts a list of the languages found and classified on previous occasions in Bengal was circulated with the instruction that names not appearing in the list should not be recorded in the schedules until they had been checked and verified on a reference to the Census Superintendent. These provision, however, did not prevent the return of a number of puzzling entires of which a note is given below. The actual scope of the operations does not provide for a scientific presenttion of figures for different dialects. Such figures as are given for dialects of Bengali and Hindustani do not profess to be either exhaustive or even scientific but merely represent the returns actually received on the schdules. As regards the distinction between Bengali and her sister languages Bihari and Oriya, it is significant that not a single return of Bihari was actually received.....

350. **Puzzles of classification.**—.....

.....

351 **Indian dialects.**—In dealing with the returns for what were evidently Indian languages used was made of Sir George Grierson's index of language names forming appendix three to volume I, part I, of the Linguistic Survey of India.This in many cases suggested a classification which could be confidently adopted. Some of the names not shown separately in the table but included in the language to which they apparently belong are clearly alternative or dia-lect names such as Bodo, Kachri and Meoh, all of which appear under Bodo or Barai which is a dialect of Koch.....

354. **Caste or tribal names**—A third class of cases comprises the entries which are obviously caste or tribal names from which it is possible to form a reasonably confident assumption as to the language which ought to have been returned, Ghasi, is the name of a tribe of Chota Nagpur and this return has been inculuded in Hindi. Ghatwali

is the title in Western Bengal and Chota Nagpur of the holders of service tenures who act as rural police and mostly belong to aboriginal tribes. It has been assumed that Kherwari is the language which those returning this name are most likely to speak. Lama is given by Grierson as another name for Bhotia of Tibet, but as well as being a generic name for a priest it is also like Tamang the name of a section of Murmis and both Lama and Tamang have been classified as Murmi consistently with Grierson's classification of Tamang Bhotia. Nagesia or Nagsia is a name used in Chota Nagpur as a synonym for Kisan, a small aboriginal tribe allied to the Oraons, and the Census Superintendent of Bihar and Orissa reported that Kisan is used in certain localities as a language name equivalent to Kurukh with which on his information returns of Nagesia have been included. Chik has been included in Hindi since it is the name of the section of Pans who apparently have no dialect of their own and speak the language of the area in which they live. Thus in Bihar they mainly speak Hindi and as the returns of this name were for Darjeeling and those speaking the language thus returned almost certainly came from Bihar and not from Orissa the classification as Hindi appears to be the most likely. Khandait is the name of an Oriya caste and on that account the returns have been included amongst Oriya. Kaur, also given as a caste name, has been taken as a variant of Kauri a synonym for Kora or Koda and included with that dialect. Tharu is given as the name of wild tribe of the Nepal Terai usually speaking a broken form of the speech of its Aryan neighbours and this return has consequently been included in Hindustani. Similarly Pasi though given by Grierson as another name for Parsi and an unidentified dialect reported to be spoken in the United Provinces is more likely the name of a caste of Bihar and the return has conequently been shown in Hindustani in the absence of anything suggesting that they speak a language or dialect of their on.

355. **Apparent mistakes in the returnts**—Yet another type of cases is that appearing in the index of language names as Kagtl, Gurung (II) and Rongtu .....and in Tripura State of Rong as a language name although not a single Lepcha was returned in these areas and it was consequently assumed that Rong was probably a mistake for Rongtu and it was classified accordingly.

356. **Other puzzles.**—Finally there was a class of entries even more doubtful then those already dealt with. ..... Hirung at first sight would appear to be intended for Hrangkhol, rangkholor Rangchal, and a consideration of the language returns dis cussed below makes it possible that this would have been a more ssification than that adopted. Local enquiry in the police station from which these returns were received however elicited the fact that there were on persons speaking this language there and that the return should have been Khyang. ..... persons who spoke what was described as Madrassi may actually use any one of the Dravidian or Andhra languages and have been left unclassified.....

357 **Effect of classification on the accuracy of the returns.**— Some considerable space has been occupied in describing the classification made for doubtful entries but the effect of these classifications is comparatively small..... The fact that in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Murung is locally used in some parts correctly for a sectiou of Tiparas and in some others incorrectly as a synonym for Mru has undoubtedly led to some confusion in the returns of these two languages. But in other cases the effect of classification is negligible.....

364. **Prevalence of Bengali by districts.**—In 1921 less than 85 per cent, of the population spoke Bengali only in the districts of Midnapore, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Malda and the Chittagong Hill Tracts and in the Tripura State. With the exception of Midnapore where the percentage has now risen to 88, these are still the only areas in which the proportion falls below 85..... .....the Tripura State here the proportions are rather more than 43 in 100 and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where only 48 percent, use it as mother tongue, are the areas in which Bengali is least prevalent followed by Calcutta where just over 54 people in every 100 speak it.

366. **Bengali as a subsidiary language.**— The extent, however, to which Bengali is used by the people of the province is better gauged by taking into consideration also figures given in column 3 of subsidiary table II-B. This shows the extent to which Bengali is used as a subsidiary language in ordinary daily life by those persons not speaking Bengali as a mother tongue.....

368. **Kherwari, Tipara, Knrukh, Oriya, Naipali, Arakanese.** ....Tipura, the tribal language of the indigenous inhabitants of the Tripura State, is spoken by 191,725 persons of whom 148,298 are found in the Tripura State itself. .... Arakanese is the mother tongue of 86,554 or 1.69 per mille of the total population of whom 36,180 are found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 13,485 in Chittagong, 11,975 in Bakaganj and 4,863 in the Tripura State. There are more females than males speaking this language

371. **District distribution by language families.**—.....

STATEMENT No. X-5

DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE FAMILIES

Natural and administrative division, district and state	Number of persons speaking language of group*				
	I	II	III	IV	V
1	2	3	4	5	6
*	*	*	*	*	*
TRIPURA STATE	185,303	2,197	192,932	1,918	1

*The actual language returns included in each group are as follows—

Group	Actual language returns included.
I—INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES OF ASIA AND AFRICA	(1) Pashto, (2) Persian, (3) Kashmiri, (4) Sindhi, (5) Marathi (Konkani), (6) Oriya, (7) Bengali, (8) Assamese, (9) Hindusthani (10) Rajsthani (11) Gujarati, (12) Punjabi, (13) Naipali (Khaskura), (14) Singhalese, (15) Armenian.
II—AUSTRO-ASIATIC LANGUAGES	(1) Palaung, (2) Khasi, (3) Kherwari, (4) Kharia.
III—TIBETO-BURMAN LANGUAGES	(1) Bhotia, (2) Dhimal, (3) Thami, (4) Limbu, (5) Yakha, (6) Khambu, (7) Rai or Jimdar, (8) Hayu, (9) Gurung, (10) Murmi, (11) Sunwar, (12) Magari, (13) Newari, (14) Rong or Lepcha, (15) Kami, (16) Manjhi, (17) Garo, (18) Koch, (19) Bara (Bodo), (20) Tipura, 21) Meithei (Manipuri), (22) Hallam, (23) Kuki, (24) Banjogi, (25) Lushai, (26) Pankou. (27) Khyang (Sho), (28) Khami, (29) Rongtu, (30) Kachin, (31) Burmese, (32) Arakanese, (33) Mro (Mru).
IV—DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES	(1) Tamil, (2) Malayalam (3) Kanarese, (4) Kota, (5) Kurukh (Oraon), (6) Malto, (7) Gondi, (8) Telegu.
V—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	(1) Greek, (2) Italian, (3) French, (4) Spanish, (5) Portuguese, (6) Welsh, (7) Gaelic, (8) Irish, (9) Russian, (10) English, (11) Durkh, (12) Flemish Belgian (13) Norwegian, (14) Swedish, (15) Danish, (16) German, (17) Esthonian, (18) Finnish, (19) Hungarian.

.....

375 **Assam Burmese languages.**—.....Tipura, spoken by nearly 192 thousand peasons almost entirely found in the Tripura State and the Chittagong Hill Tracts with 1,876 in Chittagong district and 567 in Tippera, makes the largest contribution towards this group and those speaking it have increased from 158,734 in 1921. ..... Those speaking Garo,Koch and Kachari have all declined in numbers. The Tipura figures are probably inflated by returns of Mrung incorrectly make for Mro. The Kuki-Chin group includes the old Kuki sub-group represented by Hallam and Hrangkol, the Central Chin sub-group represented by Banjogi, Lushei and Pankhu. the Southern Chin group represented by Khyang and Khami, Rongtu representing the unclassed Chin languagas and unspecified Kuki. The total number speaking the Kuki-Ching group of languages is rather less than 43 thousand compared with nearly 30 thousand in 1921. Meithei or Manipuri is spoken by 19,880 persons of whom all but 344 are in the Tripura State and those speaking it in 1921 numbered only 15,875. Hallam Spoken by 3,059 persons in 1921 was on the present occasion returned by 10,370 persons. all found in the Tripura State. Hrangkol returned in 1921 by 671 persons was not returned at all on the present occasion, but a consideration of the returns of Khyang below suggests that some of them (namely 309 females whose language is shown as Hirung) might more appropriately have been entered as Hrangkol. .....Lushei, spoken by 2,578 persons, is the language of 2,000 persons in Tripura State..... .....The numbers shown as speaking Rongtu were actually returned, as has been noted above, under Rong and no such return appears to have been made in 1921.....but as many as 4,863 persons speaking Arakanese were also returned in the Tripura State. Mro returned in 1921 by 8,583 persons was returned on the present occasion by only 3,793 although the numbers of the caste are 7,404 and it has evidently suffered by the inclusion of entries of Mrung with those of Tipura. In statement No. X-9 figures are given for the number and proportion of those speaking Assam Burmese languages and Mro.....in the divisions of Tripura State. The proportions are less than half..... in Tripura State only in Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Belonia and Udaipur..... .....

STATEMENT No. X-9

NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS SPEAKING ASSAM-BURMESE LANGUAGES AND MRO IN POLICE-STATIONS OF CHITTAGONG, CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS OF THE TRIPURA STATE

Note:—Figures for police-stations include for Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts Muslims, Hindus and Buddhists and for Tripura State Muslims and Hindus. Details for other religions were not compiled by police-stations but are given for the whole district or state after the police-station figures.

District and police-station or state and division	Total population	Speaking Assam-Burmese and Mro	
		Numbers	Percent of total
Tripura State	**382,450**	**190,831**	**50**
Sadar	107,322	54,100	50
Kailasahar	63,535	38,617	61
Khowai	40,050	24,487	61
Dharmanagar	37,404	6,966	19
Sonamura	27,041	6,730	25
Belonia	21,634	10,054	47
Udaipur	34,314	11,701	34
Amarpur	22,124	20,947	95
Sabroom	11,885	9,899	83
Whole State	17,141	7,330	43

385- **Comparison of tribal and language tables**—The figures of bi-lingualism also help to illustrates the extent to which tribal languages are being ousted by other tongues. Subsidiary table III gives a comparison of the figures in the caste and language tables for certain tribes having a distinctive tribal language. The record of subsidiary languages has made it possible to expand this table, which has also been shown on previous occasions, so as to include a distinction between those speaking the tribal languages as mother tongue without subsidiary languages as mother tongue with some other language and as subsidiary language to some other mother tongue. ..... The Garos, Tiparas and Mechha have not been brought so extensively under the domination of any neighbouring language. ..... The caste returns for Tipara were 203,069 and 191,725 were returned under the tribal language. ..... In the case of the Kuikis the figures cannot be analysed with the same confidence since the caste returns include under the single generic name a number of groups speaking languages assigned to different groups nuder di. fferent branches of languages within the classification scheme. In the case of Tiparas also the figures for which have been analysed above, there is some possibility of error introduced by the misuse in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of the term Murung applied not only as it should be to a section of the Tiparas but also to the Mors For the Mors. the language returns are clearly at fault since only one female is returded speaking this language for just than every 750 males; but both in Tripura and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts these tribes are liable to come o some extent under the linguistic inifluence of Bengali and in Tripura State at least some few Kukis and a considerable number of Tiparas have adopted Bengali as a subsidiary language.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE-II

DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE AND BI-LINGUALISM PART : A NUMBERS SPEAKING EACH PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE GROUP TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS SPEAKING WITH IT AS SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE ANY OTHER LANGUAGE IN THE GROUPS SHOWN

[Note : In columns 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, 57 and 65 the figures does not always agree with the sum of figures following it for specific languages owing to (a) omission of subsidiary languages returned and (b) inclusion under the figures of each subsidiary language spoken of those using more than one.]

Number of persons speaking

Natural and administrative division, district and state	Bengali as		Hindustani as		Naipali		Austro-Asiatic languages as		Dravidian languages as	
	Mother tongue	Subsidiary language	Mother tongue	Subsidiary language	Mother tongue	Subsidiary language	Mother tongue	Subsidiary language	Mother tongue	Subsidiary language
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	*			*			*		*	
Tripura State	**165,530**	**22,994**	**12,804**	**1,252**	**875**	..	**2,197**	..	**1,918**	..

Number of persons speaking as mother tongue

Tibeto-Burman languages				Bengali who also speak as subsidiary language							
Tibeto-Himalayan branch as		Assam-Burmese Branch with Mru as								Tibeto-Burman languages	
Mother tongue	Subsidiary language	Mother tongue	Subsidiary languge	No language	Any language	Hindustani	Naipali	Austro-Asiatic languages	Dravidian languages	Tibeto Himalayan	Assam-Burmese with Mru
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		*			*			*		*	
2,101	..	**190,831**	..	**164,550**	**980**	**921**	..	..	..	..	..

Number of persons speaking os mother tongue

Hindustani who also speak as subsidiary language									Nepali who also speak		
						Tibeto-Burman languages					
No. language	Any language	Bengali	Naipali	Austro-Asiatic language	Dravidian languages	Tibeto-Himalayan	Assam-Burmese with Mru	No language	Any language	Bengali	Hindustani
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	*			*			*		*	*	
11,276	**1,528**	**1.526**	..	..	..	..	..	**440**	**435**	**279**	**157**

Number of persons speaking as mother tongue

subsidiary language				Austro-Asiatic languages who also speak as subsidiary language							
		Tibeto-Burmam languages								Tibeto-Burman languages	
Austro-Asiatic languages	Dravidian languages	Tibeto Himalayan	Assam-Burmese with Mru	No language*	Any language	Bengali	Hindustani	Nepali	Dravidian languages	Tibeto-Himalayan	Assam-Burmese with Mru
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
		*			*			*			*
..	..	..	..	**1,183**	**1,014**	**1,009**	**3**	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE-II

DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE AND BI-LINGUALISM PART A: NUMBERS SPEAKING EACH PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE GROUP TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS SPEAKING WITH IT AS SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE ANY OTHER LANGUAGE IN THE GROUPS SHOWN

Number of persons speaking as mother tongue.

Dravidian languages who also speak as subsidiary language							Tibeto-Himalayan languages who also			
				Tibeto-Burman languages						
No language	Any language	Bengali	Hindustani / Naipali	Austro-Asiatic languages	Tibeto-Himalayan	Assam-Burmese with Mru	No language	Any language	Bengali	Hindustani
48	49	50	51 52	52	52	54	56	57	58	59
	*			*			*			*
301	617	591	26 ..	..	..	..	2,101	..	..	..

Number of persons speaking as mother tongue

speak as subsidiary language				Assam-Burmese languages and Mru who also speak as subsidiary language							
Naipali	Austro-Asiatic languages	Dravidian languages	Assam-Burmese languages with Mru	No language	Any languages*	Bengali	Hindustani	Naipali	Austro-Asiatic languages	Dravidian languages	Tibeto-Himalayan languages
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
		*		*		*		*		*	
..	..	..	..	172,583	18,248	18,141	73	..	..	..	..

* Excluding those speaking as subsidiary language some other language of the same group than their mother tongue.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE AND BI-LINGUALISM PART B: PROPORTIONS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BORN BY EACH OF THE FIGURES IN PART A

[Note: In columns 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, 57 anp 65 the figure does not always agree with the sum of figures following it for specific languages owing to (a) omission of some subsidiary languages returned and (b) inclusion under the figures of each subsidiary language spoken of those using more than one.]

Number per 10,000 of the total population speaking

Natural and administrative division, district and state	Bengali as		Hindustani as		Naipali as		Austro-Asiatic languages as		Dravidian language as	
	Mother tongue	Subsidiary language	Mother tongue	Subsidiary language	Mother tongue	Subsidiary language	Mother tongue	Subsidiary language	Mother tongue	Subsidiary language
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura State	4,328	601	335	33	23	..	57	...	50	..

Number per 10,000 of the totatl population speaking				Number per 10,000 of those speaking as mother tongue							
Tibeto-Burman languages				Bengali who also speak as subsidiary language							
										Tibeto-Burman language	
Tibeto Himalayan as		Assam-Burmese with Mru as									
Mother tongue	Subsidiary language	Mother tongue	Subsidiary language	No language	Any language	Hindustani	Naipali	Austro-Asiatic languages	Dravidian languages	Tibeto-Himalayan	Assam-Burmese and Mru
12	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	*		*		*			*		*	
55	..	4,989	..	9,941	59	56	..	..	..	..	..

Number per 10,000 of those speaking as mother tongue

Hindustani who also speak as subsidiary langnage								Nepali who also speak			
						Tibeto-Burman languages					
No language	Any language	Bengali	Naipali	Austro-Asiatic languages	Dravidian languages	Tibeto-Himalayan	Assam-Burmese and Mru	No language	Any language	Bengali	Hindustani
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		*				*			*		
8,807	1,193	1,192	..	..	..	..	..	5,029	4,971	3,188	1,794

Number per 10,000 of those speaking as mother tongue

as subsidiary language				Austro-Asiatic languages who also speak as subsidiary language							
		Tibeto-Burman languages								Tibeto-Burmese languages	
Austro-Asiatic languages	Dravidian languages	Tibeto-Himalayan	Assam* Burmese and Mrul	No anguage	Any language	Bengali	Hindustani	Naipali	Dravidian languages	Tibeto Himalayan	Assam* Burmese and Mru
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
		*			*			*			
..	..	..	..	5,385	4,615	4,593	14	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABTE II

DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE AND BI-LINGUALISM PART B: PROPORTION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BORN BY EACH OF THE FIGURES IN PART A

Number per 10,000 of those speaking as mother tongue

Dravidian languages who also speaking as mother tongue								Tibeto Himalayan languages			
						Tideto-Burman languages					
No language	Any language*	Benali	Hindustani	Naipali	Austro-Asiatic languages	Tibeto-Himalayan	Aasam-Burmese and Mru	No language	Any language*	Bengali	Hindustani
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
*		*		*		*		*		*	
6,783	3,217	3,081	136	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..

Number per 10,000 of those speaking as mother tongue

who also speak as subsidiary language				Assam-Burmese languages and Mru who also speak as subsidiary							
Naipali	Austro-Asiatic languages	Dravidian languages	Assam-Burmese languages and Mru	No language	Any lauguage*	Bengali	Hindustani	Naipali	Austro-Asiatic languages	Dravidian languages	Tibeto Himalayan languages
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
	*			*			*			*	
..	..	..	..	9,044	956	951	4	..	..	..	..

*Excluding those speaking as subsidiary language some other language of the same group than their mother tongue

CHAPTER XI

RELIGION

386 **Introduction.**—Detailed statistics by religion are given in imperial table XVI for divisions, districts and states and in imperial table V for towns. Summary figures of the principal religions are given also in imperial table XX for divisions, districts, cities and states, and in provincial table II so far as the necessity for economy has permitted their compilation for police-stations. Religion also forms a basis of classification for the tables showing age and marital condition (imperial table VII) and literacy (imperial table XIII). Subsidiary tables obtained from the census figures of this and previous enumerations and printed at the end of this chapter show—

I—distribution by religion of 10,000 of the total population by natural division, 1881 to 1931, with percentage of variation;

II—distribution by religion of 10,000 of the total population by natural divisions, districts and states, 1881–1931;

III—number of Christians by divisions, districts and states, 1881--1931, with percentage of variation; and

IV—distribution by religion of 10,000 of the total urban and rural population of natural divisions.

387 **Source of the statistics.**—The statistics of religion are obtained from column 4 of the census schedule and the instructions to enumerators for filling up this column were as follows;—

"Enter here the religion which each person professes as Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Jain, Christian, Buddhist, Parsi and the sect where necessary. In the case of Christians, the sect must always be entered. In the case of aboriginal tribes who are not Hindus, Muslims, Christians etc, the name of the tribe should be entered in this column."

These instructions were further elaborated in the directions issued to the supervisors which are as follows:—

"The answer which each person gives about his religion must be accepted and entered in column 4, but care should be taken not to enter Jains, Sikhs, Brahmos and Aryas as Hindus. If a man says he is a Jain or a Sikh he should be entered as such, even though he also says he is a Hindu. If a Jain desies his sect to be recorded it should be addedr in brackets after his religion in column 4, *e.g.*, Digamber Sthanakavasi, Swetambar, Swetambar Terapanthi.

In the case of Muhammadans, in addition to the difference of racial groups (Sayyad, Shekh, Mogal, Pathan) and functional groups (Jolah, Dhunia, etc.) which are shown in column 8, there are also differences of sect which are shown in column 4, *e.g.*, Sunnis or Shias. As the great majority of Muhammadans in Bengal are Sunnis no entry of sect need be made for Sunnis, and it will be assumed that Muhammadans are Sunnis for whom the sect is not entered. Other sects should be entered in brackets after the religion. Shias are not likely to be found (except in isolated instances) outside Murshidadad, Calcutta, Dacca, Hooghly and 24-Parganas.

Great care should be taken to get a correct return of Christian sects and to eliminate vague entries such as Protestant. In the case of Christian belonging to definite tribes or races the term Indian Christian should not be entered in column 8, but the tribe to which the individual actually belongs.

Instances may be found of aboriginals who have no recognised religion, but adhere still to their old tribal beliefs. For these the tribal name, *e.g.*, Santal, Munda, Garo, Tipara, Lushai, will be entered in column 4, but care should be taken that such an entry is not made for one of an aboriginal tribe who professes Hinduism.

The provision in the census schedule for a return of sect has not previously been made use of in Bengal except in the case of Chritians and to some extent of Muslims. Some note will be given later under each religion of the difficulties encountered in obtaining returns of sects particularly for Hindus and of the extent to which the requirements of economy have restricted the use made of such information as was obtained.

388 **Accuracy of the results.**— During slip-copying and sorting where the schedule was found to contain no entry of religion it was filled up with reference to the name or caste of the person concerned and the religion and sect of other persons on the same page. In the case of Indian Christians where the sect was not shown it was assumed to be that of the mission at work in the district and village of enumeration. The accuracy of the returns of religion for all practical purpose may be taken roughly to be the same as that of the figures of general population by sexes. It cannot be said that in any considerable proportion of cases any person entertains a doubt as to the religious community to which he belongs : and it would therefore be expected that this column of the schedule would present

no difficulties to any person called upon to answer the question on which it is filled up.

389 **Border line cases.**—There are of course a number of cases on the border of Hinduism and Islam which provide an opportunity for conflicting claims. The Bhagawania or Satya-dharma sect is one of these.....

390 **The religious classification of primitive tribes.**—It is the religious allocation of primitive peoples which presents the greatest difficulty. Their beliefs and those of groups included within Hinduism are alike after vanguge or vaguely understood and Hinduism is sufficiently catholic to embrace them without thereby notably adding to the incogruities and inconsistencies already existing in the body of tolerated belief and observance. The primitive also in contact with divergent practices in an area to which he has moved from his own country and the protection of his own gods or spirits takes the precaution of adopting some of the practices of his neighbours with a view to keeping on the right side of the gods who may be powerful there..... Apart from their tendency to absorb the practices of numerous or influential neighbours the premitive tribes are also particularly subject to missionary and proselytising influence both Christian and Hiudu and during the last decade numerous converts have been announced as having been "reclaimed" to the Hindu faith by such bodies as the Hindu Mission. In addition to this imperceptible infiltration into tribal belief of Hindu beliefs and customs and the definite conversion of numbers of tribals to Hinduism account must also be taken in considering the figures by religion of the claim advanced by such bodies as the Hindu Mission and the Provincial Hindu Sabha that any religion or belief indigenous to India or characteristic of any part of India is to be considered Hinduism. Under the aegis of these two bodies efforts, were made to secure a return as Hindus of all members of primitive tribes whatever and it is possible that where these exhortations reached the hand of Hindu enumerators and an opportunity of modifying them did not occur to the census authorities of the locality, the number of Hindus may have been swelled by the inclusion of some members of promitive tribes who, upon a classification more in harmony with that intended at the census, would have been included amongst tribal raligions.....

391 **Alleged inaccuracies due to communal feeling.**—The census was taken at the end of a decade in which communal feeling had been more bitter between Hindus and Muslims than for many years previously and at a time when no member of to either of these communities could fail to be alive to the importance in Bengal of the numerical strength of his co-religionists in view of the impending constitu tional changes and the question of communal electo- rates. Numerous during allegations were made on both sides the process of enumeration that enumerators of one community were suppressing details of persons of the other community and fictitiously increasing the numbers of their own. Most of these allegations were not supported by specific details and were consequently incapable of investigation.
.....

As regards other religions by the nature of the case it is unlikely that any grave errors should have been introduced into the returns and the figures for religion may consequently be taken as being of a comp ratively high degree of accuracy.

397 **Distribution (of Muslims) by districts.**—.....In Sikkim their numbers are negligible and in Cooch Behar and Tripura State they form only 35.34 and 27.12 percent of the population respectively.....

402 **Distribution of Hindus by districts.**—.....In the Tripura State on the other hand a proportion of 10.22 in 1881 had been raised by 1911 to 68.86 percent and the decline between that year and 1921 when the figure was 68.22 has been partly recovered in the present year when the figure is 68.4 percent. In the Tripura State it is to be observed that all religious communities show an increased percentage of the population with the exception of those following tribal religions.

407 **Proselytising activities in Bengal Hinduism.**—The last decade has witnessed the institution of missionary activities amongst the Hindus of Bengal in the foundation in 1925 of a Hindu Mission putting forth as its professed aim (1) to preach and propagate the Hindu religion and culture; (2) to reform and readjust orthodox Hindu society in the light of Hindu ideals; (3) to reclaim all those who or whose ancestors once wandered away from the parent faith of Hinduism and (4) to unite the followers of all creeds and. doctrines of Indian and non-Indian origin into one great religious brotherhood, "spiritualising them with the sole enfranchising ideals of Sanatan Dharma". The mission adopts as its definition of "Hindu" a very much wider expression than is commonly accepted in scientific or general use, *viz.*, "all persons who follow a religion or doctrine which had its origin in India or in good faith call themselves Hindus and generally follow or try to follow the fundamental principles, usages and customs of the Hindus as enjoined in the Hindu scriptures."

409 **Suddhi and Sangathan.**—The claim that the primitive peoples in India are really Hindus who have lost sight of their religion conditions the description adopted for the two aspects of the work on non-political lines done by the Hindu Mission. It makes the term conversion strictly inapplicable to the ceremonial inclusion within the Hindu fold of any person of Indian origion; and that branch of

the mission's activities which is directed to the conversion of Muslim and primitive tribals is known as "Suddhi" or purification, a word intended to indicate that their reception into orthodox Hinduism merely involves a cleansing away of objectionable practices and by inference the least possible intereference with accepted tribal belief. The other main non-political activity of the mission is directed to "Sangathan" the unification or integration of Hindu society by such reforms as the abolition of untouchability, remarriage of widows, the encouragement of intercaste and international marriages the spread of female education and the encouragement of such festivals (pujas, utsavas and kirtans) as may be participated in by all classes of the Hindu community. The reports of the mission recount from time to time the numbers of conversions made amongst primitive tribes, Indian Christians and Bengali Muslims, and the cases in which "sarvajanin mahotsavas" or "Durga utsavas" have been celebrated with a view to consolidating the Hindu community. The accounts of conversions are perhaps somewhat optimistic, but the figures for tribal religion show a pronounced decline since 1921, although a comparison with the total figures of selected groups of primitive peoples shows a marked increase during the last decade, and it is therefore clear that there has been a considerable access to the Hindu community of persons who by birth belong to the primitive tribes.

423 **Tribal religions.**—At the present census the term "animist" previously used to describe the religion of aboriginal and primitive peoples has been replaced by the vaguer, but more satisfactory term "tribal religions". It has been felt that the connectation of the word "animist" is too specific and that a term is more satisfactory which merely indicates adherence to a system of beliefs and practices considered to be characteristic of the tribe without at the same time conveying any suggestion as to their nature.....

424 **Variations in numbers:** -- The actual numbers professing tribal religions have declined by 37.6 percent in the whole of Bengal during the last decade.....
They are less than 1 per thousand in..... and the Tripura state.....

425 **Buddhism:**-Buddhism in Bengal is almost entirely confined to the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts in the north and to Chittagong district and Chittagong Hill Tracts in the south-east of the province.....

426 **Distribution of Buddhists.**-.....
No sects of Buddhists have been separated. That form of religion current in northern Bengal derives from the Lamaistic Buddhism of Tibet and differs from the beliefs in the south-east of the province which more nearly resemble those of Burma. The sectarian differences in the Lamaistic creed in northern Bengal are confined to the priesthood, and although there are even separate orders of priests bearing tribal names such, for instance, as Newar, Tamang, etc , worship at the Buddhists gumpas is not confined to the laity of any particular sect or tribe.

431 **Christian missions** -The enumeration took place before the necessity for stringent economy had become apparent and elaborate provisions were made for a accurate return of sects of Christians. The instructions issued to local officers were as follows :—

"Experience has shown that the return of sects of Indian Christians will be very incomplete unless special precautions are taken before hand. Local instructions should be given as to the way in which the adherents of each mission are to be entered. The correct recording of Christian sects is facilitated by the fact that usually there are only one or two missions at work in each district. The cooperation of the missionaries at work in each district should be asked for and they should be requested to take steps to explain to their converts how they should return themselves. The supervisors and enumerators should also be instructed as to the seots likely to be met with in their circles and blocks. As far as possible the record of all blocks where Christian are numerous should be prepared by Christian enumerators and should be examined by the charge superintendent or other qualified officer who should satisfy himself that real sect has been entered.

.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGIONS OF 10,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS AND STATES, 1881-1931

Natural division, district or state	Number per 10,000 of the total population whose religion is: Muslim						Hindu					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*	*			*			*			*		*
TRIPURA STATE	2,712	2,703	2,829	2,615	2,698	2,818	6,840	6,822	6,886	6,877	6,670	1,022
*	*			*			*			*		*

Natural division/ district or state	Number per 10,000 of the total population whose religion is: Tribal						Buddhist						Others					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
*				*				*				*				*		*
TRIPURA STATE ..	79	18	154	..	6,148	380	333	261	346	344	..		68	63	6	8	288	12
*				*				*				*				*		*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

NUMBERS OF CHRISTIANS BY DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS AND STATES 1881-1931, WITH PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION

Division, district or state	Total number of Christian in: 1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	Variation percent : increase+decrease—: 1921-31	1911-21	1901-11	1891-1901	1881-91	Net variation percent 1881-1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*		*			*			*			*	
TRIPURA STATE	2,596	1,860	138	137	133	113	39.6+	1,247.8+	0.7+	3.0+	17.7+	2,197.3
*		*			*			*			*	

CHAPTER XII

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE

Part I—Introductory

438 **The statistics shown**—The principal statistics discussed in this chapter are those presented in imperial table XVII showing details of race, tribe, caste, nationality or Muslim social group. Figures of variations for selected primitive tribes are also given in imperial table XVIII. Table XIX gives statistics for Europeans and persons of applied races distinguished by nationality as British subjects and others and also for Anglo-Indians. Caste also enters as a basis of classification into such tables as those already dealt with in connection with marital condition, literacy and occupation. At the end of this chapter subsidiary tables are printed showing :—

I—the numerical and proportionate distribution of the population by districts on a social and religious classification, 1931;

II—the numerical and proportionate strength of selected groups with variations at each census 1901-1931;

III—the proportions borne by selected castes and tribes (a) to the total population, 1891 1901, 1911 and 1931 and (b) to the population in the areas in which they are principally found, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931; and

IV—a classification of the returns Brahman sub-castes actually made, by natural divisions.

439 **Origin of the figures**—The statistics of caste, tribe and race were obtained from the entries made in column 8 of the schedule. This column was headed "race, tribe or caste" and entering it is perhaps the most unsatisfactory and troublesome of all the enquires undertaken during the census. It was presumably intended originally to secure a return of the different castes of Hindu society, and was thence extended to Muslim ethnic, social or functional groups and to the various aboriginal and primitive tribes found in the indigenous population. Its extension to others than Indians introduces immediately a very considerable indefiniteness. The very concept "race" is vague and it might almost be said that as many different racial classifications exist as there are writers on ethnographic subjects. The difficulty is not lessened by the fact that Bengali and the Indian languages current in Bengal have no separate terms for such distinct concepts as "race", "tribe", nationality" and "caste" and that no terms exist which can be adapted for this purpose without risk of very considerable confusion. In practice the instructions given to the enumerators were made as specific as possible. They were directed to return for Hindus the caste such as Brahman, Kayastha, Shaha, Teli, etc., for Aryas, Brahmos, Jains and Sikhs the caste of those who recognise caste and the tribe of those who do not; for Muslims the racial groups (Sayyad, Sekh, Moghul, Pathan) or functional groups (Behara, Jolaha, Kulu) which they profess; for aborigines the tribe as for instance Santal Oraon, etc; for Buddhists whether they are Burmese, Maghs, etc.; for Parsis and other Indian such as Christians who have no caste or tribe "Indian"; and for others than Indians race (sic), *i.e.*, whether they are English, Canadian, Anglo-Indian, Goanese etc. The supplementary instructions issued in explanation of these directions were mainly directed to obtaining an accurate return of Hindu castes and are reproduced below:—

Great care must be taken to see that the real caste name is recorded in column 8 and not terms which come under the following classes and are not true caste names :—

(a) Mere titles, *e.g.*, Das, Mallik, Pramanik Mandal.

(b) Terms indicating occupation only, *e.g.*, Baniya (a functional term applicable to shahas, Gandhabaniks, Subarnabaniks, *etc*), Jaliya (applicable to fishermen who may be Namasudras, Kaibarttas, Malos, *etc.*) Mehtar (a generic term for several sweeper castes), Thakur.

(c) Terms merely indicating locality of origin, *e.g.*, Hindustani, Paharia, Nepali, Marwari.

(d) Terms indicating religion or sect. *e.g.*, Sikh. The Sikh religion is professed by persons of various castes, Rajputs. Jats, *etc.*

(e) Other vague terms applicable to more than one caste, *e.g.* Buna (a designation given to a number of tribes including Bagdis Bauris, Mundas, *etc.*) Jangli.

(f) Names of sub-castes or exogamous and endogamous groups, such as the four groups of Dhobas in Chittagong between which commensality and inter-marriage are rigidly restricted. There are three principal exceptions to this rule: sub-castes of Brahmans should be recorded; Chasi Kaibarttas may be described as Mahishyas and Jalia Kaibarttas as AdiKaibarttas: and those Rajbangsis who have taken the sacred thread may be shown, if they claim the title of Kshattriya, as

Rajbangsi (Kshattriya) but not as Kshattriya. If any doubt arises in other cases it should be referred for orders to the charge superintendents.

(g) Names taken from the classics which may have stood for classes as they existed centuries ago but are not in common use to-day, *e.g.*, the name of the ancient varna Vaishya.

The correct spelling of caste names and the care with which they are written are matters of importance owing to the similarity between certain caste names and others, *e.g.*, Mal, Mali and Malo; Chamar, Kamar and Kumar.

The instructions on the household schedules contained a direction for the entry of "race(sic), *i.e.*, whether English, French, etc." and for naturalised British subjects of foreign birth the additional entry "British subject" after the entry of race thus interpreted.

440 **Classification of blank entries**—During slip-copying and sorting where column 8 was found to contain to entry the caste of the head of the family or other occupants of the house was entered in the case of Indians and failing that the occupation was taken as a guide to the caste was stated to have been specifically repudiated.

441 **Vagueness of the returns for non-Asiatics** The unavoidable vagueness of the information which it is sought to obtain results in the case of non-Asiatics very frequently in obtaining from this column no definite information either of the nationality or of the racial affinity of the persons returned, and at the best no uniformity can be achieved.

