



CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-13

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

UPPER SIANG DISTRICT

VILLAGE DIRECTORY



**VILLAGEWISE
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**



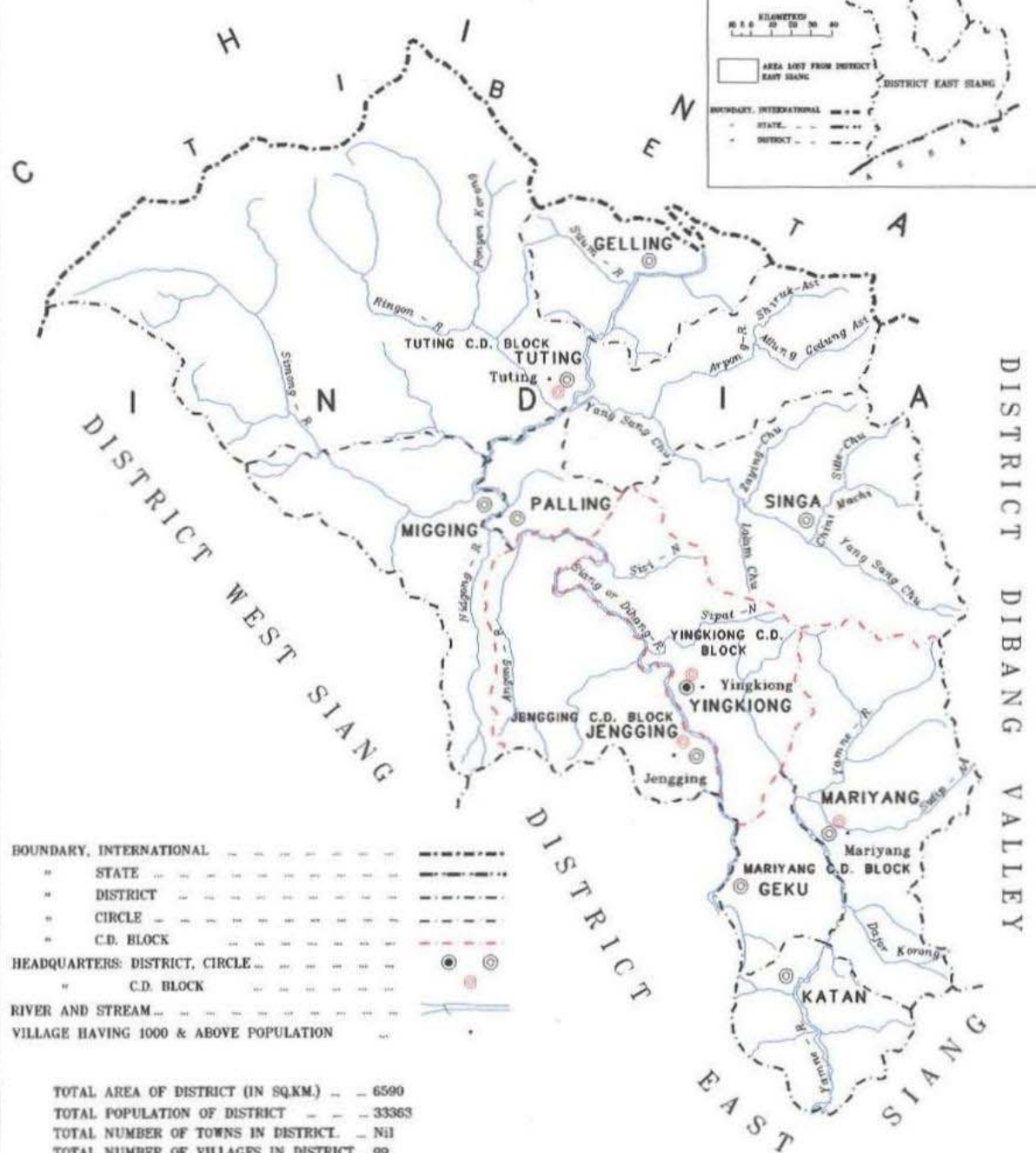
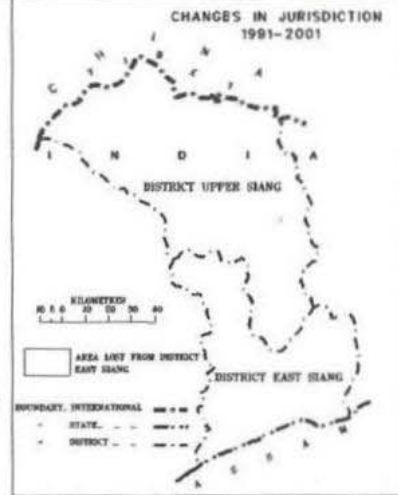
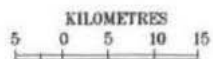
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ARUNACHAL PRADESH DISTRICT UPPER SIANG



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	---	---
" STATE	---	---
" DISTRICT	---	---
" CIRCLE	---	---
" C.D. BLOCK	---	---
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT, CIRCLE	○	○
" C.D. BLOCK	●	●
RIVER AND STREAM	---	---
VILLAGE HAVING 1000 & ABOVE POPULATION	●	●

TOTAL AREA OF DISTRICT (IN SQ.KM.) -- 6590
 TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT -- 33363
 TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DISTRICT -- Nil
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DISTRICT -- 99

Note : Village Location are notional.

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Motif



Ponung Dance

Ponung dance is a part and parcel of Solung festival. Ponung a folk dance of Adis is performed during the festival and before harvesting, seeking a good harvest and welfare of the village community. Batches of young girls of the same age-group, led by a young man, called Miri dance and sing to the rhythm of the jingling of a sword. The postures of the body and the hands are mostly in imitation of actual movements in the various activities of daily life, but those of the feet are purely creations of art to mark the rhyme of the songs. With the introduction of style and symbol this dance have entered the first phase of sophisticated art. The songs relate to the creation of crops and domestic animals, of man and the society.

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Foreword

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) published by Census Organisation since 1951 census, is one of the important publications in the context of planning and development at grass-root level. The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics village-wise and town-wise of the district alongwith the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities, etc..

2. The scope of the DCHB was initially confined to a few Census Tables and Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of each village and town within the district. Thereafter, at successive censuses, its scope and coverage has been enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 census provided, a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 census-DCHB series was in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprises of analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B, the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tahsil/town levels. New features alongwith restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible villages in each district. In the Town Directory, a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns.

3. The 1991 census DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of presentation of 1981 census, except the format of PCA was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census. In addition, sex-wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tahsil/taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, CD block being lowest administrative unit.

4. The present series of 2001 census DCHBs have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and 'most important commodity' manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance(s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare

Centre and Primary Health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums has been modified and its coverage enlarged by including details on all slums instead of 'notified slums'. The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective of their class, against only Class I and Class II towns in the 1981 and 1991 censuses. The basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analysed in depth with the help of a number of cross classified inset tables and statements. Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion of 'motif' highlighting significant characteristic of the district and analytical notes as annexures. The analytical notes on (i) fertility and mortality and (ii) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage are prepared based on 1991 Census. Whereas, in the notes relating to (i) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, (ii) main religions, (iii) marital status of population, (iv) age, sex and education, and (v) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred in the district in its basic socio demographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

5. The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerised in prescribed record structure under the supervision of Shri N. K. Laskar, A.P.C.S. Director of Census Operations. Arunachal Pradesh . Thereafter, efforts have been made to ensure comparability of the information with that of 1991 census data and the information brought out by the respective state governments in their annual reports and statistical handbooks for various years after 1991. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri R. G. Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Dr. I. C. Agrawal, Senior Research Officer of Social Studies Division. Dr. R. P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Whereas, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director of Data Processing Division who worked under the overall supervision of Shri Himakar, Addl. Director (EDP) helped in preparation of record structure for computerisation of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables. The draft DCHB manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division under the guidance of Shri S. L. Jain, Deputy Director and Shri R. K. Mehta, Assistant Director. I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to make this publication possible.

New Delhi,
17.10.2006

D. K. Sikri
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

Preface

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) contains important census and non-census statistics pertaining to a particular District. This series constitute an important set of census publications brought out by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State government. The Census Directorate prepares the manuscripts of the District Census Handbooks out of the data collected from the field during Census Operations and also incorporate in its various other data originating from different Government Departments. The District Census handbooks are widely made use by the State Government and its district level and other lower level officials for proper planning, development and administrative purposes as well as by a large cross-section of data users like academicians, scholars, researchers and many other Non-Governmental agencies.

The District Census Handbook has two parts-Part-A and Part-B. The Village and Town Directories are included in part-A, whereas part-B contains the Primary Census Abstract. The Village Directory gives for each Village, the area, population, educational, medical, civic and other amenities as also its land use pattern. Similarly in the town directory, information on various civic amenities, the area figures, population characteristics, physical aspects, communications, municipal finance, trade and commerce, industry and banking facilities etc. pertaining to a town are incorporated. The village and town directories also presents certain other basic data like number of residential houses and households, sex-wise break-up of the total population, literates, main workers by categories, marginal workers and non-workers, sex-wise break up of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population etc. Besides, some brief notes on the administrative development, economic resources and social aspects of the District are also incorporated in this volume. Also it contains brief analytical notes on the village and town directories and are supported by a few inset tables based on the primary Census Abstract as well as the village and town directories. Above all an overall attempt has been made here to present the basic statistical data on villages and towns which it is expected, would come handy and useful to all concerned.

The data presented under village and town directories were furnished from the field, village and town-wise by the district administration mainly through the Circle Officers in respect of the rural villages and by the Deputy Commissioner through the District Statistical Officer in respect of urban areas respectively. The data presented under primary Census Abstract were collected at the time of the Census Operations by the field functionaries of the Circle Officers and the Deputy Commissioner. My thanks are due to all these dedicated band of field officials who have provided the basic data required for compilation of this volume. The notes on different State and Central Govt. Departments are furnished by the respective departments. I am grateful to all these departments for their sincere co-operation.

While the collection, compilation and tabulation of data including designing and production of the District Census handbook Volumes were under taken by the Census Department at its own expenses, in keeping with the past practice for 2001 Census. It is my sincere hope that all the data users will find the contents of the 2001 DCHB series quite convenient and useful.

The District Census Handbook will be centrally printed as decided by the Registrar General, India. The number of copies required by the State Govt. will be supplied to them on payment basis.

The Census Organisation is also grateful to Government of Arunachal Pradesh and to the Director of Economics and Statistics, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar and his staff for taking necessary initiative in collection of data required for the preparation of the District Census Handbook.

Last but not the least I cannot but express my gratefulness to Shri J.K. Banthia, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for his valuable instructions and guidance in bringing out the District Census Handbooks.

Lastly I must express my appreciation to the Officers and Officials of the office of the Registrar General, India for making necessary arrangement for printing of the publication in time.

Shillong
December 15, 2002.

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District Highlights – 2001 Census

- ◆ The Upper Siang district is famous for Oranges, Vegetables, Bananas, etc. The turbulent rivers and major streams of the district possess hydro - electric potential. Variety of timbers are also available in the district.
- ◆ Rare varieties of birds are seen in the Tuting area of the district.