442 **Difficulty of obtaining accurate figures**—The return of caste, tribe or race excites the only interest aroused by the census in the general public, and two causes make it difficult to obtain exhaustive and accurate statistics. One is the opposition to the return of any distinctive entries. The other is the reluctance of many persons to give returns for their caste corresponding to the names in current use and familiar to the general public.

443 **Opposition to the return of all caste and similar distinctions, amongst Muslims** — Opposition to the return of any sectional distinctions whatever was raised by the Muslims upon what were represented as being religious grounds. It was contended that distinctions of caste are repugnant to Islam as a universal and democratic faith. This of course is true. It is also true that such divisions as exist in Islam are largely artificial and they have been held up to ridicule..... .....

444 **Hindu opposition to caste returns**—Amongst Hindus there is in Bengal a branch of the All-India Varnasram Swaraj Sangha pledged to the maintenance of all caste distinctions including untouchability and therefore definitely against any restriction in the rigidity of caste distinctions. The most active and vocal agitation regarding caste, however is that of those who desire its abolition. Some time before the census operations began a meeting of the Bengal Hindu Samaj Sammilani in Calcutta found itself considering a resolution that all Hindus should be called Brahmans and invested with the sacred thread; and in spite of orthodox opposition the resolution was actually carried. Reforming and schismatic sects such as the Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj, etc., have generally repudiated caste distinctions, and their ultimate abolition is a principle with such bodies as the Hindu Mission and the Hindu Sabha, to which reference has been made in the chapter on religion. The Hindu Sabha circularised its members calling upon them to withhold details of their caste when asked for it by the census staff; and the professed policy of the Hindu Mission is the same: though the propaganda issued by them suggested that the returns should comprise only the three twice-born varna names, any further details of caste being withheld and no person being returned as sudra or undera Sudra caste. There is also an association known as the Jat Pat Torak Mandal whose professed object is the abolition of the caste system altogether and in deference to representations from this and similar bodies the instructions for the record of caste were so modified during enumeration as to permit the acceptance of a return of "no caste" from those who "have actively ceased to conform to the caste system and who have accordingly broken in their marital and commensal relations, but who do not belong to reforming and schismatic communities such as the Arya Samaj, Sikhs, Jains, etc."

445 **Inducements to an incorrect return of caste** — The factors encouraging the submission of inaccurate returns are of various kinds. For political reasons and not necessarily as a matter of conscience an insistence upon communal solidarity often goes with a demand to abolish not indeed the fact but recognition or record of the fact that Hindu society contains within itself so many different groups of divergent interests. Such considerations readily ally themselves with similar convictions of a more religious or philanthropic kind which, while admitting the existence of different castes, lead those holding them to minimise the separatist tendencies of the caste system by inculcating an attitude of general benevolence to all fellow religionists irrespective of the boundaries of caste. It was presumably by a compromise between these considerations and a recognition of the great part played by caste in Hindu life that the Hindu Mission, in its agitations above referred to, after a certain amount of wavering arrived at the policy of urging first that only the varna names, Brahman and Kshattriya, should be recorded and that all persons should be recorded as without caste if they could not claim to belong to one of these varnas, and a modification that, if the

Vaisyas were also added they too were to be recorded only by their varna name. They called upon members of Hindu society not to return sudra castes, not to return themselves as untouchable or depressed and to employ caste names signifying an elevated status in Hindu society. In addition to this agitation not indeed for the complete abolition of returns of caste but for their distortion in a very marked degree there were the usual claims to a change of caste nomenclature such as have distinguished all previous operations.

446 **Claims to new nomenclature Muslim groups**—Amongst the Muslims these claims were made chiefly by Jolahas and Nagarchis. The Jolahas now appear as "Mumin" (believer), a name which it is hoped will avoid deterioration into a contemptuous term such as the one it is replacing. The history of the English work "silly", however, suggests that if sanctity itself is not free from misrepresentation mere belief may fare no better. In Tippera the Nagarchis, originally a functional group of drummers deriving their name from the work naggara, agitated to be returned as Shekhs. There was indeed everywhere a vulgar misapprehension that any one who was not a Sayyad, Mogul or Pathan was ipso facto a Shekh, and the title was claimed by many who did not even pretend to claim. Arab descent to which it should by rights be restricted. There was in some parts a reluctance to return "Bengali" which was authorised for cultivators who did not fall within either one of the four racial groups are some well defined occupational group such as Nikari, Kulu, etc. In any case, however, it is not possible to estimate the accuracy of the group returns of Muslims since the only groups separately recorded are Sayyads, whose returns must inevitably be smelled by persons having very little title to the name as descendants of the Prophet's family, and "Mumins" whose numbers are likely to be reasonably accurate. It is doubtful whether any group distinctions amongst Muslims in Bengal will ever be of real value and accuracy.

447 **Hindu claims to caste nomenclature**—Hindu caste claims provided as plentiful a crop as usual and amongst the perennial contentions there also appeared a number of new varieties not previously exhibited at any census. All were as usual to some name implying a superior position in the Hindu hierarchy of social groups. The method by which they were supported is commonly in every case alike. In some cases the varna claimed is alleged to be that of the caste concerned merely because in one of the shastras the name or function of the caste appears within that varana. In other cases a somewhat similar name is seized upon in the holy books and the existing name of the caste is derived by a fanciful etymology as a corruption of the original name, whilst a myth or theory, generally supported by no historical research or evidence, is put forward to explain the fact that the caste (given a respectable affiliation in the shastras) finds itself now struggling against a degraded position in the heretical and non-Aryan land of Bengal. In many cases vyavasthas are procured from colleges of pandits: but the nature of the reply received generally depends upon the skill with which the question is put. The reply often contrives to be an exercise in the best oracular tradition. The pandits do not profess in any case to go beyond the authoritative statement and exposition of the actual contents of the shastras and are prepared upon occasion to admonish the same rebuke as was given by them upon a representation of one caste which asked whether they were amongst the vahya class and received a reply giving the quotation relevant with the comment that the groups mentioned therein were the only vahya classes mentioned in the shastras and that as the name of the caste on behalf of which a reference was made did not occur at all in the holy books it was unprofitable to pursue any further enquiry. In some cases as amongst the Vaidyas and Kayasthas caste claims have been investigated by serious discussion of literary, epigraphic, historical and social evidence, but more commonly literary research fails to reveal any link by which the caste can be associated with the historical group from which it is sought to derive it. Finally claims are supported by allegations that the social customs of the higher castes are practised by those claiming allocation amongst hem. The lowest groups and these recently recruited from tribal beliefs declare that they have renounced such practices as the eating of beef or meat and for bidden goods generally and the drinking of liquor; the claim is often made upon the ground that they have adopted social customs such as child instead of adult marriage and the prohibition of divorce and remarriage of widows which many of the progressive and enlightened Hindus are coming to regard as retrograde. Those ambitions to be included amongst the twice-born classes claim that their period of ceremonial uncleanness after bereavement and the ceremonies necessary to regularise marriage and adoption as well as the arrangements for preventing marriage within prohibited degrees are the same as are prescribed for the twice-born classes and that they also practise all the samskars proper to the varna claimed. It is this last aspect of the case which is evidently the hardest for castes to prove. They here encounter not only the observation of their neighbours but also the conservatism of their women folk who are reluctant to exchange customs which for generations have brought them religious comfort for new practices proper perhaps to the twice-born but probably sinful to others and in any case not sanctioned by tradition. Their priests also are hesitant to elevate their disciples by any change in the ritual at which they will assist: their own status in some cases must necessarily be improved if it can be proved that the castes to whom they minister are not degraded, but on the other hand the pioneers run the risk of being entirely discredited by the Brahman community at large for permitting their disciples to establish the claim to a superior position, and instances are recorded in which the Brahman investing with the sacred thread some initiate of the aboriginal classes has

found it most comfortable for himself to disappear thereafter and make the best of the fees he has been able to realise for his services.

448 **Court rulings and the benefits of recognition as twice-born—** It is at first sight surprising that claims at least to allocation in one or other of the two main groups of twice-born and sudra varnas should have been decided so infrequently in courts of law, but civil courts have no jurisdiction to try caste questions unless the suit is in respect of a right to property or to an office. Authoritative decisions in the Privy Council and the High Courts as regards the varna of specific castes in Bengal appear to be very rare indeed and I am not aware of any instances except in the case of Vaidyas, Kayasthas and Shahas in which an issue has been raised in Bengal and a decision given upon it that a caste belongs to the twice-born class or the Sudras. The questions whether a person belongs to any particular one of the regenerate castes is for all legal purposes immaterial as "*the Shastras were* written for all and equally apply to all" (Gaur's Hindu Code, 2nd addition, page 198). But the difficulty of allocating a caste between the sudras and the regenerate castes is not made easier by the fact that it did not exist at all in earlier times when the caste rules were not rigid but arose only after a degree of exclusiveness had been introduced into the caste groups which was not contemplated in the scriptures themselves by reference to which it is now sought to reach a decision. In the absence of effective help form the text-books the courts have now cut what Gaur describes as the "gordian Knot" by formulating for their own guidance a few working rules which though not inflexible have become invariable guides in the determination of such cases and to proceed according to (1) what the caste think of themselves and (2) what *others think of them.* Apart from the social esteem which it is sought to compel by claiming allocation to one of the regenerate varnas the advantages from such a description appear to the observer from without to be of doubtful value. There is indeed a certain convenience in the restriction of the period of ceremonial pollution to less than 30 days imposed upon the sudras. To the more devout of those claiming allocation to the Brahman varna it will also appear a very definite advantage to be able to approach the deity direct and without depending upon the intervention of a priest. In aspiring to twice-born status however castes are restricting the latitude of their practices in many ways. Ceremonies without which marriage and adoption are invalid in the case of the twice-born may be pretermitted in the case of sudras who have a wider latitude of choice in both these sacraments since the great rigidity of restriction by prohibited degrees according to gotra and pravara does not apply to them and they do not lie under any bar to the adoption of such relatives as a son of a sister or daughter or mother's sister or of any boy whose mother as a maiden the adoptive father could not marry. It would have seemed that the more elastic provisions applicable to sudras in these details as well as the express latitude still existing amongst them as regards inter-caste marriages, divorce and the remarriage of widows would have been considered to be advantageous. It is true that they might be proved as customs of the caste and validated even along with a claim to regenerate status. But it is more likely that such freedom as was previously enjoyed would be discountenanced and that there would be considerable reluctance to admit any customs suggesting a humbler origin.

449 **Method of dealing with claims to caste nomenclature** — The principles on which caste claims were dealt with in 1911 were laid down by Mr. O' Malley in paragraphs 830 and 831 of his report (1911) and in general the same principles were followed on the present occasion. Changes of caste name were opposed on general grounds because they would conceal the identity of the caste concerned when comparisons were made with the returns obtained on previous occasions. A more serious objection arises from the fact that most of the claims are contentious and imply if they do not actually express a demand to be ranked with one or other of the twice-born varnas of Manu. Hindus in Bengal are reluctant to believe that the mantle of Ballala Sena has not descended upon Government or the Census Superintendent and they continue to cherish a touching faith in the power of the census department to give them like the ancient Hindu Kings or like the Maharaja of Nepal to-day an authoritative pronouncement upon claims to inclusion within the three classes of twice-born. Such a role was of course declined. There are serious practical disadvantages in permitting any caste name to gain currency which is either identical with or includes as one of its members a name of any of the three superior varnas of Manu. Amongst the Brahmans, and also amongst such castes as are genuine Kshattriyas or Rajputs (none of which are native to Bengal), the use of one of the old varna names is inevitable, but their use alone or in combination with other terms inevitably leads to inaccuracy and confusion for several reasons. In the first place there is always a tendency for the person enumerated to slur over the distinctive part of his caste appellation and return only the more distinguished portion which is the name of one of the three varnas Even if he makes a correct return however of both members of his composite name there is the danger first that the enumerator will either catch and record only the varna portion or in the restricted allotted will be unable to write the distinctive portion at all or legibly, secondly that the copyist transferring to a slip the entry in the schedule will either by design or accident omit to enter the distinguishing portion and thirdly that even if it is entered on the slip the sorter may fail to notice the distinguishing portion and lump together in one indeterminate group all the persons returned as Kshattriya or Vaisya even if some other distinguishing name has been added. For this reason although the Census Commissioner and census officers in other provinces were prepared to admit the entry

of names compounded with those of the varnas of Manu provided a distinguishing name is added, in Bengal an effort was made to prevent such returns. The only cases in which they were specifically permitted were few and in every case an attempt was made to get the distinctive portion of the name entered first and to show the portion combined with the varna name in brackets after it. In other cases however where the change did not involve a contentious claim to status as twice-born under the varnasram dharma the claims were allowed. In every case the table contains a reference to the claims to nomenclature made at the present census as well as to most of the various synonyms and alternative appellations returned at this or previous enumerations. Reference has been made already to the claims of Muslim groups. The details of the claims made in specific instance will be referred to in the case of Hindus when dealing with caste groups separately, and are summarised in the accompanying list; it includes mention of the Kurmis and Koiris who approached the Census Commissioner direct with their claim, although no claim was received in Bengal from the members of these castes living in the province:

Caste	Caste name claimed
1 Aguri	... Ugrakshattriya, Kshattriya.
2 Bagdi	... Byagrakshattriya, Kshattriya.
3 Baidya	... Brahman, Baidya Brahman.
4 Barui	... Barujibi, Vaishyabarujibi.
5 Bhuinmali	... Vaishyamali.
6 Chamar	... Satnami.
7 Chashadhoba	... Satchasi.
8 Dhopa(Dhobi)	... Vaishya.
9 Gop	... Yadava.
10 Hadi	... Haihaiya Kshattriya.
11 Jaliakaibartta	... Mahishya, Rajbangshi.
12 Jhalo Malo	... Malla Kshattriya, Jhalla Kshattriya
13 Jogis' Brahmans	.. Brahman only; Rarhi Brahman; Maulik Srotriya Brahman
14 Kahar (Rawari)	... Chandravangshiya Kshattriya.
15 Kalwar	... Haihaiya Kshattriya.
16 Kami	... Viswa Brahman.
17 Kandra	... Kodma.
18 Kapali	... Baisyakapali.
19 Karmakar	... Viswakarma Brahman, Karmar Kshattriya, Kshattriya-karmar.
20 Kayastha	... Kshattriya.
21 Khen, Kheyan Kyen	... Kayastha
22 Koiri	... Koiri Kshattriya.
23 Kurmi	... Kurmi Kshattriya.
24 Magh (Bengali speaking)	... Maghadi Buddhist.
25 Mahishya	... (i) Kshattriya, Mahishya Kshattriya; (2) Devadas.
26 Morangia	... Chhatri, Morangia Chhetri.
27 Namasudra	... Namabrahma, Namabrahman.
28 Napit	... Nai Brahmin, Sabitri Brahmin.
29 Nat	... Bratya Kshattriya.
30 Oraon	... Kshattriya.
31 Patikar	... Kayastha.
32 Patni	... Lupta Mahishya, Mahishya.
33 Pod	... Paundra, Paundra Kshattriya, Padmaraj.
34 Pundari	... Pundra, Pundra Kshattriya.
35 Rajbangshi	... Kshattriya.
36 Shaha	... Baisya Shaha, Sadhubanik, Khandabanik, Baisya Khandabanik.
37 Sankhari	... Vaisya, Shankhabanik.
38 Sunri	... Kshattriya, Saundik-Kshattriya, Sondia-Kshattriya.
39 Sutradhar	... Viswakarma Brahmin.
40 Swarnakar	... Viswakarma Brahmin.
41 Tanti ("Ganesh")	.. Tantubaya.
42 Tiyar	... Rajbangshi.
43 Yugi	... Yogi.
44 Vaidik Baishnab	... Satvata Brahman.

476 **Religious distribution of primitive tribes**—The religious distribution of the primitive tribes is interesting.....

.....Figures for districts also similarly show that Hindu beliefs are superseding the original tribal beliefs particularly in Eastern Bengal.....

.....In Faridpur and Tippera as well as in Tripura State all are Hindus .....
..... Buddhists are found in any considerable numbers only in Darjeeling, Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Tripura State and Sikkim.
.....

477 **Mundas, Oraons and Santals**—Amongst those who have been treated as primitive people the most considerable element is contributed by the peoples of Chota Nagpur, amongst whom the principal are Mundas, Oraons and Santals.....
.....The proportions have remained so similar that no difference occurs in the hatchings used to display them in any district except Nadia, Tripura and the Chittagong Hill Tracts where they have increased..... ..... But their migration so far afield as the Tripura State and the Chittagong Hill Tracts is interesting. Mr. Thompson reported in 1921 that the Hindus amongst Mundas and Santals were about the same in number as on the three previous enumerations and had decreased in the case of [illegible] reversed owing to missionary efforts and to the natural increase in the numbers of Hindus amongst these three tribes.

478 **Hill Tribes**—..... .....
.....the Tiparas only are shown amongst the depressed classes with whom their inclusion is something of an anomaly. In their own areas and under their own tribal customs no primitive people can be properly described as depressed, but there is a danger that they may suffer racial decay when submitted to the impact of an alien culture which their present stage of development makes it impossible for them to resist or to assimilate without deterioration.....
.....

STATEMENT No. XII-4.

District or State	Aggregate numbers of Mundas, Oraons and Santals per 1,000 of the total population	
	1921	1931
* *	* * *	*
Tripura ..	7	10
* *	* * *	*

STATEMENT No. XII-6.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HILL TRIBES BY RELIGIONS IN EACH DISTRICT

Division, District and State	All religions			Hindu			Tribal			Buddhist			Christian		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F
TRIBES OF THE HIMALAYAS															
*	*		*		*	*		*		*		*		*	
Tripura	765	401	364	765	401	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRIBES OF SOUTH-EAST BENGAL															
*	*		*		*	*		*		*		*		*	
Tripura	185,710	96,657	89,053	174,586	90,941	83,645	..	..	..	8,755	4,519	4,236	2,369	1,197	1,172

479 **Number of Brahmans, Baidyas and Kayasthas**— ....
In this place however it is of interest to consider two groups falling within the Hindu total, namely the Brahmans, Baidyas and Kayasthas forming the upper class of Bengali society and the groups which were originally immigrant from Nepal and some of which are now adopting a permanent residence in the province..... .....

A further statement No. XII-8 attached below the distribution by districts of the aggregate numbers of Brahmans, Baidyas and Kayasthas..... ... ...

STATEMENT No. XII-8.

BRAHMANS, BAIDYAS AND KAYASTHAS

District	Number	Per mile of total population	Per mile of Hindu population
*	*	*	*
Tripura	12,477	33	48
*	*	*	*

482 **Europeans, British subjects and others**—Details of the distribution of Christians by racial groups will be found in the supplement to imperial table XVI. A further analysis by tribal and similar groups is given for Indian Christians in imperial table VIII and in subsidiary table VII to chapter IX. Figures for Europeans and Anglo-Indians by nationality and age are given in imperial table XIX.....
.....In the whole of Bengal there are 20,904 European British subjects including 9 in Cooch Behar and Tripura.....

484 **General Distribution of the five Most Numerous Hindu Castes**—

STATEMENT NO. XII-10

PROPORTIONS OF BRAHMANS, KAYASTHAS, NAMASUDRAS, MAHISYAS AND RAJBANGSHIS

Division, District or State	No. per mile of total population					No. per mile of Hindu population				
	Brahman	Kayastha	Namasudra	Mahisya	Rajbangshi	Brahman	Kayastha	Namasudra	Mahisya	Rajbangshi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	
Tripura	11	19	13	3	..	16	28	19	5	0.3

.....A statement, No. XII-10 above, shows the proportionate numbers of the members of these five castes throughout the province, both to the total population of all religions and to members of their own community.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

NUMERICAL AND PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY DISTRICTS ON A SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CLASSIFICATION, 1931

Division, District, City or State		Primitive Tribes					Hindus*				Muslims
		Total	Tribal	Hindu	Christian	Buddhist	Total*	Brahmans	Depressed classes*	Others	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	No.	192,568	..	181,443	2,370	8,755	80,146	4,312	18,238	57,596	103,720
	Percent	50	..	47	1	2	21	1	5	15	27
*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Division, District City or State		Others			
		Total	Christian†	Buddhist‡	All others
1		12	13	14	15
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	No.	6,016	226	5,776	14
	Percent	2	..	2	..
*	*	*	*	*	*

*Excluding Hindus shown in column 4.
†Excluding Christians shown in column 5.
‡Excluding Buddhists shown in column 6.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

PROPORTIONS BORNE BY SELECTED CASTES AND TRIBES (a) TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1891, 1901, 1911 AND 1931 AND (b) TO THE POPULATION IN THE AREAS IN WHICH THEY ARE PRINCIPALLY FOUND, 1901, 1911, 1921 AND 1931.

NOTE—Complete figures for all Bengal are not on record for 1921

Caste or Tribe	Locality in which principally found	Per mile of total population in Bengal and Sikkim				Per mile of the population of areas in which principally found			
		1931	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chakma	Chittagong Hill Tracts and Tripura State	2.65	1.26	1.16	1.07	187.88	162.43	151.03	163.84
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kuki	Chittagong Hill Tracts and Tripura State	0.32	0.12	0.21	0.16	27 68	12.84	14.50	30.74
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lushai	Chittagong Hill Tracts and Tripura State	0.06	..	..	0.03	5.01	*	..	0.45
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mru	Chittagong Hill Tracts and Tripura State	0.14	0.27	0.25	..	12.31	18.21	29.42	2.52
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tipara	Tippera, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Tripura State	3.97	2.80	2.36	2.27	54.12	47.76	44.30	40.32
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Not Available.

STATEMENT No XII-g.

AGGREGATE NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES BY DISTRICTS

Division, District or State	Total Population			Total Hindu Population			Numbers of Depressed Classes: List of 1931			Numbers of Depressed Classes: Including those shown in 1921 but not in 1931		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	382,450	202,932	179,518	261,589	137,858	123,731	186,230	96,895	89,335	187,506	97,851	89,655

STATEMENT No. XII-g.—*contd.*

Division, District or State	Number of Depressed Classes per 1,000 or the total population: List of 1931			Number of Depressed Classes per 1,000 or the total population: Including those shown in 1921 but not in 1931			Number of Depressed Classes per 1,000 of the Hindu population: List of 1931			Number of Depressed Classes per 1,000 of the Hindu population: Including those shown in 1921 but not in 1931		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	487	477	498	490	482	499	712	703	722	717	710	725

STATEMENT

NUEBERS OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

NOTE—Figures for those castes marked with an asterisk are not for districts

A—Untoucha-

(i) Sweeper

Division, District or State	Total all untouchables			Total Sweeper Castes			Bhuinmali		Dom	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	13,987	7,386	6,601	2,100	937	1,163	613	746	230	350

A—Untoucha-

(ii) Other

Division, district or state	...touchables		Bagdi		Bahelia		Bauri		Bhuiya	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	11,887	6,449	5,438	11	19	..	..	165	80	67	72

A—Untoucha-

(ii) Other

Division, District or State	Dosadh		Ghasi		Hadi		Hajang		Kadar		Kan	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	..	26	71	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	25

A—Untoucha-

(ii) Other

Division, District or State	Mal		Mallah		Malpahariya		Muchi		Musahar	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	..	..	26	36	..	..	242	291	49	93

A—Untouchables

(ii) Other untouchables

Division, District or State	Pundari		Rajwar		Sunri		Tiyar	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	..	..	13	9	59	55	7	31

No. XII-h.

BY CATEGORIES, BY DISTRICTS

bles

Castes

Division, District or state	Halalkhor		Hari		Kaora		Kichak		Dalbegi		Mehtor	
	Males	Females	Males	Female	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	..	..	21	11	36	5	..	..	..	..	37	51

bles

untouchables

Division, District or state	Bind		Binjhia		Chamar		Dhenuar		Dhobi		Doai	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	134	142	55	59	390	481	..	..	396	381	..	..

bles

Untouchables (*Contd.*)

Division, District or State	Kandh		Koch		Konwar		Kotal		Lohar		Mahli	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	397	270	34	33	..	..	..	..	54	55	..	..

bles

Untouchables (*Contd.*)

Division, District or State	Naiya		Namasudra		Paliya		Pan		Pasi		Patni		Pod	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	17	20	2,828	2,150	..	..	731	333	98	114	592	638	..	..

B—Classes of aboriginal derivation

Division, District or State	Total, castes of aboriginal derivation			Agaria		Bhumiji		Garo		Ho		Kaur	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	167,836	87,186	80,650	..	..	240	212	1,036	1,107	..	4	1	116

STATEMENT

NUMBER OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

B—Classes of abrigtnal

Division, District or State	Koda (Kora)		Lodha		Mech		Munda	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	131	41	24	13	..	..	1,185	872

C—Other Depressed

Division District or State	Total list of 1931			Baiti		Bediya		Belder	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	4,407	2,323	2,084	..	..	..	3	..	..

C—Other Depressed

(i) In the

Divilon, District or State	Kalwar		Kandra		Kapali		Kapuria	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	..	..	14	20	823	981	..	..

C—Other Depressed

(ii) Including in the list of

Division, District or State	Total, including those of 1921 but not included in 1931			*Kastha		*Khaira		*Khandait	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Maless	Females
1	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
		*		*		*		*	
Tripura	1,276	956	320	1	..	114	19	596	156

No XII-h—*Concld.*

BY CATEGORIES, BY DISTRICTS

derivation.

Nagesia		Oraon		Rabhs		Santal		Tipara		Turi		Division, District or State
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	1
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4	18	627	352	..	..	391	344	83,498	77,481	49	90	Tripura

Classes

In the list for 1931

Berua		Bhatiya		Damai		Gonrbi		Jalai kaibarta		Jhalo, Malo		Kalu and Teli		Division, District or State
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	1
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	89	122	17	1,195	849	*
..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	129	~~124~~	~~89~~	~~122~~	~~17~~	~~1,145~~	Tripura

Classes

list 1931

Karenga		Khatik		Konai		Mahar		Nagar		Nat		Raju		Shagirdpesha		Division, District or State
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	1
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
..	..	..	..	..	..	65	130	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura

Classes

1921 but not in 1931

*Koiri		Kurmi		*Nuniya		Rajbangshi		*Sukli		Division, District or State
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.	
192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	1
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
..	..	195	143	..	..	50	2	..	..	Tripura

N.B.—Figures for Asnt, Birhor, Dalu, Korwa and Kurari as have been extractive.

APPENDIX V

EXTRACT FROM 1951 CENSUS REPORT OF ASSAM, MANIPUR AND TRIPURA PART I-A, VOL. XII BY R. B. VAGHAIWALLA

INTRODUCTION

1 Previous Censuses

Tripura was placed in the charge of the Census Superintendent, Assam, instead of West Bengal, for the first time in Tripura's census history.

2 Volumes of the Report

The Assam Census Report, which counts as Volume XII in the series of reports published by the Census of India, 1951, has 4 parts—Part I-A is the present Report proper; Part I-B contains all the Subsidiary Tables along with some additional ones which have been specially prepared by me. The main tables are included in Part II which is further sub-divided into 2 parts, Part II-A containing General Population Tables, Summary Figures for Districts, Social and Cultural Tables and Tables of Land holdings of indigenous persons and Part II-B containing Economic Tables and Household and Age (Sample) Tables. In order to save the reader the trouble of constantly referring to Part I-B which contains the Subsidiary Tables, a number of inset tables, suitably summarising the former have been prepared for the present volume. Apart from these volumes, District Census Handbooks have been published giving the breakdown of all Census Tables by tracts within the district. Finally, there is an Administrative Report which gives a full and detailed account of the stages of census operations, from start to finish It is, however, of little interest to the general render, being primarily meant for the use of the next Census Superintendent and other officers who will be entrusted with the details of the 1961 Census Operations. For the information of the general reader a brief account of how the Census Operations were conducted is given below.

3 Census Operations—Procedure

After taking over charge of the office of Superintendent, Census Operations, Assam, Manipur and Tripura on the 28th January, 1950, my first task was the preparation of a General Village Register containing an accurate and exhaustive list of all villages and the number of houses-both inhabited uninhabited. This formed the basis of the second step, *viz.*, the formation of Census Divisions (*e. g.*, Charges, Circles and Blocks) and the appointment of appropriate officers in charge of these Census Divisions, *viz.*, Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators. The whole State was divided into blocks and for each block an enumerator was appointed in charge of 100 to 250 houses. There was one Supervisor in charge of a census circle consisting of 5 to 10 blocks, with 600 to 1,000 houses. Above the Supervisors were Charge Superintendents who were responsible for the census of thier charges which might contain 10 to 15 circles with ordinarily 8,000 to 12,000 houses under them. In every subdivision the Charge Superintendents worked directly under the Sub-Divisional Census Officer who was either the Sub-Divisional Officer himself or his Election Officer, who was appointed *ex-officio* Sub-Divisional Census Officer under the general control and supervision of the S. D. O.....in Tripura the Census was conducted directly under the Secretary, Home (Census) Department, Agartala, with the help of a Special Officer.....The following extracts from my instructions to Enumerators and Census Handbook succintly describe the actual enumeration procedure :—

"You should divide all people in your village into three broad classes given below and keep the slips for each class clearly separate from those of the other two by finishing completely the enumeration for the first class, then taking up the second and lastly the third, not by using separate pads for each class.

(a) '*Household population*' means the people who are normally found at the time of enumeration in their usual place of residence. This will include by far large majority of population.

(b) '*Institutional population*, means only inmates of institutions like Hospitals, Jails, Barracks, Hotels, Hostels Leper Asylums, **excluding their normally resident staff and semi-permanent boreders** in boarding houses (vide Appendix II of the booklet).

(c) '*Houseless persons*' mean persons like members of wandering tribes, beggars, boat-dwellers, tramps, wandering Sadhus, *etc.*, who do not normally reside in houses.

The dates fixed for enumerating these three classes of people will automatically ensure that the slips of each class are separate from those of other two.

Enumeration Dates : Your enumeration work will last for 20 days from the 9th February, 1951, to 28th February, 1951. First finish the enumeration of household population including visitors present by 28th February, 1951. On 28th February, 1951 take up and finish the enumeration of institutional population, treating the normally resident staff as household population. Lastly enumerate the houseless persons on the night preceding the sunrise of 1st March, 1951."

(Para. 46, page 33, Census Handbook)

* * *

"(i) Start filling up the pads in the order of houses as indicated in the houselist excepting institutions. (ii) For census purposes, a 'house' means a "dwelling with a separate main entrance" and a 'household' means "all persons including dependants and servants who live together and have common mess". Thus in a house, say No. 20, there may be more households than one. You should separate each of them by writing 20-A, 20-B, *etc.* Households may consist of just one person also, *e. g.*, each independent single person in boarding houses; or as independent single persons residing with two other households A and B, say in the above house No. 20, but taking his food separately. His house No. will be 20-C.

(ii) Completely finish the enumeration of all the members of a household; then only go on to another household in the same or the next house mentioned in your house-list.

(iii) In each household enumerate all those who normally reside there.

(iv) Enumerate also the normal residents who are temporarily absent at the time of your visit if they will be back by 1st March, 1951. Do not enumerate those who left the-house before the 9th February, 1951, and are expected to come back only after 1st March, 1951.

(v) Then enumerate visitors who will stay away from their own houses and remain in your Block throughout the 20-day enumeration period and who have not been enumerated any where else. Do not enumerate those who left their houses on or after 9th February, 1951, or are expected to return there before 1st March, 1951.

Final Check : From 1st to 3rd March, 1951, visit every house in your Block once again for final check; fill in a slip for every new birth and cancel the slip for any death that took place before the sunrise of 1st March, 1951, since your last visit. If you happen to find any visitor in the household who had not been enumerated anywhere else during the whole period of enumeration, you should enumerate him also. During these days pay frequent visits to hotels boarding houses and jails to see if any new visitor has arrived.

Provisional Totals : As soon as any pad is completed, note down the total population and displaced persons by sex and number of households on its back cover.

Enumerator's Abstract : On the 4th March, fill up the Enumerator's Abstract for your area and hand it over to your Supervisor with all the pads, used and unused."

(Pages 6-7, Instructions to Enumerators).

In order to avoid double-counting or omission by over-sight, these instructions were amplified in the Census Handbook as follows :—

"In each household he will enumerate straight away all normal residents who are present; he will also enumerate all normal residents who are absent at the time of his visit but who will return to the house the same day or night from their work or recreation or casual visit getting all available data regarding them from the members present.

For normal residents who will be temporarily absent at the time of his visit for a longer period than one day, he will apply the following instructions strictly :—

(i) Enumerate him if he left the house on or after the 9th February, 1951. It does not matter if he is likely to return after 1st March, 1951.

(ii) Enumerate him if he is likely to return before the sunrise of 1st March, 1951. It does not matter if he left his house before 9th February, 1951.

(iii) Do not enumerate him if he left the house on or before 8th February, 1951, and is likely to remain absent beyond sunrise of 1st March, 1951.

(iv) Enumerate the absentee if he is likely to stay at the house any time between 9th February and sunrise of 1st March, 1951, and do not enumerate him if he will remain absent for the entire enumeration period, *i. e.*, from 9th February till the sunries of 1st March, 1951.

Visitors : Person whose normal residence or home is elsewhere but are found residing in other persons' houses at the time enumeration will be regarded as visitors. Such visitors who will stay away from their own houses **throughout the 20-day enumeration period** and who have not been enumerated when they are found in his block. He will **not** enumerate those visitors **who left their houses on or after 9th February, 1951. or are expected to return there before 1st March, 1951.**

Before enumerating anybody the enumerator must invariably enquire whether he has already been enumerated elsewhere. And whenever he enumerates a person, he will invariably warn that person that he has been enumerated and that, if he goes elsewhere before the period of enumeration is over, he must not allow himself to be enumerated a second time by any other enumerator. If the person whom he is enumerating is not present at the time the enumerator will make sure that this warning is conveyed to him by some other responsible member of the household. Thus the bulk of

the population will be enumerated at the places where they are residing during the period of enumeration and the enumerator will have plenty of time in which to do his work and his Supervisor and the supervisory staff to check it. In order to make sure that no person is enumerated twice and no person is omitted from enumeration altogether, reliance has to be placed more than ever before on the co-operation of citizens and the vigilance of the enumerators and the supervisory staff. And it is therefore, of the utmost importance that the census staff should as early and as widely as possible instruct the public on the procedure of the census and secure their co-operation.

Enumeration of Institutional Population : The second main class of population, *viz.*, institutional, will be found mostly in towns. It will be every small, practically nil, in the village blocks. It should be clearly understood that while the members or inmates of such institutions are alone to be recorded as institutional the normally resident staff of these institutions is to be enumerated as household poulation under their own house numbers or under the house numbers of their respective institutions. There being a good deal of changes and frequent coming and going among the personnel of institutional population, in order to avoid confusion. and double counting it has been decided to enumerate this class of population simultaneously on February 28th, 1951.

Enumeration of Houseless Population : The third and last main class of population has been termed "houseless". In order to be sure of catching every one of such people but of not catching him more than once, the only way to do is to hold a simultaneous enumeration of them and the best time is in the evening after dark. After the enumerator has completed his work amongst the household population and institutional population in his block by the evening of the 28th February, 1951, he will proceed to enumerate any of the houseless population that may be in his block during the night. The enumerator and the supervising staff must find out in advance where such people are most likely to be found. In enumerating wandering tribes and beggars, *etc.*, the assistance of the local police officials may be taken; this will be arranged, when necessary by the District Officers who will be kept informed in advance by the Charge Superintendents for difficult or disturbed areas."

(Pages 34-36, Census Handbook)

Training of Census Staff : It could be seen straight away from the above extracts that the procedure at this Census was more complicated while the Census Questions especially the economic ones more difficult than at any previous censuses. Hence great emphasis was placed on training the honorary census army. Not merely special emphasis was placed on oral instructions to be given on no less than 3 to 4 distinct occassions before the end of January, 1951, but in order to give the Supervisors a thorough idea of all the complexities of census procedure and questionnaire and to enable them to train their enumerators adequately, every Charge Superintendent was directed to select a convenient block or village at some central spot in his charge, collect all his Supervisors there and get the entire bulk enumerated by them, as well as by neighbouring enumerators, each doing a bit of enumeration work..... .....