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Important Statistics in the district

		State		Upper Siang		
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	TOTAL		4,065		99	
		Inhabited	3,863		92	
		Uninhabited	202		7	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	-		NIL	
		Census Towns	17		-	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Normal	215574		6,849	
		Institutional	2,127		50	
		Houseless	105		-	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	10,97,968		33,363	
		Males	5,79,941		18,057	
		Females	5,18,027		15,306	
	RURAL	Persons	8,70,087		33,363	
		Males	4,54,680		18,057	
		Females	4,15,407		15,306	
	URBAN	Persons	2,27,881		-	
		Males	1,25,261		-	
		Females	1,02,620		-	
PERCENTAGE						
URBAN POPULATION		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
		2,27,881	20.8	-	-	
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	233,410	27.0	33,363	20.1
		Males	1,14,937	24.7	18,057	18.4
		Female	1,18,473	29.6	15,306	22.1
AREA (in sq. km.)			83,743		6,590	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)			13		5.1	
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total	893		848	
		Rural	914		848	
		Urban	819		-	
LITERATES		Persons	4,84,785	54.3	13,424	49.8
		Males	3,03,281	63.8	8,733	58.7
		Females	1,81,504	43.5	4,691	38.8

		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Scheduled Caste Population	Persons	6188	0.6	124	0.4
	Males	3590	0.6	33	0.5
	Females	2598	0.5	31	0.1
Schedule Tribe Population	Persons	705158	64.2	26,094	78.2
	Males	352017	60.7	13,133	72.7
	Females	353141	68.2	12,961	84.7
Workers and Non-workers					
Total workers (Main & Marginal)	Persons	482902	44.0	17,105	31.3
	Males	293612	50.6	10,335	57.2
	Females	189290	36.5	6,770	44.2
(i) Main Workers	Persons	415007	37.8	15,395	5.1
	Males	267384	46.1	9,494	4.7
	Females	147623	28.5	5,901	5.7
(ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	67895	6.2	1,710	48.7
	Males	26228	4.5	841	42.8
	Females	41667	8.0	869	55.8
(iii) Non-workers	Persons	615066	56.0	16,258	48.7
	Males	286329	49.4	7,722	42.8
	Females	328737	63.5	8,536	55.8
Category of Workers (Main & Marginal)					
(I) Cultivators	Persons	279300	57.8	10,973	64.2
	Males	136336	46.4	5,237	50.7
	Females	142964	75.5	5,736	84.7
(II) Agriculture Labourers	Persons	18840	3.9	429	2.5
	Males	10329	3.6	287	2.8
	Females	8511	4.5	142	2.1
(III) Workers in Household Industry	Persons	6043	1.3	89	0.5
	Males	3177	1.1	51	0.5
	Females	2866	1.5	38	0.6
(IV) Other Workers	Persons	178719	37.0	5,614	32.8
	Males	143770	49.0	4,760	46.1
	Females	34949	18.5	854	12.6

Definition of Census Town :-

All places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria are treated as Census Towns :

- i) A minimum population of 5,000;
- ii) At least 75 percent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and
- iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

Ranking of the Circles in the District

Sl. No.	In Term of	Tuting Circle		M igging Circle		Palling Circle		Gelling Circle	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total Population	3,915	4	1,223	7	736	10	742	9
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Density of population per sq.km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sex Ratio	839	8	642	10	963	3	1049	2
5	Proportion Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	0.1	6	3.8	1	-	-	-	-
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	76.0	7	66.8	9	99.6	1	97.4	2
8	Proportion Literate	50.9	3	39.0	7	39	8	48.0	4
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	56.5	5	61.6	3	59.5	4	64.4	1
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	72.7	5	100.0	1	100.0	1	80.0	3
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Percentage of villages having Well	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	9.1	5	33.3	1	-	-	20.0	2
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	-	-	667.0	3	-	-	20.0	5
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	9.1	6	66.7	3	-	-	-	-
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	36.4	5	-	-	-	-	20.0	6
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ranking of the Circles in the District

Sl. No.	In Term of	Singa Circle		Yingkiong Circle		Jengging Circle	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total Population	950	8	8,698	1	3,262	5
2	Total area (in sq. Kms)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Density of population per sq.km.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sex Ratio	1,106	1	702	9	480	7
5	Proportion Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	-	-	0.5	2	0.0	7
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	94.6	4	55.9	10	70.9	8
8	Proportion Literate	40.2	6	65.1	1	58.1	2
9	Work participation rate (Main + marginal Workers)	62.1	2	50.4	8	52.0	6
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	42.9	7	75.0	4	61.5	6
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	7.1	3	-	-	23.1	1
12	Percentage of villages having Well	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	7.1	7	12.5	3	7.7	6
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	-	3	-	1	69.2	2
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	-	-	100.0	1	69.2	2
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	-	-	75.0	2	53.8	3
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ranking of the Circles in the District

Sl. No.	In Term of	Geku Circle		Mariyang Circle		Katan Circle	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total Population	4,222	3	6,771	2	2,844	6
2	Total area (in sq. Kms)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Density of population per sq.km.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sex Ratio	938	6	948	5	949	4
5	Proportion Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.1	5
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	88.6	6	92.5	5	97.3	3
8	Proportion Literate	42.6	5	38.4	10	38.8	9
9	Work participation rate (Main + marginal Workers)	47.1	9	46	10	51.0	7
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	61.5	6	40.0	8	87.5	2
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	-	-	5.0	4	12.1	2
12	Percentage of villages having Well	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	7.7	6	10.0	4	-	-
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	61.5	4	15	6	-	-
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	46.2	5	60.0	4	12.5	7
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic	46.2	4	85.0	1	-	-
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT 1

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/CIRCLE, THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial number	Name of District/Circle	Name of District / Circle headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from tahsil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in Km)
1	2	3	4	5
	Upper Siang	Yingkiong	Rural	0 Km.
1	Yingkiong	Yingkiong	Rural	0 Km.
2	Tuting	Tuting	Rural	100 Kms.
3	Migging	Migging	Rural	20 Kms.
4	Palling	Palling	Rural	18 Kms.
5	Gelling	Gelling	Rural	125 Kms.
6	Singa	Singa	Rural	135 Kms.
7	Jengging	Jengging	Rural	25 Kms.
8	Geku	Geku	Rural	35 Kms.
9	Mariyang	Mariyang	Rural	60 Kms.
10	Katan	Katan	Rural	70 Kms.

STATEMENT 2

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/C.D.BLOCK THEIR RURAL URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial number	Name of District/C.D. block	Name of District/ C.D. block headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from C.D. block headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
	Upper Siang	Yingkiong	Rural	0 Km.
1	Tuting C.D. Block	Tuting	Rural	100 Kms.
2	Yingkiong	Yingkiong	Rural	0 Km.
3	Jengging	Jengging	Rural	25 Kms.
4	Marriyang	Marriyang	Rural	60 Kms.

STATEMENT 3
POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total	1901	} Figures not available				
		1911					
		1921					
		1931					
		1941					
		1951					
		1961					
		1971					
		1981					
		1991					
		2001	33,363	18,087	15,306		
	Rural	1901	} Figures not available				
		1911					
		1921					
		1931					
		1941					
		1951					
		1961					
		1971					
		1981					
		1991					
		2001	33,363	18,087	15,306		
	Urban	1901	} Figures not available				
		1911					
		1921					
		1931					
		1941					
		1951					
		1961					
		1971					
		1981					
		1991					
		2001					

STATEMENT 4
AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND CIRCLE, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Circle / UA / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilo-meters	Population per square kilometer	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of households	Population		
					Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Upper Siang	T	6,188	-	92	7	-	-	6,849	33,363	18,057	15,306
		R	6,188	-	92	7	-	-	6,849	33,363	18,057	15,306
		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Tuting Circle	T	NA	-	9	2	-	-	849	3,915	2,129	1,786
		R	NA	-	9	2	-	-	849	3,915	2,129	1,786
		U	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Migging Circle	T	NA	-	3	-	-	-	260	12,223	745	478
		R	NA	-	3	-	-	-	260	12,223	745	478
		U	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Palling Circle	T	NA	-	4	-	-	-	147	736	375	361
		R	NA	-	4	-	-	-	147	736	375	361
		U	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Gelling Circle	T	NA	-	5	-	-	-	153	742	362	380
		R	NA	-	5	-	-	-	153	742	362	380
		U	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Singa Circle	T	NA	-	13	1	-	-	182	950	451	499
		R	NA	-	13	1	-	-	182	950	451	499
		U	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Yingkiong Circle	T	NA	-	8	-	-	-	1,959	8,698	5,109	3,589
		R	NA	-	8	-	-	-	1,959	8,698	5,109	3,589
		U	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Jengging Circle	T	NA	-	9	4	-	-	785	3,262	1,773	1,489
		R	NA	-	9	4	-	-	785	3,262	1,773	1,489
		U	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Geku Circle	T	NA	-	13	-	-	-	782	4,222	2,178	2,044
		R	NA	-	13	-	-	-	782	4,222	2,178	2,044
		U	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mariyang Circle	T	NA	-	20	-	-	-	1,235	6,771	3,476	3,295
		R	NA	-	20	-	-	-	1,235	6,771	3,476	3,295
		U	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Katan Circle	T	NA	-	8	-	-	-	497	2,844	1,459	1,385
		R	NA	-	8	-	-	-	497	2,844	1,459	1,385
		U	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT 5
C. D. BLOCK WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tuting	37	34	7,566	4,062	3,504
2	Yingkiong	8	8	8,698	5,109	3,589
3	Jengging	13	9	3,262	1,773	1,489
4	Mariyang	41	41	13,837	7,113	6,724
District (Rural) Total :		99	92	33,363	18,057	15,306

STATEMENT 6
POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (INCLUDING CONSTITUENT UNITS)/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA/ Town	Urban status	Name of tahsil where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

There is no urban centre in the district. So, information to be incorporated is NIL

STATEMENT 7
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT C. D. BLOCK LEVEL
AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

There is not a single village in the district with population of 5,000 and above.

STATEMENT 8
STATUTORY TOWNS WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 5000 AS PER 2001 CENSUS
AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

This district has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT 9

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF CIRCLES, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Circle / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Upper Siang *	Total	-	-	-	-	50	627	554	73
		Rural	-	-	-	-	50	627	554	73
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Tuting Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	11	120	107	13
		Rural	-	-	-	-	11	120	107	13
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Migging Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Palling Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Gelling Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Singa Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Yingkiong Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	26	280	239	41
		Rural	-	-	-	-	26	280	239	41
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Jengging Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	7	166	166	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	7	166	166	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Geku Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mariyang Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	2	26	17	9
		Rural	-	-	-	-	2	26	17	9
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Katan Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	3	22	12	10
		Rural	-	-	-	-	3	22	12	10
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of District Census Handbook

The District Census Handbook is an innovation of 1951 Census. Prior to 1951, Census publications and reports contained data upto Tehsil, Sub-Tehsil, Town and District level. Statistical data for smaller territorial units i.e. village in rural areas and enumeration block/ward in town areas were not published in any census report. With the rapid development and socio-economic changes in the society, necessity of data at micro level was felt considerably by the Government, scholars and other data using agencies. With a view to making available these Statistical information at micro level, selected Census data were published in the District Census Handbooks of 1951 Census and as such these handbooks contained important census as well as general information relating to history, physical aspects, geography, archaeology, climate, rainfall, administration, medical and public health, literacy and education, agriculture, co-operatives, industries, local bodies, places of interest etc. pertaining to a particular district.

The District Census Handbooks of 1961 Census underwent a complete transformation and attempts were, therefore, made to make more comprehensive and informative.

In 1971, efforts were further made to make available both census and non-census data in a uniform manner with an enlarged perspective. With this aim in view, the District Census Handbooks of 1971 Census had been split up into three parts i.e. – Part A, Part B and Part C. Part A comprised of Town and Village Directory while Part B contained Urban Block/Village-wise Primary Census Abstract and Part C included Administrative Statistics and Report.

The District Census Handbooks of Arunachal Pradesh were brought out for the first time in 1971 Census when the full – fledged Census for the first time was conducted throughout the State. As

Arunachal Pradesh is having a less volume of data, Part A and Part B of the District Census Handbooks were combined in a single volume for convenience.

In 1991 Census, the District Census Handbook was divided into two parts only as follows :

Part A – Comprising Town and Village Directory as it was in 1971 Census.

Part B – Consisting of District Primary Census Abstract upto Circle level, Circle- wise Primary Census Abstract

(a) Village level and

(b) Town level (within Town Ward-wise) and Appendix to Primary Census Abstract showing Urban Block wise total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population and Primary Census Abstracts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Circle level only.

The District Census Handbooks are brought out on behalf of the State Government by the Director of Census Operations after each decennial Census. The publication containing grass-root level Statistical data on demographic characteristics, civic and other amenities in villages and towns is an essential aid for district level planning and for day-to-day administration. The Government of respective State/Union Territory used to meet the cost of these publications as a practice. The data presented in the publications are collected, compiled and then tabulated and analyzed by the Directorate of Census Operations on behalf of the concerned States/Union Territories.

As in the previous years, it is also proposed to bring out the District Census Handbooks (DCHBs) of 2001 Census in two parts as follows :

Part A – Village and Town Directory.

Part B – Village and Town Primary Census Abstracts.

Apart from the concerned State/Union Territory Governments, which use the data available in the DCHBs for planning and administration, a number of other agencies that are engaged in different welfare and other activities make use of the DCHBs for different purposes. Part A and Part B of the District Census Handbooks have been combined in a single volume as was done in the previous censuses.

(ii) Brief History of the District

Upper Siang District came into existence on 23rd November, 1994. It is a thinly populated hilly tract lying roughly between Latitude 94° – 95° “N” and the Longitude 28° – 29° “E” Comprising roughly 6188 squares kilometer area. It is bounded by Dibang Valley District in the East, East Siang in the South West. Mac mohan line in the North, West Siang in the West. The Upper Siang District is wild mountainous area and present a remarkable topo-graphical variety. The mighty Siang River flows through this District via East Siang District which joins the Brahmaputra in the Plains of Assam. There are several tributories of Siang River among which Yamne, Nyigeng, Yembung are worth mentioning.

Beginning of Administrative Development of this area can be traced back to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Departments notification of 1914 where-in the area become a Part of the Central Section of the North East Frontier Tract under the Administrative control of Political Officer. In the year 1919 central section alongwith the Eastern Section of the same Tract was renamed as Sadiya Frontier Tract with its Headquarter at Sadiya. In the year 1948 Sadiya Frontier Tract was bifurcated into two Separate Administrative charges namely Abor Hills district and Mishmi Hills District. Under the regulation of 1954. Abor Hills District was renamed as Siang Frontier Division. In 1965 Siang Frontier Division was again renamed as Siang District and Political Officer was redesignated as Dy. Commissioner with its Headquarter at Along.

The District further divided into two Districts in accordance with Gazette Notification No. Law/Legn-12/79 dated May 13,1980. These two district are East Siang and West Siang. Further for Administrative convenient of the people of this remotest corner again Siang District further divided into three District in

accordance with the Govt. Notification No.Law/Legn-13/94 Dated 23rd November,1994 namely East Siang, West Siang and Upper Siang.

Local Administrative set up is an old age tradition wherein traditional village Councils managed the over all administration of the village.

Cadastral survey has not been done so far in Arunachal Pradesh and revenue system in the village has not been introduced as yet. As such each area with locally recognized boundaries is considered as a village.

As regard the composition of the people the District is predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. Adis are the main Tribe of the District followed by Membas, Khambas and Mishmis. The Adis with its Sub-Tribes, like Pasi, Padam, Pangi, Komkar Simong, Karkoi, Milang are main inhabitants of this District.

(iii) Administrative set-up

Upper Siang District came into being as a new District in the year 1994 curving out from East Siang District under the notification by the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh dated 23rd November, 1994.

After the formation of Upper Siang District the following administrative Units have come under its control.

- (i) Yingkiong
- (ii) Gelling
- (iii) Singa
- (iv) Mariyang
- (v) Palling
- (vi) Jengging
- (vii) Tuting
- (viii) Geku
- (ix) Miging
- (x) Katan

Three Sub-divisions were created under Upper Siang District. The sub-divisions are Yingkiong Mariyang and Tuting. The entire district is under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, who happens to be the administrative and judicial head so far as the district is concerned. He is assisted by number of

Additional Deputy Commissioner, Sub-divisional Officers, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Circle Officers. The sub-divisions are headed by Sub-divisional Officer, who are directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Siang.

The lowest administrative unit is a Circle, which is looked after by a Circle Officer. A Circle can be defined as a group of villages and not as a territorial unit. These villages have their own customary administrative systems in the form of traditional village councils.

The Panchayat Raj System was introduced in the district with the North East Frontier Agency (Panchayat Raj) Regulation, 1967 and continued till 1998. At present this system is not in operation.

At the time of conducting the 2001 Census, following administrative set-up was in operation in the district :

Sub-division	Circle
Yingkiong Sub-division	Jengging Yingkiong
Tuting Sub-division	Tuting Gelling Singa Migging Paling
Mariyang Sub-division	Mariyang Geku Katan

There are altogether 99 villages in the district. There is no Census town as such in the district.

(iv) Physical Feature

Upper Siang District is a thinly Populated hilly tract lying roughly between Latitude 94°-45° "N" and the Longitude 28° - 29° "E" comprising roughly of 6188 kilometer squares of area. It is bounded by Dibang Valley District in the East, East Siang District in the South West. Macmohan line in the North, West Siang in the West. The Upper Siang District is wild mountainous area and present a remarkable Topographical variety. The mighty Siang River flows through this District via East Siang District which joins the Brahmaputra in the Assam state. There are several Tributories of Siang River among which YAMNE, NYIGENG, YEMBUNG are worth mentioning.

The topography of the District is mountainous in the North gradually descending south ward. The River Siang with its major Tributories such as Yamne Nyigong etc. is the major river of the District. On its course the river Siang with its innumerable small and large subsequent Tributories sculptured the present landscape of the upper Siang District into number of gorge and valleys through which the mighty Siang flows into the Brahmaputra River.

The varied orography has profound influence on the climate which varies according to the elevation and location. The high mountain in the North enjoys a mountain type climate which in low lying the valleys experience moderate tropical climate. Owing to the generally East West orientation of the High mountain ranges, particularly in the North. Southernly rain bearing monsoon winds exert their full impact on the windward sides and over the valleys copious rainfall during the monsoon. Wind circulation is mainly influenced by the nature of Terrain which given rise to various types of local winds. The monthly average rainfall is 228'75M.M. The average minimum temperature is not available.

The climatic condition of the district ranges from hot in plain areas and cold in the hilly areas. The climatic condition of the district headquarters Yingkiong is moderate and pleasant.

Forestry

The Forest Division of the Upper Siang district is mostly Plain. Due to altitude variation and by virtue of being situated in the higher rainfall zone the forest flora of the area has developed general characteristics of moist deciduous to tropical semi ever-green forests.

The socio-economic life of the people of Upper Siang District are very much linked with the forest. Almost 70% of the total forest area of the district is under unclassified forest where local people exercise their customary right. The forest wealth is located in almost inaccessible area of the district.

The Upper Siang District is having two forest divisions viz. Territorial division and wildlife division with its headquarter at Yingkiong and Jengging respectively. As per the data available there are 3(three) range offices, 1(one) account beat and 7(Seven) non-account beat in territorial division. The

wildlife division, Jengging has 2(Two) range offices.

The forest department has covered an area of about 60 hectares under the Apna-van Schemes. The Department has raised a nursery for Plantation, viz.

- I. Art Plantation Nursery : 30,299 Nos. of Seedlings
- II. Public distribution Nursery : 15,000 Nos. of Seedlings
- III. Apna-van Nursery : 35,494 Nos. of Seedlings

The sources of forest revenue in the district includes major and minor forest products namely Timber, Charcoal, Boulders, Cane Shingles, Thatch etc. The department has earned revenue of Rs.1,39,829/- from 21,100 kaps of cane and earned forest revenue of Rs. 27,90,015/- from boulders, Sands and Shingles etc. during the year 1999 – 2000.

The Mouling Wildlife Division covered an area of about 483 Sq.Km. under the Jengging Circle. To protect and preserve the wildlife, the provision of wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 were enforced. The publicity was also made to educate the people about the needs of protection and preservation of wildlife; animals, specially endangered species.

Most of the wood based industries like saw mills and carpentry units are not functioning in the district which provided employment to local people due to ban of felling of green trees by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

The local people has enjoyed the privilege of free use of all forest products for their domestic purposes and not for sale. The Department has distributed varieties of seedlings to local people for encouraging in growing of plantation. The Apna-van Schemes are successfully running all over the Circle. The objective of the forest activities continue to be the restoration of vegetative cover through various plantation schemes and department have made this headway gradually through the successive plan.

The forest resources in the upper Siang District indicate the promising future for the Development of the forest based industries.

Source : District Authority, Upper Siang, Yingkiong.

Medical and Health Services

The Health Service primarily deals with general health care services in the District Hospitals, Primary

Health Centres/Sub-Centres/Health units. Medical Aid Centres in the villages are managed by MEDIC (Bare footed Doctor) trained in Health Centres (at least six month's training imparted to them by the Medical officer). Other services like District Health & Family Welfare Society is under reconstructive and Child Health Programme, District Blindness Control Society, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, Expanded programmes of immunization, National Anti-Malaria Programme. National Leprosy Eradication Programme as MDT under National District Leprosy, Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization Campaign, Family Planning camps, eye camps, Training on Iodine Deficiency etc. are being implemented time to time. Govt. patronization by way of man power, materials, equipments, medicines IEC are by and large adequate supply of general medicines, anti-drugs, RCH Medicines and equipment, Dai kits, laboratory articles, Anti T.B. drugs, Anti Leprosy drugs etc. are being received from the Govt. Also they use to receive some funds from the District planning Board, MLA LAD funds to procure medicines. Yingkiong HC upgraded to District Hospital.

There was no epidemic of any disease. Sporadic outbreak of Gastrointestinal diseases and Malaria have been controlled within reasonable time. Peoples participation and co-operations have largely contributed towards successful implementation of different health service schemes.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main income source of the people of upper siang district. A rapid change in the patterns of cultivation has been shown during the last decade. In many areas of the district the practice of shifting cultivation has been replaced by settled cultivation. The introduction of improved technology has helped to boost up the production and to attain the stage of self sufficiency from a stage of food gathering. People started to grow horticultural crops and production of fruits like pine-apple, Masumbi, Plum, Pears, Orange, Banana and sugarcane etc. Infact, agriculture and horticulture have come to occupy a significant role in the economy of the District as a whole.