Final stages of Enumeration : After the final check was completed on the 3rd March, 1951, the Enumerators met their Circle Supervisors on the morning of the 4th March, prepared in his presence abstracts of the population of their blocks and handed them over to the Supervisors. The Supervisors thereafter prepared a circle summary which was handed over to the Charge Superintendents on or before 6th March. The latter then checked up the papers, made summaries for all the charges and submitted them to the District or Sub-divisional offices on or before the 8th march.

Finally, a district total was prepared and was telegraphed to me and the Registrar General, India. Each Sub-division of a district also telegraphed its provisional total to me as soon as it was ready. From these returns, the provisional population of the State was totalled and published by 5th April. 1951..... .....

Compliation and Tabulation : In the mean time two offices were already started, one at Shillong and the other at Jorhat, for receiving the huge mass of census records, and tabulating the data collected on census slips. The records were all checked and arranged and the first process began of comparing the data on the census slips with those copied out in the National Register of Citizens.....

As all the data for individuals were already entered in the slips, there was no slip-copying process in this census, unlike the Census of 1931, in which the entries made against each individual in the census schedules were copied on to different slips. Thereafter came the sorting stage, during which the slips which had been made up into convenient boxes, were sorted for the particulars required for the various Census Tables.....

Cost of the 1951 Census : The actual total expenditure on the Census of 1931 was approximately Rs. 190.000, there being no full compilation and tabulation work for the 1941 Census due to the war. This work out at Rs. 20-8-8 per thousand of the population for 1931. In the 1951 Census, the actual total cost was approximtely Rs. 422,628 costing Rs. 47 per thousand of the population of Assam; for Manipur the figures are Rs. 1,333 and Rs. 13 per 1,000, while for Tripura, they are Rs. 16,542 and Rs. 26 per 1,000 persons.

4 Salient Features of the 1951 Census :

Some important special features of the 1951 Census have already been briefly touched in the preceding paragraphs.

* * *

(i) The 1951 Census, the first in the Sovereign, Democratic Republic of India, has a new and added political and constitutional significance in our national life, which no previous census ever possessed. The constitution of India for the first time recognises its important role. Its articles 81 and 170 specifically provide that the data collected at successive censuses should form the basis for the delimitation of territorial constituencies and the basis for keeping these constituencies, continually adjusted to the changed population figures. Census is now exclusively a Central subject, for which only the Parliament of India can legislate. In place of the earlier practice of having a new act every decade to authorise the taking of the census, we have now a permanent enactment on the statute book, *viz.*, the Census Act, 1948 (Act XXXVII of 1948). This is coupled with another far-reaching innovation namely, the creation of a new permanent office of the Registrar General, who is the Census Commissioner for India with an *ex-officio* status in the Central Secretariat. These important steps will destory the phoenix character of the Indian Census.

(ii) The 1951 Census has no particular preoccupation with caste, community or religion, which are no longer its prominent features. In tune with spirit of our new secular democracy, the present census does not record the caste of community of anyone except those who belong to the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes, the backward classes and the Anglo-Indians—these being the only classes specially recognised by the new Constitution of Indian and for which specific safe-guards and provisions have been embodied in the Constitution. A battle royal in this point raged in the first census Conference in February, 1950. As the Census superintendents were sharply divided on the issue, the matter was settled at the highest level and high policy decision was announced in the parliament by the Government of India on the above lines.

(iii) Census Questionnaire : The Census questionnaire the world over cannot but have a strong family resemblance for such standard questions as age, sex, civil condition will always appear. Thus the 1951 Census questionnaire inevitably resembles its predecessors. Differences, however, are nonetheless considerable. The 1951 questionnaire contains practically all the questions suggested for international adoption by the Statistical Office of the United Nation in its "Population Census Handbook". Nay it includes some other questions which have a direct bearing on the present-day conditions, *e. g.*, (1) Indian nationality, (2) Displaced Persons questions inconceivable in the past censuses and which are simply due to the truly revolutionary changes in India's status during the last decade. There was no such thing as Indian nationality before 1947 when India was not independent, all citizens of India possessing only British nationality. August 1947 saw the birth of the two new Dominions of India and Pakistan, the latter consisting of the predominantly Muslim areas of the Indian subcontinent. The independence of India and Pakistan, were accompanied by the most gruesome incidence of mass butchery and atrocities in East and West Punjab, in East and West Bengal, Delhi and in some parts of U. P. There upheavals ultimately led to the uprooting of the Hindus and the Sikhs from West Punjab and their migration to East Punjab, followed by a reverse process of the uprooting of Muslims from East Punjab and the migration to West Punjab Similarly, Sind was denuded of its Hindu population, receiving Muslim refugees from parts of Bombay and the state of Rajputana. Also mass migration of Hindus from East Bengal and Muslims from West Bengal occured on the eastern frontiers of the two new States, both before and after their independence. Fortunately Assam escaped at that time these degrading and inhuman occurrences, but it could not do so for all time The riots and communal massacres and the influx of refugees from certain parts of East Bengal to Assam did not fail to have their own inevitable repercussions; they led to some atrocities which, however, were insignificant compared with those which occurred elsewhere and to the departure of some Muslims from Assam The huge problems of the relief and rehabilitation of this vast mass of humanity form the background necessitating the formulation of a special question regarding refugees in this Census, at the request of the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation.

(iv) For the first time we have recorded the relationship to the head of the household and every individual within the family.

(v) As already explained above no attempt was made to record caste or community of every individual. Instead. Part (c), Qestion No 2 was set apart to find out if an individual belonged to any of the special groups, *viz.*. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes or Anglo-Indians. If a person did not belong to any of these groups, no entry was to be made against such person in this question.

(vi) Another innovation in the questionnaire this time was to leave the determination of the nature and scope of one question to the discretion of the individual State Governments, according to the decision of the 1st Census Conference held at Delhi. The Governments of Assam, Tripura and Manipur used this discretion to collect statistic regarding 'land owed' and 'land rented' by their

indigenous persons. The use of work 'indigenous', however, gave rise to some misunderstanding, especially in some parts of Goalpara and Cachar, by persons who thought they would be adversely affected by such enumeration. No amount of assurance could remove their apprehensions, which were, needless to say, unfounded.

(vii) Through a subsidiary form, particulars in respect of each village regarding its liability to floods and epidemics, facilities for drinking water, medical help, education, marketing communications and principal crops grown were collected. The collected data were not merely compiled, but printed for every village separately in the District Census Handbooks.

(viii) Through another form, a survey of Small (cottage) Industries was conducted simultaneously with special emphasis on a complete survey of each and every hand-loom..... Thus, the 1951 Census meant not merely the counting of heads but has attempted to give an instantaneous photograph as if taken on 1st March 1951, of our national life as a whole in all its varied aspects demographic, economic, educational and social and has involved extraction of information which will play a vital role during the ensuing decade in the determination of many of our administrative and economic plans and policies.

(ix) An important innovation of this Census was the preparation of a **National Register of Citizens** in which all important census data was transcribed from the census slips, with the exception of Census Questions No. 6 (displaced persons), 8 (bilingualism) and 13 (indigenous persons).....

(x) The present Census like its immediate predecessor of 1941, but unlike all previous censuses upto 1931, is a *de-jure* census, *i. e.*, a census based on normal residence. The 1931 Census with its predecessors was a *de-facto* one, *i.e.*, it counted people found present at a place or area at **a particular point of time.** The Reference Date for the census was 1st March, 1951. Enumeration, however, started on the 9th February, 1951, and lasted for 20 days, ending on the 28th February. 1951, with the subsequent first 3 days of March devoted to final check up of new births and deaths or visitors unaccounted for. However, the present Census cannot be called a fully *de-jure* census and can only be termed as a modified *de-jure* census in view of the fact that persons who were not present in their ordinary place of residence for the arbitary period of 20 days selected for census enumeration were not accounted for at their residence, but at the places for which they had left.

(ix) Economic Status : Last but not the least of the innovations in the present questionnaire was to attempt a two-fold classification of the economic status of every individual, *viz* dependency and employment. The first part required the labelling of every person as a self-supporting person or an earning dependent or non-earning dependent. Every single human being was to be allotted one of these labels and not more than one. This will be referred to as his primary economic status.

The second part of the question had no application to non-earning dependants or to earning dependants. It relates only to self-supporting persons and even among them those exceptional cases of self supporting persons who support themselves without gainful occupation or economic activity, *e. g.*, renteers and pensioners are not covered. All others (*i. e.*, all those self-supporting persons who are both economically active and gainfully occupied) are to be allotted one or other of the 3 labels, (*viz.*, 'employer', 'employee' or 'independant worker.) and this will be referred to as his secondary economic status.

(xii) 1951 Tabulation : There were four main differences between the procedure for tabulation at the 1931 and earlier censuses and the procedure followed at this census.

(1) Substitution of Economic Classification for Classification based on Religion

In the past, census slips were, at the very outset, sorted on the basis of religion, and the figures of population by religion thus obtained were the basis of village statistics. The separation of slips by religion and sex was maintained throughout the sorting operations; and thus certain census characteristics were cross tabulated by religion. During the tabulation of the 1951 Census, the slips were sorted in the first instance, into the following eight livelihood classes of the population :—

Agricultural Classes

I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned; and their dependants

II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants

III Cultivating labourers; and their dependants

IV Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rend receivers; and their dependants

Non-Agricultural Classes

Persons (including dependants) who derive their Principal Means of Livelihood from —

V Production other than cultivation

VI Commerce

VII Transport

VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources

The resulting figures were given in the Primary Census Abstract and this Abstract forms the basis for village statistics. The slips as thus initially separated were kept separate throughout the sorting operations.

(2) The Concurrent 10% Sample

When the slips were initially sorted, a ten per-cent sample was taken out. The figures required for the Economic Tables were compiled separately for the 90 per cent slips and the 10 per cent Sample. The two results were combined to produce figures for the total population. The operations on the 90 per cent slips and the 10 per cent samples proceeded simultaneously. There is thus a record for every census tract in each district of the comparison between 10 per cent sample figures and the total figures for the Economic Tables as well as many other tables The 'Age Tables', however, were constructed only from the 10 per cent sample.

(3) Household Size and Composition

In the past censuses, the characteristics of individuals only were tabulated. At the present census, certain characteristics of households were sorted and tabulated. It was not possible to hand-sort for households,slips which relate to individuals. The National Register of Citizens which gives the details of individuals arranged by households were utilised for this purpose. The study of the households was made on the basis of one in one thousand sample of households An Abstract from the National Register of Citizens called the 'Census Abstract of Sample Households' was first prepared for the sample households. The construction of Household (size and composition) Table was based on this Abstract.

(4) Preservation of Census Records and Registers

In the past. the abstract (first prepared in the process of sorting and compilation) was used for compiling village statistics, which were retained as unpublished administrative records by some States; and printed and published by others.

At the present census, the following records (prepared during the process of sorting and compilation) were brought together and printed in a single volume, called the District Census Handbook.

(i) District Census Tables (furnishing district data with break-up for census tracts, within the district)

(ii) Census Abstracts

(a) Primary Census Abstracts.

(b) Census Abstracts of Small-scale Industries.

The Government of Assam, Tripura and Manipur have accepted the suggestion of the Central Government and proceeded with printing the District Census Handbooks.

The Sample Households Abstracts, however, have not been printed but bound together in a single manuscript volume separataly. It will not be published. ....

(xiii) Lastly, one of the most important innovations of the 1951 Census in the adoption of a scheme of Sample Verification of the 1951 total count for the first time in the recorded census history of the entire country. .....

5 The nature and scope of the present Census Report.

* * *

The subject matter of the Report has been arranged in seven chapters as follows.

Chapter I General population

Chapter II Rural population

Chapter III Urban population

Chapter IV Agricultural classes

Chapter V Non-agricultural classes

Chapter VI Families, Sexes, and the principal age groups, and

Chapter VII Literacy.

Each chapter has been divided into a number of sections and in each chapter a number of summary tables has been given, which are mainly derived from the subsidiary tables. .....

6 Some difficulties in conducting the 1951 Census. .....The year 1950 in which preliminary census arrangements were to be perfected was a year of very great stress and difficulty for Assam, Tripura and Manipur. In February and March, 1950, there were widespread communal disturbances in Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang and Tripura, followed by a very infulux of refugees. ..... It was followed by another drive against the anti-social

and anti-state elements especially in the districts of Sibsagar Kamrup, and Goalpara, and in the State of Tripura. .....

7. Acknowledgement.

Though the introduction has aleady become lengthy I cannot close it without expressing my sense of gratitude to all who made this vast national undertaking a great success. At the head of my acknowledgements must stand the people of Assam, Manipur Tripura whose good sense of Co-operation and sense of civic duty made the taking of the Census possible: and the great army of honorary enumerators who actually undertook the census. Acknowledgements are also due to other ranks in the chain of census organisation, supervisors, charge superintendents, Sub-divisonal and District Census officers,Municipalities,District Boards District officers, successive Chief Secretaries,Secretaries and heads ofDepartments, no less than the heads of theStates and Governments concerned. I cannot conclude without conveying my deep gratitude and thanks to my chief, Shri R. A. Gopalaswami, I. C.S. Registrar General, India, for his uniformly friendly guidance and unfailing and prompt help on all occasions.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL POPULATION

Section I

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

1 Scope of the Report

This report deals with the census statistics for the Part 'A' State of Assam and the two Part 'C' States of Manipur and Tripura. All these three States lie on the extreme eastern frontier of India and are practically cut off from the rest of the country except by a narrow strip of territory joining them with the State of West Bengal through the district of Cooch Behar. All of them are completely land locked; hence they have no coast line whatsoever.

.....

Tripura

Tripura, lying between 22°56' and 24°32' N and 91°9' and 92°20' E, is almost entirely surrounded by East Pakistan on all sides. The country is broken up by a number of hill ranges with marshy valleys in between. It has only a thin tenous link with India through Cachar which is one of the easternmost districts of the Indian Union. It is bounded on the east by the Lushai Hill district and the Chittagong Hill Tracts of East Pakistan, on the West by the districts of Tippera and Noakhali of East Pakistan, on the north by Cachar and on the South by the districts of Noakhali and Chittagong of East Pakistan.

In view of its strategic importance and other historic and political reasons, it has been retained separately as a part 'C' State under the new Constitution of India and is administered by a Chief Commissioner. Regarding connection with the rest of India, Tripura is worse off than even Assam or Manipur. It is entirely surrounded by East Pakistan on three sides, whereas on the remain ing side thin hills separate it from Cachar, the eastern most district of India. Only recently, a new, jeepable road has been constructed all through the Indian territory joining Agartala with Karimgonj. Apart from this slender link, the only connection of Tripura with the rest of India, as in the case of the neighbouring Part 'C' State of Manipur, is by air.

2 Changes in area

.....

3 Difference in Area Figures of A and E Series Explained

Table I.1 given below summarises the difference between the area figures ... . given by the Surveyor General and by the State Survey Departments:—

TABLE I.1

AREA FIGURES ACCORDING TO SURVEYOR GENERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

State or natural Division	Area as given by Surveyor General	Area as given by State Survey Departments
**	**	**
Tripura	4,032	4,116

.....Thus in considering the area and density figures supplied by the Surveyor General and by the Survey Departments of the States should be kept in view. For districts the figures supplied by the Surveyor General should be regarded as final and authoritative, while for smaller administrative divisions and sub-divisions, those supplied by the Survey Department.....are the best available.

.....

6 Accuracy of the Census

During the last year, I have been questioned *ad nauseam*, 'How far are your census figures accurate and reliable ?' In view of its fundamental importance, my predecessors, both in Assam and elsewhere, had the experience of the very question being flung in their faces with the same tedious, almost irritating frequency. They or rather anyone connected with the conduct of a census in the past tended not unnaturally to be most vigorous in defence of its accuracy, claiming every census to be better and more accurate than its predecessors. Apart from professional or departmental zeal and pride, this claim was to some extent justified because every Census Superintendent had the experience of his predecessors to steer him clear of pitfalls and to bring about increasing perfection of method and organisation in order to catch every single person in the Census net. Again the claim had a sound basis in that the town element in Assam as elsewhere in India is very small. The rural enumerator, the most important single cog in the Census wheel, deals with persons he had known for long and it helped by the stationary habits of the villagers living in his block, who are little given to change of residence, and it is difficult indeed for even the wiliest stranger, to enter, much less remain unperceived in a village over the great bulk of the State; therefore, the chances of any one escaping the Census net are small in the extreme. No wonder if my predecessors felt it to be monstrously unjust that so much labour of theirs, helped by the above circumstances of Indian village life, should not result in complete

cover and accuracy. In stoutly defending the conduct of the census operations supervised by them and gauranteeing their accuracy with full confidence, they were strengthened in their stand by the paucity of reports of omissions or double-counting in the past and the constant supervision, check and over-chek by superior officers provided under normal census procedure ....Candidly admitting that there was no direct way of ascertaining the degree of accuracy of the census and realising that at the most all one could do was to hazard an opinion, he modestly claimed that the census of 1931 was, to the best of his belief, as accurate as any previous census.. ..... But this or similar opinions and claims which did indeed have a firm basis as we have seen above, were never put to test or demonstrated in figures.

....

6 B The Indian Scheme of sample verification, its nature and scope

The Government of India in these circumstances having accepted the need of verification of the 1951 Census Count, the Registrar General, India, formulated a scheme of sample verification in consultation with the Statistical Adviser to the Government of India. It aimed at a purely statistical determination of the degree of error present in the over-all head-count of the State, either in the form of under-enumeration or over-enumeration, without being concerned with the accuracy or otherwise of answers to any of the census questions. It consisted in revisiting a perfectly random sample of households of the approximate dimension of one in one thousand to ascertain the identity and number of persons. From the very inception of the scheme it was emphasized that nothing in the nature of praise or blame for the performance of individual officers or districts was intended; all concerned were assured that even if short-comings of individual citizens. enumerators or other census officers were brought to light during its execution, no prejudicial notice would be taken of them. A census block was the area in charge of an enumerator. In rural tracts, one village census block was chosen out of every 100 blocks and in each of the selected census blocks every 10th household was chosen. In urban tracts, one general census block was chosen out of every 20 blocks; and in each of selected blocks every 50th household was chosen. The selection of sample households and blocks devolved on the officers in charge of the Tabulation Offices.

The actualwork of verification was to be entrusted to *Magistrates* only. Apart from ascertaining cases of clear omissions, fictitious entries and erroneous count of visitors and absentees, if any, in the selected sample households, the Verification Officers had to find out whether three occupied houses nearest to the sample houses were numbered for census enumeration and did find a place in the National Register of Citizens, a document which consisted of a copy of the replies to the more important census question in respect of every person enumerated.

6′ C Application to Assam, Tripura and Manipur

.....

(b) In the Registrar General's scheme verification had to be done on the original National Register of Citizens itself. This was completely altered with the Registrar General's approval in applying the scheme to Assam and Tripura. Sample Verification forms were printed in which the following data were copied from the relevant National Registers of Citizens, apart from full details of the location of the households :-

(i) Serial Number of the household;

(ii) House Number;

(iii) Household Number;

(iv) Name and father's or husband's name of each person enumerated in the household;

(v) Sex;

(vi) Total Number of persons actually enumerated in the sample household, by sex.

These details were filled up in Tabulation Offices and the Verification Officers were required only to fill up columns 10 to 22 regarding clear ommissions, ficitious entries, erroneous count of visitors and absentees and omission of occupied houses.....

(c) ..... The scheme was to be kept entirely secret and confidential until it was completed, so that there would be no attempt in any direction to be fore-warned and fore-armed for verification and present a clean slate when it was put through.

(d) ....The Registrar General's permission to exempt hill areas would have applied to a large portion of Tripura as well. In view of my personal misgivings regarding the full cover of Tripura's enumeration, the exemption was not availed of and the whole scheme of verification was applied to the entire State. The results have completely laid at rest the misgivings about the very moderate increase (minus the refugees) registered by Tripura in the present Census as against its immense strides in the past two censuses and have amply justified the extra trouble.

6 D Results revealed by the Sample Verification

(1) Difference between the number of Sample households selected and verified:

....For Tripura the reduction is from 1/1146 for selected houses to 1/1157 for verified houses. There being no reduction from the number of houses selected for verification in urban areas, only the sample for the rural areas of Tripura suffered a reduction in size due to this factor from 1/1107 to 1/1118..... In the case of Tripura, ... *(percentage of omission of households)* both for the State as a whole or separately for its rural area, works cut only to 0.9%, there being no omission at all from the 3 sample households selected in its urban area (Agartala town).

(2) The number of persons verified

.....For Tripura the figure was 529 for the State (508 and 21 for rural and urban areas respectively). .....as against the prescribed theoretical standard of 1 in 1,000. For Tripura, as we have seen above, it is 1 in 1,157 (Rural 1 in 1,139 and urban 1 in 1,493).

(3) Clear Omissions

.....

(4) Fictitious entries

.....and Tripura State present a clean slate regarding this error.....

(5) Erroneous count of visitors and absentees

There was no error in this direction in Tripura.

.....

(6) Omission of occupied houses

.....It was extremely gratifying to find no Verification Officer reporting the ommission of an occupied house. The under-enumeration resulting from this cause is therefore, absolutely nil so far as Assam and Tripura are concerned.

(7) Overall Under Enumeration

.....For Tripura the net degree of error is under-enumeration of 1,157 or 0.189 per cent of its household population. This is confined entirely to its rural areas. Thus the estimated real population of Tripura comes to 640,186 (rural 597,591 and urban 42,595). [Please note that the variation of 1,157 for rural Tripura has not been derived independently but is the variation of the State transferred here just as it was].

(8) Conclusion

It appears extremely fortunate that the Government of India accepted the necessity for a scheme of verification by random sampling of the 1951 Census. This has enabled me to estimate with confidence the degree of accuracy of the overall census count in the States of Assam and Tripura. The most important single result of the sample verification is that inspite of the huge increase in the population of Assam and Tripura, the actual figures are an under estimate, though small in extent. It is clear that the doubts which the Registrar General harboured about the North East India having increased less than was to be expected were well founded and that there was actually a slight amount of under-enumeration in the States of Assam and Tripura.

.....

In view of the grave misgivings which I had from the very beginning about the complete cover or the lack of it in the case of Tripura, I went ahead with the full verification of all parts of Tripura State without availing of the exemption granted by the Registrar General for its hill areas. Tripura has revealed only one case of clear omission in its rural area with no other mistake of any kind like fictitious entries or erroneous count of visitors and absentees both in the rural or urban areas. The district authorities of Tripura, who were responsible for the Census, have every reason for justifiable pride in this great achievement, clearly reflected in the result of sample verification of their State.....

7 Natural Divisions

.....

7 F Manipur and Tripura

Manipur and Tripura being Part 'C' States will be treated throughout this report separately as independent units. They form two separate Divisions of the Eastern Himalayan Sub-Region. Manipur especially, whose data used to be included in Assam Tables thus comes into its own for the first time. A similar fate was Tripura's from it treatement with Bengal, from which it is rescued for independent treatment, befitting its new status as a part 'C' State.....

8 Climate, Soil and Geology

Appendix 2 contains the climatological data, soil classification and geological summary of the Natural Divisions of Assam as well as of Manipur and Tripura.....

... ...

11 Reference to statistics

The main Census Tables prepared at the 1951 Census are contained in Parts II-A and II-B of this Report in two separate volumes. The method of preparing these tables, the system of classification adopted and the problem of comparability with the previous Census Tables are dealt with in the Registrar-General's Memorandum No. 693/50-R.G., dated the 2nd July, 1950, reproduced in Appendix 3.

The main Tables with which this Chapter is primarily concerned are—

A. 1 Area, Houses and population,

A. 2 Variation in Population During the Last 50 years; and

A. 3 Towns and villages Classified by Population, and

E. - Summary figures by Districts and Thanas

The Subsidiary Tables prepared from the main Tables and from other available statistics are given in part I-B of this Report. This Chapter reviews the 8 Subsidiary Tables 1.1 to 1.8 mentioned below:-

(1) 1.1- Area and Population, Actual and percentage, by Tahsil Density.

(2) 1.2- Variation and Density of General Population.

(3) 1.3- Mean Decennial Growth-rates during three Decades General Population.

(4) 1.4- Immigration.

(5) 1.5- Emigration.

(6) 1.6- Migration between the State and other Parts of India.

(7) 1.7- Variation in Natural Population.

(8) 1.8- Livelihood Pattern of General Population.

Table 1.1 corresponds to Subsidiary Table II in Chapter I of the 1931 Census Report except that the 1951 Table gives greater details about the distribution of the population according to density..... Subsidiary Table 1.2 corresponds to Subsidiary Table III in Chapter I of the 1931 Report. The main Table A-I gives the actual area but Subsidiary Table 1.2 which deals with density takes into account only the fully consumed areas, which alone can be the basis of determining the density, not the actual or the over-all mapped area ..... Subsidiary Table 1.3 about mean decennial growth rates during three decades in new and a note explaining how this Table has been prepared is attached to it. Subsidiary Tables 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 about immigration and emigration correspond to Subsidiary Table I, Chapter III Birth-place and Migration- of the 1931 Report. Subsidiary Table 1.7 relates to the variation in natural population. The figures of immigrants for 1931 required for this Table have been extracted from Table VI-Birth-place of the 1931 Census Report, Part II, while the figures of emigrants for 1931 are adopted from the Subsidiary Tables of Chapter III of the Census Report 1931, Part I, Subsidiary Table 1.8 is entirely new and gives the livelihood pattern of the general population on the basis of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme, which is fully reproduced with all annexures in Part II-B of the Report..... ... .

SECTION II

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

13. AREA AND POPULATION OF MANIPUR AND TRIPURA COMPARED WITH OTHER PART 'C' STATES

TABLE 1.5

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF MANIPUR AND TRIPURA, COMPARED WITH OTHER PART 'C' STATES OF INDIA

Serial No.	State	Area in square miles (000's omitted)	Rank in order of area	Population (millions)	Rank in order of population	Density per square mile	Rank in order of density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ajmer	2.42	7	0.69	5	287	2
2	Bhopal	6.88	5	0.84	4	122	7
3	Bilaspur	0.45	10	0.13	10	278	3
4	Coorg	1.59	8	0.23	9	145	6
5	Delhi	0.58	9	1.74	2	3,017	1
6	Himachal Pradesh	10.45	3	0.98	3	94	8
7	Kutch	16.72	2	0.57	8	34	10
8	Manipur	8.63	4	0.58	7	67	9
9	Tripura	4.03	6	0.64	6	158	4
10	Vindhya Pradesh	23.60	1	3.57	1	151	5

Table 1.5 tells us at a glance about the position of Manipur and Tripura among other Part 'C' States of India both with reference to area and population. Regarding area, Manipur and Tripura resemble Bhopal while from the point of view of population they approximate each other or Ajmer or Kutch.

16 F Density of Manipur and Tripura

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The density of Tripura which was 76 in 1921 is now 158,an increase of over 100 per cent. In simpler language it means that Tripura supports more than double the number of persons for every square mile of its area than it did 30 years ago. (See Table 1.5 for their relative positions among Part 'C' States.)

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SECTION III

GROWTH

.....

20 A Growth of Manipur and Tripura

....The population of Tripura has shot up to 639,229 in 1951 from 173,325 in 1901, registering a total increase of 465,704 or 268. 7 per cent, thereby giving a tremendous average annual percentage rate of increase of 5.4. This astonishing annual rate of increase of Tripura is exactly double the Assam rate and is by far the highest in the whole of the Union, excepting the special case of the Delhi State.

.....

24 Mean Decennial Growth Rates .....

.....

24 D. Tripura

The Mean Decennial Growth Rate of Tripura for the past decade is 21. 9 which is higher than that of Assam. Yet this very high mean decennial growth rate for the past decade shows a tremendous fall from that of the previous decade, 29.2 during 1931–41. In 1921-31, the mean decennial growth rate for Tripura was 22.7. We have to remember that the refugees contribute towards the total increase of as many as 101,201 persons, and considering this, the normal increase in Tripura's population is only to the tune of 24,818, *i.e.*, approximately, 4 per cent. The main reasons are as follows:-

(1) There were communist activities in Tripura which prevented regular census operations being undertaken in some villages. The population involved as estimated by the Secretary, Home (Census) Department, Tripura, will not exceed 3,500 souls.

(2) In the absence of any epidemic or famine the only other explanation is the declining Muslim migration from East Bengal to Tripura, now that many suitable areas have been already occupied; and

(3) the reverse process of emigration of Muslims to Pakistan follwing communal disturbances in Tripura in February, March, 1950. While most of the Muslim migrants from Assam returned there before the Census began, this does not appear to have happened in Tripura.

.....

SECTION IV

MIGRATION

42 Statistics of movement

Statistics regarding movement are available in main Tables D-IV–Migrants, D-V(i) and D-V(ii) and Subsidiary Tables 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6. To the average reader any connection between birth-place returns and migration may appear quite remote. In the absence of any official agency or organisation for the registration of immigrants as and when they arrive, the birth place figures give a clue whether a person is an immigrant or not, and determine the extent of the movement of people from one part of the country to another.

The statistics of birth-place are taken from answers to question No. 5 regarding birth-place in the Census Questionnaire. The following directions were issued :

"Write 1 for every person born in the district of enumeration; if born in any other district of Assam write the name of the district; if born outside Assam write the district and the State in India or foreign country, as far as can be ascertained."

The compilation officers were given detailed instructions, maps, postal guides, etc., to locate the district or State of birth in case only the names of villages or Thanas were found in the lips. In several cases direct correspondence was made with the Census Superintendents of other States, seeking their help in arriving at correct tabulation... .. ... but in Tripura, there were as many as 126 persons whose birth-places were not stated. A great care was taken during tabulation, instances of wrong identification of birth-place returns are perhaps very few and will not in any case affect the statistics which may be accepted as substantially correct.....

43 Types of migration

It is customary in the Indian Census reports to recognise five different types of migration. They are as follows: –

(1) *Casual*: Casual migration involving minor movements between neighbouring villages, largely

by way of marriage, only affects the birth-place figures for the State or districts when such adjacent villages happen to lie on opposite sides of the State or district boundry. While young married women often go to their parant's houses for confinement or other reasons, instances of husbands going to live in the wives' villages are rare. This custom results in the children being shown as immigrants in the husbands' districts when the villages of the wives' parents lie in other districts though the children are naturally not what is generally conveyed by the word 'immigrant'.

(2) *Temporary*: Temporary migration is mainly due to the movement in the demand for labour, for example, on new roads, railways or public buildings, etc., and to pilgrimages and fairs. This is not migration at all through it disturbs the birth-place figures. As the Census date is carefully chosen to involve the least number of fairs and festivals, this type of migration is generally a light one. At the present Census however, it is likely to have some significance on account of the large scale construction of roads *e.g.*,..... Silchar–Agartala.....*etc.*

(3) *Periodic*: Periodic migration is caused by recurring seasonal demands for labour. In this type there is a preponderance of men.....

(4) *Semi-permanent Migration*: Here the inhabitants of one place reside and earn their living in another, but retain their connection with their own homes where they leave their wives and families during the period of migration, and to which they return at intervals during their working lives and ultimately on retirement in their old age. As the womenfolk are left at home, the bulk of the migrants would be usually men..... More familiar instances are persons in public and private service including soldiers .. ...who serve here during their service career, going back to their own State after retirement.

(5) *Permanent*: Permanent migration is that in which the migrant leaves one place to settle in another for good on account of factors like overcrowding, pressure on the soil, or superior attractions of other locality.....

(6) *Daily*: There is an additional form of migration which may be described as "daily", the practice of living outside some large urban area and coming and going there daily for business or some other form of an employment, *e.g.* Calcutta,..... *etc*.....

We must also realise the limitations of the birth-place returns as a test of migration. The Census takes the birth-place as the sole test of the enumerated person's normal residence and assumes that he has migrated to the place of enumeration from his place of birth. It takes no account of those who come and again leave between two census of those who immigrate but die before the census date, and of those who emigrate but are not reported from their new districts or countries..... .....

44 Migration distinguished in terms of direction

The distinction outlined in the preceding paragraph is distinction in terms of duration of absence from birth-place. Migration can also be distinguished in terms of direction with reference to any given area. From this point of view, it may be classed under three heads: (1) internal migration or movement between different parts of the State, (2) immigration and (3) emigration. Each of these forms may, if not merely temporary and, therefore unreal, be either periodic, semipermanent or permanent.....

45 A General character of the population of Manipur and Tripura

.....

In Tripura, barely 409,939, *i.e.* 64.1 per cent were born in the State, whereas there were 229,090 immigrants, 35.9 per cent of the total population as against 22.19 percent in 1931. Only 15,710 persons born in Tripura were enumerated elsewhere. The ratio of immigration to the total Tripura-born is 1: 27: *i.e.*, more than 5 times that of Manipur.

46 Internal Migration— (1) Migration within the district

The form laid down for Subsidiary Table I.4 requires the entry of actual figures. The absolute figures in such cases do not, however, afford the best illustration of the importance of respective birth-place components and this table would be better put on the per thousand basis used elsewhere. Such figures are extracted and shown below:–

TABLE 1. 18

NUMBER PER 1000 OF DISTRICT BORN AND OF IMMIGRANTS

State, Natural Division and District.	District born per 1 000			Total No. of Immigrants (000's omitted)	Immigrants per mille of actual population
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
* *	*	*	*	*	*
TRIPURA STATE	641	642	641	229	359

50 Migration in Tripura

Tripura reveals the other extreme – 409,813 persons only out of its total population 639,028 were born in Tripura, while such a large number as 229,216 consumed in Tripura, were born outside its frontiers. The sex break-up of persons born in Tripura is 215,324 males and 194,489 females. 64 percent of its total population is thus home-born against 35.9 percent immigrants. The immense stream of immigration into Tripura is readily discernible from these figures. Among the immigrants 210,161 or over 91 per cent were born in Pakistan alone 9,908 were born in Assam, the only State adjacent to Tripura, 8,601 in other parts of India, out of which West Bengal accounts for 2,979, Bihar 2,215, Orisa 1,821, Uttar Pradesh 432, Madhya Bharat 410, Manipur 330, Rajasthan 156. and Punjab 129, and just 420 in other territories. The sex proportion of those born in Pakistan, 108,037 males and 102,124 females, is so equal as to declare its character as permanent migration beyond doubt. Slightly less than half, *viz.*, 101.201 are displaced persons who have emigrated to Tripura after partition whereas the remaining 109,000 constitute the migration stream of both Hindus and Muslims seeking land in this undeveloped State Subsidiary Table 1.5 shows that the number of emigrants from Tripura is like Manipur not large, consisting as it does of 15,953 persons. As in the case of Manipur, an overwhelming majority, *viz.*, 15,098 persons were born in Assam alone, leaving 855 spread over all other States of India, of whom West Bengal is easily the first with 659 persons.

IMMIGRATION - MIGRATION FROM OUTSIDE THE STATE

54 Immigration–General

TABLE 1.19

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS TO AND EMIGRANTS FROM ASSAM

Name of State	Immigrants to Assam	Emigrants from Assam
*	*	*
(7) Tripura	15,098	9,908
*	*	*

55 Immigration from adjacent States in India

These adjacent States are West Bengal, Manipur and Tripura, all of which have very slender links with Assam or with one another. Those born in West Bengal, Tripura and Manipur and censused in Assam number about 23,000, 15,000 and 4,000 respectively. Tripura and West Bengal are adjacent States almost in a pickwickian sense, as at present apart from newly constructed Assam Railway link and a motorable road, there is little organic or geographical contiguity, much less physical or cultural contact..... ....

61 A The course of Muslim immigration into Assam:

.....

TABLE 1.23

PERSONS BORN IN PAKISTAN—BOTH REFUGEES AND NON-REFUGEES WITH THEIR SEX BREAK-UP AND ENUMERATED IN THE DISTRICTS OF ASSAM, MANIPUR AND TRIPURA IN 1951

(000' omitted)

State, Natural Division and District	Pakistan			Non-refugees			Refugees		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TRIPURA STATE	210	108	102	109	54	55	101	54	47
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

EMIGRATION

66. Balance of Migration :

* * * *

* * *

TABLE 1.27

MIGRATION BETWEEN THE STATE AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA,

(SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.6)

State	Immigration			Emigration			Immigration minus Emigration	
	1951	1931	Variation	1951	1931	Variation	1951	1931
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	228,670	113,849	+114,821	15,593	..	..	+212,717	..