The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has given priority to the agricultural development on a permanent

basis and thereby efforts are on to do away with shifting cultivation. The Govt. efforts are mainly directed towards popularizing the use of fertilizers and manures, introduction of high yielding and improved varieties of seeds, introduction of commercial crop, distribution of improved tools and machinery, horticulture development, plant protection, irrigation and soil conservation etc. have received close attention of the Govt. over the years. The area available for the cultivation is approximately 8626.44 hectares, chilli and Paddy is mainly grown there besides others subsidiary production of Maize, Millet and fruits etc.

Area and production of various crops in Upper Siang district :

Sl. No	Name of Crops	Year 1997-98	
		Area (in hectares)	Production (in M.T.)
1	2	3	4
1	Rice	6200	9300
2	Maize	668	2014
3	Millet	1268	1325
4	Wheat	-	-
5	Pulse	-	-
6	Potato	0	0
7	Ginger	62	159
8	Oil seed	-	-
9	Spices	-	-
10	Vegetable	-	-
11	Sugarcane	45	694
12	Fruit-crops	-	-

Horticulture

The people of the district are primarily agriculturist and mainstay of their livelihood is Agriculture. Earlier, there was no systematic Horticulture Plantation, stray fruit plants like Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Walnut Orange, Guava, Pineapple, Banana etc. are available, but it was negligible earlier. After the formation of the District the Horticulture plantation has been given importance as per agro climatic condition of each belt where scope of permanent cultivation is not available due to lack of plains/flat land. The Horticulture plantation is introduced in the district to provide additional income to each farmer as Horticulture crops are cash crop which can help the people to improve their economic condition. Thus Horticulture plantation is also given priority.

Area and product of Horticultural crops during the year 1997-98 :

Sl. No	Name of Fruits	Area (in hectares)	Production (in M.T.)
1	2	3	4
1	Temperate/Semi-Temperate		
a.	Apple	-	-
b.	Pear	20	38
c.	Plum	13	20
d.	Peach	10	-
e.	Walnut	-	-
2	Sub – Tropical Fruits		
a.	Orange	421	975
b.	Guava	29	375
c.	Pine Apple	168	426
d.	Banana	151	775
c.	Others	1064	2878

Minerals and Mining

Geologically this is one of the most interesting district of Arunachal Pradesh. Along the course of the Siang river, rocks of the upper Thrust Sheets have been eroded to produce a window providing an exposure of rocks of the lower concealed thrust sheets. A large tract of Eocene rocks are found associated with basic volcanism. Such rocks prove the existence of an Eocene.

No minerals of any economic significance have been reported in the district.

Electricity and Power

Arunachal Pradesh is known as the Power house of north-east. Upper Siang District in fact is one of the best place in Arunachal Pradesh for generating electricity and power. By virtue of its topography the district is having a number of Turbulent rivers and major streams which possess immense hydro-electric potential. However due to scattered population habitation it appears to be much difficult and costly to bring them under common transmission network.

As many as 40 number of villages have been electrified out of total 99 villages in the district.

The present position of the coverage of Hydel Power in the district is shown in the following table:

Sl. No.	Name of Hydel Station in the district	Installed Capacity	Farm Capacity	Year of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
1	Yingkiong Phase - I	150 KW	100 KW	June 1980
2	Yingkiong Phase - II	200 KW	100 KW	April 1993
3	Silli Nalah Hydel (Geku)	500 KW	250 KW	January 1993
4	Sinyuk Hydel at Jengging	2000 KW	2000 KW	1997
5	Selcot Hydel at Tuting	150 KW	100 KW	Restored on June 2000 after flood damage

Land and Land use Pattern and tenancy

No tenancy system exists in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. Present system of Land use Pattern and Tenancy are broadly based on the basis of customary and traditional system of the state which however differs from tribe to tribe and area to area. Yet there are general uniformities in most of the important matters throughout Arunachal Pradesh. The local people have traditional ownership over the land which is again either held individually or community basis. They also have traditional hunting and grazing rights in the forests and fishing right etc. in rivers.

The Govt. under takes various efforts for improved cultivation of land by applying scientific method in the field of Horticulture, Agriculture, Tea, Coffee etc. Land is also setting up for various purposes like Industries, Power generation and residential purposes.

There is no any land laws and Patta system. However Govt. has recently introduced a system to issue Land Possession Certificate to the bonafide Land owners for getting financial assistance for the purpose of setting up industries etc.

Source : District authority, Upper Siang, Yingkiong,

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

Upper Siang district is one of the ideal district for development of livestock and poultry. The local tribal people reared poultry, Piggery and semi-domesticated mithun. These are not only important source of food, but also the stock of assets as the life span of these animals exceed a single Jhum production period. Since these animals have natural growth the stock also grow on its own. But the growth

of its size would be limited by the availability of food that the animals stock consume. The mithuns depend extremely on forests. Yet the size of the stock of mithuns had to be kept in check not only to conserve forest resources but also to protect agricultural crops from being plundered by them.

The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary department is the nodal agency for development of livestock and poultry birds in the district. The main role of the department is to provide appropriate and adequate veterinary aid to the livestock and poultry population. To keep the animal and birds healthy, Vaccination against all fatal diseases are done periodically and necessary health coverage are done through treatment.

There are vast scope for livestock development including poultry in this district due to its suitable climate condition.

To render the veterinary services there are number of veterinary Dispensaries, Veterinary Aid Centres and cattle up-grading centers in the district.

The number of veterinary institutions in the district is shown below :

1. Veterinary Dispensary	-	5 Nos. at Yingkiong, Jengging, Mariyang, Geku & tuting
2. Veterinary Aid Centres	-	3 Nos. at Jengging 1 No each at Mariyang, Katan, Gelling, Singa and Migging.
3. Cattle Upgrading Centres	-	3 Nos. at Yingkiong, Mariyang and Tuting.
4. Cattle Breeding Farm	-	1 No. at Tuting.
5. Government Fodder Farm	-	1 No. at Tuting.

Source : District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer, Yingkiong.

Industry

The Industry climate of the district particularly in the small scale area has been improved considerably through Public and Private Patronization. The development efforts of the Govt. began with establishing craft centers at Yingkiong, Jengging, Tuting, Mariyang and Singa. Besides, the production centers have been established at Yingkiong, Jengging and Tuting. Also there are weaving centre at Gelling and Singa.

In order to motivate the people in the field of sericulture the Govt. has established number of sericulture Demonstration centers in this district. The industrial innovation has been taken place in the field of khadi and village industries through the extension of facilities of training to local boys and girls in the field of knitting, weaving, Tailoring, Carpentry, Black smithy, wood Carving and painting etc.

Government has some plans and schemes in hand for all round development of various small industries Agro-based and timber based small industries, namely fruit Processing, Manufacturing of hand tools, agricultural implements, Milling of food grains and oil seeds and processing of certain specific commercial crops like ginger, The development of Turmeric and Chilli are being encouraged through different schemes.

The location wise distribution of craft centre in Upper Siang District.

Sl. No	Name of Craft Center with Location	Type of Craft Taught	No. of Trainees during the year 1999-2000		
			Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Craft Centre, Yingkiong	Weaving, Knitting, Tailoring, Carpentry, production unit	11	1	10
2	Craft Centre, Jengging	- do -	9	-	9
3	Craft Centre, Mariyang	Weaving and Cane-bamboo work, Knitting etc.	9	-	9
4	Craft Centre, Tuting	Weaving , Knitting, Wood carving, Painting	13	1	12
Total : 1999-2000			42	2	40
Total : 1998-1999			58	3	55

Source : District Authority, Upper Siang, Yingkiong

Fisheries

The Upper Siang District is blessed with various inland fishery resources like rivers, lakes, swamps etc. Though exact area for development of fishery is not estimated through proper survey etc. In the district there are 2 Nos. of Government Fish Farm, 145 Nos. of village fish pond, 14.35 hect. Area under fish culture, 12 hect area under Pady cum fish culture and 6 hect. Land developed water area.

The Government established fish seed farms in the district and circle H.Q. too. Two Lakes are converted for development into fishery cum Tourist centre namely Kakko lake and Ute-Ume lake under Jengging circle.

To help the farmers 50% subsidy is given for construction of fish ponds and fish farms. Further to popularize the Pisciculture Programme farmer conducted tour and farmers training camps are arranged at Govt. cost. The local farmers are getting help and encouragement from the Govt. to develop water area for constructing fish ponds at low lying areas.

Shortage of quality fish seeds of quick growing fishes is a major constrain in the development of fishery industry . To make available quality fish seeds, Govt. has constructed some small fish seed farms in the district, one at Yingkiong, one at Jengging and Tuting.

Source : District Authority, Upper Siang, Yingkiong,

Trade and Commerce

Entire population of Upper Siang district has been covered by government rationing system under public distribution system and the Govt. Staff/local public are provided with essential items like Rice, Wheat, Atta, Levy sugar, Iodised salt and Kerosene oil. through fair price shops.

All the essential food-stuff and POL items like rice, atta, dal, sugar, salt, tea, ghee, mustard oil etc. are coming to district head quarters regularly. In addition, medicines, building materials, HSD (High speed diesel) oil for electricity, agricultural inputs and seeds which are also not available locally are imported from neighbouring states.

Generally during the rainy season district remains cut off from the rest of the world and trading becomes difficult during rainy season.

Source : District Authority, Upper Siang, Yingkiong,

Tourism

Due to its beautiful landscape and varied topography, the district has enough scope in development of tourism.

Mariyang, Yingkiong, Jengging and Tuting are beautiful places with pleasant climatic conditions and are roadlinked, visits can be made in all the seasons. Moling National park near Jengging 35 Km. from Yingkiong is a reserved part where a varied species of plants and wild animals and birds are found. Effort are being made to preserve its existing wild life through various measures. An orchidarium at Jengging already exists where several species of orchids are preserved and kept for preservation and research purpose.

Rafting, Mountaineering, Trekking, Sighsing etc. can be conducted for which several suitable sites exist particularly along the Siang river. Pictureque waterfalls, lakes, mountains and spectacular sites are abundant and tourism can be developed in near future by Government.

(v) Census Concepts

Building

A "Building" is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one Component Units, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residence) or establishment such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that building which have Component Units may be used for contribution of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Permanent houses

Houses in which both wall and roof are made of permanent materials. Materials of wall can be burnt bricks, GI/metal/Asbestos sheets, stone with lime or cement or cement concrete. Roof may be made of tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated/galvanized iron or zinc/

other metal or asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone, stone, RBC/RCC or concrete.

Semi-permanent houses

Houses in which either wall or roof is made of permanent materials and the other is made of temporary materials.

Temporary houses

Houses in which both wall and roof are made of materials which have to be replaced frequently. Wall may be made of grass, thatch, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, plastic/polythene, un-burnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from grass, leaves, bamboo, thatch, mud, un-burnt bricks or wood.

Room

A room should have four walls with a doorway and a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and breath of at least 1½ metres and 2 metres in height. An enclosure which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally used for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc., have been construed to be a room.

In certain parts of the country, particularly in rural areas, the pattern of housing may present some problems. For example, a household may be in occupation of several huts put to different uses such as main residence, sitting room, store and even for sleeping at night. By strict application of the definition each one will be reckoned as a census house, but this does not reflect the real situation. While huts used as sleeping rooms beyond the main residence, should be counted as rooms rather than separate census houses.

If a garage is used by a servant and he lives in it as a separate household, it should be reckoned as a room available to the servant's household. If the servant is considered as a member of the household then the garage room should be reckoned as an additional room of the household.

Census house

A Census House is a building or a part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

Village

The basic unit for rural area is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries is treated as one village.

Town/Urban areas

The following areas are treated as towns/ urban area

- a) All places with a municipality, municipal corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.
- b) All other places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria simultaneously
 - i) A minimum population of 5,000 ;
 - ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits ; and
 - iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

City

Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities.

Urban Agglomeration

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban

outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of the village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread.

For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 201, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites :

- (a) The core town or at least one of the constituents towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town : and
- (b) The total population of all the constituents (i.e., towns and outgrowths) of an Urban Agglomeration should not be less than 20,000 (as per the 1991 Census).

With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which Urban Agglomerations would be constituted :

- (i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths;
- (ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths ; and
- (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a contiguous spread.

Household

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. A household may consist of related to each other, unrelated or both. Examples of unrelated household are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. These are called 'Institutional Households'. There may be one member household, two member households or multi member households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a 'Household'

If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it is a household or not is a common kitchen. In a few situations, it may become difficult to apply the definition of household strictly. For example, a person living alone in a census house, whether cooking or not cooking meals, will have to be treated as a household. Similarly, if husband and wife or a group of related persons are living together in a census house but not cooking their meals, will also constitute a normal household.

For this purpose of census there are three type of Households i.e., Normal Household, Institutional Household and the Houseless Household.

Institutional household

A group of unrelated persons who live in a institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc.

Houseless household

Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places like worship, mandaps, railways platforms etc., are treated as Houseless households.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and

are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in Arunachal Pradesh are given below :

Scheduled Castes

"The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) order, 1956", and as inserted by Act 69 of 1986 (part II of Scheduled I) the following Castes are to be treated as Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh for 2001 census.

Scheduled Castes

- 1 Bansphor
- 2 Bhuinmali or Mali
- 3 Brittial-Bania or Bania
- 4 Dhupi or Dhobi
- 5 Dugla or Dholi
- 6 Hira
- 7 Jalkeot
- 8 Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo
- 9 Kaibartta or Jaliya
- 10 Lalbegi
- 11 Mahara

- 12 Mehtar or Bhangi
- 13 Muchi or Rishi
- 14 Namasudra
- 15 Patni
- 16 Sutradhar

Scheduled Tribes

In the Presidential Order of 1956, mentioned above, the following tribes are treated as Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh for 2001 Census.

- 1 Abor
- 2 Adi
- 3 Apatani
- 4 Dafla
- 5 Galong
- 6 Khampti
- 7 Khowa
- 8 Mishmi
- 9 Momba
- 10 Any Naga tribes
- 11 Sherdukpen
- 12 Singpho

Language and Mother tongue

As per the Census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The Census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother of the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have as script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

Literate

A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not a literate. It is not necessary that

to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind but can read in Braille are treated as literates.

Literacy rate

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rates.

Educational level

The highest level of education a person has completed.

Work

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in "work" as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.

Main Worker

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e., six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker'.

Marginal Worker

A person who worked for less than six (6) months of the reference period (i.e., in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal worker'.

Non worker

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e., in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'Non worker'.

Cultivator

For purposes of the Census, a person is classified as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.

A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct the cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals cereal and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground nuts, topioca etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or graves, etc.. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel nuts (areca).

Agricultural Labourer

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

Household Industry worker

Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musicians, Dancer, Washerman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

Other Worker

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry is termed as a 'Other Workers (OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artist, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'.

Work participation rate

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population.

Population Density

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.

Age

Age is measured in terms of completed number of years.

Sex ratio

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(vi) Non Census Concepts**Improved drinking water**

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water.

It may be mentioned that such uniform definition may not be valid across all states.

System of sewerage

Generally, a sewerage system means a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for

the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in some towns which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, sykh pattern drain, etc., in those Towns.

Type of latrine and method of disposal of night soil

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz. (i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the faecal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and big towns.

Where the street sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type of latrines are of service type latrine from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel barrows. These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

Fertility

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially live births. Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child bearing age. The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below:

Crude birth rate (CBR)

Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid -year Population}} \times 1000$$

Crude death rate (CDR)

Ratio of the number of live deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$\text{CDR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid -year Population}} \times 1000$$

Natural growth rate

Growth rate is obtained as the different between crude birth and crude death rate in the absence of migration.

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

$$\text{ASFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR)

Number of live births in a year to married female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

$$\text{ASMFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

General fertility rate (GFR)

Number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$\text{GFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

General marital fertility rate (GMFR)

Number of live births per 1000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$\text{GMFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

Total Fertility rate (TFR)

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age span. It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of woman till the completion of reproductive period.

$$\text{TFR} = \frac{5 \times \text{S ASFR}_{15-19}}{1000}$$

Total marital Fertility rate (TMFR)

Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49) years assuming that there is no mortality of woman till the completion of reproductive period.

$$\text{TMFR} = \frac{5 \times \text{S ASMFR}_{15-19}}{1000}$$

Age specific mortality rate (ASMFR)

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1000 population of the same age group.

$$\text{ASMFR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

q1

Probability of dying between birth and age 1. This can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year.

q2

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5

Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR).

Infant mortality rate (IMR)

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year.

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz., Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz., early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as:

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR)

Number of infant dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.

$$\text{NMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Early Neo-natal mortality rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Late Neo-natal mortality rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Post Late Neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR)

$$\text{PNMR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than one year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Pre-natal mortality rate (PMR)

Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.

$$\text{PMR} = \frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Still birth rate (SBR)

$$\text{SBR} = \frac{\text{Number of still birth during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Maternal mortality rate(MMR)

Number of deaths of woman in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any related to pregnancy and child births in a given year.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to woman in the age group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live birth}} \times 1000$$

Eligible couple (Couples per 1000 population)

Number of currently married females in the age group 15-44 years per 1000 persons of all ages.

Child woman ratio (0-4)

1. Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1000 woman in the age group 15-49 years.

Child woman ratio (5-9)

2. Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1000 woman in the age group 15-49 years.

Migration

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he / she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she

is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence outside the village or town and not simply in another house or locality in the same village or town.

Certain aspects concerning temporary movement/migration of people has been explained below as these are important components concerning migration :

- (i) Migration of persons in search of job is high in the country. In many cases such migrants are only seasonal in nature. People migrate to other places for work in a particular season and come back again to their usual place residence after three or four months. All such workers are treated as migrants. Similarly, if a person moved to any other place for attending short term vocational or educational courses that lasted for only few months of a year, she/he too were considered as a migrant.
- (ii) Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from one to another purely on tour, pilgrimage, visit to hospital for treatment or for temporary business purposes, such persons are not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where she/he or her/his family normally resides she/he is not considered as migrant.
- (iii) A woman temporarily moves into a hospital or to her parents or other relative's house for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/relative's houses is in a place where the hospital or parents/relative's house is the place of last residence of the child but not the mother.

A new response category 'Moved after birth' was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on 'reasons for migration' to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991 Census, is covered under category of 'Others'. The reason for migration has been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that. For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of the

education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would be 'education' and not 'work/employment'.

Internal and International Migration

The migrational movements are of three types (i) Migration within the state itself with its components (a) Migration within the district of enumeration (intra district migration) (b) Migration from one district of State to another district of state (inter district migration), (ii) Migration from one state to another State of the country (inter-state migration), (iii) Migration from one country to another country. The first two streams together constitute internal migration, while the last type of movement is called international migration. This present name of the country, state or district and not the name by which they were known at the time of her/his birth or last residence were recorded.

Rural-Urban Components of Migration

Rural or Urban status in respect of migrants have been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not with reference to any point of time after that.

The flow of migrants consists of four streams viz., rural to rural, rural to urban, Urban to rural and urban to urban.

Civic Status of Urban Units

Civic Status of Town/City is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Committee/Municipal Council, Municipality etc.

Size-class of UA/Town

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town UAs/Towns with 1,00,000 and above population are classified as Class I UAs/Towns. These Class I UAs/Towns are now further sub classified in to seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/Town. These are M7 (5,000,000 and above); M6 (2,000,000 to 4,999,999); M5 (1,000,000 to 1,999,999); M4 (500,000 to 999,999); M3 (300,000 to 499,999); M2 (200,000 to 299,999) and M1 (100,000 to 199,999) towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,000 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000 – 19,999 are

Class IV towns, population with 5000 and 9999 are Class V and towns with less than 5000 population are Class VI towns.

Slum area

The Slum Areas (improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Govt. defined slums as a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or b) area by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or family arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are determined to safety, health or morals.

Mega city

The concept of 'Mega City' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega Cities.

(vii) 2001 Census finding— Population, its distribution

According to the 2001 Census, the total population of the district is 33363 comprising 10857 males and 15306 females and constituting 3.0 percent of the state population spread over 6590 Sq.Km. area of the district. Among the circles of the district Yingkiong circle is the most populous circle having a population of 8698 while Palling circle is the smallest one with a population of 736 only. Other circles in order of their population size are (1) Mariyang (2) Geku (3) Tuting (4) Jengging (5) Katan (6) Migging (7) Singa and (8) Gelling.

Out of the total population of the district 100.0 percent lives in rural areas since there is no urban centre in the district.

Out of total 99 villages in the district 92 are inhabited. In terms of rural population Yingkiong circle is the most populated circle with 26.1 percent of rural population of the district, while Palling circle with 2.2 percent of the rural population of the district stands lowest in rural population. In terms of number

of villages Mariyang circle leads with 20 inhabited villages, while Migging Circle with only 3 inhabited villages holds the last rank.

There is no Town in the district.

TABLE 1 : DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF CIRCLES BY RESIDENCE, 1991-2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001			Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tuting	4,484	4,484	0	3,915	3,915	0	-12.7	-12.7	0	0	0
2	Migging	-	-	-	1,223	1,223	0	-	-	-	-	0
3	Palling	678	678	0	736	736	0	8.6	8.6	0	0	0
4	Gelling	960	960	0	742	742	0	-22.7	-22.7	0	0	0
5	Singa	1,042	1,042	0	950	950	0	-8.8	-8.8	0	0	0
6	Yingkiong	9,001	9,001	0	8,698	8,698	0	-3.4	-3.4	0	0	0
7	Jengging	3,526	3,526	0	3,262	3,262	0	-7.5	-7.5	0	0	0
8	Geku	5,053	5,053	0	4,222	4,222	0	-16.4	-16.4	0	0	0
9	Mariyang	6,561	6,561	0	6,771	6,771	0	3.2	3.2	0	0	0
10	Katan	-	-	-	2844	2844	0	-	-	-	-	0
Dist. Total		:31,305	31,305	0	33,363	33,363	0	6.6	6.6	0	0	0

Table No.1 reveals the circlewise growth of the district in terms of population for last 10 years from 1991-2001.