SECTION V

NATURAL INCREASE BIRTHS AND DEATHS

67. Reference to Statistics and their accuracy :

The birth and death rates are the two remaining factors that determine the growth of population. Natural increase is the product of these vital processes, a detailed analysis of which is made in this section. The main statistics are to be found in the following Subsidiary Table in Part I-B of the Report :

Subsidiary Table 1.3 Mean Decennial Growth Rates during three decades-General Population.

Subsidiary table 1.7 gives variation in the natural growth. The section also contains many tables based on vital statistics as well as census data. The method of registration of the vital statistics of Assam and their accuracy or rather the lack of it, to which I shall frequently recur in this section, are treated at length in Appendix 4.

* * * * *

80. The Natural Increase :

The natural population is a common term used by statisticians to indicate the number of persons living at particular time who were born in a particular area and is obtained by adding the number of emigrants to the total population enumerated in the area in question and then subtracting the number of immigrants. The natural increase of a population is the difference between its births and deaths during a particular period. The rate of natural increase is obtained by the use of crude birth and death rates. It is obvious that if the population were disturbed by no causes save births and deaths and if the record of births and deaths were accurate, the population of the last census *plus* the births and *minus* the deaths of the decade would equal the population enumerated at this Census.

Subsidiary Table 1.7 gives the variation in natural population.....during the last two decades.....

TABLE 1.41

VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION

(*unadjusted*)

State	1951				1931				Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–) (1931–51 in Natural Population
	Recorded Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population (2+4–3)	Recorded Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population (6+8–7)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	639,029	229,090	15,953	425,892	382,450	114,383	..	..	..
	*		*		*	*		*	

87. Trend of Natural Increase for 1951-60 :

In view of the extremely defective vital statistics of Assam, reference to which is made in the whole section, it is difficult for any one to attempt to predict the trend of its natural increase. The birth rate is likely to remain more or less the same or decline slightly; with a slightly greater decline in death rate. With migration playing a major part in explaining the growth....., it becomes even more difficult to anticipate or predict the rate of natural increase. We can be more confident regarding decline in death rate by new and improved practices as well as other scientific inventions; but people are still exposed to recurrent food shortage and scarcity conditions from time to time. Unless food production in the State is substantially increased, and diet of the people made more balanced and nutritive, the hope for a further real fall in the death rate may remain unfulfilled.

SECTION VI

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

88. Eight Livelihood Classes:

.....The eight Livelihood Classes into which the people of the State are divided and which will be frequently referred to hereafter, are as follows :—

Agricultural Classes :

I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned; and their dependants.

II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants.

III Cultivating labourers; and their dependants.

IV Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent recivers; and their dependants.

Non-Agricultural Classes :

Persons (including dependants), who derive their principal Means of Livelihood from:—

V Production other than cultivation.

VI Commerce.

VII Transport.

VIII Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.

From the livelihood point of view the economic pattern is divided into two broad categories, Agriculture. and Non-agriculture. For the sake of convenience 'Non-agriculture' is used to indicate all means of Livelihood other than agriculture. In future in discussing these Livelihood Classes they will often be referred to as Class I, Class II, and so on.

.....

96. Livelihood Pattern of Tripura :

The livelihood pattern of Tripura State resembles more that of Assam Plains, with its 75.3 percent depending on agriculture and 24.7 percent on non-agriculture. Class I in Tripura constitutes 59.8 percent against 8.7 for Class II, 4.8 for Class III and 1.9 for Class IV. Under Non-agriculture the largest group is Class VIII, 11.8 percent, followed by 6.4 of Class VI, 6 0 of Class V and 0.5 of Class VII. The following table 1.54 sums up the argument.

TABLE 1.54

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN OF MANIPUR AND TRIPURA

State	Percentage of population belonging to Livelihood Class									
	Agriculture					Non-agriculture				
	I	II	III	IV	I-IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	V-VIII
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	59.8	8.8	4.8	1.9	75.3	6.0	6.4	0.5	11.8	24.7

97. Livelihood Pattern of Immigrants :

.....The following Table 1.55 summarises the figures broadly for agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood for the adjacent States of Manipur, Tripura and West Bengal and some non-adjacent States —..... ...—

TABLE 1.55

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN OF IMMIGRANTS BORN IN OTHER STATES OF INDIA AND ENUMERATED IN ASSAM NO. PER 10,000 IMMIGRANTS

Livelihood Class.	Total for all States	Number per 10,000 Immigrants born in			
		Manipur	Tripura	West Bengal.....	
1	2	3	4	5	.....
Agricultural Classes	1,608	4,665	3,096	5,099	.....
Non-agricultural Classes	8,392	5,335	6,904	5,901	.....

CHAPTER I

RURAL POPULATION

SECTION I

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

107. Utility of Rural and Urban statistics:

Census statistics of the rural and urban population have a variety of uses. They are of considerable help in studying the economic conditions, social and political changes, and demographic trends as indicated by rates of population, age structure, size and composition of the economically active population and the like. Theirutility in comparing the conditions and characteristics of urban and rural people in the matter of births, deaths, sex composition, sanitation, standards of living, etc., for economic planning and development of social welfare work can hardly be over-stressed.

Discussing the contrast between the rural and urban life and the necessity of separate classification, S Chandrasekhar remarks. "Rural life and urban life present sharp contrast all over the world and the contrast is perhaps sharpest in India. A rural population is predominently agricultural in its occupation, has low density per square mile and enjoys a high social and cultural stability arising out of cultural and ethnic continuity and homogeneity. All the traditional modes of culture are strongly preserved in a rural society, promoting conservatism which offers the most resistance to reform and innovation. For these reasons detailed classification of the population on the basis of residential characteristics becomes necessary in any demographic analysis."

108. Definition of "Rural" and "Urban" areas:

The definition of "rural" and "urban" areas present a real difficulty as is pointed out in the United Nations Demographic Year Book. "One of the most difficult problems in presenting internationally comparable data is that involved in obtaining urban and rural classification of the population. The designation of areas as urban or rural is so closely bound up with historical, political, cultural and administrative considerations that the process of developing uniform definitions and procedures moves very slowly." A convenient way of presenting rural and urban statistics for comparison purposes is, therefore, to show the distribution of population in clusters or agglomerations, classified by the size of the agglomerations.

It is common to classify the population of a country into urban and rural for purposes of discussion in census reports, the underlying idea being to separate the people living in villages who lead a more individualistic life based on agriculture from those living in towns leading a more corporate life depending on non-agriculture, (*i.e.*, Industry, Trade Commerce, Services, Professions and Miscellaneous sources). All over the world towns as a rule enjoy far greater civic amenities, *e.g.*, water, light, transport, roads, sports,recreation and clubs, educational and medical facilities than ever fall to the lot of the villages.

Naturally in a town there will be many persons to provide these urban amenities, and in the process, secure a comfortable livelihood for themselves. Hence we generally notice in towns a higher proportion of non-agricultural classes than the agricultural. Another factor which differentiates an urban area from the rural is the functioning of some form of civic administration, *e.g.*, a Municipality, small-town committee, notified area committee or cantonment, or the existence in their midst of a big corporate institution or the industry..... If the preponderence of non-agricultural classes and the enjoyment of reasonable civic amenities as detailed above are accepted as necessary criteria for distinguishing urban areas from the rural, one can easily eliminate what are merely outgrown villages, having nothing to show except mere numbers for their classification as towns.

....The growth of population is vitally affected by the physical environment in which the population lives, the means of livelihood available in the different areas, the provision and availability of civic amenities like municipal markets, and transport, education, health, recreation and dependance or otherwise on industry, trade, commerce, services and miscellaneous sources as occupation as against agriculture which is the mainstay of the villages the world over. In respect of all these matters and the census statistics derived therefrom, there is a significant difference between rural and urban areas. It is the existence of these conditions or their lack that should really determine the demarcation of local areas into villages and towns and not so much an absolute limit of population, *viz.*, 5,000 and above. However, it must be said that though the definition is arbitrary, very rarely one comes across a place with a smaller population which really deserves to be treated as a town.

The first of all operations of the 1951 Census was to prepare or revise the general list of villages in every district. In the districts where there has

been a cadastral survey, *viz* Cachar and the five uppper districts of the Assam valley, the cadastral village was treated as a village for the purpose of the census. Elsewhere in the plains where there has been no cadastral survey, the definition was– "A gaon or gram together with its adjoining *tolas*, *paras*, etc., provided that none of these dependant collections of houses are so large or so distinct from the central villrge as to form by themselves true villages with district individual names". In hills districts, the most convenient definition of village was generally found to be collection of houses bearing a separate name. Instruction were also issued to treat all tea gardens separately from the villages. Any area devoted to tea cultivation is treated as a tea garden whether it maintains or not resident labour force or a factory, if it is registered as such by the tea licensing committee or is borne on the Deputy Commissioner's register of tea gardens. The tea garden also includes lands settled for purposes ancillary to tea cultivation. If a portion of an ordinary cadastral village is settled with a tea garden for tea cultivation or purposes ancillary to it, it is separated from the cadastral village and included in the tea garden in forming charges, circles, etc.

.....Villages in the hills are generally residential villages and correspond with the revenue or tax paying villages. Our statistics show that with the increase of population in all hills districts the villages have also increased in number ....

Thus 10,000 villages and residential units only in the hills correspond generally to what would be called a village in any other part of the world.

. ...

111. Reference to statistics:

Statistics about the total number of villages, towns and cities in the different Natural Divisions, and districts will be found in Table A-I (Area, Houses and Population), given in part II-A of this Report. Table A-III in the same Part contains the classification of towns and villages by population. I-B of the Report are reviewed in this chapter.

2.1 Distribution of population between villages;

2.2 Variation and density of rural population decades-rural population;

2.3 Mean decennial growth-rate during three decades-rural population;

2 4 Livelihood pattern of rural population; and

2.5 Immigration into rural areas.

Subsidiary Table 2.1 corresponds to some of the columns of Subsidiary Table I (Distribution of the population between towns and villages) at the end of Chapter II of the Census Report of 1931.

Subsidiary Tables 2.2 to 2.5 are new tables and no corresponding. Subsidiary Tables were prepared in 1931. The comparability of the main tables with 1931, statistics has already been referred to in Appendix 3.

Certain detailed statistics for every village will be found in the corresponding District Census Hand-Book of each district, including the area, number of houses and households, total population with-break-up for males and females, household population with similar break-up and classification of the population by sex into eight livelihood classes The consolidated rural figures for each main Table for each Census tract will also be found in the District Census Hand-Books. In Part II-A and II-B of the Census Report, rural and Urban statistics are given separately in the case of the more important tables.

.. ..

Section II

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF AND DISTRIBUTION AMONG VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF RURAL POPULATION

....

115. Four Groups of villages:

Main Table A-III gives classification of towns and villages combined into various categories of population and the data are summariesed in Subsidiary Table 2.1. For convenience of treatment villages can be divided into following four broad groups:

(1) Very large—Village with a population of 5,000 and above;

(2) Large — Those with a population 2,000 to 5,000;

(3) Medium — Those with a population of 500 to 2,000; and

(4) Small — Those with a population below 500.

120. General Distribution of Rural Population of Tripura:

In the total population 639,029 of Tripura, 596,435 (312, 385 males and 284,049 females) is rural and the remaining 42,594 (23,204 males and 19,391 females) urban. Thus 93.3 percent of the entire population of Tripura is rural resembling the Assam Hills Natural Division. The average population per village in Tripura at the present census is 173.

Tripura is a State whose population lives mostly in small villages. Nearly 3/4ths of its entire rural population, 72.5 percent lives in small villages under 500 whereas another ¼th lives in medium-sized villages with a population of 500-2,000 An insignificant proportion, *viz.*, 2.4 percent lives in large villages with a population 2,000-5,000 only. There is no village in Tripura with a population of 5,000 and over.

SECTION VI

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

132. Livelihood Pattern of Rural Manipur and Tripura:

.....Percentage of those dependent on agriculture and non-agriculture in Tripura Rural is 80.7 and 19.3 whereas those for Tripura General is only 75.3 and 24.7 respectively. Thus, Tripura Rural is definitely more dependent on agriculture than Tripura as a whole. 63.6 percent are found in Class I against 71.5 in Manipur 9.3 in Class II, 5.2 in Class III, and 1.6 in Class IV. For Classes V,VI, VII & VII the percentages are respectively 5.5, 4.9, 0.3 and 9.6.

SECTION VII

CONCLUDING REMARKS

138. The Economic Outlook:

.....The nature of the non-agricultural activities in which the people of rural Assam are engaged can be judged from the distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons of all industries and services given in table 2.21 below which is derived from Subsidiary Table 5 7 in Part I-B of the Report.

TABLE 2.21

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES IN THE RURAL AREAS OF ASSAM, ITS NATURAL DIVISIONS AND TRIPURA

	Rural areas of			
	**	**	**	Tripura
(1) Total number of self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services	..	..	..	38,448
(2) Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services, engaged in Division –				
0–Primary Industries	..	..	..	2,005
1–Minning and Quarrying	..	..	..	-
2–Processing and Manufacture–Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and products there of	..	..	..	827
3–Processing and Manufacture–Metals, Chemicals and Products there of	..	..	..	118
4–Processing and Manufacture–not elsewhere specified	..	..	..	395
5–Constructions and Utilities	..	..	..	7
6–Commerce	..	..	..	2,433
7–Transport, Storage and Communications	..	..	..	133
8–Health, Education and Public Administration	..	..	..	1,003
9–Services not elsewhere specified	..	..	..	3,079
All Divisions	..	..	..	10,000

139. Imperative need for rural reconstruction :

Diversion of the surplus rural population to large-scale industries is,therefore, one of the pressing necessities of the State vividly brought out by our study of the census figures on the economic classification of our rural population. A concerted drive to tackle the rural problem on all fronts is the imperative need of the hour, as evide nced from the above economic factors as well as the conditions of our Indian villages of to-day.....

140. Community Development Project :

Community Development is the method and Rural Extension the agency through which the Planning Commission now seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages. The reform envisaged presupposes a reversal of our administrative policies, a shifting of emphasis from the accentuating urban bias in governmental policies to a bias in favour of rural areas, a purposeful and intensive effort and drive to largely go back to what has been going on for the last one century or more.....

An immediate and considerable increase in agricultural production by carrying the fruits of science and research right to the door of the villagers instead of allowing them to be buried either in research institutions or official files, reports and memoranda, and a vast increase in employment in the villages, mainly through providing subsidiary occupations by means of cottage industries will be its two main programmes; simultaneously an attack on the rural diseases, ill-health and lack of sanitation, illiteracy, lack of roads, should be lunnched, without neglecting cultural and recreational fields to infuse a new joy into their humdrum joyless and glamourless existence..... ....

The neighbouring Part C States of Manipur and Tripura also have been assigned one Community Development Block each; .... and in Tripura in Nutan Haveli and Agartala area. Tremendous enthusiasm and expectations have been aroused in the entire country for the success of these projects. ....

CHAPTER III
URBAN POPULATION

SECTION I
PRELIMINARY REMARKS

141. Introductory :

This chapter deals with the urban population *i e.*, the population living in urban areas treated as towns as distinguished from villages dealt with in the previous chapter. Hence this chapter should be read along with it to appreciate the problem in the proper perspective..... .....

142. Definition of towns..... :

For Census purposes a "town"..... ...was defined as :—

(1) Every Municipal area;

(2) All Civil lines not within Municipal Limits;

(3) Every Cantonment;

(4) Every other continuous collections of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the State Census Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purpose regard having to the character of the population, the importance of the place as centre of trade and to the fact that it is undesirable to treat as towns overgrown villages which have no urban characteristics.

143. Reference to Statistics:

The general population statistics in respect of the towns will be found in the following tables given in Part II-A of the Census Report :—

(1) Table A-III–Towns and villages classified by population.

(2) Table A-IV-Towns classified by population with variation since 1901.

(3) Table A-V- Towns arranged territorially with population by livelihood classes.

These tables give a complete picture of the growth of the towns in the State and of the broad economic classification of the people in each town. In addition to the above general population tables, statistics about the urban areas in each district in respect of the detailed economic classification as well as in respect of social and cultural data, would be found in Parts II-B and II-C of this Report. Detailed statistics about the municipal wards of the towns in respect of livelihood classes of the people and their literacy would be found in the Primary Census Abstract given in the Districts Census Hand-Books.

In Part I-B of the Report, the following Subsidiary Tables have been given:—

(1) Subsidiary Table 3.1- Distribution of population between towns.

(2) Subsidiary Table 3.2- Variation and density of urban population.

(3) Subsidiary Table 3.3- Mean decennial growth rates during three decades- urban population.

(4) Subsidiary Table 3.4- Towns classified by population.

(5) Subsidiary Table 3.5- (Omitted because there are no cities).

(6) Subsidiary Table 3.6- Number per 1,000 of the general population and of each livelihood class who live in towns.

(7) Subsidiary Table 3.7- Livelihood pattern of urban population; and

(8) Subsidiary Table 3.8- Immigration into urban areas.

In addition to the above Subsidiary Tables which will be reviewed in this Chapter an additional Subsidiary Tables gives displaced persons in each town of Assam, Manipur and Tripura.

SECTION II
GENERAL DISTRIBUTION AND DISTRIBUTION AMONG TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF URBAN POPULATION

144. General Distribution of Urban Population :

.....India as a whole has 17 percent of its population living in towns and cities..... ..

145. General Distribution of Urban Population in Manipur and Tripura :

.....

Tripura :

Tripura has only one town, Agartala, with a population of 42,595, out of a total of 639,029 *i e.* 6.7 percent. This is a considerable advance over the 1941 population which was only 17,693. The urban population of Tripura has increased to two and a half times its 1941 figure The growth in the past decade is 24,902 greatly in excess of the combined growth of Agartala during the first four decades of the century.

.....

SECTION III

GROWTH

.....

153. Growth of towns and displaced persons :

I have prepared a separate Subsidiary Table giving the number of displaced persons in each town of Assam and Tripura. Table 3.5 below gives the names of all towns, where displaced persons congregate in numbers larger than one thousand.

TABLE 3.5

Displaced persons in some towns of Assam and Trtpura.

Sl. No.	Town	Persons	Males	Femals
		ASSAM		
*	*	*	*	*
		TRIPURA		
1.	Agartala	19,286	10,570	8,716

.....The capital of Tripura alone harbours 19,286 displaced persons, 10,570 of whom are males and 8,716 females.....

SECTION IV

MOVEMENT

154. Immigration into Urban Assam

..... The number of displaced persons enumerated in each town is given in Subsidiary Table 8.6 in part I-B of the Report. .....

SECTION V

NATURAL INCREASE—BIRTHS AND DEATHS

.....

SECTION VI

.....

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

165. Livelihood pattern of urban Manipur and Tripura :

.....

The urban population of Tripura consists of the population of Agartala, its capital. 13.4 depend on agriculture and 86.6 on non-agicultural. Under Agriculture two Classes of consisderable importance are Livelihood Classes I and IV. Cultivating tenants form only 1.3 per cent while Agricultural Labourers consist of less than even one- fifth per cent. Under non-agricultural Classes by far the largest is Class VIII containing 43 per cent of the urban population while Class VI consists of another 26.9 per cent followed by 12 8 under Class V and the rest, i.e.,4 per cent under Class VII.

.....

SECTION VII

CONCLUDING REMARKS

169. General Distribution — Extremely slow pace of urbanisation :

.....There is not a single city in Assam, Manipur or Tripura. .....

.....

173. The economic outlook :

.....The classification of the self-supporting persons of the non-agricultural occupations on which the large majority of the urban people depend is given in detail in Subsidiary Tables 5.7 to 5.17. .....

TABLE 3.17

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES IN THE URBAN AREAS OF ASSAM, ITS NATURAL DIVISIONS AND TRIPURA

	Urban areas of
	* * * Tripura
(1) Total number of self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services	 10,247
(2) Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services engaged in Division-	... ...
O primary Industries	 306
1 mining and Quarrying	... ...
2. Processing and Manufacture - Foodstuffs, Textile, Leather and products thereof	 826
3. Processing and Manufacture - Metals, Chemicals and products thereof	 179
4. Processing and Manufacture - not elsewhere specified	 306
5. Construction and Utilities	 92
6. Commerce	 3,034
7. Transport, Storage and Communications	 528
8. Health, Education and public Administration	 552
9. Service not elsewhere specified	 4,177
All Divisions	 10,000

174. Urgent need of contrlled development of town.

.. ...I have already drawn attention tothe need for a town planning agency with the provision of adequate funds to control our present haphazar durban developement. Against the possibility of the present urban population doubling itself in the next 15 yearsor so, the necessity for controling its develo pment becomes greater than ever. For the purpose of town development it is wiser and far cheaper to allow building construction to proceed according to plan than to demolish houses after they have been allowed to be built in a random manner.....Motor buses and jeeps are penetrating places in the farthest interior, bringing towns and villages in such a close and constant contact as they never had befo·e. Increased transport facilities are likely to encourage further immigration into the urban areas from our villages where the present numbers are more than can be economically supported by the presen s tat of our agriculture. If we are to check and control this increasing drift to urban areas, the remedy lies not merely in planning urban development but also in undertaking urgent schemes of rural reconstruction and increasing the educational, medical and recreational facilities in the rural areas, in short, to urbanise the rural areas themselves in the best sense of the word.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

SECTION I

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

175. Indian census economic classification scheme 1951:

At the present Census, great emphasis was laid on ascertaining the economic status and means of livelihood of the people in accordance with the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme, 1951, prepared by the Registrar-General and reproduced in full in part II-B (Economic Tables) of the Census Report.

176. Importance of definitions of terms used :

The Scheme has several new features and although terms, such as "Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned" , ', "cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned", "Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers" "Self-supporting persons", Earning dependants" etc., mentioned in the scheme, are of very common use, they have specific meanings attached to them and unless this is very carefully understood there is every likelihood of drawing very erroneous conclusions by trying to compare the 1951 Census economic data with figures of other economic enquiries made in the country. Even at the enumeration stage exhaustive instructions were given to the enumerators so that all avoidable mistakes and confusion in understanding the terms were avoided.

177. Reference to Statistics :

Table A-V (Towns arranged territorially with population by livelihood classes), given in part II-A of the report, contains details of distribution of the agricultural classes in each town of the State. Similar distribution for the urban and rural areas of the *Thanas*), will be found in table F (summary figures by districts and *Thanas*) Particulars of the agricultural classes in respect of every village of the State are contained in the District Census Hand-Books.

The economic status of the agricultural classes showing the economically active, sems-active and, passive persons in the different parts of the State upto the district level is given in economic Table B-I in Part II-B of the Report The break up for the census tracts would be found in the District books. The secondary means of livelihood of the Census Hand- economic ally active or semi-active persons of the agricultural classes is contained in Table B-II for the State, each Natural Division and District. Details for the Census tracts would be available in the District Census Hand-books.

The Subsidiary Tables :

The Subsidiary Tables of the 4th series contained in part I-B of the Report form the basis of the review contained in this Chapter.

In Subsidiary Table 4.1, the ratio of agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population is considered along with the number in each of the four agricultural livelihood classes and sub-classes per 10,000 persons of all agricultural classes.

Subsidiary Tables 4 2 to 4.5 deal with each of the four agricultural livelihood classes separately and show the distribution of 10,000 persons of each livelihood class in each of the three sub-classes of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants. They also give an analysis of the secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of each livelihood class.

Subsidiary Table 4.6 gives a complete picture of active and semi-active people in cultivation. It thus show the contribution to agriculture of those persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.

Subsidiary Table 4.7 to 4 9 deal with the progress of cultivation during the last three decades, components of cultivated area per capita, land area per capita and trend of cultivation per capita during this period The population figures made use of in preparing these tables are based on the census figures.....

Subsidiary Table 4.9, which gives the land area per capita and the trend of cultivation, deals with the supreme problem of populatien and sustenance.

178. Economic Questionnaire :

In order to understand fully the significance and accuracy of the statistics reviewed in this Chapter, it is very necessary to thoroughly discuss the census questionnaire and the instructions issued to amplify it. Questions 9, 10 and 11 in the census questionnaire contain these economic data (The terms used in Question 13, though similar to those in question 10, have entirely different meaning and practically no connection with one another). I give on the following page the extracts from the booklet of instructions to enumerators to explain their significance.

178-A. Question 9. Economic Status :

Part I. — Dependency.

Every person must be placed into one of the three classes defined below :—

Write : 1 for a self-supporting person,

2 for a non-earning dependant,

3 for an earning dependant, in the first compartment.

(1) A 'Self-supporting person' is one who earns an income in cash or kind sufficient atleast for his own maintenance.

(2) A 'non-earning dependant' is a person who has no income of his own either in cash or in kind.

(3) An 'earning dependant' is a person who earns a regular (not casual) income not sufficient even for his own maintenance. It includes seasonal income also.

Where two or more members of a familyless house hold jointly cultivate land and secure an income therefrom, each of them should be regarded as earning a part of the income. None of them is, therefore, a non-earning dependant. Each of them should be classed as either a self-supporting person' or an 'earning dependant' according to the share of income attributable to him (to her). you should not make any detailed calculation of these shares. but *accept what the head of the household declares* to be the share of each person. The same applies to any other business carried on jointly.

This does not mean that everyone who works is necessarily a self-supporting person, or an earning dependant.

Avoid two common mistakes :

(1) Recording only the head of the household as self-supporting.

(2) Recording all women automatically as non-earning dependants. Women may be earning dependants or even self-supporting.

Illustrations

(1) A housewife who cooks for the family, brings up the children or manages the household is doing very valuable work. Nevertheless, her economic status is that of a non,earning dependant, if she does not also earn an income.

(2) An Assamese cultivator's wife who actively helps her husband in cultivation and/or weaves and sells cloth, thereby adding to the family income, must not be recorded as a non-earning dependant. She will be recorded as a self-supporting person or an earning dependant according as her share of income is sufficient or insufficient for her own maintenance.

(3) Wives as well as children of tea garden labourers who earn regular wages, which may be seasonal, are all of them self-supporting persons if each one's earning is sufficient at least for his/her own maintenance, failing this, he or she will be merely an earning dependant.

(4) A cultivator's son who looks after his father's cattle is a dependant, but if he works as a cow herd elsewhere and earns a meagre but regular wage, he is an earning dependant.

(5) Madhab, with his wife and two children, stays at Golaghat with his father Shri Dalu Ram Choudhary and earns Rs. 55 per mensem as a clerk Sub divisional Officer's, Office, which according to Shri Dalu Ram, is sufficient for Madhab's own maintenance. Dalu Ram gets a pension of Rs.20 per mensem. The family has two bighas of Kheti land. shri DaluRam is an earning dependant Madhab's wife and two children are dependants, whereas Madhab's wife and children are dependents, himself is a self-supporting person although his income is not sufficient for the maintenance of his wife and children-

(6) A child aged 4 has some cultivation in his name. The annual income from the land is sufficient for his own maintenance. The child is a self-supporting person.

(7) A street singer or beggar who maintains himself by singing or begging is a self-supporting person.

please refer to last paragraph in Question No. 10 and pay special attention to the economic status of educated persons."

178-B. Part II. Employment :

This part concerns only self-supporting persons who are employers or employees or independent workers ; even among them, those exceptional cases of self-supporting persons who support themselves without occupation or economic activity, gainfull (e g., rentiers and pensioners) are not covered

If a self-supporting person earns his principal means of livelihood as :—

an employer,	write 1
an employee,	write 2
an independant worker,	write 3

In the second compartment. In all other cases write x here. The last group, (i.e., ×) will include earning dependants, non-earning dependants, beggars, orphans or convicts in jails, as well as all

those who live entirely on their income from pension, or investments, or rent of houses, buildings, or land, or interest on loans, securities or shares, and who do not employ any paid assistants for earning that income.

A person should be treated as an 'employer' only if he has necessarily to employ any person in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood, provided that employee is regularly employed and derives his principal Means of Livelihood by such employement. Part-time or casual employment which does not provide the Principal Means of Livelihood of the employee should not be taken into account. A person employing a cook or other servants for domestic services is not an employer.

An 'employee' is a person who ordinarily works under some other persons for a salary or wage in cash or kind, as the means of earning his Livelihood. Managers, Superintendents, Agents, etc. and all Government servants should be recorded as employees only even though they may have power of employing or appointing subordinate officers or assistants

An 'Independent worker' means a person who is not employed by any one else and who does not employ anybody else in order to earn his Livelihood.

Illustrations.

(1) Doctors and lawers who employ compounders or clerksy, money-lenders and land-lords employing paid assistants to carry on their profession or business are all examples of employers.

(2) Carpenters, weavers, black-smiths, potters, etc., who are occasionally assisted by members of their households are not employers but independant workers.

(3) Jadhab, a clerk in D.C's Office, Tezpur, earns Rs. 80 per mensem. He has also 3 bighas of land in his name and engages labourers for doing work on it. His principal income is through Government services he should be recorded as an employer.

178-C. Question 10 principal Means of Livelihood.

This is a very important question. Please therefore, pay great care. You will have to ask every person how he makes his living and put down the answers fully and clearly on every slip.

If anyone is a self-supporting person, ask him what his source of income is. If he has only one source of income, record it here. If he has more than one source of income then the occupation which gives him the largest part of his income is his Principal Means of Livelihood and should accordingly be entered in this column. The occupation which gives him the next largest part of his income be entered against Question No. 11.

If the person enumerated is an earning dependant or a non-earning dependant, the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he depends should be recorded here

Thus the answer to Question 11 will be the same for a self-supporting person as well as for all this dependants whether earning or non-earning.

Agricultural. —In the case of persons whose means of livelihood is agricultural, write :—

1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him ;

2 for a person who cultivates land owned by any other person ;

3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by any other person who cultivates land; *i.e* , allwho are merely agricultural labourers

4 for a person who receives rent in cash or in kind in respect of the land which is cultivated by any other person, *e .g.* Zamindars and Mirashdarsin Goalpara and some parts of Cachar;

5 for a jhum cultivator (a jhumia) ;

6 for a tea garden labourer. This will exclude personso working as clerks, domestic servantsandmechanis in tea gardens, whose occupation should be written in full.

If you find that a person falls under two of the first four categories, note that category which provides the largest income against Question No.10 and the second against Question 11. No notice should be taken of more than two means of livelihood in any case.

Distinction should be made between those who cultivate land and those who merely labour on the land. The man who directs the cultivation, *e.g.* , when and where to plough. when and what to sow, reap and so on, even though he does not perform any manual labour is a cultivator. The man who merely does the manual labour but has no authority as to when and what to plough, sow and reap or direct such activity is not a cultivator, but an agricultural labourer. This distinction will enable you to determine if a minor, a blind person or a lady who has land in his or her name but gets it cultivated by labourers should fall in category 1 or category 4 described above.

Non- agricultural Means of Livelihood.— In all other cases you should write and fully clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it. There are 3 lines in the slip for

answering this question. Use them fully avoiding vauge and general terms like (i) clerk, (ii) labourer, (iii) chawkidar, (iv) service or (v) shop-keeper, but specify his exact means of livelihood, *e.g.*—

(i) clerk, Sub-Deputy Collector's Office ; clerk, tea garden ;

(ii) labourer in a coal mine : earth-worker; wood cutter ; P.W.D. labourer ; Porter at bus-stand or railway station.

(iii) village chawkidar : dakbungalow chawkidar ; chawkidar in a rice mill.

(iv) (a) Private service—motor driver or accountant, Imperial Bank ; or mali (b) Government service-motor driver, State Transport or accountant; Gauhati Treasury or mali at Circuit House.

(v) Specify the type of shop, *e.g.* , grocery, stationery, cloth, tailoring, rickshaw-repairs, general stores, etc.

For a trader describe the articles in which he carries on trade and state clearly whether he is a wholesale or retail trader. A retail trader sells to the public ; a wholesale trader does not *e.g* . Wholesale Dealer, Cotton piece goods ; or retail trade in rice.

For a factory worker, **give the name of the** factory or the product it makes, *e.g.*, coal mine, oil mill, rice mill. match factory, tea factory.

For Small Industries, if a person also sells the articles which he makes, write "maker and seller of.....", *e.g* , of cotton cloth, earthen pots, etc.

If a person buys milk from villages and sells it retail in a town, and another keeps his own cows and sells the milk, both sell milk, but write for the first "retail trade of milk" and for the second "keeping cows and selling milk".

If a person says he is a muga and pat (silk) worm rearer, ask which gives him the greater income. Enter that as his principal means of livelihood here in colum 10 and the other in column 11.

178—D. Question 11 : Secondary Means of Livelihood :

An answer to this question must be recorded on every slip.

(i) If a self-supporting person has more than one means of livelihood, enter here that occupation which is next in importance to his principal means of livelihood recorded against Question No 10.

(ii) For an earning dependant, enter here the means of livelihood which provides his income.

(iii) Non-earning dependants cannot have any secondary means of livelihood. For them write X. Also write X for a self-supporting person who has only one means of livelihood.

Use the same contractions and follow the general instruction given for Question No.10.

.....

180. Accuracy of economic data :

For purposes of ensuring accuracy of the answers obtained from people regarding the economic condition sufficient precautions were taken at all stages.

(1) Intensive training to supervisors and enumerators by superior Census Officers. In this connection my circular on training given in Census Handbook on P. 16-17 may be seen.

(2) Test enumeration : In order to give supervisors a thorough idea of all the complexities of census procedure and real questionnaire and to enable them to train their enumerators adequately, instructions were issued to every charge superintendent that he must select a convenient block or village, at some central spot in his charge and collect all his supervisors there ; he must get the entire block enumerated by them as well as by the neighbouring enumerators, each doing a bit of enumeration work. This was completed by the first week of December. Reports received by me from the districts show that the test enumeration was carried out in all Subdivisions and gave an extremeey valuable field training to the Census staff. I personally checked up as many pads used in test enumeration as I could in my intensive tours on the eve of Census operations. This test enumeration is responsible for our economic data being more accurate thau they would otherwise have been.

(3) Press conferences were addressed by me in my tours. The attitude of the press was uniformly friendly and it gave full publicity to the news and data given out for information. They also gave wide publicity to nearly a dozen broadcasts on the Shillong Station of the All India Radio explaining the significance and nature of the 1951 Census.

(4) Radio was pressed into service to disseminate the true doctrine. The Governor of Assam kindly gave a broadcast on the Census Operations just a week before they began. The Chief Minister gave a personal message on the importance ot the Census on 9th February, which was widely circulated (reproduced in the Administration Report).

(5) All political parties, especially the premier national organization of the State, the Indian National Congress in Assam through the A.P.C.C. extended their whole-hearted co-operation and support in popularising the procedure and the questionnaire. Booklets of instructions to enumerators were distributed to the Congress Committees in the villages for public information.

(6) All officers in charge of census work at my instance laid particular stress on the census economic enquiry while explaining the importance of census to the people in the villages they toured.

(7) During my intensive tours I made it a point to lay particular stress on the economic questions and checked personally many entries in respect of the economic questions made during the test enumeration. Even after the operations began I toured in various areas to check up the work done till then and was happy to find that the economic data was by then properly understood and recorded properly on the census pads.

(8) With a view to minimize mistakes in the economic classification at the Tabulation Office, simplified instructions were issued to the Tabulation supervisors so that the recorded data was correctly tabulated.

181. Extent of the accuracy of the Census data :

The district officers generally complained that instructions to questions 9, 10 and 11 were difficult to understand by enumerators in spite of all our efforts to reduce them to the utmost simplicity and clarity. One District Officer plaintively writes, "The trouble is that when things are explained to the enumerators in a class they understand it then and return correct answers even when questioned but the trouble is that when they go away from the class they do exactly the opposite of what they claimed to have understood." The definition of self-supporting persons and non-earning dependants are clear enough and the returns on this point may be taken as fairly accurate. I am however, unable to give the same assurance regarding the figures of earning dependants. Though an ordinary enumerator was not to use his individual discretion or judgement in finding out whether a person was earning dependant or non-earning dependant, it being left solely to the person enumerated or to the head of his household to judge whether the portion of the joint family income which he contributed in earning was sufficient for his own maintenance, or not. If the head of the household was present then his judgment was to be accepted as final about the respective shares of persons participating in joint cultivation. The enumerator was not to make any detailed calculation of these shares. In spite of all these categorical instructions I have no doubt that many an enumerator must have arrogated to himself the discretion which was expressly taken away and put down a person as an earning dependant or a non-earning dependant according to his own sense of judgment and propriety. In order to find out the general trend of treatment of the economic status of persons I circularised the following 4 sets of questions to every district and sub-division inviting opinion about the general classification of the categories mentioned therein in each a, b, c and d.