The population of the district recorded in 2001 census stands to 33363 as against 31305 in 1991 indicating a net addition to 2058 persons during the decade.

The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 6.6 percent and is much lower as compared

to state average of 27.0 percent. Among the 10 circles of the district Palling circle ranks first in the growth rate (8.6 percent) and last rank goes to Gelling circle where growth rate retarded to the extend of - 22.7 percent. It is also significant to note that the growth rate retarded in Tuting Circle, Singa circle, Yingkiong circle, Jengging circle and Geku circle due to distribution of population in the newly created Migging circle and Katan circle after 1991 census.

TABLE 2 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tuting	34	7,566	4,062	3,504	22 (64.7)	883	884
2	Yingkiong	8	8,698	5,109	3,589	3 (37.5)	80	69
3	Jengging	9	3,262	1,773	1,489	2 (22.2)	42	31
4	Mariyang	41	13,837	7,113	6,724	15 (36.6)	774	632
Dist. Total (Rural) :		92	33,363	18,057	15,306	42 (45.7)	1,779	1,616

TABLE 2 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Tuting	11 (32.4)	2,046	1,770	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (2.9)	1,133	850
2	Yingkiong	1 (12.5)	237	215	3 (37.5)	1,077	886	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Jengging	6 (66.7)	1,115	951	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (11.1)	616	507
4	Mariyang	16 (39.0)	2,951	2,881	9 (22.0)	2,791	2,714	1 (2.4)	597	497
District Total (R) :		34 (37.0)	6,349	5,817	12 (13.0)	3,868	3,600	3 (3.3)	2,346	1,854

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Tuting	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Yingkiong	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (12.5)	3,715	2,419	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Jengging	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Mariyang	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
District Total (R) :		0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (1.1)	3,715	2,419	0 (0.0)	0	0

The table shows the population size ranges in the inhabited villages. The number and percentage of inhabited villages in the specified population size ranges have been worked out at C.D. block level of the district. It can be seen from the table that maximum villages (45.7 percent) come under lowest population size range of less than 200. It is further observed

that at the district level the number and percentage of inhabited villages have been declined considerably in the higher population size ranges and infact there is no village beyond the population size range 5000-9999. A C.D. blockwise analysis also shows the similar trend.

TABLE 3 : NEW TOWNS, DENOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND MERGED TOWNS IN 2001 CENSUS

There is not a single town in the district

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Percentage distribution of population	
			Population	of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	92	100.0	33,363	100.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-100	0	0.0	0	0.0
101-200	0	0.0	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	0	0.0
301-500	0	0.0	0	0.0
501 +	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	92	100.0	33,363	100.0

Population Density (Rural) of the district: 0

In Census the density of population works out as population per Sq.Km. In the vast area of 83,743 Sq. Km. of Arunachal Pradesh there are altogether 1097968 people accounted for 2001 Census. So, the density of population of the State is very low in comparison to National average density. The density of India comes around 324 during 2001 whereas

TABLE 5 : SEX RATIO OF STATE AND DISTRICT, 1901-2001

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901						
1911						
1921						
1931						
1941						
1951						
	Data Not Available					
1961	894	894	-	-	-	-
1971	861	881	457	-	-	-
1981	862	881	629	-	-	-
1991	859	880	728	-	-	-
2001	893	913	819	848	848	-

Note : Sex ratio has been defined here as the number of females per 1000 males.

The table shows the sex ratio of State and district, 1901-2001. In Arunachal Pradesh Census started its operation since 1961 and the Upper Siang District has been created after 1991 Census. The average Sex ratio of the State has always been reported below 900 mark. If we look into State urban sex ratio it is seen that it is absolutely much below the moderate Sex ratio but one positive point is noticed that the urban sex ratio has always been maintained upward trend, starting from 457 it has reached to 819 in 2001 Census. The rural sex ratio of the district is found to be 848 in 2001. There is no urban centre in the district.

density of Arunachal Pradesh is 13 only. The same is the case of Upper Siang District where density of population is 5.1 only. In the absence of cadastral survey the area figure below district level is not available and as such the village level density of population could not be worked out.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tuting	839	839	-
2	Migging	642	642	-
3	Palling	963	963	-
4	Gelling	1,050	1,050	-
5	Singa	1,106	1,106	-
6	Yingkiong	702	702	-
7	Jengging	840	840	-
8	Geku	938	938	-
9	Mariyang	948	948	-
10	Katan	949	949	-
District Total :		848	848	-

The sex ratio in Indian Censuses is defined as number of females per 1000 males in the population. It may be seen from the table that Singa Circle has registered highest sex ratio with 1106 and it is closely followed by Gelling circle with 1050. The lowest sex ratio(642) is found in Migging circle. There is no urban centre in the district. The rural sex ratio of the district is 848 only.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Tuting	863
2	Yingkiong	702
3	Jengging	840
4	Mariyang	945
District (Rural) Total:		848

The table presents data on sex ratio by C.D. blocks. It can be seen from the table that the highest sex ratio (945) has been registered against Mariyang C. D. Block among the 4 C.D. blocks of the district. The lowest sex ratio (702) has been recorded in Yingkiong C.D. block.

TABLE 8 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	16	17.4	8,476	25.4
700-749	3	3.3	674	2.0
750-799	7	7.6	3,429	10.3
800-849	5	5.4	2,825	8.5
850-899	8	8.7	1,634	4.9
900-949	11	12.0	2,370	7.1
950-999	12	13.0	4,905	14.7
1000-1099	19	20.7	7,462	22.4
1100+	11	12.0	1,588	4.8
District Total :	92	100.0	33,363	100.0

Sex ratio (Rural) for District: 848

The table presents data on sex ratio of rural population by ranges. The very high sex ratio of 1100+ is found in 11 (12.0 percent) villages which constitutes 4.8 percent population of the district. The next high sex ratio 1000-1099 has been reported in 19(20.7

percent) villages with population share of 22.4 percent. The lowest range of sex ratio of less than 700 has been registered in 16 villages out of 92 villages of the district.

TABLE 9 : SEX RATIO OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

There is no urban centre in the district. So, information to be incorporated in the table may be treated as nil.

TABLE 10 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR CIRCLES, 2001

Serial Number	Name of Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tuting	Total	753	393	360	916
		Rural	753	393	360	916
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Migging	Total	211	116	95	819
		Rural	211	116	95	819
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Palling	Total	130	69	61	884
		Rural	130	69	61	884
		Urban	0	0	0	
4	Gelling	Total	175	84	91	1,083
		Rural	175	84	91	1,083
		Urban	0	0	0	
5	Singa	Total	207	92	115	1,250
		Rural	207	92	115	1,250
		Urban	0	0	0	
6	Yingkiong	Total	1529	766	763	996
		Rural	1529	766	763	996
		Urban	0	0	0	0

TABLE 10 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR CIRCLES, 2001

Serial Number	Name of Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Jengging	Total	558	259	299	1,154
		Rural	558	259	299	1,154
		Urban	0	0	0	
8	Geku	Total	872	430	442	1,028
		Rural	872	430	442	1,028
		Urban	0	0	0	
9	Mariyang	Total	1,406	694	712	1,026
		Rural	1,406	694	712	1,026
		Urban	0	0	0	
10	Katan	Total	555	279	276	989
		Rural	555	279	276	989
		Urban	0	0	0	
District Total :		Total	6,396	3,182	3,214	1,010
		Rural	6,396	3,182	3,214	1,010
		Urban	0	0	0	0

This table depicts the picture on sex ratio of population in the age-group 0-6 for circles. Migging circle has registered lowest sex ratio with 819 and much higher sex ratio's have been recorded in Singa

circle (1250), Jengging circle (1154), Gelling Circle (1083), Geku Circle (1028) and Mariyang circle with 1026. In the age-group 0-6 years, the average sex ratio of the district is 1010 which is quite remarkable.

TABLE 11 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tuting	1,476	754	722	958
2	Yingkiong	1,529	766	763	996
3	Jengging	558	259	299	1,154
4	Mariyang	2,833	1,403	1,430	1,019
District (Rural) Total :		6,396	3,182	3,214	1,010

The table shows the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for C.D. blocks. Among the C.D. blocks of the district Jengging C.D. block has dominated the sex ratio with 1154 Mariyang C.D. block has also maintained very high sex ratio with

1019. The lowest sex ratio (958) is found in Tuting C.D. block. In the age group 0-6 years the average sex ratio of rural population has reached in to commendable height (1010).

TABLE 12 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	20	21.7	257	4.0
700-749	4	4.3	561	8.8
750-799	5	5.4	291	4.5
800-849	3	3.3	53	0.8
850-899	7	7.6	512	8.0
900-949	4	4.3	190	3.0
950-999	1	1.1	1,043	16.3
1000-1099	17	18.5	1,284	20.1
1100+	31	33.7	2,205	34.5
District (Rural) Total	92	100.0	6,396	100.0

Sex ratio (Rural) for District : 1010

This table provides the sex ratio of rural population in the age-group 0-6 by ranges. It can be seen from the table that 20 villages out of 92 villages of the district with the total population 257 (4.0 percent) fall within the range of sex ratio below 700. The highest sex ratio 1100+ is found in as many as 31 (33.7 percent) villages where total population is 2205 (34.5 percent).

TABLE 13 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

There is no urban centre in the district. So, information to be incorporated in the table may be treated nil.

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tuting	Total	3,915	5	2,974	0	76
		Rural	3,915	5	2,974	0	76
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
2	Migging	Total	1,223	47	817	4	67
		Rural	1,223	47	817	4	67
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
3	Palling	Total	736	0	733	0	100
		Rural	736	0	733	0	100
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
4	Gelling	Total	742	0	723	0	97
		Rural	742	0	723	0	97
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
5	Singa	Total	950	0	899	0	95
		Rural	950	0	899	0	95
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Yingkiong	Total	8,698	47	4,859	1	56
		Rural	8,698	47	4,859	1	56
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
7	Jengging	Total	3,262	1	2,313	0	71
		Rural	3,262	1	2,313	0	71
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
8	Geku	Total	4,222	8	3,742	0	89
		Rural	4,222	8	3,742	0	89
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mariyang	Total	6,771	12	6,266	0	93
		Rural	6,771	12	6,266	0	93
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
10	Katan	Total	2,844	4	2,768	0	97
		Rural	2,844	4	2,768	0	97
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
District Total :		Total	33,363	124	26,094	0	78
		Rural	33,363	124	26,094	0	78
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0

The table provides number and percentage of SC and ST population for each circle of the district. It will be seen from the table that in the district the percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population is only 0.4 percent. It is further noticed that 50 percent of the circles do not have any Scheduled Castes population. The fact remains that there is no indigenous SC population in Arunachal Pradesh. As such all the SC population, however small in number, are immigrants from the other States of India for the purpose of job for a specified period.

The population composition of the district is dominated by the indigenous Scheduled Tribe and it is evident from the fact that 78.0 percent of the district population are Scheduled Tribes. Among the circles the highest percentage (97.0 percent) of Scheduled Tribes population is found in Katan circle and lowest percentage (56.0 percent) of Scheduled Tribes population has been recorded against Yingkiong circle.

TABLE 15 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tuting	7,566	52	6,146	0.7	81.2
2	Yingkiong	8,698	47	4,859	0.5	55.9
3	Jengging	3,262	1	2,313	0.0	70.9
4	Mariyang	13,837	24	12,776	0.2	92.3
District (Rural) Total :		33,363	124	26,094	0.4	78.2

This table provides number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in C.D. blocks. It will be seen from the table that the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes population are in fact very insignificant in all the C.D. blocks of the

district. The highest (92.3 percent) Scheduled Tribe has been reported from Mariyang C.D. block. Yingkiang C.D. block has reported lowest (55.9 percent) Scheduled Tribe population among C.D. blocks of the district.

TABLE 16 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population			Scheduled Castes	
1	Number of villages	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Nil	81	88.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	9	9.8	76	61.3
5-10	2	2.2	48	38.7
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	0	0.0	0	0.0
76 and above	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	92	100.0	124	100.0

The table presents data on proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population in villages. It will be seen from the table that out of total 92 villages in the district there is no Scheduled Castes population in 81 villages. Less than 5 percent SC population

reported against 9 villages and only 2 villages are found in the percentage range of 5-10. The maximum population of Scheduled Castes fall in the range of less than 5 percent.

TABLE 17 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population			Scheduled Tribes	
1	Number of villages	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Nil	3	3.3	0	0.0
Less than 5	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	3	3.3	16	0.1
21-30	2	2.2	51	0.2
31-40	1	1.1	295	1.1
41-50	3	3.3	3,222	12.3
51-75	12	13.0	3,982	15.3
76 and above	68	73.9	18,528	71.0
District Total :	92	100.0	26,094	100.0

The table shows proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to total population in villages. It is seen that as many as 68 villages out of total 92 villages of the district are having ST population of very high

percentage range of 76 and above. In other percentage ranges the number of villages are in fact very few and only in 3 villages there is no Scheduled Tribes population.

TABLE 18 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA / Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

There is no urban centre in the district. So information to be incorporated in this table may be treated as NIL.

TABLE 19 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Tuting	182	997
2	Yingkiong	516	988
3	Jengging	0	994
4	Mariyang	412	980
District (Rural) Total :		333	987

C.D. block level sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been depicted in this table. From the table it can be seen that sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes population is much higher than among Scheduled Castes population in all the

C.D. blocks of the district. In the rural areas of the district sex ratio among Scheduled Castes population works out to 333, whereas sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes works out to 987.

TABLE 20 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

There is no Urban Centre in the District. So information to be incorporated in this table may be treated as NIL.

TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tuting	Total	1,608	1,077	531	2,307	1,052	1,255	50.9	62	37.2	24.8
		Rural	1,608	1,077	531	2,307	1,052	1,255	50.9	62	37.2	24.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Migging	Total	395	283	112	828	462	366	39	45	29.2	15.8
		Rural	395	283	112	828	462	366	39	45	29.2	15.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Palling	Total	236	139	97	500	236	264	38.9	45.4	32.3	13.1
		Rural	236	139	97	500	236	264	38.9	45.4	32.3	13.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Gelling	Total	272	167	105	470	195	275	48	60.1	36.3	23.7
		Rural	272	167	105	470	195	275	48	60.1	36.3	23.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	Singa	Total	299	182	117	651	269	382	40.2	50.7	30.5	20.2
		Rural	299	182	117	651	269	382	40.2	50.7	30.5	20.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Yingkiong	Total	4,665	3,148	1,517	4,033	1,961	2,072	65.1	72.5	53.7	18.8
		Rural	4,665	3,148	1,517	4,033	1,961	2,072	65.1	72.5	53.7	18.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Jengging	Total	1,572	1,020	552	1,690	753	937	58.1	67.4	46.4	21
		Rural	1,572	1,020	552	1,690	753	937	58.1	67.4	46.4	21
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Geku	Total	1,428	883	545	2,794	1,295	1,499	42.6	50.5	34	16.5
		Rural	1,428	883	545	2,794	1,295	1,499	42.6	50.5	34	16.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mariyang	Total	2,062	1,274	788	4,709	2,202	2,507	38.4	45.8	30.5	15.3
		Rural	2,062	1,274	788	4,709	2,202	2,507	38.4	45.8	30.5	15.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Katan	Total	887	560	327	1,957	899	1,058	38.8	47.5	29.5	18
		Rural	887	560	327	1,957	899	1,058	38.8	47.5	29.5	18
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total : Total			13,424	8,733	4,691	19,939	9,324	10,615	49.8	58.7	38.8	19.9
Rural			13,424	8,733	4,691	19,939	9,324	10,615	49.8	58.7	38.8	19.9
Urban			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The average literacy rate of the district is 49.8 percent while male literacy rate is 58.7 percent and female literacy rate is 38.8 percent. The gap in male-female literacy rate is 19.9 percent. The literacy rate is found highest (65.1 percent) in Yingkiong circle

and lowest literacy rate (38.4 percent) has been recorded in Mariyang circle. The highest (24.8 percent) gap in male-female literacy rate is observed in Tuting Circle.

There is no urban centre in the district.

TABLE 22 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tuting	2,810	1,848	962	4,756	2,214	2,542	46.1	55.9	34.6	21.3
2	Yingkiong	4,665	3,148	1,517	4,033	1,961	2,072	65.1	72.5	53.7	18.8
3	Jengging	1,572	1,020	552	1,690	753	937	58.1	67.4	46.4	21.0
4	Mariyang	4,377	2,717	1,660	9,460	4,396	5,064	39.8	47.6	31.4	16.2
District (Rural) Total :		13,424	8,733	4,691	19,939	9,324	10,615	49.8	58.7	38.8	19.9

C.D. block level literacy rate by sex has been worked out in this table. It is seen from the table that Yingkiong C.D. block has the highest percentage (65.1 percent) of literates. The lowest literacy rate (39.8

percent) is recorded in Mariyang C.D. block. The highest male-female literacy rates 72.5 percent and 53.7 percent respectively have been registered against Yingkiong C.D. block.

TABLE 23 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	3	3.3	491	1.5
11-20	9	9.8	1,477	4.4
21-30	19	20.7	6,278	18.8
31-40	21	22.8	4,692	14.1
41-50	24	26.1	6,105	18.3
51-60	7	7.6	2,065	6.2
61-70	3	3.3	2,421	7.3
71-80	5	5.4	8,711	26.1
81-90	1	1.1	1,123	3.4
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	92	100.0	33,363	100.0

Literacy rate for District: 49.8

From the distribution of villages by literacy rate range it is seen that 24(26.1 percent) villages come under literacy rate range of 41-50 with percentage distribution of population 18.3 percent. There is no villages found beyond the literacy range of 81-90 and

there is also no village in the range of '0' literacy rate. About 70 percent villages which constitutes about 51 percent of the district population fall under literacy rate ranges in between 21 to 50 percent.

TABLE 24 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no urban centre in the district. So, information to be incorporated in this table may be treated as nil.

TABLE 25 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tuting	27	26	1	25	18	7	61.4	68.4	16.7	51.8
2	Yingkiong	16	14	2	31	17	14	41	51.9	16.7	35.2
3	Jengging	1	1	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
4	Mariyang	9	8	1	15	9	6	52.9	66.7	20	46.7
District (Rural) Total :		53	49	4	71	44	27	52.5	62.8	17.4	45.4

The table provides C.D. blockwise literates and illiterates by sex among Scheduled Castes population of the district. Interestingly Jengging C.D. block claims highest (100 %) percentage of literates in terms of percentage but if we look into absolute figure it is

seen that there is only 1 male SC population and who happens to be literate. In the rural areas of the district the percentage of literates is 52.5 percent with male-female distribution of 62.8 and 17.4 percent respectively among scheduled castes population.

TABLE 26 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	5	45.5	35	28.2
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	1	9.1	43	34.7
61-70	1	9.1	25	20.2
71-80	1	9.1	8	6.5
81-90	1	9.1	7	5.6
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	2	18.2	6	4.8
District Total :	11	100.0	124	100.0

Literacy rate for District (Rural): 52.5

From the distribution of villages by the literacy rate range of Scheduled Castes population it is seen that out of 11 SC inhabited villages 2 villages have cent percent literates whereas 5 villages fall under '0' literacy rate range.

TABLE 27 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no urban area in the Upper Siang District. So, information to be incorporated in this table may be treated as nil.

TABLE 28 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tuting	2,236	1,382	854	3,910	1,696	2,214	45.8	56.3	35.2	21.1
2	Yingkiong	2,298	1,286	1,012	2,561	1,158	1,403	59.4	65.9	52.7	13.1
3	Jengging	1,012	586	426	1,301	574	727	52.3	60.0	44.5	15.5
4	Mariyang	3,852	2,328	1,524	8,924	4,123	4,801	37.9	45.1	30.4	14.7
District (Rural) Total :		9,398	5,582	3,816	16,696	7,551	9,145	45.1	53	37	16

A C.D.blockwise analysis of this statement relating to number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes literates shows that Yingkiong C.D. block has the highest (59.4%) percentage of literates among the 4 C.D. blocks of the district. The highest male (65.9

percent) and female (52.7 percent) literates are also found in this C.D. block and it is closely followed by Jengging C.D. block. Mariyang C.D. block is last in rank in terms of literacy among Scheduled Tribes population.

TABLE 29 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	2	2.2	3	0.0
1-10	3	3.4	464	1.8
11-20	6	6.7	1,230	4.7
21-30	17	19.1	5,679	21.8
31-40	20	22.5	4,724	18.1
41-50	23	25.8	5,928	22.7
51-60	7	7.9	1,593	6.1
61-70	6	6.7	2,214	8.5
71-80	2	2.2	3,449	13.2
81-90	2	2.2	806	3.1
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	1	1.1	4	0.0
District Total:	89	100.0	26,094	100.0

Literacy rate for District (Rural): **45.1**

From the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Tribes population it is observed that out of 89 Scheduled Tribes inhabited villages 2

villages falls under '0' literacy rate range and 1 village comes under 100.0 percent literacy rate range.

TABLE 30 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no town in this district. So, information to be incorporated in this table may be treated as nil.