(a) Father is old but possesses land which the sons cultivate and do all other agricultural operations on his behalf. Have the sons been shown as 'self supporting', 'wholly dependant' or 'earning dependant.'

(b) Wife has got some property of her own or helps her husband actively in agriculture which can make her self-supporting or brings about ten or twelve rupees per month. In such a case has the wife been shown as fully dependant, or self-supporting or earning dependant.

(c) Father is dead but the property has not been divided. How have the co sharers been shown, as self-supporting, or fully dependant on the head of the family, or earning dependants ? How have they been treated when the property left behind is large, and when it is small.

(d) How has a person who is maintained on the joint earnings of three or four persons, for instance, say, widowed sister who lives in the family of her three brothers all of whom earn, been shown ? And on whose earnings such a persons is shown 'dependant' in Question 10. State the general principles accepted in your district in regard to the above cases and similar cases. State whether answers in all parts of the district have been uniform, whether interpretation has been right or wrong. State areas in which general principles have been departed from and the population involved.

The general trend of answers reveal that the enumerators had no difficulty in understanding these categories and most districts have returned the answers as given below. These are included here so that one can know precisely in which class certain marginal categories have been included and under what circumstances.

(a) Sons have been shown self-supporting if the income is sufficient for the maintenance of each; otherwise they were shown as earning dependants.

(b) If the wife's income from her personal property is sufficient to maintain her she has been shown as self-supporting ; if insufficient, then earning dependant.

(c) Self-supporting, if property left behind is larger and sufficient for the maintenace of all co-sharers. Where the property was small the head of the family was shown as self-supporting and others treated as dependant on him in case they had no other earnings.

(d) The means of livelihood of the widowed sister has been shown as that of the head of the family who is the eldest brother.

These were treated as non-earning dependant unless some light or clue was available from the National Register of Citizens.

Thus it is clear that the answers to question 9, Part I are fairly accurate in most cases. Strenous efforts were made by the enumerators to get correct answers in the case of illiterate joint families. The percentage of mistakes in respect of answers to Question 9, Part II, was comparatively larger but as most of these were noticed in respect of agriculturists these had little significance because the agriculturists are not classified on the basis of this part of the questionnaire.

During the census holidays it was discovered that in the case of several earning dependants there was no entry against question 11. Answers to question 10 were almost invariably written at length and left little scope for any misunder standing or misclassification about the Principal Means of Levelihood. On account of the greatly increased emphasis on the importance of this question, the returns are as accurate as one can hope and more so than at the previous censuses on account of the fact that we had an additional check-up in the National Register of Citizens to fill up any entries in those rare cases in which they were wanting.

The secondary means of livelihood were as carefully recorded in actual practice as answers to question 10. Only the most important of the secondary means of livelihood was recorded if any person had more than one. Here, as in all other cases, the responsibility to judge their relative importance was taken out of the hands of the enumerators and placed squarely on the shoulders of those enumerated. They were to judge which among the number subsidiary occupations gave them the second largest income. This was to be written in Q. 11. Thus the returns regarding the means of livelihood of earning dependants are subject to this vital qualification, that an earning dependant can have more than one subsidiary means of livelihood though the Census had taken into account only one of them. For example, many a cultivator's wife in Assam not merely looks after the house and cooks meals and rears children but devotes her spare time to weaving, as also helping her husband in cultivation particularly translanting rice seedling, reaping the crop, thrashing and paddy husking. It was her discretion whether she should return her secondary means of livelihood as agriculture or weaving.

This would inflate or deflate the returns under agriculture or industry as secondary means of livelihood, according as her preference was for one or the other. In view of this the actual statistics particularly of the secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants must be accepted with a certain amount of reservation. It is likely that the differences between various districts may be often due to the individual idiosyncracies of the enumerators that to a real distinction. A indirect proof of the accuracy of the economic data is available from the fact that in spite of the option given by the Registrar General to make separate entries of unqualifiable persons under various categories I had rarely any occasion to exercise this discretion.

183. **Comparison of economic data collected at different censuses :**

At the 1921 Census there was an additional column for dependants as follows :—"Col. 11 (Means of subsistence of dependants).—For Children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers." For the latter, there was a separate column No. 9 which recorded the principal occupation of workers, who actually work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. The object of col. 11 was clear : to obtain the number of persons supported by each occupation, apart from the workers. But many blanks, or entires of the word 'dependant' and of the relationship to the supporter were found. Certain entries were corrected at compilation stage by reference to the other entries for the house in the original papers. At 1921, the occupation of working dependant was not recorded, the object being to ascertain the number of persons supported by each occupation. In the 1921 Census Report, the discussion was largely based upon the total number of persons who were supported by certain occupations or industry whether as earners or dependants. For the 1931 Census we have no information as to the number supported by any particular occupation ; all we know is (1) the number of persons of each sex who earn their living by working at a particular occupation, (2) the number of earners under each occupation, who have subsidiary occupations, (3) the number of dependants who, though dependants, actually assist in the work of the family without earning wages and (4) the number of non-earning dependants. In 1931 the principal means of livelihood of the dependant was not recorded. If they at all had any occupation that was recorded as the secondary means of livelihood. Thus (1) above corresponds the self-supporpersons of the 1951 Census : (2) equals self-supporing persons with secondary means of livelihood ; (3) 1951 census introduces a more refined concept, *i.e.*, those who are depnedants assisting in the work of the family without earning wages may be included under self supporting or atleast as earning dependants but never as non-earning dependants Class (4) above corresponds to the non-earning dependants of the 1951 Census.

The principal change brought about by the Indian Census Economic classification scheme 1951 is the setting up on a comprehensive economic classification of the people as a whole and not

merely those who are engaged in gainful occupation. Commenting on the inadequate census classification in the past, Chandrashekhar says, "There are no reliable or complete statistics available regarding the classification of the total population according to occupations. The 1941 Census has omitted such a classification, while the 1931 Census gives classification only for the persons following occupations, (*i.e.*, earners plus working dependants plus those following callings as subsidiary occupations). The rest of the population which is numerically larger representing mainly non-working dependants, remains unclassified, and there is no way of classifying them in terms of their occupationexcept by injermce. One the precarious assumption that the proportion of non-working dependants to workers is constant throughout."*

Detailed comparision of the occupational census figures of the 1931 Census with those of the 1951 data is not practicable on account of the change in the method of classification already referred to. Tentative comparison on the basis of approximate livelihood classification is, however, made in Subsidiary Table 5.6 given in Part 1-B of the Report. As the occupational pattern of Assam has been considerably modified by the reduction of population numbering 2,825,282 within the major portion of the district of Sylhet which has gone to Pakistan, it is neither feasible nor practicable to make comparison between the figures of 1931 and 1951 Censuses. The area and population which has gone into Pakistan were all under permanent settlement, in which the tea industry was of smaller importance than in the rest of Assam Plains; separate occupational figures for these are not available. Hence it is not possible to compare the occupational pattern of 1951 Assam as now constituted with that of 1931 Assam whose economic pattern on account of the inclusion of Sylhet was very different for a sizeable proportion. *viz*, nearly one-third of its present population.

Again the definitions of 'cultivating owners' and 'dependant cultivators' adopted at the 1931 Census classification were very different from those adopted at the 1951 Census for these legal concepts which were in line with two definitions when the were first adopted at the instance of the Government but which as we have already seen, were changed to bring them in line with the all India definitions of land owners which included occupancy tenants under the category of owners cultivators.

SECTION II

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION RATIOS, SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS AND DEPERDENTS; SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

190-C **Secondary Means of Livelihood of earning dependants of all Agricultural Classes :**

The following Table 4. 7-B gives a break-up of the Secondary Means of Livelihood of earning dependants in the Agricultural Classes.

TABLE 4.7-B

SECONDARY MEANS OF TIVELIHOOD OF EARNING DEPENDANTS PER 10,000 PERSONS AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	Number of earning dependants, per 10.000 persons of all agricultural classes, deriving a secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Totat
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	647	89	170	30	223	73	17	144	1,393

Table 4. 7-B makes it crystal clear that cultivation of owned land is the most important secondary means of Livelihood of earning dependants of all Agricultural Classes. It is followed by production other than cultivation, cultivation of unowned land and employment as agricultural labourers.

192. **Tripura :**

Tripura is less agricultural than Manipur, its agricultural population being only 75.3 per cent of its total population as against 83.4 per cent of agricultural population in Manipur. The distribution of its total agricultural population under different Agricultural Classes is as follows :

Class I, 79.5 per cent followed by Class III, 11.6, Class III, 6.4 and Class IV, 2.5.

Its pattern does resemble more that of Assam Plains Division, whereas that of Manipur strikingly resembles that of Assam Hills Division. 55 per cent of the people of Tripura are non-earning dependants. 31 per cent, same as in Assam Hill Division are self-supporting persons but nearly 14 per cent earning dependants, a proportion far lower than that in Assam or its Natural Divisions and nearly half of that in Manipur.

Tripura has 6.7 per cent of the total population of its agricultural classes enjoying a percentage

*S. Chandrasekhar-India's population, Fast and Policy.

higher than Assam and its Natural Divisions as well as that of Manipur. The figure for secondary means of livelihood does not show any overwhelming importance or lack of the same for any Class. Class VIII, however, enjoys a small primacy followed by Classes V and VI. Employment as agricultual labourers enjoys almost the same importance as that of cultivation of unowned land. Tripura has the smallest percentage of earning dependants. Amongst them there is no overwhelming primacy of either Class V as in the case of Manipur or Class I as in the case of Assam and its Natural Divisions. Of course, Class I forms the largest single group but it contains less than 50 per cent of the total number of earning dependants (647 out of 1,3 3). It is followed by production other than cultivation, employment as agricultural labourers and other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.

SECTION iV

CULTIVATORS OF LAND WHOLLY OR MAINLY OWNED AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

198. **Primary Economic Status of persons of Livelihood Class I :**

The distribution per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I among the sub-classes *viz.*, self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants is given in Subsidiary Table 4.2 in Part I-B of the Report. The figures for the State and the Natural Divisions are summarised in Table 4.9 below :

TABLE 4.9

PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS I

State or Natural Division	Percentage of		
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
*	*	*	*
Tripura	29.6	55.7	14.7

201. **Secondary means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class I :**

An analysis of the self supporting persons given in Column (2) of subsidiary Table 4.2 with reference to their secondary means of livelihood is given in Table 4.10 below :

TABLE 4.10

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS I

State and Natural Division	Number of self-supporting persons in Class I, per 10,000 persons of the class, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	..	112	91	39	114	105	28	146	635

202. **Secondary means of livelihood of Earning Dependants :**

The analysis of the earning dependants similar to the one we have undertaken for the self supporting persons with reference to their means of livelihood who make their contribution to the family pool is given below :

TABLE 4.11

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF EARNING DEPENDANTS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS I

State and Natural Division	Number of self-supporting persons, in Class I, per 10,000 persons, of the class, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	788	59	146	31	228	68	19	124	1,463

205. **Tripura : its owner cultivators :**

Like everywhere else in Eastern India, Class I is of overwhelming importance in Tripura consisting of almost four-fifths of the entire agricultural population. Their primary economic status is discussed in Table 4.9 from which we find that as much as 55.7 per cent of its population are non-earning dependants ; a proportion larger than that in Manipur or Assam Hills but lower than that in Assam or Assam Plains. The percentage of earning dependants (14.7), is the lowest of all the 3 States with which this Report is concerned. The proportion of self-supporting persons (29.6), is larger than

that for Manipur or Asasm or its Plains Division but lower than that for the Assam Hills.

Table 4.10 shows secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class I in Tripura, Tripura has the largest percentage of Assam, its natural divisions and Manipur, 6.4 against 4.5 in Manipur and 3.0 in Assam. It has the largest proportion of self-supporting persons with a secondary means of Livelihood to the population of Class I. We do not notice any overwhelming primacy of any particular class in this respect in this State. Class VIII, other services and miscellaneous sources, enjoys a small prominence (146 per 10,000 persons) of Livelihood Class I against 114 under production other than cultivation, 112 under cultivation of unowned land, and 105 under commerce. Out of its total 14.6 per cent of earning dependants, 7.8 per cent have cultivation of owned land, 2.3 per cent have production other than cultivation, 1.5 have class III, *i.e.*. Employment as agricultural labourers and 1.2 other services and miscellaneous sources as a secondary means of livelihood.

SECTION V

CULTIVATORS OF LAND WHOLLY OR MAINLY UNOWNED AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

208. **Primary Economic Status of persons of Livelihood Class II :**

The primary economic status, *i.e.*, distribution into the sub-classes of self-supporting persons, earning dependants and the non-earning dependants of Livelihood class II is given in Subsidiary Table 4.3 in Part I-B of the Report. It is summarised in Table 4 12 given below :

TABLE 4.12

PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS II

State and Natural Division	Percentage of		
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
1	2	3	4
*	*	*	*
Tripura	33	53	14

209. **Secondary means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons of livelihood Class II :**

An analysis of the self-supporting persons in Class II, with reference to their secondary means of livelihood, if any, is given below :

TABLE 4.13

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS II

State and Natural Division	Number of self-supporting persons in Class II, per 10,000 persons of the class, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from occupation in Livelihood Class II								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	228	..	83	23	146	106	28	328	942

211. **Secondary Means of Livelihood of Earning Dependants of Livelihood Class II**

An analysis of the earning dependants of Livelihood Class II with reference to their secondary means of livelihood is given below :

TABLE 4.14

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF EARNING DEPENDANTS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS II

State and Natural Division	Number of earning dependants in class II, per 10,000 persons of the class, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	127	336	259	26	246	122	15	253	1,384

213. Tripura its cultivators of unowned land and their dependants :

In the agricultural economy of Tripura, Class 11 is as importan as its countepart in Manipur. 53 per cent of its total population consist of non-earning dependants ; this is a larger percentage than that of Manipur and Assam Hills The proportion of earning dependants is the lowest but that of self-supporting persons correspondingly (33) than anywhere else except Assam Hills (34).

9.4 per cent of the total population is self-supporting with a secondary means of livelihood which nearly equals that of Assam Hills and is higher than that of all others. Other services and miscellaneous sources account for 3 3 per cent of a total of 9.4 per cent, followed by cultivation 1.5 and Commerce 1.1. Employment as agricultural labourers accounts for very nearly 1 per cent. Out of its earning dependants (13.8), 3.4 take recourse to cultivation of unownland whereas another 2.6 to employment as agricultural labourers, together they account for 6 per cent out of a total of 13.8 per cent of earning dependants. Other services and miscellaneous sources (2.5 per cent) and production other than cultivation (2.5 per cent) are not unimportant.

SECTION VI

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

215. Primary Economic Status of persons of Livelihood Class III :
The following Table 4.15 gives an idea of the primary economic status of this class :

TABLE 4.15

PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS III

State and Division Natural	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
	*	*	*
Tripura	48	43	9

216. Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons of class III :

Table 4,16 given below gives an analysis of the secondary means of self-supporting persons of Class III :

TABLE 4.16

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF SELF SUPPORTING PERSONS OF CLASS III

State and Natural Division	Number of self-supporting persons in Class III, per 10,000 persons of the class, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	88	40	..	15	135	66	16	231	591

217. Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants of Class III :

Table 4.17 given below shows the means of earning dependants of Livelihood Class III.

TABLE 4.17

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF EARNING DEPENDANTS OF CLASS III

State and Natural Division	Number of earning dependants in Class III per 10,000 persons of the class, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	84	35	359	8	136	41	6	195	864

220. Tripura—Its agricultural labourers and their dependants :

Unlike Class III in Manipur, Class III in Tripura is sizable one and contains as much as 6.4 per cent of its total agricultural population, a percentage higher than that of not only Manipur but Assam and its Natural Divisions also. Of all the districts of Assam, only the figure of United K. & J. Hills district with 10.9 per cent sur-passes Tripura in this respect ; 43 per cent are non-earning dependants, a percentage lower than that of Assam and its plains and only slightly higher than t at of Assam Hills. Its proportion of earning depenants is lowest among all the Natural Divisions we are considering. With 48 per cent of its total population as self-supporting it easily surpasses Assam and its palins, not to talk of Manipur, and almost equals Assam Hills (50). Out of its total 8.6 earning dependants, 3.6 are again included under agricultural labour or Class III. Other Services and Miscellaneous sources (2.0) and Production other than cultivation (1.4) are next in importance followed by cultivation of owned land (0.8).

SECTION

NON-CULTIVATING OWNERS OF CULTIVABLE LAND, AGRICULTURAL RENT RECEIVERS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

222. Primary Economic Status of persons of Livelihood Class IV :

Subsidiary Table 4.5 given in Part I-B of the Report shows distribution per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV in each sub-class, *viz.*, self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants. The figures are summarised below in Table 4.18.

TABLE 4.18

PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS IV

State and Natural Division	Percentage of		
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
*	*	*	*
Tripura	30	64	6

223. Secondary Means of Livelihood of self- supporting persons of Class IV :

The distribution of self-supporting persons with reference to their secondary means of livelihood is given below :

TABLE 4.19

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF CLASS IV

State and Natural Division	Number of self-supporting persons in Class IV, per 10,000 persons of the class, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	72	10	29	..	110	154	13	325	713

224. Secondary Means of Livelihood of earning dependants of livelihood class IV :

An analysis of the earning dependants of livelihood class IV with refernce to the means of their livelihood is given in Table 4.20 below :

TABLE 4.20

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF EARNING DEPENDANTS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS IV

State and Natural Division	Number of earning dependants in Class IV per 10,000 persons of the class, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	25	29	35	88	152	67	8	159	563

226. **Tripura its non-cultivating owners of cultivable land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants :**

In number and percentage their class in Tripura (11.918. *i.e.*, 2.5 per cent) equals its counterpart in Manipur. For their primary economic status please refer to Table 4.18. It has the largest percentage of its population returned as doing nothing.64 per cent against 47 in Manipur, 60 in Assam hills and 62 in Assam and its plains; on the other hand the percentage of earning dependants is also abysmally low (6) which is less than one-forth that of Manipur (27) and far less than that in Assam or its Natural Divisions. Its only redeeming feature appears to be that the percentage of self-supporting persons (30) is higher than that in any other Natural Division. Class IV in Tripura therefore, shows up its nature, as a more affluent and more truly landlord class who can easily afford to withdraw such a large percentage of its dependants from earning anything at all and allowing them to do nothing. For the secondary means of livelihood of its self-supporting persons please refer to Table 4.19 Other services and miscellaneous sourus followed by Commerce, Production other than cultivation and cultivation of owned land are the chief sources of secondary income Of the total percentage earning dependants (5.6), 1.6 return Other Service and Miscellaneous Sources and other 1.5 per cent production other than cultivation. Classes IV and VI next attract notice.

Section VIII

ACTIVE AND SEMI-ACTIVE WORKERS IN CULTIVATION

227. **Active and Semi active Workers in Cultivation in Assam :**

Persons connected with agriculture may be either (i) active (ii) Semi-active, *i.e.*, partially active or (iii) inactive. Self-supporting persons in Classes I, II and III may properly be treated as active workers and those falling under Class IV as inactive. The semi-active workers will consist of :—

(i) the earning dependants in all the 8 Livelihood Classes whose personal earning is from means of livelihood falling under Class I, II or III and ;

(ii) self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation who supplement their income through Class I, II or III.

The total numbers of active and semi-active workers in cultivation are accordingly specified below in Table 4.21, based on Subsidiary Table 4.6.

TABLE 4 21

ACTIVE AND SEMI-ACTIVE WORKERS IN CULTIVATION (000'S OMITTED)

State and Natural Division	Principal m/I of Self-supporting persons	Secondary m/I of Seif-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation	Secondary m/I of earning dependants	Total
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	147	2	45	194

228. **Percentage of Active and Semi-active workers in cultivation :**

The percentage of each of these three categories of workers to the total number of persons actively engaged in cultivation is shown below :—

TABLE 4.22

PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE AND SEMI-ACTIVE WORKERS IN CULTIVATION

State and Natural Division	Principal m/I Self-supporting persons	Secondary m/I Self-supporting persons whose principal m/I is other than cultivation	Secondary m/I of earning dependants
*	*	*	*
Tripura	75.5	1.4	23.1

230. **Distribution of Active and Semi-active Workers in different Agricultural Livelihood Classes :**

From Subsidiary Table 4.6 we find that the bulk of the earning dependants are not agricultural labourers as in the case of Madras and Madhya Prades, but are owner cultivators ..... Table 4.24 below gives the percentage distribution of active and semi-active workers in the three agricultural livelihood classes.

TABLE 4.24

PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE AND SEMI-ACTIVE WORKERS IN STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION IN THE THREE AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

State and Natural Division	Percentage of active and semi-active workers in cultivation		
	Class I	Class II	Class III
*	*	*	*
Tripura	75.2	12.4	12.4

CHAPTER V

NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

SECTION I

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

254. **Non-Agricultural Classes :**

.....In this Chapter, the non-agricultural classes and their economic classification will be dealt with. As mentioned before, the non-agricultural classes are :—

V—Production other than cultivation ;

VI—Commerce;

VII—Transport; and

VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.

255. **Economically Inactive Persons ;**

It should be noted here that Class VIII includes not only persons who are engaged in occupations which fall under "Other services and miscellaneous sources" of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme, but also persons who are economically inactive. These include the following categories, the details of which are given in the fly-leaf of Economic Table B-III :—

(1) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property;

(2) Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds;

(3) Inmates of jails, asylums and recipients of doles;

(4) Beggars and vagrants;

(5) All other persons living principlly on income not derived from any economic activity.

256. **Reference to Statiltics :**

The main Economic Tables for the 1951 Census are contained in Part II-B of the Census Report. As pointed out before they are based on the Indian Economic Classification Scheme, 1951, prepared by the Registrar General of India, and reproduced in the same volume. As mentioned in Section VI-(Livelihood Pattern) of Chapter I, it is of the utmost importance to study the economic classification scheme to appreciate the definition of the terms used and the significance of the data reviewed in the report and also to guard against the possibility of erroneous comparison of figures with figures collected in different economic surveys in the country and not really comparable with the figures collected at the 1951 Census.

Subsidiary Tables of the 5th series given in part I-B of the Report form the basis of the review contained in this Chapter. Subsidiary Table 5 1 gives the proportion of non-agricultural classes in the State and the different districts and also shows the classification of 10,000 persons of non-agricultural classes into each class and sub-class. The classification according to the economic status, viz. employers, employees and independant workers is for the first time undertaken during the 1951 Census and included in Subsidiary Table 5. 1.

Subsidiary Tables 5.1A and 5.1B contain the same information for the rural and urban areas as that which is given in Subsidiary Table 5.1 for the general population. 5.1C gives the same information for all non-agricultural classes.

Subsidiary Tables 5.2 to 5.5 deal with each of the non-agricultural livelihood classes separately and show the number per 10,000 persons of each livelihood class in each sub-class. Numbers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of each livelihood class, who are employers, employees and independent workers are also given in these Subsidiary Tables and these Tables further contain a complete analysis of the secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of each livelihood class belonging to the non-agricultural category. Subsidiary Tables 5.2A, 5.3A, 5.4A and 5 5A give the same information for the rural and the urban population.

Subsidiary Tables 5.7 to 5.17 give the territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in different industries and services in the Staye by divisions and sub-divisions. Subsidiary Tables 5.7A, 5.8A ..... 5.17A give the same information for the rural and the urban population.

The Distriot Index of Non Agricultural Occupations given in Part I-B of the Report gives the details of the actual number of persons engaged in

the various divisions, sub-divisions and groups of Industries and Services in the State and Natural Divisions.

256A. **Comparability of the statistics with those of the previous Censuses :**

The question of comparison of economic data collected at the different censuses has been discussed already (Chapter I, Section VI), and need not be repeated here. But the caution given there should be borne in mind so that the danger of trying to compare figures which may be really not comparable and drawing erroneous conclusion there from may be avoided.

257. **Reliability of the Data :**

I have discussed the problem of the reliability of the economic data collected at the census in considerable detail in Section I, Chapter IV, which may be again referred to in this connection. There is no need to cover the same ground again. I, therefore, content my-self with reproducting my instructions to the sorters how to proceed with correct classification according to the secondary economic status. This would be useful in understanding the proportions of the secondary economic status of self-supporting persons, *viz.*, employers, employees and independent workers.

Instructions for Sorter's Ticket 0

"With regard to the first four Livelihood Classes I, II, III and IV under Agriculture, you will have no trouble. For Non-Agricultural Classes V,VI,VII.& VIII carefully study the answers recorded against Q.10 and decide to which of these four Classes the particular Means of Livelihood belongs. Read Appendix I (pages 3-5), note on page 10 and Appendix IV showing the divisions and sub-division of Industries and Services, on page 14-25 of the 1951 Census Tabulation Plan carefully. Remember the following points :—

(1) The general rule in respect of classifying employees is that every employee is to be classified with reference to the commodity produced or service rendered by his employer.

(a) There are, however, the following exceptions to this rule in which you must classify the employees with reference to their own activity and without reference to that of their employer :—

(i) Persons actually engaged in production;

(ii) Persons actually engaged in commerce;

(iii) Persons actually engaged in transport;

(iv) Members of learned professions like doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers and otheas *e. g.*, scavengers, *etc.*, for which special sub-divisions are provided in Appendix IV will go under Livelihood Class VIII, without reference to their employers.

If a man is engaged as a truck driver in a tea garden or in a commercial firm, you must classify him under the head "Transport" and not under the head "Production". But a manager or clerk engaged in the same tea-garden or commercial firm must be classified respectively under "Production" or "Commerce" because he is to be classified "with reference to the commodity produced or service rendred by his employer".

(b) Another important exception to the general rule is about domestic servants. These servants must be classified under Livelihood Class VIII "Other services and miscellaneous sources" without reference to the nature of ther employer work. Even drivers of privat cars will, therefore, be classed under this head and not under "Transport".

(2) The second rule of classification is that all employers and all independent workers, like petty shop-keepers, *etc.*, who do not employ anyone else in their small business or other work must be classified with reference to the commodity produced or service rendered by them individually.

(3) There are certain independant workers, who produce certain articles and sell them and the question arises whether they are to be classed under "Production" or "Commerce". Thus, for example, a cobbler, who prepares shoes and sells them himself, should be classed under "Production" because according to the rule mentioned under (2) above he is to be classed with reference to the 'commodity he produces."

SECTION II

NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION RATIONS; SELF-SULPORTING PERSONS AND DEPENDANTS; SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

258. **Non-Agricultural Population Ratios** .....

Subsidiary Tables 5.1, 5.1A and 5.1B in Part I-B, of the Report give the proportion of non-agricultural population in different parts of the State, The position as regards the State and its Natural Divisions is summarised in Table 5.1 Below :—

TABLE 5.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

State and Natural Division	Percentage of non-agricultural classes in General Population	Rural Population	Urban Population
*	*	*	*
Tripura	24.7	20.3	86.7
*	*	*	*

260. **Primary Economic Status of Non-Agricultural Classes :**

The primary economic status of the non-agricultural classes is analysed in Table 5.2 :—

TABLE 5.2

PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION (GENERAL)

State and Natural Division	Percentage of Self-Supporting persons	Non-earning Dependants	Earning Dependants
*	*	*	*
Tripura	32	64	4
*	*	*	*

261. **Rural-urban break-up of the Primary Economic status of Non-Agricultural Classes :**

Table 5.3 given below summarises the primary economic status with the rural and urban break-up:-

TABLE 5.3

RURAL-URBAN BREAK-UP OF THE PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	Percentage of Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependents
*	*	*	*
Tripura–			
Rural	33	62	5
Urban	29	70	1
*	*	*	*

263. **Non-Agricultural Population Ratio for Manipur and Tripura :**

* * *

263B. **Tripura :**

The non-agricultural classes in Tripura, number 50,760 of whom 42,955 are males and 7,805 are females. It means that about one-fourth of the total general population of Tripura, consits of non-agricultural classes, a proportion only slightly less than that of Assam (26.7). In the rural population of Tripura, its non-agricultural classes comprise 20.3 per cent against 23.5 for Assam. Tripura has a lower proportion of non-agricultural classes in urban population, *viz.*, 86.7 per cent, than either Assam or its natural divisions. In the primary economic status of its non-agricultural general population, Tripura resembles none of the natural divisions with which this report deals. Nearly two-thirds are non-earning dependants whereas another one-third are self-supporting persons. Only a negligible percentage of 4 are earning dependants. The break-up by rural and urban is of some interest. Of the rural population, exactly one-third are self-supporting persons whereas over three fifths are non-earning dependants. Earning dependants are only 5 per cent. The urban pattern is strikingly different from that of any natural division of Assam. It has only 1 per cent among its earning dependants and 29 among self-supporting the remaining sevententh consituting non-earning dependants.

264. **Distribution of non-agricultural population in Livelihood Classes :**

The distribution of the non-agricultural population in each of the Livelihood Classes V to VIII, in terms of percentages, is given overleaf in Table 5.5, which shows that the bulk of the people of non agricultural classes, of the general population of Assam, *viz.*, 55 per cent, belong to Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation) and another 25 per cent to Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources). Thus four-fifths of the total non-agricultural population belong to these two livelihood classes. Of the remaining 20 per cent, 15 per cent is claimed by Commerc and a bare 5 per cent by Transport.

Assam Plains differs only slightly from Assam as a whole. Class V in the Plains is 3 per cent larger and Class VIII smaller by 2 per cent, other two Classes retaining more or less the same proportions. The Hills division, however, shows a pattern which is strikingly different from Assam or Assam Plaints at least in respect of Livelihood Classes V, VI and VIII. Tea, which is included under Production other than cultivation, is in abundance in Assam Plains, but is conspicuous by its absence in Assam Hills. Scope for other petty industries and other crafts also is very limited there. As a result we see only 25 per cent of the non-agricultural population of the Assam Hills Division in this Class while in the Planis it is nearly 2½ times larger There is less of Commerce and Transport in the Hills than in the Plains; hence by far the largest majority of the non-agricultural population of Assam Hills is found in Class VIII, *i. e.*, Other services and miscellaneous sources. This explains why Assam Hills have as high as 56 per cent of its total non-agricultural population in Livelihood Class VIII, constituting by far the largest Class against 25 per cent for Assam and 23 per cent only for the Plains. Thus in the Hills as compared with the Plains the roles of Classes V and VIII are exactly reversed. Class VIII in the Hills exceeds Class

V almost by as much as Class V does Class VIII in the Plains. Commerce and Transport are of very little importance in Assam and they do not show any wide divergence among the natural divisions. Where there are some other productive activities they are recorded under Class V; all the rest going under the residuary Class VIII. Under the circumstances where employment under productive activities is less, non-agricultural occupations will be of those residuary categories which are lumped together under Class VIII. The discussion is summarised in Table 5.5 given below :—

TABLE 5.5

PERCENTAGE OF EACH LIVELIHOOD CLASS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

State and Natural Division	Percentage Of Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	24	26	2	48
*	*	*	*	*

266. Rural and urban break-up of the non-agricultural population in Livelihood Classes :

In Chapters II and III the distribution of the general population in rural and urban areas has already been discussed. I shall now proceed to examine such distribution in individual Livelihood Classes. The rural and urban break-up of each the non-agricultural Classes V to VIII is summarised in Table 5.6 below':—

TABLE 5.6

PERCENTAGE OF EACH LIVELIHOOD CLASS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATOIN (RURAL AND URBAN BREAK-UP)

State and Natural Division	Percentage Of Persons Dependention Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura :				
Rural	27	24	1	48
Urban	15	31	5	49
*	*	*	*	*

267. Primary Economic Status of Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation) :

.....Table 5.8 summarises the discussion

TABLE 5.8

PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS V

State and Natural Division	Percentage of Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning Dependants
*	*	*	*
Tripura	38	54	8
*	*	*	*

268. Rural-urban break-up of Livelihood Class V according to Primary Economic Status :

Table 5.9 given below gives rural/urban break-up according to the primary economic status of persons under Livelihood Class V.

TABLE 5.9

RURAL/URBAN BREAK-UP ACCORDING TO PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS V

State and Natural Division	Percentage of Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
*	*	*	*
Tripura :			
Rural	39	52	9
Urban	30	69	1
*	*	*	*

269. Secondary Means of Livelihood of Self-Supporting Persons of Livelihood Class V :

Subsidiary Table 5.2 gives the distribution of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V who have a secondary means of livelihood also.

.....The position in respect of secondary means of Livelihood is summarised in Tables 5.10 and 5.11 given below :—

TABLE 5.10

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF SELF SUPPORTING PRESONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS V

State and Natural Division	self supporting persons of Class V, who derive a Secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	112	190	16	31	56	32	3	25	464
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

270. Secondary Means of Livelihood of Earning Dependants of Livelihood Class V :

TABLE 5.11

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF ERRNING DEPENDANTS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS V

State and Natural Division	Earning dependants of Class V, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	29	9	72	4	602	27	1	23	767

* * * *

271. Primary Economic Status of Livelihood Class VI (Commerce) :

.....An analysis of their primary economic status, *i. e.*, their distribution among the sub-classes of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants is given below in Table 5.12.

TABLE 5.12

PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI-COMMERCE

State and Natural Division	Percentage of Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
*	*	*	*
Tripura	31	66	3
*	*	*	*

272. Rural-urban break-up according to Primary Economic Status of Livelihood Class VI :

Table 5.13 given below gives the rural and urban break-up for self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants in this Livelihood Class.

TABLE 5.13

RURAL-URBAN BREAK-UP ACCORDING TO PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS V

State and Natural Division	Percentage of Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
*	*	*	*
Tripura :			
Rural	32	64	4
Urban	27	72	1
*	*	*	*

273. Secondary Means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI :

Subsidiary Table 5.3 shows the distribution of the Secondary Means of Livelihood of the persons falling under 'Commerce'. Table 5.14 given below summarises the position for the State and its Natural Division in respect of the self-supporting persons only.

TABLE 5.14

SECONDRY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI

State and Natural Division	Number of self-supporting persons in Class VI, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from Livelihood Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	96	41	38	65	36	51	1	62	390
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

274. Secondary Means of Livelihood of earning dependants of Livelihood Class VI :

Table 5.15 given below summarises the position regarding the secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants of Livelihood Class VI for Assam and its Natural Divisions.

TABLE 5.15

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF EARNING DEPENDANTS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI

State and Natural Division	Number of earning dependants in Class VI, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from ocupations in Livelihood Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	39	30	39	2	36	134	2	44	326
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

275 Primary Economic Status of Livelihood Class VIII (Transport) :

.....An analysis according to the primary economic status of self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII (transport), *i. e.*, their distribution into self-supporting persons non-earning dependants and earning dependants, is given in Table 5.16 below :—

TABLE 5 16

PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII

State ane Natural Division	Percentage of Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
*	*	*	*
Tripura	28	69	3
*	*	*	*

276 Rural-urban break-up of the Primary Economic Status of Livelihood Class VII :

Rural-urban break-up of the self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning depedants in this class is given in the following table 5.17 :—

TABLE 5.17

RURAL-URBAN BREAK-UP OF PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII

State and Natural Division	Percentage of Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning depedants
*	*	*	*
Tripura :			
Rural	25	69	6
Urban	30	69	1
*	*	*	*

277 **Secondary Means of Livelihood of Self-supporting persons of Livelihood class VII :**

In Livelihood Class VII (transport) there are 32.3 per cent of self-supporting persons including 1.9 per centwho have a secondary means of livelihood. Of these nearly 1 per cent get their secondary income from cultivation owned and unowned land, and the rest from various sources as contained in Table 5.18 below :—

TABLE 5.18

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII

State and Natural Division	Number of self-supporting persons in Class VII, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
Tripura	54	3	..	48	6	24	12	30	177

278 **Secondary Means of Livelihood of earning dependants of Livelihood Class VII ;**

.....Table 5.19 given below summarises the discussion :—

TABLE 5.19

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF EARNING DEPENDANTS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII

State and Natural Division	Number of self-supporting persons in Class VII, who derive a secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
Tripura	9	15	24	3	85	15	103	75	329

279 **Primary Economic Status of Livelihood Class VIII (other services and miscellaneous sources)**

.....The primary economic status of persons belonging to Livelihood Class VIII, *i.e.*, their distribution into the sub classes of self supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants, is summarised in Table 5.20.

TABLE 5.20

PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII

State and Natural Division	Percentag of		
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
Tripura	30	67	3

280 **Rural-urban break-up according to the Primary Economic Status of Livelihood Class VIII :**

The rural-urban break-up of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants in this Livelihood Class is analysed in Table 5.21 given below : —

TABLE 5.21

RURAL-URBAN BREAK-UP ACCORDING TO PRIMARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII

State and Natural Division	Percentage of		
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning depandants
Tripura			
Rural	31	66	3
Urban	29	70	1

281 **SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII :**

Table 5.12 below summarises the position regarding the secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII given in Subsidiary Table 5 5.

TABLE 5.22

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII

State and Natural Division	Number of self-supporting persons in Class VIII, who derive a Secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
Tripura	48	14	10	70	29	41	2	97	311

282 **Secondary Means of Livelihood of earning dependants of Livelihood Class VIII :**

SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF EARNING DEPENDANTS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII

TABLE 5.23

State and Natural Division	Number of earning dependants in Class VIII, who derive a Secondary means of livelihood from occupations in Livelihood Class								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
Tripura	39	8	21	4	45	27	7	119	270

283 **Economically Inactive Persons :**

As already explained in paragraph 255 ante, Livelihood Class VIII includes five categories of 'economically inactive persons'. The total number of self-supporting persons under each of these five categories in Assam and the Natural Divisions, is given in Table 5.24.

TABLE 5 24

SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

State and Natural Division	Persons living purely on income from non-agricultural proporty.	Persons living purely on pensions, Remittances, Scholarships and Funds	Inmatesof Jails, Asylums, houseAlms-Recis and pients of Doles	Beggars and Vagrants	Allot her persons living principally on income not derived from any economic activities
Tripura	97	138	553	1,274	3

SECTION III

EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS, AND SECONDARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

284 **Employers, employees and independent workers**

It is for the time in 1951 that data for workers have been collected and tabulated at the Census for self supporting persons ot the non-agricltural classes engaged in Industries and Services. For instructions regarding definitions of these terms,paragraph 178B ante may bereferred to.

Table 5.25 given below analyses the self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural population according to their secondary economic status as employers, employees, independent workers and "Others", the last being the residuary category.

TABLE 5.25

SECONDARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	Percentage of			
	Employers	Employees	Independent Workers	Others
Tripura	1	48	47	4

285 **Rural-urban break-up of Secondary Economic Status of Non-Agricultural Population :**

Table 5.26 gives an analysis of the self-supporting persons of the non-agricultural population for rural as well as urban areas according to their secondary economic status as employers, employees, independent workers or 'others' *i. e.*, the residuary category ;—

TABLE .26

RURAL URBAN BREAK-UP SECONDARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

State and Natural Division	Percentage of			
	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Others
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura				
Rural	1	49	46	4
Urban	1	45	51	3

Even the slight difference between the percentages of employers in the urban areas and the rural and the rural areas is not without significance. It is just what one expects as persons with large resources who are in a position to set themselves up as employers will be found more in the urban areas and than in the villages. A small magnitude of difference indicates, of course, that our urbanization and industrialisation have not gone very far....

286. Secondary Economic Status of Livelihood Class V :

Table 5.27 below gives the analysis of self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V according to their secondary economic status i.e., their distribution into the sub-classes of employers, employees and independent workers :

TABLE 5.27

SECONDARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS V

State and Natural Division	Percentage of		
	Employers	Employees	Independent workers
*	*	*	*
Tripura	0.7	50.0	49.3

.....

287. Rural-urban break-up of secondary economic Status of Livelihood Class V .

This break-up is given in Subsidiary Table 5.2 in Part I—B of the Report. Table 5.28 given overleaf summarises the position :

TABLE 5.28

RURAL URBAN BREAK-UP OF SECONDRY ECONOMIC STATUS OE LIVELIHOOD CLASS V

State and Natural Division	Percentage of		
	Employers	Employees	Independent workers
*	*	*	*
Tripura			
Rural	0.3	53.0	46.3
Urban	2.0	25.0	73.0

From what has been stated above, one should now naturally expect the unnatural viz., a much lower percentage of independent workers in the rural areas than in the urban areas.....;...

288. Secondary economic status of livelihood class VI :

Table 5.29 gives the analysis of secondary economic status of persons of Livelihood Class VI *i.e.*, their distribution of the self-supporting persons belonging to this livelihood into three sub-classes employers, employees and independent workers.

TABLE 5.29

SECONDARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI

State and Natural Division	Percentage of		
	Employers	Employees	Independent workers
*	*	*	*
Tripura	1	9	90

.... The large percentage of independent workers underlines the fact the bulk of the persons .. .. in commerce are of the small petty type working by themselves or with the assistance of only their family members, not employing even one outsider. These figures give no indication whatsoever of the scale of business of an average trader...

.....

289. Rural-urban break-up according to the Secondary economic Status of Livelihood Class VI

The rural-urban break-up for the figures of employers, employees and independent workers is given in Table 5.30 below :

TABLE 5.30

RURAL-URBAN BREAK-UP OF SECONDARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI

State and Natural Division	Percentage of		
	Employers	Employees	Independent Workers
*	*	*	*
Tripura :			
Rural	0.5	7	92.5
Urban	2	14.0	84.0

Big business activities are to be found mostly in urban areas. This explains why figures in the urban areas under employers and employees are larger than those in the rural areas. Small business concerns are naturally found in rural areas and this is rightly reflected in the rural figures of independent workers.....

290. Secondary economic status of livelihood class VII :

An analysis of the secondary economic status of persons of Livelihood Class VII, *i.e.*, the distribution of self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII into the sub-classes of employers, employees and independent workers is given in Table 5.31

TABLE 5.31

SECONDARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII

State and Natural Division	Percentage of		
	Employers	Employees	Independent workers
*	*	*	*
Tripura	1	42	57

There is little scope for people to work as independent workers in transport except in the case of pullers of rickshaw and those few agricultural families, who make a profession of hiring out their carts. Otherwise all other persons engaged in transport are employees employed by bus compainies, syndicates or Government, to work on privately organised or nationalized transport system.....

297. Rural-urban break-up of secondary economic status of livelihood class VII :

Table 5.32 analyses the rural/urban break-up according to the secondary economic status of persons of Livelihood Class VII.

TABLE 5.32

RURAL-URBAN BREAK-UP ACCORDING TO SECONDARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII

State and Natural Division	Percentage of		
	Employers	Employees	Independent workers
*	*	*	*
Tripura :			
Rural	2	52	46
Urban	1	35	64

The scope of setting oneself up as an independent worker for transport can be found mainly in urban areas; hence there are far larger numbers of independent workers in the urban areas.....

292. Secondary economic status of livelihood class VIII :

An analysis of the secondary economic status of persons of Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources), *i.e.*, the distribution of their self-supporting persons into employers, employees and independent workers, is given in Table 5.33 below.

TABLE 5.33

SECONDARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII

State and Natural Division	Percentage of			
	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Others
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	0.5	69	21.5	9

Any persons whose means of livelihood falls in class V, VI, or VII must necessary be either an employers employee or independent worker but among those who are included in Livelihood Class VIII there may be those who are neither employers nor employees nor independent workers. Hence the residuary category 'others' referred to above. Percentages of persons who are engaged in unproductive activities and who belong to Livelihood Class VIII are given in Table 5.33.....

293. Rural-urban break-up according to the Secondary Economic Status of Livelihood Class VIII :

Table 5.34 given below gives an analysis of the break-up according to the secondary economic status of Livelihood Class VIII *i.e.*, distribution into employees, independent workers and others.

TABLE 5.34

RURAL-URBAN BREAK-UP ACCORDING TO THE SECONDARY ECONOMIC STATUS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII

State and Natural Division	Percentage of			
	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Others
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura				
Rural	1	69	21	9
Urban	..	70	23	7

SECTION XIV

CONCLUDING REMARKS

354. Concluding Remarks :

As indicated in the introductory chapter, no confident comparison can be made between the classification means of Livelihood made in 1931 and that at the 1951 Census. The difficulty of this compartion would be clear from Subsidiary Table 5. 6..... .... At the 1931 census, the population was classified under three categories, viz., earners working dependents and non-working dependants By 'earner' was meant a person making a regular individual contribution for the upkeep of the household of which he was a member. He need not be self-supporting or actually working with his body or mind, or have a maney income. Persons who had some earnings, but had no regular source of income, were treated as working dependants. The non-working dependants of 1931, thus correspond to our non-earning dependants, and we should expect the total of the earners and working depeddants of 1931 to correspond to the total of our self-supporting persons and earning dependants, but as has just been mentioned, the figures do not bear out this comparison. The changes in the groupings of the means of livelihood emphasis on a strict definition of self-supporting persons, treating of tea industry under Industries and services against its inclusion in agriculture in 1931 and the partition .....all have involved far-reaching changes which make a comparison of the figures of the two censuses of doubtful utility.

In this Chapter, I have specified some cases which clearly indicate some vagaries in enumeration or classification. The enumeration of the means of livelihood and economic status are the most difficult part of the enumeration at the 1951 census. They were always found dificult, whereas we have introduced further refinements at the present census. The questions relating to 'meansof livelihood' raise many conundiums and subtleties; sometimes they cannot be correctly understood and accurately applied by the average enuerator; it is not always an easy task to explain these questions to illiterate persons and get correct answers from them. Yet, on the whole, I can confidently assert that the vagaries referred to abvoe have not resulted in any serions error, and that the results of the enumeration of the means of livelihoad and economic status conducted at the 1951 census, such as they are, have been extremely valuable and really worthwhile. They give as accurate a picture of the economic life of the community as is possible under present circumstances. Further, in order to extract maximum benefit from this complicated series of operations with their enumeration groups, groups and refinements, it is imperative and in every way desirable that we should adhere to the present divisions and sub-divsions of the Indian census economic classification scheme, until we have obtained truly comparable data over a number of periodical censuses.

.....

367. Distribution of Industries and services in Assam and the Natural Divisions :

TABLE 5.40

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES IN ASSAM AND ITS NATURAL DIVISIONS

State and Natural Division	Persons	Percentage
*	*	*
Tripura	48,695	100

359. Distribution of all Industries and Services in Natural Divisions by Divisions :

Table 5.42 gives the percentage distribution of self-supporting persons of all Industries and Services in the Natural Divisions.

TABLE 5.42

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS IN NATURAL DIVISIONS

Division No.	*	*	*	Tripura
0	*	*	*	16.5
1	*	*	*	..
2	*	*	*	8.3
3	*	*	*	1.3
4	*	*	*	3.8
5	*	*	*	0.2
6	*	*	*	25.5
7	*	*	*	2.2
8	*	*	*	9.1
9	*	*	*	33.1
Total	*	*	*	100.0

CHAPTER VI

FAMILIES, SEXES AND PRINCIPAL AGE GROUPS

SECTION 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

365. Reference to Statistics

In this Chapter we shall review the statistics collected about houses and households, age, sex and civil condition of the population. The main tables drepared during the 1951 Census will be found in part II-B of the Census Report. Subsidiary Tables of the 6th series given in part I-B of the Census Report form the basis of the review contained in this Chapter. Subsidiary Table 6.1 gives the number of persons per 1,000 houses and households per 100 square miles in the state and the different distriary Subsidiary Table 6.2 gives the number of households per 1,000 houses and distribution by size of 1,000 sample households of rural and urban population. The method of selecting the sample households is explained in the flyleaf to main table C-I-Household (size and composition), given in part II-B of the Census Report. Subsidiary Table 6. 3 gives the family composition of 1,000 households of the general population, while Subsidiary Tables 6.4. to 6.6 give the statistics of sex ratio of the general, rural and urban population as wall as in the agricultural and non-agricultural classes and sub-class Subsidiary Tables 6.7 and 6.8 contain the figures of marital status and age distribution of married persons. Subsidiary Tables 6.9 to 6.14 deal with the proportion of infants (aged below one year), young children (aged 1 - 4 years) boys and girls (aged 5 - 14 years), young men and women (aged 15 - 34 years), middle aged persons (aged 35 - 54 years) and elderly persons (aged 55 and over in the general population.

A Census abstract of sample households for each village containing the household population, family structure, infants and adults in households and married and unmarried persons in the households has also been compiled and preserved in the bound manuscript volumes for each Census tract for such detailed study as might be necessary in future. This is a distinct advance on past practice.

366. Comparability of the Statistics with those of the previous Censuses

Wherever possible comparative. figures of the previous Censuses have been given in the Subsidary Tables. ....

At the present Census certain charactristics of the household have been compiled for the first time. These are given in Main TableC-I—Household (size and composition), given in part II-B of the Census Report and in Subsidiary Tables 6.2and 6.3 in part I-B.

The sex ratio statistics furnished in Subsidiary Table 6.4... ...and the figures for 1951 are fully comparable with those for 1921,1931 and 1941 given in Table. The sex ratios given in Subsidiary Tables 6.5 and 6.6 are based on the occupational statistics collected at the 1951 Census. Comparative figures for the earlier censuses could not be worked out because of the extensive changes that were made in the economic classification of the people adopted at the 1951 Census. while considering the age structure and distribution of married people in the different age-groups, it should be remembered that the Census Statistics of 1931 were based on a total count and were smoothed by the use of a suitable formula before being tabulated, as explained in the Report of the 1931 Census. The figures of the 1941 Census are based on a 2 per cent sample and are adopted from the 1941 Y—Sample Age Tables for Assam.

....

The 1951 Census tables dealing with civil condition and age-groups are based on a 10 per cent sample extracted in the course of sorting the slips in accordance with the procedure explained in the flyleaf to Main Table C-II—Livelihood Classes by age-groups, given in part II-B of the Census Report.

367. THe house and the Family

Just as there is some ambiguity in the use of the terms "town" and "village" in the past Census records, in the same way obscurity surrounds the terms "house" and "family". ....

368. Definitions :

The problem of finding a completely satisfactory definition of a census house is extremely difficult not only in India but all over the world The census house had a tendency in the past to become a hybrid between the family and the building. For that reason the necessity of finding as satisfactory a definition as possible of a census house to be appleid everywhere was obvious. In 1949 the Census commissioner for India wrote to all State

Governments stressing that house numbering (which is an essential preliminary to a population census under conditions where houses in villages are not laid out in regular streets) should now be done on a permanent and maintained basis, replacing the temporary ad hoc numbering of the past. The basic definition of a house of all-India applicability was "A dwelling with a separate main entrance at explained that in the case of such well-known phenomena as quarters opening on a courtyard, or flats opening on a common staircase, each of these dwellings would qualify for a separate house number. It did not matter whether there was more than one household in the dwelling, and the family composition of the inmates was likewise irrelevant. Each dwelling with a separate main entrance qualified for a separate number. The Government of Assam issued instructions on these lines to enumerators who employed for preparing the house lists for election and census purposes The principle was that each living group that had an independant access to the outer world was a house and was to be given a number. There were dwellings which harboured more than one family but unless the dwelling of a family had an independent access of its own to outside, it was not given a separate number. On the other hand, such well-known phenomena as quarters opening on to a courtyard, blocks of flats opening on to a common stair, door-ways in the tea garden labour lines, wards in Police Lines, Jails, Hospitals, Lunatic and Leper Asylums and rooms in Hotels and Sarais were all examples of a large number of independent dwellings each qualifying for a house number.

Ferry-ghats, temporary huts tents erected by immigrants and refugees, mosques, temples, etc., too were numbered.

It is obviously desirable that house numbering should be permanent and maintained It has been stressed by more than one committee set up by the Government of India that the household is the appropriate starting point for social and economic enquiries, particularly those based on sampling. A "Household" implies a house, and therefore the first step was the separate numbering of individual dwelling houses. While a "House" for census purposes was defined as a dwelling with a separate main entrance, a "Household" meant all persons including dependants and servants who live together and have a common mess. In some houses there might not be more than one group of persons with a common mess, each will constitute a separate household A household may also consist of just one person only, *e.g.*, each independent single person living in the boarding houses or with other households but taking food separately or an Independent single person residing with two other households in the same house at the census, but taking his food separately. The enumerators were asked to distinguish these households by adding the letters A, B and C after the house number. The answers to the census questions recorded on the slips were subsequently transcribed by the enumerators by houses and households in serial order into a National Register of Citizens and these registers were used after the census to examine on a sampling basis the size and composition of family households. An enquiry of this nature would not have been possible on the basis of the census slips alone.

It is clear that the 1951 definition of the house is not comparable with definitions of the house adopted at previous censuses. The census house in 1951 meant :—

"A house consisting of the buildings one or many, inhabited by one family; that is by a number, of persons living and eating together in one mess with a common store of provisions, with their resident dependants, such as mother, widowed sisters, younger brothers. etc., and their servants who reside in the house. In other words, this unit is the commensal family known in some districts as the khana and not the homestead or enclosure ; it means independent living."

In other words, the 1951 definition of a household roughly corresponds to the definition of a house at previous, censuses in as much as the previous definition of the house was based on the commensal family.

Apart from the tendency for the conclusions to flounder on the shifting ground of inadequate or changing definitions there were other difficulties. The question whether premises qualified of a separate house number has always tended to depend on the decision of the individual who did the housenumbering however lucid the definition might be. The same difficulty was also experienced at the 1951 Census.

368A. *Civil Condition*

The following instructions were issued to enumerators regarding civil condition.

"Ask this question about everyone, including minor girls, boys or babies, without taking it for granted that such persons are unmarried because of their age.

Write : 1. for unmarried,
2. for married,
3. for widowed.
4. if divorced.

Persons who have married again after being diverced or widowed should be treated as married, *i.*0., 2.

"Divorced" means persons whose marriage ties have been served by law, court, custom or mutual consent."

On account of the prevalence of child marriages in some parts of India, the enumerators were particularly warned not to take it for granted that boys, minor girls or even infants are unmarried because of their seemingly tender age. Even in their cases also, they were to ascertain the fact courteously, without wounding any susceptibilities, and then only write down the answer.

368B. Age

The following instructions were issued regarding the age :—

"Write age last birth-day, *i. e.* the actual number of completed years. For infants below one year, write O. This is an important question but many persons, specially in the villages or those who are old or illiterate, are likely to find it difficult to state their age correctly on even approximately. You should assist them in recording their corrrect age. If you are not able to elicit the correct age directly, you should get at it by referring to some important events that are remembered by all, *e g*, Assam Earthquake of 1897, the Great war in 1914, August Movement of 1942, a heavy flood in the area in the past, the last Re-settlement etc.

First ask "What is your age ?". After any reply, say 27 years, always put a second question—"So you have completed 27 years and are you now in your 28th year ?". If the answer is "Yes", then write 27 years, if the reply is "No" write 26 years.

This will avoid many wrong entries for 'running' age, *i.e.* , next birth-day."

Circle Supervisors were directed to prepare and give their enumerators after consulting their respective Charge Superintendents a calendar of outstanding local events with reference to which age could be estimated in rural areas, where the rural people do not bother very much about their exact age. As a result there is a marked tendency especially among the illiterate population to report age in round number *i. e.* , in "O" or "5" ; *e g.*' 35, 50 and 55 when their actual age may be anything from 33-37, 48-52 and 53-57, respectively. In such cases, enumerators were to put additional questions to ascertain the corrrect age. Of course this phenomenon is not confined to India. To eliminate the bias in favour of this particular digit, the age figures were exhibited in the past in age groups of 5 or 10 years.

Before proceeding any further I should explain that the method of entering age differed from censuses age was entered according to the number of completed years on the night of the census. Thus if a man was 37 years and 9 months old on the night of the 1921 Census he was returned as 37 years of age. At the 1931 Census. however, the age of an individual was entered in the census schedules as it was on the birth-day nearest to the census date : that is to say, if a person was 5 years and 5 months old on the26th February 1931 his age was recorded as 5 but if he was 5 years and 7 months old, his age was recorded as 6 years. For infants under 6 months zero was recorded and 1 for infants over six months butunder one year.

368C. Accuracy of age returns in Assam

The age distribution at this Census is based on the 10 per cent sample taken from the entire population. For the 1941 Census, we have the figures tabulated from the 2 per cent sample that was preserved after the preparation of the necessary tables. The age figures for the 1921 and 1931 Census are tabulated with reference to the entire population.

It is well-known that nothing connected with the census questionnaire is more difficult for illiterate persons then giving precise information relating to their age. In the case of such persons the enumerator had to do his best by questionning the more intelligent and elderly persons in the same household or neighbouring households and arrive at as good an approximation to the actual ages as was possible.

At the 1921 Census the age ascertained was that attained at the last birthday. At the 1931 Census, What was ascertained was the age attained at the nearest birthday, which might be either prior to the Census date or subsequent to the Census date. At the 1941 Census, the more ambitious proposal to record not only the completed years but also the number of months which had elapsed since the last birthday and up to the Census date was tried. At the 1951 Census, we realised that this was too ambitious to attempt and we contented ourselves with ascertaining the number of completed years of age. that is, the age completed at the last birthday. People in this State usually give their running age, *i.e.* , the age that they would be completing at their next birthday. As at the last Census, the 1951 Census also showed the tendency of the people to give their age in multiples of 5, but the figures ascertained by the enumerators have been adopted without applying any smoothing formula. These differnces in the ascertained ages are not, however, of an order which is likely to affect the validity of comparisons based on the figures recorded at the various census.

368D. Preference for certain digits, *e.g.* 'O' or '5'

Regarding the preference for certain digits (.0 or 5).

Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, Actuary to the Government of India in his "Report on the Age Distribution and rates of Mortality deduced from the Indian census returns of 1921 and previous enumerations" writes ;

"If an enumerator had to guess the ages of a lot of old men about age 80 he would enter most

as aged 60, 70, 75, 85, 90 and 100 or possibly even 120. It would be absurd if we were to guess many as aged 77, 79, 81, 83, etc. At the youngest ages say under 8, there is little preference shown for any particular age other than 5. At ages between 8 and 24 the preference is for even numbers and for age 15. Any one guessing the age of children aged about 10 would unconsciously enter more at 8, 10, 12, etc, than at 7, 9, 11, 13, etc. At ages 20 and over the largest numbers are found at each of the decennial ages. In this way 0 is much the most popular digit. The next most popular digit is 5."

I am afraid what Meikle wrote over 25 years ago is true even today. This preference for round numbers is due principally to the very hazy idea which most people in India have as regards their ages. But in addition we get errors as a result of deliberate overstatement or understatement. For example, the father of an unmarried Hindu girl of 15 would generally return her age as 12 as he would see no reason to advertise a matter which was probably causing him a certain amount of concern. And old people often like to exaggregate their age. A man of 70 is regarded as a very old man..... and it impresses the village if he claims to be a hundred. The number of westernized and/or sophisticated women is so small that their well-known tendency to understate their age makes no difference to our statistics. I mention the fact merely to show that in all countries social considerations tend to produce errors in the returns of age The main inaccuracies in the age statistics are, however, principally due to the fact that most people..... ... ... simply do not know what their real age is. The ordinary illiterate cultivator who forms the vast majority of the population has only the foggiest notion about his age and his estimates may easily be 10 years out on either side. As stated above, certain striking events in the history of the state were used sometimes to fix a man's age approximately. .....The number of enumerators, however who took the trouble of trying to fix the ages of persons they enumerated be reminding them of such events must be small compared to their total number. The crude returns of age must by candidly regarded as based almost entirely on guess work, and not a very intelligent guess work at that. This is inevitable under the present..... backwardness, lack of modern sophistication and medical or educational facilities. The greater accuracy of single year age returns in the urban areas with their greater literacy confirms this.

368E. **Single year age returns**

Single year age returns were compiled and regularly exhibited nonly for those returned as less than 5 years old at past censuses, and no way was left open to the statistical analyst to get back to the original age returns of other ages until 1941 when single year age returns for several provinces, including Assam, prepared by the Statistical Institute, Calcutta, on the basis of a 2 per cent sample, long after the census tables were published. The predictive qualities of a sample will vary according to the aspect under examination and will in geaeral be best when the aspect is universally present in the population. Age is a universal. Everybody whatever his vocation or location, must have an age. The age sample in 1941 was a very small one, but the extraction of data in regard to single year age returns marked a definite advance over the previous practice of publishing only age-groups, a procedure which has been likened to putting the figures in a straigh jacket. In 1951 extraction of age data was done on a sample basis by taking out every tenth slip. The greater size of the sample would tend to decrease the sampling error. The single year age returns in both 1941 and 1951 reveal the great extent to which age was returned at the census in terms of the nearest five years, particularly after the age of twenty. It is for that his reason examina-groups,but age data is done in relation to age-groups but since these age groups are merely summations of the single year age returns the qualify of the single year age returns at any particular census is a matter of considerable importance.

The tendency to round off ages after 20 is very marked. This is understandable recollection tends to fade with increasing years and birthdays have no special significance for most people. It does not matter what a man's exact age is "so long as he can be assigned to one or other of life's chief period—childhood or adolescence, the adult middle period or old age to each of which Hindu social custom assigns specific duties"*. Though the preference for round numbers is still very marked in 1951 the quality of the single year age returns is better than in 1941.

There is another aspect of bias in age reporting which deserves notice. In most districts the single year age returns of urban areas appear more accurate than those of the rural areas, a result which could be attributed to the greater literacy of the urban areas. For instance, in urban areas the bulges at the favourite round numbers were somewhat less pronounced than in the rest of the State, though they were in all conscience bad enough.

368F. **1951 Age Group**

For considering the age structure of the population, Statistics have been compiled under six broad categories, *viz.*, infants, that is children below one year of age; young children, between the ages 1 to 4, boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 14, young men and women in the age group 15 to 34, middle aged persons in the age group 35 to 54, and elderly persons of the age 55 and over.

* S. V. Mukherjee, "1941 Baroda Report", P. 130.

SECTION II

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS

369. **Increasing congestion in the State and Natural Divisions**

.....Table 6.1 given overleaf shows the number of Persons per house as ascertained at each census from 1921 to 1951 in each Division and State :—

TABLE 6.1

PERSONS PER HOUSE FOR GENERAL POPULATION (1921—51)

State and Natural Division	Persons per house general population			
	1921	1931	1941	1951
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	5.3	5.3	5.7	6.0

Table 6.1 clearly shows that in Assam and its Natural Divisions the trend has been roughly the same with a sharp increase between 1941—51 ...

370. **Houses in Rural Areas**

Table 6.2 gives for the rural area figures corresponding to those in Table 6.1 for the general population :—

TABLE 6.2

PERSONS PER HOUSE FOR RURAL AREAS (1921—51)

State and Natural Division	Persons per house—Rural population			
	1921	1931	1941	1951
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.6

The trends revealed by Table 6.2 for rural population are almost indentical with those of the general population. So little a fraction of the general population lives in towns that even if urban areas were to reveal a widely different tendency, they would not have any appreciable effect on the percentage for rural population.....

371. **Houses in Urban Areas**

The corresponding figures for urban areas are given in Table 6.3.

TABLE 6.3

PERSONS PER HOUSE FOR URBAN AREAS (1921—51)

State and Natural Division	Persons per house—Urban population			
	1921	1931	1941	1951
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	5.2	5.9	6 6	10.0

There is an unmistakable and sharp increase in the number of persons per house in the urban areas between 1941—51, a well known phenomenon. This increase is of course, partly due to some migration from the rural areas but is mainly due to refugees who have congregated more into the towns.....

372. **Density of Houses**

Columns 14 to 17 of Subsidiary Table 6.1 give the number of houses per hundred square miles as ascertained at various censuses from 1921 onwards. The figure for each district depends of course on its area and the number of houses ....Table 6.4 given below compares the increase in the number of houses per hundred square miles with the increase in population.

TABLE 6.4

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN POPULATION AND HOUSES PER 100 Sq. MILES (1921—1950)

State and Natural Division	1921—30		1931—40		1941—50	
	(a)*	(b)†	(a)*	(b)†	(a)*	(b)†
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	25.6	26.7	34.1	23.6	24.6	24.3

The figures bring out forcefully how house building has lagged far behind the growth of population during 1941—50. This position is due to the suspension of building activities for civilian use during World War II. when the demands for the fighting forces and the war effort over-shadowed everything else. There was a tremendous short age of building materials, especially iron and cement and the high cost of timber, bricks and labour during the war period was in itsetf a great deterrent to any building activity, except what was essentially and compellingy necessary.....

*(a) means percentage increase in popultion per 100 square miles.

*(b) means percentage increase in houses per 10 square miles.

373. Territorial distribution of Households

The territorial distribution of households per 1,000 houses is given in Subsidiary Table 6.2. A "Household" means. as we have seen already, all persons who live together in the same house and have a common mess. More than one household may live in the same census house, or dwelling with a separate main entrance. Needless to say that the number of households generally exceeds the number of houses though cases of a household spreading itself over more than one house were also encountered. The number of households per house in rural areas as compared with that in the urban areas is given in Table 6.5.

TABLE 6.5

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER HOUSE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

State and Natural Division	Number of households per house in Rural areas	Urban areas
*	*	*
Tripura	1.1	1.8

374. Sex Ratio in Rural Areas

The number of persons, males and females per household varies as shown below in the rural areas:-

TABLE 6.6

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AREAS

State and Natural Division	Persons per household		
	Total	Male	Femals
1	2	3	4
*	*	*	*
Tripura	5.0	2.6	2.4

The figures in column 2 in Table 6.6 show the average size of the family ..... .

375. Sex Ratio in Urban Areas

The number of persons with their sex break-up per household in the urben areas is given in Table 6.7 below.

TABLE 6.7

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN URBAN AREAS

State and Natural Division	Persons per household		
	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
*	*	*	*
Tripura	4.3	2.3	2.0

376. Reliability of the sex data given by this sample

Columns 4 and 5 of the Subsidiary Table 6.2 are important as they give the sex ratio on the basis of the sample of 4 in 100 house holds. They provide an interesting study along with Subsidiary Table 6.4 where the sex ratio is given for the total population .....

378. Territorial distribution of houses and households in Tripura

Subsidiary Table 6.1 gives 5,974 persons per 1,000 houses in this State in 1951, against 5,332 in 1921. According to Table 6.1 given above, the number of persons per house in Tripura for general population has increased from 5.3 in 1921 to 6.0 in 1951, showing a steadily increasing congestion as regards housing accommodation. According to Table 6 2 above the congestion in rural areas in increasing only gradually and actually there is a decrease in the past decade from 5.7 persons per house for rural population in 1941 to 5.6 in 1951. Urban Tripura, *i.e.*, Agartala, however, reveals an extraordinary state of affairs, where the number of persons per house has increased from 5.2 in 1921 to 10.0 in 1951 *i.e.*, every house in Agartala accommodates nearly double the number of persons it did 30 years ago. When we consider this mere overall average, the increase in congestion in certain areas, where refugees have taken shelter with their relatives and friends, is almost unimaginable. As in Manipur, we discover the percentage increase (24.3) in houses per 100 square miles has kept pace with the percentage increase (24.6) in population per 100 square miles in the past decade. This merely indicates the springing up of huts made of locally available materials to house refugees as well as the natural increase in population. Unlike Manipur, males (2.6) exceed Females (2.4) in rural Tripura. as also in Agartala (2 3 males: 2.0 females). Table 6.4 reveals a similar characteristic.

SECTION III

SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

379. Size of Households

In Western Europe the nomal family household would probably be considered to consist of a husband, his wife and their children, with such variations in the pattern as might be induced by the death of parents. Any additions to this pattern would be felt to be abnormal, *e.g.*, orphaned children living with their relatives, or a widowed mother descending temporarily or permanently on her son-in-law or daughter-in-law. Due to the Pots-War housing shortage in Britain, a number of young married persons were compelled to live with their in-laws which was considered to be one such abnormal variation as referred to above and was said to be responsible for much stress, strain and marital unhappiness Such are attributes of a highly individualistic society and have probably been reinforced by the urban pattern of living, a decline in the death rate, and the growth of insurance. In a predominantly agricultural country like India, which has high birth and death rates, the joint family system is still the only form of instance for the majority of the people, especially in the rural areas. The joint family pattern of living survives because it is customary, acceptable. convenient and cheap. That the pattern is breaking down under the impact of industrialisation and urbanisation is common knowledge. What is surprising is the evident strength of its survival as revealed by the family composition of the sample households.

The break-up of the joint family is being caused mainly by the growth of a more individualistic outlook on life in modern times with a narrower meaning of one's family and one's duty to it as well as economic circumstances. It has been occasioned largely by economic Circumstances no longer enjoy their old status in the family pattern. Pressure on the land has also probably accelerated the breakup of the large agricultural joint family. There is no shortage in most areas of agricultural labour, hence the tendency for those whose endeavours were surplus to the cultivation of joint family property to seek other avenues of employment. Again education of women and the decrease in child marriage means that women have become increasingly unable or unwilling to adopt themselves to a domestic situation in which they have to play a subordinate role to an elder matriarch. At the same time in the absence of much independent employment for women a dependent widow and her children would still become the responsibility of a male relative, hence the survival of the joint family household as a means of taking care of dependants, even in cases when the joint family as a legal entity has ceased to exist.

Households have been classified according to size as :—

(a) Small i.e., those with 3 members or less.
(b) Medium ,, ,, 4 to 6 members.
(c) Large ,, ,, 7 to 9 members.
(d) Very Large ,, ,, and over a members.

380. Size of households in rural areas

The percentage of households under the above categories in respect of the rural areas is shown in Table 6.8 given below : -

TABLE 6 8

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE IN RURAL AREAS, 1951

State and Natural Division	Average No. of persons per household	Distribution of 100 households			
		Small	Medium	Large	Very large
1	2	3	4	5	6
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	5.0	35	44	17	4

381. Size of households in urban areas

The percentage of households under the four categories described above in the urban areas is given in Table 6.9 below :—

TABLE 6.9

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE IN URBAN AREAS, 1951

State and Natural Division	Average No. of persons per household	Percentage of households			
		Small	Medium	Large	Very large
1	2	3	4	5	6
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	4.3	Nil	100	Nil	Nil

382. Composition of households

Subsidiary Table 6.3 based on sample data shows the composition of 1,000 households of the rural population. It is derived from the main Table C-1 which is itself based on 1 in 1,000 sample households. The composition of an average household as seen from Subsidiary Table 6.3 is indicated in Table 6.10 given below :

TABLE 6.10

COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN ASSAM, MANIPUR, AND TRIPURA

State and Natural Division	Average No. of persons per households	Heads of households and their wives		Sons	Daughters	Other relations	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	5.0	1.00	0.84	1.04	0.94	0.52	0.64

The percentage figures of the household composition is given below in Table 6.11

TABLE 6.11

PERCENTAGE FIGURES OF HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

State and Natural Division	Heads of households and their wives	Sons and daughters of heads of households	Male relatives	Female relatives	Unrelated persons and resident servants
1	2	3	4	5	6
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	37	38	10	13	2

384. Size and composition of Family Households of Tripura

The average number of persons per household and their distribution into the four-fold classes of small, medium, large and very large groups in Tripura, broadly resemble those in Assam, excepting the fact that very large households are 4 per cent in Tripura against 7 in Assam. In the urban households **we find an extraordinary feature not seen anywhere else ; cent percent households are medium-sized, the proportion of small, large and very large being totally nil.** This is a remarkable feature, the like of which we do not find in any other natural division. Considering the composition of households of Tripura we find that it has the largest proportion of head of households, viz., 1.00 against 0.81 in Manipur and 0.9 in Assam, whereas its proportion of the wives of the heads of households (0.84) is smaller than that of Manipur only. We find largest proportion of male relations in Tripura. 0.52 out of an average of 5 persons per household are male relations against 0.49 in Assam and 0.2 in Manipur

SECTION IV

SEX

385. Sex Ratio in General population

TABLE 6.12

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES (1921-51)

State and Natural Division	Females per 1,000 males			
	1921	1931	1941	1951
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	885	885	886	904

.....This predominance of males through out India has been the subject of much discussion in Census Reports. In Western Europe females are in excess and certain critics and even demographers have, at times, impugned the accuracy of the Indian statistics of sex and suggested that a serious omission of women takes place in the Indian Census returns. These criticisms were refuted with great vigour by Sir Edward Gait in his Report of 1911; he pointed out that social conditions in India were entirely different from Europe, that in Europe boys and girls were equally cared for whereas in India sons were highly prized and daughters generally regarded as a burden. Furthermore, girls in India were usually given in marrige at a very early age and primitive midwifery added very largely to the normal dangers to which they were exposed at child-birth. The deficiency of females in the population of India is an undoubted fact. The deficiency is very marked in the north and north-west India but tends to be counterbalanced by an excess of females in the South, as already stated above.

389. Sex ratio of the rural population

Table 6.16 given below gives the number of females per thousand males, as ascertained at the last 4 censuses for the Rural population :-

TABLE 6.16

FEMALES PER 1.000 MALES IN RURAL POPULATION

State and Natural Division	Females per 1.000 males			
	1921	1931	1941	1951
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	888	889	891	909

390. Sex radio in the urban areas

TABLE 6.17

FEMALES PER 1.000 MALES IN URBAN POPULATION

State and Natural Division	Females per 1,000 males			
	1921	1931	1941	1951
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	787	579	754	836

391 Sex Ratio for agricultural and non-agricutural Population

TABLE 6.18

SEX RATIO FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

State and Natural Division	Females per 1.000 males		
	General Population	Agricultural Population	Non-Agricultural Population
*	*	*	*
Tripura	904	931	827

392. SEX RATIOS IN AGRICULTURAL CLASS I TO IV

The sex ratios in the different agricultural classes, viz., Livelihood Classes I to IV are compared in the Table 6.19 below:—

TABLE 6.19

SEX RATSIO IN AGRICULTURAL CLASSES I TO IV

State and Natural Division	Females per 1,000 males				
	All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	931	944	881	806	1,133

393. Sex Ratios for Non Agricultural Classes

Table 6.20 given below compares the sex ratios for each of the Livelihood Classes V to VIII with those for all non-agricultural classes as a whole.

TABLE 6.20

SEX RATIOS FOR DIFFERENT NON-AGRI CULTURAL LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

State and Natural Division	Females per 1.000 males in non-agricultural classes				
	All Classes	Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	827	900	810	840	800

The low sex ratio in the non-agricultural classes is explained by the fact that the bulk of the non-agricultural occupations are carried on in the urban areas and men from the surrounding rural areas move into towns greatly attracted by them leaving their womenfolk behind and taking them there only later, after they had settled down. It is also well known that in non-agricultural classes marriage takes place generaly later than among the agricultural classes..... ...

394. Sex Ratio among self-supporting persons of Agricultural Classes

Sex ratios among self-sppporting persons of agricultural classes are given below in Table 6.21 separately for each class and also for all Classes :—

TABLE 6.21

SEX RATIOS FOR SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	Females per 1,000 Males in agricultural Classes				
	All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	370	342	331	601	709

395. Sex Ratio for earning dependants in agricultural classes

The sex ratio among earning dependants in agricultural classes, taken together and each separately. are given in Table 6.22 overleaf :—

TABLE 6.22

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AMONGST EARNING DEPENDANTS OF AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	1,335	1,444	873	1,008	923

396. Sex Ratios for Non-earning dependants in Agricultural Classes

The sex ratios among the non-earning dependants in Agricultural Classes, taken together and each separately, are given in Table 6.23 below :—

TABLE 6.23

SEX RATIOS FOR NON-EARNING DEPENDANTS IN AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	Females per 1,000 Males in Agricultural Classes: All Classes	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	1,383	1,384	1,539	1,065	1,438

The sex ratio is very high..... ....The Table simply confirms the well known fact that there is a much larger percentage of non-earning dependants among women than among men.

397. Sex Ratios for self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes :

The sex ratios for self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes are given in Table 6.24 overleaf :—

TABLE 6.24

SEX RATIOS FOR SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	Females per 1,000 Males in Non-agricultural Classes: All Classes	Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	182	343	132	29	129

....General speaking non-agricultural occupations require more training and sustained work than agricultural ones. Men are, therefore, preferred for these occupations, some of which are hardly suitable for women.....

398. Sex Ratios for earning dependants of Non-agricultural classes

Table 6.25 given below gives the sex ratios among the earning dependants of non-agricultural classes :—

TABLE 6.25

SEX RATIOS FOR EARNING DEPENDANTS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	Females per 1,000 Males in Non-agricultural Classes: All Classes	Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	728	1,069	236	493	782

399. Sex Ratios for non-earning dependants of Non-agricultural Classes :

Table 6.26 gives the sex ratios among the non-earning dependants in non-agricultural classes. taken together and each separately.

TABLE 6.26

SEX RATIOS FOR NON-EARNING DEPENDANTS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	Females per 1,000 Males in Non-agricultural Classes: All Classes	Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	1,531	1,526	1,580	1,736	1,461

SECTION V

CIVIL CONDITION

400. Marital Status

The figures discussed in this section have been extracted from Subsidiary Tables 6.7 and 6 8 which are based on the main Table C-III which has been prepared from the 10 percent sample selected from the entire population. The 1941 figures are based on a 2 percent sample taken out at that census, while the 1921 and 1931 figures are based on the entire populations enumerated at those censuses. Table 6.27 below gives the percentage of males and females among unmarried, widowed and divorced persons according to the 1951 Census.

TABLE 6.27

CIVIL CONDITION, 1951

State and Natural Division	Males: Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Females: Uumarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	58	38	3	1	43	46	11	0

The main features about the statistics of civil condition in India as compared with Western countries are:—

(a) the universality of marriage,

(b) the early age of marriage, and

(c) the large proportion of widows.

401. Number of unmarried persons in last three decades

It will be useful to examine whether the marital ratio has undergone any change from decade to decade since 1921. The percentage of unmarried persons in each of the decades is given in Table 6.28 given

TABLE 6.28

PROPORTION OF UNMARRIED PERSONS, 1921-51

State and Natural Division	1921: Males	Females	1931: Males	Females	1941: Males	Females	1951: Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	51.9	42 8	49.2	41.6	50 5	45.3	58.0	42.5

Since 1921 a steady rise in the number of unmarried persons of both sexes has been recorded, save for the census year 1931 The figures suggest that the age of marriage is progressively rising. They also illustrate, what is common knowledge, that the age of marriage in the case of males is much higher than in the case of females. Relatively to males, the age of marriage of females seems to have recorded a proportionately greater advance since 1921.....

With the spread of education among women, the tendency is likely to be more prominent in future, There is a definite tendency for both male and female to marry later than ever before. The Sarda Act, (Child Marriage Restraint Act) is no longer felt to be a hardship to be avoided or circumvended at all costs.

402. Number of married persons in last 30 years

Table 6.29 given below gives the percentages of married persons among males and females during each of the decades 1921-51.

TABLE 6.29

PROPORTION OF MARRIED PERSONS, 1921-1951

State and Natural Division	1921		1931		1941		1951	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	44	45	47	48	45	44	38	46

403. Number of widowed persons

Table 6.3 overleaf gives the percentages of widowed persons among males and females during each of the decades 1921-1931 :—

TABLE 6.30

PROPORTION OF WIDOWED PERSONS, 1921-51

State and Natural Division	NO. OF WIDOWED PERSONS DURING LAST 5 DECADES							
	1921		1931		1941		1951	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	4	13	4	11	4	11	3	11

At the 1951 Census for the first time the figures have been separated for widowed and divorced persons, where as they used to be lumped together under one at the previous censuses. The percentage of widowed persons shows a definite decline over the 30 years period from 1921 onwards..... .....

404. Age Distribution of Married Persons

..... Table 6.32 given below gives the age distribution of 1,000 married persons for either sex for the Natural Divisions.

TABLE 6.32

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MARRIED PERSONS OF EITHER SEX IN THE NATURAL DIVISIONS OF ASSAM, MANIPUR AND TRIPURA

State and Natural Division	MALES (Age-Group)				FEMALES (Age-Group)			
	0-14	15-34	35-54	55 & over	0-14	15-34	35-54	55 & over
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura :								
1941	7	479	408	106	61	663	240	33
1951	3	460	418	119	64	652	244	32

407. Elderly married persons aged 55 and over

..... Table 6.33 given overleaf gives the break-up of married women under different age-groups and comparision with 1941 Census.

TABLE 6.33

RATIOS OF MARRIED WOMEN IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND COMPARISON WITH 1941 CENSUS

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 MARRIED FEMALES									
	0-14		15-34		35-44		45-54		55 and over	
	1941	51	1941	51	1941	51	1941	51	1941	51
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	64	64	663	652	169	167	71	77	33	32

SECTION VI

INFANTS (AGED 0)

408. Infants

Table 6.34 given below gives the number of infants per 1,000 persons in the general population in the State and in each of the divisions.

TABLE 6.34

INFANTS PER 1,000 PERSONS

State and Natural Division	NO. OF INFANTS PER 1,000 PERSONS			
	1951			1941
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	18	13	39	19

The definition of infants in the 1941 and 1951 censuses was that of a child below 1 year age. It will be seen from the above Table that at the present census there has been a definite increase in the numbers of infants. This is due to the improvement in infant mortality mentioned earlier in this report. The figures, therefore, indicate that there is a real fall in the infant deaths.....

The age recorded at the census was the age in completed years. For infants below one year of age '0' was written. The number of infants belonging to this age-groups is of special interest. If the coverage of the population at the census were complete and the recording of age accurately done, it would be possible to work back from the figures of those in the '0' age-group to the probable number of births and, in consequence, to a true birth rate. Unfortunately, several factors prevent this One of the chronic problems of census taking everywhere is to secure a full return of young children They tend to be omitted from the enumeration, and there is no reason to believe that India is an exception to a universal trend. The most important factor that vitiates the '0' age return is, however, extreme inaccuracy in age reporting. The great difference between the number returned as less than one year old and those who had entered the second year of life caused considerable astonishment when first observed.

In 1921, infants less than one year old were to be recorded simply as "infants" despite the earlier speculation about the influence of the longer weaning period on the infant age returns. In 1931, the age asked for was the age next birthday Infants less than six months old were to be recorded as '0' and infants over 6 months as 1. In consequence the gap at age 1 was greatly narrowed, but at the cost of comparability with previous census results. The '0' and 1 age-group in 1931 theoretically comprised only those less than 18 months old, and the '0' age-group only those infants less than 6 months old. In 1941 '0' and the number of months was to be entered The small size of the 1941 age sample, coupled with possible vagaries in its extraction, may account for the single year age returns 0-4 presenting the appearance of an upturned pyramid. Instead

of tapering off at higher ages there are bulges, and each age grouped between 0 and 4 was larger than its predecessor.

409. Single year age returns

The most noticeable feature of the 1951 single year age returns of infants and small children is the bulge at age '0' and the gap at age 1. A certain number of those who rightfully belonged to age 1 must have been absorbed either in the age-group immediately preceding or succeeding it. The extent to which infants and small children were omitted from the census count cannot be accurately assessed. The single year age returns obstinately refused to taper off significantly at the higher ages for the age returns below 10 years of age, a phenomenon that is against all probability.

410. Excess of male infants over female ones

The excess of male infants over female ones also corroborates the fact of higher death rate amongst females than amongst males. One of the causes for this, as pointed out before, is that a male child receives greater attention than a female one, for reasons associated with the social life and customs of the people.

411. Infants in the rural and urban population

Table 6.35 given below compares the number of infants in the general rural and urban population.

TABLE 6.35

INFANTS IN THE GENERAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

States and Natural Division	NUMBER 1,000					
	General Population		Rural Population		Urban Population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	18	13	18	12	23	23

412. Infants in agricultural and nonagricultural classes:

Table 6.36 below compares the figures of infants per 1,000 of the population in agricultural and non-agricultural classes:—

TABLE 6.36

INFANTS IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000					
	General Population		Agricultural Population		Non-agricultural Population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	18	13	17	12	23	16

SECTION VII

YOUNG CHLDREN AGED (1-4)

413. Young children in General Population

The numbers of young children, that is persons of both sexes of age 1 and above and below 5 years, per 1,000 of the general population in the State and in its Natural Divisions are given in Table 6.37 below, with figures for the number of such persons in 1941, arrived at on the basis of the 'Y' sample. The reader has already been cautioned in the preceding section against a separate analysis of the '0' age-group without simultaneous consideration of the succeeding age-group 1-4.

TABLE 6.37

YOUNG CHILDREN PER 1,000 OF GENERAL POPULATION

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000			
	1951			1941
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	125	64	61	133

414. Young children in Rural and Urban Population

Table 6.38 below compares the rural and urban population of young children:—

TABLE 6.38

YOUNG CHILDREN PER 1,000 OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

Statc and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS					
	General Population		Rural Population		Urban Population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	64	61	65	62	56	51

Like infants, there is a far larger number of young children in rural population than in the urban.....

415. Young children in Agricultural and NonAgricultural classes:

Table 6.39 given below compares the number of children in agricultural and non-agricultural classes:—

TABLE 6.39

YOUNG CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS					
	General Population		Agricultural Classes		Non-Agricultural Classes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	64	61	66	63	58	52

SECTION VIII

BOYS AND GIRLS (AGED 5-14)

417. Boys and Girls (aged 5-14)

Subsidiary Table 6.11 given in Part I-B of the Report shows the distribution of boys and girls per 10,000 persons in 1941 and 1951. Table 6.40 given below compares the number of boys and girls in the general population in the age group 5-14 with the 1941 figures:—

TABLE 6.40

BOYS AND GIRLS IN GENERAL POPULATION

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS			
	1951			1941
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	261	137	124	271

418. Boys and girls in the rural and urban population :

Table 6.41 given below compares the number of boys and girls in the rural and urban population·—

TABLE 6.41

BOYS AND GIRLS IN RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS					
	General		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	137	124	137	124	132	132

419. Boys and girls in agricultural and non-agricultural population

The same pattern as we observed in the case of rural and urban population is repeated in the case of aricultural and non-agricultural classes as shown in Table 6.42 ; ... .

TABLE 6.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

State and Natural Divisions	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS					
	General		Agricultural Classes		Non-Agricultural Classes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	137	124	140	128	124	107

420. Larger proportion of boys over girls

It is to be observed that young boys predominate over girls in this age group also, not merely in the State as a whole but also in its Natural Divisions.....

SECTION IX

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN AGED (15-34)

421. Distribution of young men and women (aged 15-34)

Subsidiary Table 6.12 given in part I-B of the Report shows the distribution of young men and women (aged 15-34) per 10,000 persons. Table 6.43 below gives the numbers of young men and women per 1,000 of the general population compared with those of the 1941 Census.

TABLE 6.43

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN IN GENERAL POPULATION

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS			
	1951			1941
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	331	162	169	347 *

.....This decrease in the proportion of the population in this age group is due to the increase in the proportions of the infants and the lower age groups; it is also significant because it explains the fall in the birth rate as explains in chapter I.....

422. Young men and women in rural and urban areas:

Table 6.44 given below compares the rural and urban members of young men and women :—

TABLE 6.44

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN IN RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS					
	General		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	162	169	161	169	193	156

Young men and women in the rural areas number more or less the same as in the general population; but the total number of young men and women in the urban population is distinctly higher than that in the rural.....

423. Young men and women in agricultural and non-agricultural classes

TABLE 6.45

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS					
	General		Agricultural Classes		Non-Agricultural Classes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	162	169	150	170	197	159

SECTION X

MIDDLE AGED PERSONS AGED (35-35)

425. Middle aged persons (aged 35-54) :

For middle aged persons Subsidiary Table 6.13 may be referred to Table 6.46 below gives the number of middle aged persons, *i.e.*, persons in the age group 35 to 54 per 1,000 persons of the general population, compared with those in 1941.

TABLE 6.46

MIDDLE AGED PERSONS IN GENERAL POPULATION

State and Natural Division	Number per 1,000 Persons			
	1951			1941
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	190	113	77	177

There has been an increase in the number of middle aged persons in Assam and its Natural Divisions over the 1941 figures showing that the average duration of life is increasing, though very slightly, with the general improvement in public health.....

The increase in the middle aged persons is associated with the abnormal mortality over 30 years age due to influenza epidemic, the consequence of which was that the relative proportion to the total population of the young persons between 5 to 14 years of age became higher on account of the selective nature of the calamity, as explained in chapter I. The 5-14 age group was the least affected during the epidemic; while the infants, the middle aged and the elderly persons were comparately more affected.

This means that there was a hump in the age group 5-14. This hump is now amongst the middle aged persons 35-54 and the rise in the relative proportion of the middle aged persons in 1951 is obviously due to this cause.

426. Middle aged persons in rural and urban areas :

The proportion of middle aged persons found in the rural and urban areas is given below in the following Table 6.47 :—

TABLE 6.47

MIDDLE AGED PERSONS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS					
	General		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	113	77	113	77	119	72

427. Middle aged persons in Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Classes

Table 6.48 gives the proportions of middle aged persons found among Agricultural Classes and Non-Agricultural Classes :—

TABLE 6.48

MIDDLE AGED PERSONS IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS					
	General		Agricultural Classes		Non-Agricultural Classes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	162	169	111	77	125	79

The proportion of middle aged persons in the State as a whole and its Natural Divisions is lower in agricultural classes than in non-agricultural Classes :—

428. Excess of males over females in the middle aged group

Tables given above clearly show that amongst middle aged persons males greatly exceed females in all groups of population, however, classified, whether rural, urban, agricultural or non-agricultural.

SECTION XI

(ELDERLY PERSONS AGED 55 AND OVER)

429. Distribution of Elderly Persons (aged 55 and over)

Subsidiary Table 6.14 gives full figures Table 6.49 which follows gives the number of elderly persons, *i. e.*, persons of the age of 55 and above per 1,000 of the general population, compared with those in 1941.

TABLE 6.49

ELDERLY PERSONS PER 1,000 PERSONS

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS			
	1951			1941
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	58	31	27	53

430. Elderly Persons in Rural and Urban Areas :

Table 6.50 below gives the number of elderly persons in the rural and urban areas :—

TABLE 6.50

ELDERLY PERSONS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

State and Natural Division	Elderly Persons in Rural and Urban Areas (Per 1,000)					
	General		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	31	27	31	27	18	34

The rural figures are much higher than those for the urban areas. The persons in this group were of the age of 55 and above in 1941 and naturally it was largest the younger persons who moved to the towns to take advantage of the growth of employment there, thus resulting in a lesser proportion of the older groups found in the urban areas.....

431. Elderly Persons Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Classes

Table 6.51 given below compares the numbers of elderly persons per 1,000 of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Classes :—

TABLE 6.51

ELDERLY PERSONS IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

State and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 1,000 PERSONS					
	General Population		Agricultural Classes		Non-Agricultural Classes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	31	27	31	27	30	28

432. Sex Ratios among Elderly Persons :—

Tables 6.49, 6.50 and 6.51 given above clearly show preponderance of males over females in this age group, showing how men enjoy greater longevity than women.....

SECTION XII

CONCLUDING REMARKS

433. Overall Age Structure

In this chapter we have examined various age groups separately, *viz.*, infants, young children, boys and girls, young men and women, middle aged persons and elderly persons. Let us now examine the overall age structure..... which compares the age structure of the general population for 1941 and 1951 :—

433A. Overall Age Structure in Natural Divisions

The corresponding figures for Natural Divisions of Assam and for Manipur and Tripura are given in table 6.53 given below :—

TABLE 6.53

OVERALL 1951 AGE STRUCTURE IN NATURAL DIVISIONS

Age Group	*	*	*	*	*	*	Tripura	
	*	*	*	*	*	*	1951	1941
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	31	19
1-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	125	133
5-14	*	*	*	*	*	*	261	271
15-34	*	*	*	*	*	*	331	347
35-54	*	*	*	*	*	*	190	177
55 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	58	53

TABLE 6.54

OVERALL 1951 AGE STRUCTURE IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

	*	*	*	*	*	*	Tripura	
	*	*	*	*	*	*	Rural	Urban
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	30	46
1-4	*	*	*	*	*	*	126	107
5-14	*	*	*	*	*	*	262	255
15-34	*	*	*	*	*	*	330	349
35-54	*	*	*	*	*	*	190	190
55 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	58	52

435. overall Age Structure among Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Classes

Table 6.55 given below gives the overall 1951 age structure for the agricultural and non-agricultural classes in Assam and its Natural Divisions .....

TABLE 6.55

OVERALL 1951 AGE STRUCTURE AMONG AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Age Group	Tripura	
	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural
0	29	39
1–4	129	110
5–14	268	232
15–34	326	357
35–54	187	204
55 and over	58	58

CHAPTER VII

LITERACY

SECTION I

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

438. General Remarks :

At the initial stage, the Registrar General was of the opinion that it was not necessary to embody an additional chapter on literacy in the State Census Reports. Later on in view of its importance for general public he reversed his earlier decision and decided on including an additional chapter on literacy in the State reports. This departure from the earlier decision shows clearly the importance of literacy data to the general public.

439. Reference to Statistics :

Statistics on literacy which are reviewed in this chapter are based on Main Table C-IV based on 10 per cent slips of General Population excluding displaced persons. It gives literacy figures for selected age groups Main Table D-VII based on general population including displaced persons shows the livelihood classes by educational standards. Subsidiary Table 7.1, which deals with the progress of literacy, is based on Table C-IV. Subsidiary Table 7.2 Literacy Standards of Livelihood Classes-is based on main Table D-VII. Subsidiary Table 7.3-Educational Services and Research gives separate figures for the teaching staff, apart from the administrative personnel employed in the teaching and similar institutions.

440. Meaning of Literacy :

A person was defined as literate for Census purposes if he or she could read or write a simple letter either in print or in manuscript. Those who can read but not write have been recorded and shown separately in the Table C-IV, although they swelled the ranks of illiterates in the main Table D-VII. This definition was adopted as early as 1911 and has remained the same at every Census since then, and hence the figures are directly comparable with the figures of previous censuses of 1911 and thereafter. It should be noted that in 1941 there was no detailed compilation of census statistics, which was postponed as a war measure. Provincial Table II of the 1941 Census Tables however, gives literacy figures, by thanas, whereas a 'Y' Sample Table compiled much later shows literacy by Age Groups.

... .

441. Accuracy of Statistics :

The census definition of literacy is simple and easily understood by the average enumerators. They were themselves literate at least up to the census standard and were in a far better position to judge illiteracy and literacy than to estimate age or to as certain the correct mother-tongue of ex-garden labourers. We can, therefore, claim a fairly high standard of accuracy for the record of literacy and it is fortunate that this is so in view of the importance of ascertaining the degree of progress of literacy during successive decades.

The part-time and honorary enumerators coul not have been in a position to checkup the exact extent of literacy or its absence by subjecting the people concerned to the actual test of literacy, *viz.*, reading and writting a letter, in cases where their literacy was in doubt. In any case, this is necessary in only very few cases.

There were further instructions to the enumerators that any one who had passed any examination was to be shown as having passed that examination and the simple symbol, 1 or 2, was not to be used in his case As a result, we came across numerous cases of persons who had passed the first or second primary classes, for whom the entry was not 1 or 2, but class I, class II, etc. Persons who had not passed examination of class III or higher class of the primary school could not have been fully literate; hence instructions were given at the sorting stage to consider all such cases as of partially literates.

Another important fact should be borne in mind while comparing literacy by age figures of 1951 with those of the 1941 and previous censuses. The latter were subjected to a smoothing formula to offset the observed preference for particular digits especially '0' and '5', to which a reference has already been made in the privious chapter. At the present Census tabulation was carried out on the basis that the censuses should publish information as actually furnished by the people.

In dealing with the proportionate statistics of literacy, the system adopted has been to exclude altogether all children under 5 years of age both from the figures of literacy and from the population on which the proportion of literacy has been calculated. This system, which also prevails in European countries has the advantages of **showing the actual proportion of literates to the proportion of persons capable of attaining literacy.** In subsidiary Table 7.1, therefore, the infant prodigies under 5 years of age, who were returned by their fond parents as literate have been tabulated as illiterate. Unless specifically mentioned in this chapter, the whole of the age group 0 to 5 is excluded from the total population in calculating the proportion of literacy.

SECTION II

PROGRESS OF LITERACY

446. **Male Literacy by Age :**

TABLE 7.4

MALE LITERACY BY AGE GROUPS PER MILLE

State and Natural Division	AGED 5–9		10–14		15 and upwards	
	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	21	4	48	10	139	95

Table 7.4 clearly brings out the deficiency of primary education in the State and its Natural Divisions .....

447. **Female Literacy :**

.....Table 7.5 given below gives the extent of present literacy by age among females and its progress in the last decade.

TABLE 7.5

FEMALE LITERACY BY AGE GROUPS PER MILLE

State and Natural Division	AGED 5–9		10–14		15 and upwards	
	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	6	2	10	4	31	15

450. **Extent and Progress of Literacy in Tripura :**

There are now 99,199 literate persons, *i.e.*, one in every five in the State. Male literates are one in five and females as few as 1 in 21 only. The proportion of literacy is higher in urban areas as in the case of other States (325 males and 370 females). The proportionate female figures in the age group 5-14 are much higher than the corresponding male figures. This is probably due to the proportionately higher number of female literates among displaced persons.

The highest number of male literates (531) are in Class IV. The next highest group is Commerce (501) followed by Transport (410). Class VIII contains only 347 males.

Tripura enjoys only 20.8 per cent male literacy among those aged 5 and upwards which is slightly greater than that of Assam Hills Division or Manipur. If we consider literacy only among those aged 15 and upwards, Tripura with 13.9 per cent comes off worse than even Manipur (15.5) or Assam Hills (16.1). Tripura again gives a better showing when we consider literacy by age group among males, 21 among 1,000 males aged 5–9 against 9 in Manipur and 14 in Assam Hills. Male literacy in the age group 5-14 is the highest in Tripura of all States and Natural Divisions treated in this report. The number of literate males per 1,000 who are aged 5-14 was 69 in Tripura against 64 in Assam (67 in Assam Plains and 45 in Assam Hills) and 38 in Manipur. Its female literacy is slightly better than that of Manipur. The percentage of literacy per 1,000 females aged 5 and upwards was 4.7 in Tripura against 2.3 in Manipur, 10.5 in Assam Hills and 7 2 in Assam Plains. Their relative position remains the same when percentage of literacy among females aged 15 and upwards is considered. It is 3.1 in Tripura against 1.5 in Manipur, 6.7 in Assam Hills and 4.0 in Assam Plains. The number per 1,000 of female literates in the age group 5-9 was 6 in Tripura against 2 in Manipur and 6 in Assam Hills, but the number of female literates per mille of the age group 10-14 is so low (16 only) that it is easily surpassed by the Assam Hills (38).

.....

CHAPTER VIII

DISPLACED PERSONS

458 **Introductory :**

As pointed out in Chapter I, the proper place for a discussion of the problem of displaced persons is Chapter I, Section IV–Migration. Whatever their political, economic and social significance, from point of view of a demographer, the displaced persons are mainly another migration stream which goes to swell the ever increasing tide of population in Assam. In view of their intrinsic importance, I have thought it fit to discuss the problems of displaced persons in a separate Chapter in order to focus attention on them, rather than in some obscure corner of Section IV of Chapter I.

* * *

462 **Distribution of Displaced Persons in Manipur and Tripura :**

Manipur has only 1,009 refugees out of whom 578 are in rural areas and the rest in Imphal. Tripura has been practically overwhelmed by the influx of refugees from across its borders, sheltering as many as 101,201 constituting 15.8 per cent of its entire population. This factor alone has contributed nearly 20 per cent to the overall percentage rate of increase (24.5) of Tripura in 1941–51. Nearly 1/5th of the total number (19,286) is found in the capital town of Agartala.

464 **System of Registration :**

* * *

Tripura :

There is a regular system of registering the displaced persons at the bordering stations of this State. All displaced persons arriving here are required to be registered at the border stations. An office with adequate staff has been set up for the purpose of registration and issuing of arrival coupons to the displaced persons at the Akhaura border. The total number of displaced persons registered up to January, 1952, is 23,154, although the total displaced persons enumerated in the last Census are 101,200. This is mainly due to the fact that most of them left subsequently, for Pakistan and rest of India. There was no last date fixed for registration and as such registration is still going on.

465 **Organisation of initial relief :**

* * *

Tripura :

The influx of Hindus from Pakistan to Tripura began mainly from the middle of Februrary, 1950, and their number began to increase so rapidly that it necessitated arrangements for providing immediate shelter, and with this end in view one reception centre was opened at Akhaura border as a temporary measure and from this the refugees were shifted for temporary shelter to the local College and Schools. in order to mitigate the suffering of the refugees at the border, a large number of volunteers were deputed to render all possible help to the refugees in various matters such as regulation, *etc.* Professors and Teachers of the local College and Schools rendered humanitarian services. But very soon the influx of refugees increased to such an extent that the local College and the Schools where they were accommodated were heavily congested. In order to cope with the situation a few huts had to be quickly erected. Altogether 23,000 huts were constructed in 47 camps of Tripura and these gave shelter to about 39,000 refugees. The Relief and Rehabilitation Department has arranged for medical aids to the displaced persons through the State Dispensaries and Hospitals and a staff consisting of 37 medical officers, 38 compounders, 15 vaccinators and requisite number of menials are also maintained by the Department. There are 29 medical centres of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department functioning at different places at present. There is also a Children's Hospital under the Department, which has been taken over from the International Red Cross Society.

At present 20 Primary Schools are functioning in different camps and rehabilitation centres. Stipends are also being awarded to the students and cash grants for books, *etc*, are being made in some cases according to the principles laid down by the Government of india.

The number of camps, their population and the number of recipients of doles as on different dates are datailed below :—

Date	No. of camps	population	No. of doles
31st December, 1947	—	—	—
30th June, 1948	—	—	—
31st December, 1948	—	—	—
30th June, 1949	—	—	—
31st December, 1949	—	—	—
30th June, 1950	47	31,537	31,537
31st December, 1950	47	29,922	26,914
3 th June, 1951	39	25,547	24,052

The maximum population in 47 camps was 39,000 in the month of March, 1951.

466 Role of unofficial bodies in the organisation of relief work :

Many non-official bodies like the Ramkrishna Mission, Marwari Relief Society, Shillong Refugee Aid Society and other 'ad hoc' bodies set up in different localities rendered valuable help in organising relief especially in the early days of the exodus in February—March, 1950. Full accounts of their activities are not yet available with Government.

* * *

Tripura :

The role of non-official bodies in the organisation of relief work such as Central Relief Committee Ramkrishna Mission and Marwari Relief Society was very commendable. They rendered humanitarian services to mitigate the suffering of the refugees by distributing free clothings, rendering medical aids, *etc.*

467 Special features of the programme of rehabilitation :

* * *

Tripura :

As regards special features of the programme of rehabilitation in the State, Government has some schemes for establishing rural colonies and according to these schemes, rehabilitation work is going on in rural areas.

* * *

APPENDIX I

SOME DIFFICULTIES REGARDING SAMPLE VERIFICATION OF 1951 CENSUS COUNT

(a) As stated in Para 6, Chapter I, the selection of sample households and blocks devolved on the officers in charge of the Tabulation Offices at Shillong and at Jorhat and was made in strict conformity with the instructions issued by the Registrar General, India. There was no difficulty regarding the selection of sample blocks as we had taken right from the stage of preliminary census arrangements every village as a census block. Some difficulty was experienced in the selection of sample households because the instructions to the enumerators to give a running serial number for all the households entered in the National Register of Citizens were not followed carefully enough in a large number of cases *e.g.*, house-numbers were repeated in the column for household serial numbers and same numbers were given to households inspite of specific instructions to give a running serial number to them. As a result, the household serial number in the National Register of Citizens for the sample villages had to be thoroughly re-cast and re-written. In the case of towns, the selection of one block out of twenty resulted in complete ommission of several small towns. In filling up the Sample Verification forms the Tabulation Offices sometimes experienced considerable difficulty in reading the names of the persons and tracing their relationship to the head of their households as the National Registers of Citizens were written by unqualified or illeducated enumerators. Uninhabited blocks or villages were rejected and in selecting the sample villages, notice was taken only of the occupied villages in the relevant Primary Census Abstracts. Secondly, the entire block was rejected if the total number of households was less than ten. There was no substitution for such blocks. The instructions aimed at selecting roughly twenty sample households or hundred persons in a tract with one lakh of population. If this standard was not achieved when the selection of houses and blocks was complete, there was no alternative before us but to ignore the difference. Frequently the number of sample households and the number of persons in the sample houses did not come up to the required standard. If accidentally some large villages happened to be selected as the sample villages of a tract or the sample households happened to be those with large families, the number of sample households and the persons therein went much beyond the standard of twenty households or hundred persons for a tract with one lakh of population. Conversely, they fell below the standard if small villages or small households happened to fall within the random sample. The Deputy Superintendents were instructed to ignore such variations and stick to the instructions whatever be the dimension of the resultant sample.

(b) The Census Count ended on the 3rd March, 1951. Though the Chief Secretary's Circular regarding the Sample Verification Scheme was issued to all Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers as early as 14th June, 1951, the Tabulation Offices being extremely busy with the completion of sorting for Sorter's Ticket O, the marking up of boxes and the preparation of Primary Census Abstracts, could take up the work of preparing the Sample Verification forms only at a late stage. Sample Verification forms were sent out from Shillong Office after the first week of July in a regular stream, which continued till the end of August, while the Jorhat Office could finish it so late as the second week of September.

(c) The Chief Verification Officers were directed to return the Sample Verification forms after due completion within three weeks of their receipt. As many as four out of seven districts selected for sample verification failed to do so on account of circumstances beyond their control. .....

(d) As a rule, the verification was carried out by First Class Magistrates for the headquarter towns and some mofussil areas. .....

(e) Effacement of house-numbers presented some difficulty at the time of verification. .....

Quality of Verification Work

The sample was in practice a very small one, 1/1327 of the household population. It was not possible to carry it out immediately after the enumeration was over but after a lapse of nearly four months. Fair copies of the National Registers of Citizens could not be supplied without detriment to the main tabulation work. This delay, however, does not seem to have affected the verification of any item on the Sample Verification form. The Verification Officers were mostly Sub-Deputy Magistrates, though in a fair number of cases there were First Class Magistrates also. .....

ANNEXURE 'A'

		Tripura		
		Total	Rural	Urban
(1) Total number of sample households selected for verification.	*	107	104	3
(2) Number of households out of (1) verified.	*	106	103	3
(3) Total number of persons in (2) *i.e.*, in verified households.	*	529	508	21
(4) Number of clear omissions.	*	1	1	..
(5) Number of fictitious entries.	*	..	..	..
(6) Erroneous count of visitors and absentees :—				
(i) Number of cases tending to under-enumeratien.	*	..	..	..
(ii) Number of cases tending to over-enumeration.	*	..	..	..
(7) Net number of cases of under-enumeration [4+6 (i)]—[5+6 (ii)]	*	1	1	..
(8) Enumerated household population.	*	611,971	578,514	33,457
(9) Estimated number of persons not enumerated (8)×7/3.	*	1,157	1,157	--
(10) Estimated number of persons in occupied houses which were not covered.	*	Nil	Nil	Nil
(11) Estimated household population (8+9+10).	*	613,128	579,671	33,457
(12) Estimated total population.	*	640,186	597,591	42,595

APPENDIX 2

NATURAL REGIONS, SUB-REGIONS & DIVISIONS

* * *

Eastern Himalayan Sub-Region

The Eastern Himalayan Sub-Region, consisting of Himalayan West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam Hills and Plains including Tripura and Manipur, comprises the Assam and Darjeeling Himalayas in the north, the Shillong plateau in the middle, the Sadiya tract, Naga Hills, Manipur and Lushai Hills along the Burma border in the east and the intervening alluvial plains of the Brahmputra and its tributaries.

TRIPURA

Physical Aspects, Climate and Rainfall

The country and this small division is broken up by a number of hill ranges with marshy valleys in between. The hills are not more than 3,200 feet in height. Mateorological data other than rainfall are not available for the area. Agartala, the principal town of the division has rainfall data for more than seventy years and there are a few other rain-recording stations with data for shorter periods.

The climate of the area is damp with moderate temperature. As in most parts of Assam, most of the rainfall occurs during the period May to October, December and January being the driest months of the year. The rainiest month of the year is June for the major portion of this division. The average annual rainfall varies from 66″ at Amarpur to 75″ at Sonamura, 79″ at Agartala, 89″ at Belonia and over 95″ at Dharmanagar and Kailashar. Taking the division as a whole, it gets an annual rainfall of 83″.

Information regarding (i) geology and minerals and (ii) soil is not available.

APPENDIX 3

CENSUS TABULATION-FORMS AND PROCEDURE.

The following Memorandum No. 693/50-R. G., dated the 2nd July, 1950, issued by the Registrar General, explains the method of preparing main Census Tables, the system of classification adopted and their comparability with previous Census Tables.

1 Census Tabulation-Forms and Procedure :

The tabulation for the 1951 census will be done by hansorting of slips in Central Tabulation Office which will be set up by the State Census Superintendents for their respective areas. The offices will be organised on the same pattern as in 1931 census, when there was full tabulation on census materials. Instructions regarding the setting up of these offices and other matters connected with their administration will be issued in due course to the Superintendents.

In 1931, and earlier censuses, enumeration was done on schedules and the information in the schedules was copied on slips which were later hand-sorted to produce various tables. In 1941, enumeration was done direct on slips which dispensed with the intermediate operation of slip copying. For the 1951 census also, enumeration will be done direct on slips which will be later sorted.

But at this census, in addition to the sorting of the slips to produce the tables, it is proposed to incorporate essential census information relating to every persons enumerated in every village and every town/ward in a National Register of citizens which will be preserved as an unpublished administrative register for purpose of reference during the inter-census decade. The Government of India have already invited State Governments to take steps for the preparation of the register. The purposes to be served by this register are fully explained in the latter addressed to all State Governments of which a copy is appended (Appendix I). The register will be compiled in the districts along with or immediately after enumeration and before tabulation operations start.

There will be four main differences between the procedure for tabulation adopted at the 1931 and earlier censuses and the procedure to be adopted at the next census. These are explained in paragraphs 2 to 5 below.

2 Substitution of Economic Classification for Classification based on Religion :

In the past, census slips were, at the very outset, sorted on the basis of religion, and the figures of population by religions thus obtained were the basis of village statistics. The separation of slips by religion and sex was maintained throughout the sorting operations, and thus certain census characteristics were cross tabulated by religion. During the tabulation of the 1951 census, the slips will be sorted, in the first instance, into the following eight livelihood classes of the population :—

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned; and their dependants.

II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants.

III Cultivating laboures; and their dependants.

IV Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants.

NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Persons (including dependants), who derive their Principal Means of Livelihood from—

V Production other than cultivation.

VI Commerce.

VII Transport.

VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources.

The resulting figures will be given in the Primary Census Abstract (from with instructions given in Appendix II), and this Abstract will be the basis for village statistics. The slips as thus initially separated, will be kept separate throughout the sorting operations.

3 The Concurrent 10 per cent Sample :

When the slips are initially sorted, a ten per cent sample will be taken out. (The method of taking of the sample is explained in the note attached to the Primary Census Abstract). The figures required for the Economic Tables(which are the first ones to be prepared), will be compiled separately for the 90 per cent slips and the 10 per cent samples. The two results will be combined to produce figures for the total population. The operations on the 90 per cent slips and the 10 cent sample will proceed simultaneously. There thus be a record for every census tract each district. of the comparison between 10 per cent sample figures and the total figures; for the Economic Tables as well as many other tables. The "Age Tables", however, will be constructed, only from the 10 per cent sample.

4 Household Size and Composition :

In the past censuses, the characteristics of individuals only were tabulated. At the present census, certain characteristics of households will be sorted and tabulated. It is not possible to hand sort for households, slips which relate to individuals The National Register of Citizens which gives the details of the individuals arranged by households will be utilised for this purpose. The study of the households will be made on the basis of 4 per cent sample of households. An abstract from the National Register of Citizens called the "Census Abstract of sample Households" (form with instructions gives in Appendix II). will be first prepared for the Sample households. The construction of 'Households' (size and composition) table will be based on this abstract.

5 Preservation of Census Records and Registers :

In the past, the abstract (first prepared in the process of sorting and compilation), was used for compiling village statistics, which were retained as unpublished administrative records by some States; and printed and published by others.

At the forthcoming census, the following records (prepared during the process of sorting and compliation) will be brought together and bound in a single manuscript volume, called the District Census Handbook :—

(i) District Census Tables (furnishing district data with break-up for census tracts, within the district).

(ii) Census Abstracts :—

(a) Primary Census Abstracts,

(b) Occupational Abstracts, and

(c) Census Abstracts of small-scale Industries.

The Sample Household Abstracts will be found together in a single manuscript volume separately. The forms of the Primary Census Abstracts and Sample Household Abstracts and their mode of preparation are described in Appendix II. The Occupational Abstracts will be compiled from Sorters' Tickets prepared duting the sorting of slips for the Economic Tables. The census abstract of small-scale industries will be compiled from returns of the census now in progress.

It will be suggested to State Governments that the District Census Handbook (with or without the addition of other useful information relating to the district) should be printed and publised in the same manner as "Village Statistics" in the past. The 'Sample Household Abstract' will be unpublished. Together with the National Register of Citizens, it will be used for purposes of reference, and also as a Sampling Base for Population Surveys in the inter-census decade. One of the columns of this Abstract is designed to facilitate the taking of Sub-Samples of the different livelihood classes separately.

6 The following tables will be prepared and published for the 1951 census :

A. General Population Tables.

I Area, Houses and Population.

II Variation in population during fifty years.

III Towns and villages classified by population.

IV Towns classified by population with variation since 1901.

V Towns arranged territorially with population by livelihood classes.

B. Economic Tables.

I Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes.

II Secondary Means of Livelihood.

III Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions.

C. Household and Age (Sample) Tables.

I Household (size and composition).

II Livelihood Classes by Age Groups.

III Age and Civil Condition.

IV Age and Literacy.

*V Single year age returns.

D. Social and Cultural Tables

I Language.

II Religion.

III Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

IV Migrants.

V Displaced Persons.

VI Non-Indian Nationals.

VII Livelihood Classes by Educational Standards.

*Please see para 2 (i) of the proceedings of the meeting of the Population Advisory Committee (part III).

E. Summary Figures for Districts

A copy of the form of each of the tables is appended to this Memorandum. Notes indicating the mode of preparation of the tables are also attached to the forms, where necessary.

Comparison between the foregoing tables and those prepared for the 1931 census is explained in the following paragraphs.

7 **A. General Population Tables**

I, II and IV follow the 1931 model without change.

Table III follows an old table and provides some more information.Sex details will be given for each group of towns and villages. The groups in the table will be arranged under three major groups, for each of which the number of towns and villages and population by sexes will also be given. This change has been made, with reference to a recommendation of the population Commission of the United Nations.

The basis of Table V differs from the 1931 census. In the 1931 census the population of individual towns was shown classified by religion. Now it is proposed to give the same information under livelihood classes, instead of religion.

8 **B. Economic Tables**

These correspond to "Occupation or Means of Livelihood Table" prepared at the 1931 census. The forms, as well as the contents of these tables, have been recast completely. This is the most important among the changes made in census tabulation and is fully explained in a separate Memorandum on the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme (Part II).

9 **C Household and Age (Sample) Tables**

Table I-Household (size and composition) is new, as already explained in para 5 above.

Tables II, III, IV and V will be prepared on the 10 per cent sample slips.

Table II (Livelihood Classes by age groups) is new. Tables III, and IV correspond to similar tables of the 1931 census.

In the past, it was customary to apply a smoothing formula to the actual age returns. The published tables contained only the smoothed figures This was done in order to offset the observed preference for particular digits (especially 0), in actual age returns. At this Census, tabulation will proceed on the basis that the census should publish the information as actually furnished by the people.

Accordingly, it is proposed :—

(a) to discard the smoothing formula.

(b) to adopt certain decennial groups recommended by the U. N. Population Commision which includes all the digits with the most favoured digit (0) at the centre; and are, therefore, likely to be most free from the effect of preferences for particular digits and

(c) to prepare and publish a table of individual year age returns (which may be made use of by actuaries and research workers for constructing any desired age groups and smoothing the figures by any desired formula.)

10 **D. Social and Cultural Tables**

Tables I (Language), II (Religion) and IV (Migrants), correspond to similar tables prepared at the 1931 census. The form of Table I has been simplified in so far as it relates to Mother tongue. Table IV (Migrants), will be in the same form as the Birthplace table of the 1931 census.

Table III furnishes the numbers of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes The number of Anglo-Indians will be indicated on a flyleaf. Other race-caste-tribe data published in 1931 and prior censuses will not be published. (But such data as may be required for the Backward Class Commission will be collected and preserved).

Table V is new and relates displacement of population consequent on partition.

Table VI relates to non-Indian Nationals. It is new and based on a suggestion made by U. N. Population livelihood Classes.

11 **E. Summary Figures for Districts**

This table will furnish selected data, by districts in the All-India Table and correspondingly by Tehsils/Thanas in the State Tables. The selected data will be in the same form as in pervious censuses; but livelihood classes will be substitued for religion.

APPENDIX 7

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

1 Instructions for the Census of Small industries :

At the instance of Registrar General, many Provincial Governments agreed to conduct a census of small-scale industries which was to preced the main population census. In Assam, however, nothing much was done as a result of which I took the opportunity of combining the census of small-scale industries with the population census. The following instructions were issued for the census which are reproduced below so that the discussions on statistics may be essily understood :—

"In this enquiry we want to find out something about small industries such as Cottage and Home Industries, small workshops, *etc.*, where articles are produced, repaired or otherwise treated for sale. use or for disposal, and small mines. The enquiry will be confined to cases where people are regularly associated together for such work.

1 We want to know the number of looms in use and what they are used for. Even when there is only one loom in a house fill in the form about it. Give particular attention while collecting data for handlooms. In the case of handlooms even if there is one handloom in a house and it is worked by only one person, you should fill up a separate slip for it. You will have to collect the number of handlooms with fly shuttle separately against question 6. Thus 8(1) Cotton; 6(2) Silk on a slip will indicate that out of the total number, there are 3 handlooms with fly shuttles.

2 You need NOT therefore concern yourself with the following :

a Men who work on their own and do not employ other people (unless they are using looms in which case act according to paragraph 2).

b If 20 or more people are employed.

c If they use engine power and employ 10 or more people.

d If they already send in regular returns to the Provincial Government under the Factory Act or the Mines Act.

If you have any doubt whether a certain place should be counted or not ask the Tehsildar or Revenue Officer.

3 If there are two or more distinct activities in the same house and different persons are employed for each, use a separate form for each activity.

4 For each industry, *etc.*, you think should be reported, use one form. See the specimen at the end of the Hand-book. Printed slips bound in Pads of fifty will be supplied to you. Always have the booklet with you and thus you can read the question from it and write the answer against the proper number on your slip.

5 Your district, thana and village have a permanent code number. Enter this at the top of every slip and add the number of the house where you find an industry going on. If it is a mine, *etc.*, which does not have a house number put down the survey number of the field or other simple identifying detail.

Question No: 1

(Name of the Eastablishment or proprietor)

Where the establishment has a distinct and recoganised name write the name of the establishment. Otherwise write the name of the proprietor.

Question No. 2

(Nature of the business)

Describe the business clearly so that it can be essily identified and classified, *e. g.*, cycle repairing, cotton ginning, coir mat making, *etc.* If the same persons are employed in more than one activity give all the activities, *e. g.*, furniture making and repairing, *etc.*

Question No: 3

(Number of owners)

If the activity is owned jointly by more than one person, give the number.

Question No:4

(Do all the owners belong to same family or are there any outsiders).

If the owners belong to the same family write 1; if there are outsiders write 2. If there are both family and non-family owners add the numbers of outsiders.

Question No: 5

(Is the establishment perennial or seasonal ? If seasonal for which months in the year does it work ?)

If an activity is pursued for nine month sor more in every year treat it as perennial and put it as such. If it only goes on for less than nine months in the year write the months during which the establishment works. For purposes of simplicity adopt the English months January to December. If this is adopted do not write the name of the month in full but only write the number of the month as 1, 2, *etc.*, for January, February, respectively. If you are not conversant with the English months write the names of the months in full according to your almanac in your language.

* * *

Question No: 6

(Number of looms in textile establishments and material woven, *e. g.*, cotton, wool, silk, *etc.*)

Write the number of looms and the No. of handlooms with fly shuttles within brackets and the material woven, *e. g.*, 6 (1) cotton. if more than one material are woven in the same place write the number of each separately *e. g.*, 6 (1) cotton 5 (2) silk, *etc.*

Question No: 7

(Number of persons employed)

Age here means completed years. Employed include owners as well as members of family working in the establishment."

Table A given below summaries the results of the textile and non-textile establishments as well as the number of handlooms in the textile establishments with or without fly shuttle.

TABLE A

SMALL INDUSTRIES IN ASSAM, MANIPUR AND TRIPURA

State Natural Division and District	Total No. of establishments	No. of textile establishments	No. of non-textile establishments	No. of Hand-looms In Textile Establishments	
				Without Fly-shuttle	With Fly-Shuttle
1	2	3	4	5	6
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura State	29,649	597	29,052	30,097	4,271
*	*	*			

The Deputy Director of Sericulture and Weaving explained that his Department did not so far maintain any reliable statistics on handlooms and textile establishments due to inadequacy of the staff. As such it was rather difficult for him to check the figures as recorded in Table A. He has supplied some approximate figures for the year 1951, which are given in the following Table A-1 for what ever they are worth :—

* * * *

TABLE A-1

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES ACCORDING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE AND WEAVING, ASSAM

State, Natural Division and District	No. of Textile Establishments	No. of Handloom In Textile Establishments	
		Without Fly-Shuttle	With Fly-Shuttle
1	2	3	4
*	*	*	*
Tripura State	30,000	31,000	4,500

3 Emloyment in Textile Establishments :

Table B which follows analyses the employment position with their sex break-up. Figures for males are given separately for boys and men, and for girls and women..... .. ..

TABLE B

EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

State and Natural Division	Total No. of establishments	Total No. of Persons	Males			Females		
			Total	Boys	Men	Total	Girls	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	29,052	49,477	3,782	909	2,873	45,695	2,130	43,565

* * *

4 Employment in non-textile establishments :

.....Table C summaries available information on this subject.

TABLE C

EMPLOYMENT IN NON-TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

State and Natural Division	Total No. of establishments	Total No. of Persons	Males			Females		
			Total	Boys	Men	Total	Girls	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	597	1,648	1,459	36	1,423	188	8	181

.....Table D below gives for the State as a whole employment figures of 8 important groups as classified under the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme where we find sizeable numbers employed in the non-textile establishment.

TABLE D

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME IMPORTANT GROUPS OF NON-TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS IN ASSAM

Industry-Group Code No. and Name	Total No. of establishments	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
4.04 Workers in precious, stones precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	2,362	4,641	3,946	695
4.64 Basket makers	2,281	3,842	3,090	752
4.41 Potters and makers of earthenwares	2,259	5,151	2,413	2,733
3.01 Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	1,633	3,663	3,213	450
4.62 Carpenters, turners and joiners	1,032	2,000	1,939	61
2.71 Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	748	1,329	1,176	153
4.60 Other industries of woody materials including leaves but not including furniture and fixtures	733	1,857	1,054	803
3.32 Manufacture, assembly, and repair of rail way equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles	526	1,345	1,315	30

* * *

Accuracy of the Figures :

The figures thrown up by the census of small-scale industries have not been printed in the main table volume of this Report either in Part II-A or Part II-B. I have, however, considered it fit to include them in Part I-A of this Report. The reason is that while the accuracy in respect of the details actually recorded by the Enumerator during the Census of the Small-scale Industries has been reported to be good, the District Officers were of the view that there was a tendency towards under-enumeration of the establishments due to the failure of the enumerating staff to make **intensive efforts to discover all establishments** within the areas allotted to them. The figures in the tables for the Small-scale Industries should, therefore, be regarded as **illustrative** of the nature of small industries prevalent in the different parts of the district and should not be relied upon as giving **accurate number** of specific types of establishments in different localities.

APPENDIX 8

RELIGION

1 Classification of Population:

The old classification of population by religions followed up to 1931 Census was replaced in 1941 by a classification by communities. This change of classification affected the 1941 figures relating to the tribal communities to an extent which had made thier comparison with previous oensuses or with 1951 Census useless. Thus a Khasi returning himself as a Hindu, Christian, Muslim or tribal was classified under Khasi community irrespective of his religion. In 1951 Census the old classification by religions was adopted with the instruction to record the religion of every one as given by the person enumarated. Table A is based on D–II Religion.

2 Distribution of Population According to Religion

Table A below gives the distribution of the population of Assam and its natural divisions as well as that of Manipur and Tripura according to the main religions.

TABLE A

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION

State and Natural Division	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Trible Religions	Total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	480,662	136,940	5,262	690	639,029

4. Tribal Population :

The figures relating to the tribel population will similar abnormal variation. Hence comparative figreveel ures foi Hindus and tribal papulation are not shown in Table B, given below as they are likely to mislead the unwary readers.

TABLE B

COMPARISON OF MISLIMS AND CHRISTIANS FOR 1951 AND 1941

State and Natural Division	Muslims 1951	Muslims 1941	Percentage variation 1941–51	Christians 1951	Christians 1941	Percentage variation 1941–51	Per 10,000 of total population: Muslims 1951	Muslims 1941	Christians 1951	Christians 1941	Per 10,000 total minus displaced persons: Muslims 1951	Christians 1951
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	136,940	123,570	+10.8	5,262	317	+1,559.9	2,143	2,409	82	6	2,546	98

APPENDIX 9

LANGUAGE

Mother-tongue

In 1931 Mullan, the then Census Superintendent remarked that "Assam, a small province with a population of nine and a quarter million people, should be a philologist's paradise for it is a veritable Babel, as will be seen from the statistics of language." Main Table D–I (i) printed in Part II-A of the 1951 Census Report shows the number of speakers of each mother-tongue and Table D-I (ii), the number of persons who are bilingual.

2. The instructions to enumerators were "Enter each person's mother-tongue, *i.e.*, the language first spoken from the cradle, against Question No. 7. In the case of infants and deafmutes, the language of the mother should be entered. If any person speaks any Indian (not foreign) language, other than his mother–tongue, in his daily or domestic life, record it against Question No. 8 (Bilingualism). Record only one subsidiary language."

3. Classification :

.....According to the instructions of the Registrar General, no attempt was made to effect a classification of the actual returns. There is no need to go into the distinction between languages and dialects ; where the citizen has taken the trouble to give a distinctive name it is a distinctive "mother–tongue" so far as the Census is concerned. Hence the language names as actually returned have been shown in the Table.....

4. The statement in below shows the number of speakers of the important languages per 10,000 of population in 1951, and 1931 no language statistics being compiled in 1941.

TABLE C

DSTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE IN TRIPURA

No. of mother-tongue	Number of speakers 1951	Number of speakers 1931	No per 10.000 total population speaking 1951	No per 10.000 total population speaking 1931
Hindi	37,972	12,798	705	335
Bengali	273,441	165,530	5,081	4,328
Assamese	263	467	5	12
Abor	..	..	..	..
Miri	..	..	..	..
Boro–bodogroup	3,543	3,756	66	98
Mikir	..	..	..	..
Naga group	..	..	..	..
Kuki–chingroup	30,641	3,470	569	91
Khasi	..	..	..	..
Manipuri	19,086	19,536	355	511
Tripura	129,379	148,298	2,404	3,877
Others	43,887	28,595	815	748
Total	**538,212**	**382,450**	**10,000**	**10,000**

BILINGUALISM

6. The entries regarding bilingualism related to an Indian language used in daily or domestic life and not merely to one's ability to speak it. Bilingualism is partly due to the necessity of using a regional language by immigrants as a means of communication and partly due to the co-existence of more than one regional language.

7. With a view to reduce the volume of the Bilingualism 10 Table, the statistics have been shown by family groups except Assamese, Hindi, Bengali, Manipuri and Tripura, fuller details being given in the District Census Handbooks. The following statement shows the number of persons (including Displaced Persons) who were recorded as bilingual in the 1951 Census :—

TABLE D

BILINGUALISM IN ASSAM, MANIPUR AND TRIPURA

Language	No. of persons speaking the language as a mother–tongue	No. of persons returned as bilingual in the language at the 1951 Census
Tripura		
Tripura	129,379	49,760
Assamese	263	175
Bengali	374,258	15,759
Hindi	37,972	14,196
Austric Family	3,468	1,949
Tibeto–Chinese Family	76,032	28,169
Dravidian Family	4,058	2,334
Indo–European Family	11,480	7,765
Unclassified Languages	2,119	475
Total	**639,029**	**120,582**

APPENDIX 10

SPECIAL GROUPS

For the sake of completeness in the presentation of all data collected at the 1951 Census, I give below statistics about the special groups.

TABLE A

BACKWARD CLASSES IN ASSAM, MANIPUR AND TRIPURA

State and Natural Division	Backward classes	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Non-backward population
*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	30,349	36,371	192,293	369,922

.....In Tripura scheduled castes and backward classes number only 46 and 30 thous and respectively. Out of the remaining, 370 thous and are non-backward classes, with 192 thousand belonging to the scheduled tribes.

Below is an extract from instructions to enumerators about these special groups.

"Part (C)—Special Groups.—This question relates only to the Scheduled Casts, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes given in Appendix III at the end. Ask everyone his caste or tribe ; if it is Anglo Indian, or one of those specified in these lists, write it in full. In all other cases write x.

If any of the castes has assumed a new name write its old name in bracket, *e.g.* Kshatriya (Manipuri).

If a person belongs to any of these listed castes or tribes, write his religion (whether Hindu or Christian). For instance, if an Angami Naga returns himself as Christian. write C against Q.2(b) and Angami against Q.2 (c). If he has any objection to recording his tribe write 'None' against Q.2 (c)"

.....

APPENDIX 12

LAND HOLDINGS OF INDIGENOUS PERSONS

At the first conference Superintendednts of all States held in February, 1950, at Delhi, a unanimous decision was arrived at to reduce the total number of Questions from 14 to 13 and leave the scope of one Question to be determined by the State Governments in their discretion. The Governments of all the three States–Assam, Manipur and Tripura to utilise this Question for collecting statistics of land held by their indigenous persons. Accordingly this Question was thus framed by the Government of Assam:—

"Q. 13 Indigenous Persons

(a) Are you an indigenous person of Assam ?

(b) If so, state in the nearest bigha—

[i] the land you own ;

[ii] the land you have rented in cash or kind from others."

2. Instructions to Enumerators :

The following instructions weae issued for the guidance of enumerators :—

"Divide this line of Question 13 in 3 parts by drawing 2 small vertical lines.

A reply to this question should be recorded in 3 compartments. If a person is indigenous in Assam write A in the first compartment. In the second compartment write, in the nearest bigha, the land he owns; and in the third the land he rents from others in cash or kind.

If he is withought any land of either category write X in the second or third or both the campart ments as the case may be. If a person is not indigenous inAssam,write X in all the three compartments.

"Indigenous person of Assam" means a person belonging to the state of Assam and speaking Assamese language or any tribal dialect of Assam, or in the case of Cachar the language of the region.

"Land owned" means land held directly under Government on permanent settlement or under periodicannual or speciail lease (e.g., Lakhiraj, Nisf-Khiraj; Fee Simple 45 year, 99 years, N.L.R grant lease and lease for special cultivation). Such land should be included in the second compartment.

"Land rented" means the mount of land held by a person under another (i.e., not directly under the Government), on payment of rent in cash or in kind or on service, under an agreement written or verbal. The person may hold such land for any period from a few months to a number of years, with or without occupancy rights, or on adhi-bhagi or chukti-bhagi terms. Land may be held as bargadar on terms of sharing of produce. All such land should be written in the third compartment.

If the land is owned or rented jointly by a whole family, these data should be recorded in the slip of the head of the house-hold only and should not be repeated in the slips of other members of the household."

The definition of the terms 'land owned' and 'land rented' for Question No. 13 is however different from that adopted for General Tables—. B I-III—Economic Series, derived from Question No. 10 [Principal Means of Livelihood] under the head 'Agriculture' which is reproduced below :—

The word 'owned' used in relation to land (for Principal Means of Livelihood under Question No. 10) includes every tenure which involves the right or permanent occupancy of land for purposes of cultivation. Such right should be heritable ; it may be, but need not necessarily be also transferable. All Raiyats, Tenants and Jotedars having occupancy rights will be treated as cultivating owners of land.

Annual patta-holders, bargadars, adhiars, ijaradars and Raiyats, Jotedars or Tenants who have no occupancy rights will be classed as cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.

The State Governments of Manipur and Tripura also adopted this question with slight modification in the instructions for enumeration with reference to local conditions.

.....

3. Land holdings of indigenous persons according to Livelihood Classes

TABLE A

LAND HOLDINGS OF IMDIGENOUS PERSONS–NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES V, VI, VII, AND VIII

State	Total Indigenous Population of Non-Agricultural Classes.			No. of families owning land (in bighas) under 1, 1–10, 11-30 and 31 and over.				No. of families renting land (in bighas) in cash or in kind under 1, 1-10, 11-30 and 31 and over.			
	P	M	F	0	1-10	11-30	31 and over	0	1-10	11-30	31 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	44,988	23,625	21,363	6,356	1,264	680	126	7,589	665	157	15

TABLE B

LAND HOLDINGS OF INDIGENOUS PERSONS CULTIVATING AGRICULTURAL CLASSES I, II AND III

State	Total Indigenous Population of Agricultural Classes I, II and III			No. of families owning land (in bighas) under 1, 1–10, 11-30 and 31 and over.				No. of families renting land (in bighas) in cash or in kind under 1, 1-10, 11-30 and 31 and over.			
	P	M	F	0	1-10	11-30	31 and over.	0	1–10	11–30	31 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	1,09,593	57,612	51,981	12,701	6,016	1,758	350	15,050	4,470	1,144	161

TABLE C

LAND HOLDINGS OF INDIGENOUS PERSONS-AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOOD CLASS IV

State	Total Indigenous Population of Agricultural Class IV			No. of families owning land (in bighas) under 1, 1-10, 11-30 and 31 and over.				No. of families renting land (in bighas) in cash or in kind under 1, 1-10, 11-30 and 31 and over.			
	P	M	F	0	1–10	11-30	31 and over	0	1-10	11-30	31 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	8,890	4,066	4,824	113	428	530	414	1,444	22	17	2

Table A on page 673 gives the land holdings of indigenous persons so far as they belong to non-agricultural classes V, VI, VII and VIII.....

Let us now consider Table B which gives the holdings of indigenous persons of agricultural classes of I, II and III.....

TABLE D

4. DISTRIBUTION OF LAND HOLDINGS OF INDIGENOUS PERSONS ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF THEIR HOLDINGS

State	Size of holdings (in bighas) owned by families.	No. of families renting land (in bighas) under 1, 1-10, 11-30 and 31 and over.											
		Non-Agricultural Classes.				Cultivating Agricultural Classes				Non-cultivating owners of land.			
		Below 1	1-10	11-30	31 and over	Below 1	1-10	11-30	31 and over	Below 1	1-10	11-30	31 and over.
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	Total	7,589	665	157	15	15,050	4,470	1,144	161	1,444	22	17	2
	Below 1	5,819	441	92	4	8,772	2,957	875	97	113	..	..	..
	1-10	1,033	184	46	1	4,621	1,183	194	18	396	15	17	..
	11-30	617	36	17	10	1,353	326	74	5	525	5	..	..
	31 and over.	120	4	2	..	304	4	1	41	410	2	..	2
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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 Wadhawa & Co. ,45, Civil Lines .. .. (Reg.)
3 Bahwant Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra .. (Rest.)
4 English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. .. (Rest.)

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 .. (Reg.)
3 New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge .. .. (Reg.)
4 Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate .. (Rest.)
5 Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road .. .. .. (Reg.)

AJMER—
1 Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate .. .. (Reg.)
2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road .. .. (Reg.)
3 Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata .. .. (Reg.)
4 Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road .. .. .. (Rest.)
5 Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road. .. .. .. (Rest.)

ALIGARH—
Friend's Book House ,Muslim University Market .. (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—
1 Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U.P. ..
2 Kitabistan 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road .. .. (Reg.)
3 Law Book Co. Sardar Patel Marg. P. Box 4 .. (Reg.)
4 Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A Katra Road (Reg.)
5 Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road .. .. (Reg.)
6 The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road (Reg.)
7 Wadhwa & Co., 23, M.G. Marg .. .. (Rest.)
8 Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg .. (Rest.)
9 Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (Rest.)

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 .. .. (Reg.)
3 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi .. (Reg.)

ANAND—
1 Vijaya Stores, Station Road .. .. .. (Rest.)
2 Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road. .. (Rest.)

ASANSOL—
D.N.Roy & R.K. Roy Booksellers, Atwal Building .. (Rest.)

BANGALORE—
1 The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op.Society Ltd., Bar Association Building .. .. .. (Reg.)
2 S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road .. (Reg.)
3 The Bangalore Press , Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507 .. .. (Reg.)
4 The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road .. (Reg.)
5 Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd. Balepet .. .. (Reg.)
6 Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar (Reg.)
7 Maruti 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.)

BARODA—
1 Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura .. (Rest.)
2 Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent(Rest.)
3 New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road (Rest)

BEAWAR—
The Secretary, S.D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd.(Rest.)

BELGHARIA—
Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1, Amlica Mukherjee Road .. (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Shing Road (Reg.)

BHOPAL—
1 Superintendent, State Government Press.
2 Lyall Book Depot., Mohd. Din Building, Sultania Road .. .. (Reg.)
3 Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies .. .. (Rest.)

BHUBANESWAR—
Ekamra Vidyabhavan, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—
Shri D.V. Deshpande, Recognished Law Book-sellers, Prop. Vinod Book Dept., Near Shiralshetti Chowk.. (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. .. .. .. (Rest.)

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar .. (Rest.)

BOMBAY—
1 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Netaji Subhash Road, Bombay-4 .. .. ..
2 Charles Lambert and Co., 101, M.G. Road .. (Reg.)
3 Co.-operator's Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar .. .. (Reg.)

4 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. .. .. .. (Reg.)
5 Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd. India House, 1st Flour .. .. .. (Reg.)
6 International Book House Ltd. 9, Ahs Lane, M.G. Road. .. .. .. (Reg.)
7 Lakkani Book Depot. Girgaum .. .. (Reg.)
8 Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi .. (Reg.)
9 P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road .. (Reg.)
10 New Book Co. 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road .. .. .. (Reg.)
11 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road .. .. (Reg.)
12 Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street .. .. .. (Reg.)
13 D. B. Tarapore Wala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd. 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road. .. .. .. (Reg.)
14 Thacker and Co., Rampart Row .. .. (Reg.)
15 N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street .. (Reg.)
16 The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road (Reg.)
17 P. H. Rama Krisnha and Sons., 147, Rajaram Bhavan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 .. .. (Rest.)
18 C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St. .. .. .. (Reg.)
19 Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar, Borivli .. (Reg.)
20 Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subash Road .. .. .. (Reg.)
21 Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road .. .. .. (Rest.)
22 Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building Sir P. M. Road .. .. .. (Rest.)
23 Bombay National Histroy Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road .. .. .. (Rest.)
24 Dowamadeo and Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate .. .. .. (Rest.)
25 Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505 .. (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—

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

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall .. .. .. (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

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

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot .. .. (Rest.)
COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

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

DEHRADUN—

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

DELHI—

1 J.M. Jain & Brothers, Mori Gate .. .. (Reg.)
2 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate .. .. (Reg.)
3 Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate .. (Reg.)
4 Bahri Bors., 188, Lajpat Rai Market .. .. (Reg.)
5 Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road .. .. .. (Reg.)
6 Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 (Reg.)
7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3. Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj (Reg.)
8 Metropolitan Book Co., 1. Faiz Bazar .. .. (Reg.)
9 Publication Centre, Subzimandi .. .. (Reg.)
10 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak .. .. (Reg.)
11 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj .. .. (Reg.)
12 All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar. .. .. (Rest.)
13 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market .. .. .. (Rest.)
14 University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar .. .. .. (Rest.)
15 Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran .. (Rest.)
16 Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines .. .. (Rest.)
17 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg .. .. .. (Rest.)
18 B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) .. .. .. (Rest.)
19 Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8., Faiz Bazar .. (Reg.)
20 Permier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak .. .. .. (Rest.)
21 Universal Book Traders, 80, GokhaleMarket .. (Reg.)

22 Tech. & Commercial Book Coy. 75., Gokhale Market .. .. .. (Rest.)
23 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate .. .. .. (Rest.)
24 G.M. Ahujha, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar .. .. .. (Rest.)
25 Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mhod, Ali Bazar, Mori Gate .. .. .. (Reg.)
26 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.), P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar .. .. .. (Reg.)
27 Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak .. .. (Rest.)
28 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B., 1165, Nai Sarak .. (Rest.)
29 K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura .. (Rest.)
30 Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road .. (Rest.)

DHANBAD—

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

DHARWAR—

1 The Agricultural College Consumers Co.-op. Society .. .. .. (Rest.)
2 Rameshya Book Depot, Subhash 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, Jhoke Road (Reg.)
GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya .. .. (Reg.)
GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg .. (Reg.)
GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency .. .. (Rest.)

GORAKHAPUR—

Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road (Reg.)

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

GUNTUR—

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

GWALIOR—

1 Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M.B.
2 Loyal Book Depot., Patankar Bazar, Lashkar .. (Reg.)
3 M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar .. .. .. (Rest.)

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

HYDERABAD—

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

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Bookseller .. .. (Rest.)

INDORE—

1 Wadhawa & co. 56, M. G. Road .. .. (Reg.)
2 Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar .. .. (Rest.)
3 Madhya Pradesh Book Central, 41, Ahilya Pura .. (Rest.)
4 Modern Book House Shiv Vilas Palace .. (Rest.)
5 Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Bookseller, 10, Khajuri Bazar .. .. .. (Rest.)

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 .. .. (Reg.)
4 Vani Mandir Sawai Mansingh Highway .. (Reg.)
5 Kalyan Mal & Sons., Tripolia Bazar .. (Rest.)
6 Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .. (Reg.)
7 Krishna Book Depot. Chaura Rasta .. (Rest.)
8 Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar .. .. (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR—

1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78 (Reg.)
2 Gupta Stores Dhatkidih .. .. .. (Reg.)
3 Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market .. .. .. (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot .. .. (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—

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

JODHPUR—

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

JULLUNDUR—

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

KANPUR—

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

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

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh .. .. .. (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road .. .. .. (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot .. .. .. (Rest.)

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

LUCKNOW—

1 Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
2 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj .. (Reg.)

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

LUDHIANA—

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

MADRAS—

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

MADURAI—

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

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

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

MANJESWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak .. (Rest.)

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

MEERUT—

1 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar .. (Reg.)
2 Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road .. (Reg.)
3 Loyal Book Depot, Chhippi Tank (Reg.)
4 Bharat Educational stores, Chhippi Tanka (Rest.)
5 Universal Book Depot, Booksellers [illegible] Agents (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—

1 Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal .. (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

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

MUZAFFARPUR—

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

MYSORE—

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

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

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 .. .. (Rest.)

NANDED—

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

NEW DELHI—

1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus .. .. (Reg.)
2 Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place .. .. (Reg.)
3 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus .. (Reg.)
4 Empire Book Depot. 278, Aliganj .. .. .. (Reg.)
5 English Book Store 7-L Connaught Circus P O.B. 328 .. .. (Reg.)
6 Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market .. .. (Reg.)
7 Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place (Reg.)
8 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House .. (Reg.)
9 Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place .. .. (Reg.)
10 Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
11 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus .. (Reg.)
12 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market-Connaught Circus .. .. (Reg.)
13 Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
14 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road Dev Nagar .. .. (Reg.)
15 Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road .. (Reg.)
16 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road .. (Reg.)
17 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty., & Novellas, P. B. 96, Connaught Place .. .. (Reg.)
18 Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji .. .. .. (Reg.)
19 Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath .. .. .. (Rest.)
20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath .. .. .. (Rest.)
21 People Publishing House (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Rd. .. (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 .. (Rest.)
26 H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 .. .. .. (Rest.)
27 The Secretary, Federation of Association of small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road .. .. (Rest.)
28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave .. (Rest.)
29 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura .. .. (Rest.)
30 Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony .. .. (Rest.)

PANJIM—

1 Singhals Book House, P. O. B. 70, Near the Church (Rest.)
2 Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7, Rua 3 Ide Jameria .. .. (Rest.)

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