TABLE 31: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total workers (Main and marginal workers)								Non workers	
				Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers		Number	Percentage		
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Tuting	Persons	3,915	1,797	45.9	414	10.6	2,211	56.5	1,704	43.5		
		Males	2,129	1,064	50.0	241	11.3	1,305	61.3	824	38.7		
		Females	1,786	733	41.0	173	9.7	906	50.7	880	49.3		
2	Migging	Persons	1,223	713	58.3	40	3.3	753	61.6	470	38.4		
		Males	745	478	64.2	23	3.1	501	67.2	244	32.8		
		Females	478	235	49.2	17	3.6	252	52.7	226	47.3		
3	Palling	Persons	736	362	49.2	76	10.3	438	59.5	298	40.5		
		Males	375	186	49.6	34	9.1	220	58.7	155	41.3		
		Females	361	176	48.8	42	11.6	218	60.4	143	39.6		
4	Gelling	Persons	742	379	51.1	99	13.3	478	64.4	264	35.6		
		Males	362	207	57.2	44	12.2	251	69.3	111	30.7		
		Females	380	172	45.3	55	14.5	227	59.7	153	40.3		

TABLE 31: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Singa	Persons	950	462	48.6	128	13.5	590	62.1	360	37.9
		Males	451	217	48.1	63	14.0	280	62.1	171	37.9
		Females	499	245	49.1	65	13.0	310	62.1	189	37.9
6	Yingkiong	Persons	8,698	4,145	47.7	237	2.7	4,382	50.4	4,316	49.6
		Males	5,109	3,077	60.2	116	2.3	3,193	62.5	1,916	37.5
		Females	3,589	1,068	29.8	121	3.4	1,189	33.1	2,400	66.9
7	Jengging	Persons	3,262	1,486	45.6	210	6.4	1,696	52.0	1,566	48.0
		Males	1,773	1,008	56.9	89	5.0	1,097	61.9	676	38.1
		Females	1,489	478	32.1	121	8.1	599	40.2	890	59.8
8	Geku	Persons	4,222	1,832	43.4	158	3.7	1,990	47.1	2,232	52.9
		Males	2,178	1,008	46.3	60	2.8	1,068	49.0	1,110	51.0
		Females	2,044	824	40.3	98	4.8	922	45.1	1,122	54.9
9	Mariyang	Persons	6,771	2,915	43.1	201	3.0	3,116	46.0	3,655	54.0
		Males	3,476	1,554	44.7	95	2.7	1,649	47.4	1,827	52.6
		Females	3,295	1,361	41.3	106	3.2	1,467	44.5	1,828	55.5
10	Katan	Persons	2,844	1,304	45.9	147	5.2	1,451	51.0	1,393	49.0
		Males	1,459	695	47.6	76	5.2	771	52.8	688	47.2
		Females	1,385	609	44.0	71	5.1	680	49.1	705	50.9
District Total : Persons			33,363	15,395	46.1	1,710	5.1	17,105	51.3	16,258	48.7
Males			18,057	9,494	52.6	841	4.7	10,335	57.2	7,722	42.8
Females			15,306	5,901	38.6	869	5.7	6,770	44.2	8,536	55.8

This table provides sex-wise distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers of the district. In the district, the percentage of main workers is 46.1 percent, where male work participation rate is 52.6 percent and female participation rate is 38.6 percent. Among the circles of the district Migging circle has registered highest percentage (58.3 percent) of main workers. The lowest percentage (43.1

percent) main workers is recorded against Mariyang circle. The average marginal workers of the district is 5.1 percent with male-female distribution of 4.7 and 5.7 percent respectively. The marginal workers are found highest in Singa circle with 13.5 percent and it is closely followed by Gelling circle with 13.3 percent. The non-workers are found highest (54.0 percent) in Mariyang circle.

TABLE 32 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tuting	Persons	7,566	3,713	49.1	757	10	4,470	59.1	3,096	40.9
		Males	4,062	2,152	53.0	405	10	2,557	62.9	1,505	37.1
		Females	3,504	1,561	44.5	352	10	1,913	54.6	1,591	45.4
2	Yingkiong	Persons	8,698	4,145	47.7	237	2.7	4,382	50.4	4,316	49.6
		Males	5,109	3,077	60.2	116	2.3	3,193	62.5	1,916	37.5
		Females	3,589	1,068	29.8	121	3.4	1,189	33.1	2,400	66.9
3	Jengging	Persons	3,262	1,486	45.6	210	6.4	1,696	52.0	1,566	48.0
		Males	1,773	1,008	56.9	89	5.0	1,097	61.9	676	38.1
		Females	1,489	478	32.1	121	8.1	599	40.2	890	59.8
4	Mariyang	Persons	13,837	6,051	43.7	506	3.7	6,557	47.4	7,280	52.6
		Males	7,113	3,257	45.8	231	3.2	3,488	49.0	3,625	51.0
		Females	6,724	2,794	41.6	275	4.1	3,069	45.6	3,655	54.4
District (R) Total : Persons			33,363	15,395	46.1	1,710	5.1	17,105	51.3	16,258	48.7
Males			18,057	9,494	52.6	841	4.7	10,335	57.2	7,722	42.8
Females			15,306	5,901	38.6	869	5.7	6,770	44.2	8,536	55.8

This table gives C.D. block level information on main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex. Among C.D. block of the district Tuting C.D. block claims highest work participation rate as main workers (49.1 percent) as marginal workers (10.0 percent) and correspondingly last in rank as non

workers (40.9 percent). The significant difference has been noticed in between male-female work participation rate particularly in Yingkiong and Jengging C.D. block where female percentage of main workers is much lower than male work participation rate as main workers.

TABLE 33 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no urban centre in the district. So, information to be incorporated in the table may be treated as nil.

**TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES
OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CIRCLES, 2001**

Serial number	Name of Circle	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tuting	Persons	3,915	2,211	1,535	34	5	637
				(56.5)	(69.4)	(1.5)	(0.2)	(28.8)
		Males	2,129	1,305	701	22	5	577
				(61.3)	(53.7)	(1.7)	(0.4)	(44.2)
		Females	1,786	906	834	12	0	60
				(50.7)	(92.1)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(6.6)
2	Migging	Persons	1,223	753	326	6	2	419
				(61.6)	(43.3)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(55.6)
		Males	745	501	139	3	1	358
				(67.2)	(27.7)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(71.5)
		Females	478	252	187	3	1	61
				(52.7)	(74.2)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(24.2)
3	Palling	Persons	736	438	381	3	4	50
				(59.5)	(87.0)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(11.4)
		Males	375	220	182	3	2	33
				(58.7)	(82.7)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(15.0)
		Females	361	218	199	0	2	17
				(60.4)	(91.3)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(7.8)
4	Gelling	Persons	742	478	406	4	1	67
				(64.4)	(84.9)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(14.0)
		Males	362	251	182	4	1	64
				(69.3)	(72.5)	(1.6)	(0.4)	(25.5)
		Females	380	227	224	0	0	3
				(59.7)	(98.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)
5	Singa	Persons	950	590	553	1	1	35
				(62.1)	(93.7)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(5.9)
		Males	451	280	250	0	1	29
				(62.1)	(89.3)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(10.4)
		Females	499	310	303	1	0	6
				(62.1)	(97.7)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(1.9)
6	Yingkiong	Persons	8,698	4,382	1,432	233	23	2,694
				(50.4)	(32.7)	(5.3)	(0.5)	(61.5)
		Males	5,109	3,193	704	141	19	2,329
				(62.5)	(22.0)	(4.4)	(0.6)	(72.9)
		Females	3,589	1,189	728	92	4	365
				(33.1)	(61.2)	(7.7)	(0.3)	(30.7)
7	Jengging	Persons	3,262	1,696	923	70	6	697
				(52.0)	(54.4)	(4.1)	(0.4)	(41.1)
		Males	1,773	1,097	467	45	1	584
				(61.9)	(42.6)	(4.1)	(0.1)	(53.2)
		Females	1,489	599	456	25	5	113
				(40.2)	(76.1)	(4.2)	(0.8)	(18.9)

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	Name of Circle	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Geku	Persons	4,222	1,990	1,603	20	26	341
				(47.1)	(80.6)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(17.1)
		Males	2,178	1,068	793	15	9	251
				(49.0)	(74.3)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(23.5)
		Females	2,044	922	810	5	17	90
				(45.1)	(87.9)	(0.5)	(1.8)	(9.8)
9	Mariyang	Persons	6,771	3,116	2,535	17	19	545
				(46.0)	(81.4)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(17.5)
		Males	3,476	1,649	1,189	15	10	435
				(47.4)	(72.1)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(26.4)
		Females	3,295	1,467	1,346	2	9	110
				(44.5)	(91.8)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(7.5)
10	Katan	Persons	2,844	1,451	1,279	41	2	129
				(51.0)	(88.1)	(2.8)	(0.1)	(8.9)
		Males	1,459	771	630	39	2	100
				(52.8)	(81.7)	(5.1)	(0.3)	(13.0)
		Females	1,385	680	649	2	0	29
				(49.1)	(95.4)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(4.3)
District Total : Persons		33,363	17,105	10,973	429	89	5,614	
				(51.3)	(64.2)	(2.5)	(0.5)	(32.8)
Males		18,057	10,335	5,237	287	51	4,760	
				(57.2)	(50.7)	(2.8)	(0.5)	(46.1)
Females		15,306	6,770	5,736	142	38	854	
				(44.2)	(84.7)	(2.1)	(0.6)	(12.6)

Note : Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets.

The table shows distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in circles. In the district the percentage of workers worked out as 51.3 percent with male-female distribution of 57.2 and 44.2 percent respectively. In terms of percentage Gelling circle recorded highest percentage of total workers (Main+Marginal) with 64.4 percent amongst 10 circles of the district and the position of Mariyang circle (46.0 percent) is the last among the circles of

the district. It is observed in the table that female work participation rate as Cultivators is much more than male cultivators.

It is evident from the table that the economic activity of the district is primarily dependent on agriculture which is supported by the fact that the cultivators and agricultural labourers together constitutes 66.7 percent of total workers.

TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tuting	Persons	7,566	4,470 (59.1)	3,201 (71.6)	48 (1.1)	13 (0.3)	1,208 (27.0)
		Males	4,062	2,557 (62.9)	1,454 (56.9)	32 (1.3)	10 (0.4)	1,061 (41.5)
		Females	3,504	1,913 (54.6)	1,747 (91.3)	16 (0.8)	3 (0.2)	147 (7.7)
2	Yingkiong	Persons	8,698	4,382 (50.4)	1,432 (32.7)	233 (5.3)	23 (0.5)	2,694 (61.5)
		Males	5,109	3,193 (62.5)	704 (22.0)	141 (4.4)	19 (0.6)	2,329 (72.9)
		Females	3,589	1,189 (33.1)	728 (61.2)	92 (7.7)	4 (0.3)	365 (30.7)
3	Jengging	Persons	3,262	1,696 (52.0)	923 (54.4)	70 (4.1)	6 (0.4)	697 (41.1)
		Males	1,773	1,097 (61.9)	467 (42.6)	45 (4.1)	1 (0.1)	584 (53.2)
		Females	1,489	599 (40.2)	456 (76.1)	25 (4.2)	5 (0.8)	113 (18.9)
4	Mariyang	Persons	13,837	6,557 (47.4)	5,417 (82.6)	78 (1.2)	47 (0.7)	1,015 (15.5)
		Males	7,113	3,488 (49.0)	2,612 (74.9)	69 (2.0)	21 (0.6)	786 (22.5)
		Females	6,724	3,069 (45.6)	2,805 (91.4)	9 (0.3)	26 (0.8)	229 (7.5)
District (R) Total:Persons			33,363	17,105 (51.3)	10,973 (64.2)	429 (2.5)	89 (0.5)	5,614 (32.8)
Males			18,057	10,335 (57.2)	5,237 (50.7)	287 (2.8)	51 (0.5)	4,760 (46.1)
Females			15,306	6,770 (44.2)	5,736 (84.7)	142 (2.1)	38 (0.6)	854 (12.6)

Note : Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

ANALYTICAL NOTE

The distribution of total workers by sex according to four fold industrial categories in C.D. blocks is highlighted in this table. In terms of percentage Mariyang C.D. block claims highest percentage of cultivators with 82.6 percent. Yingkiong C.D. block

has registered lowest percentage (32.7 percent) of Cultivators. The percentage of Agricultural labourers and Household Industry workers is found to be very insignificant in all the C.D. blocks of the district.

TABLE 36 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS , 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

There is no urban centre in the district. So, information to be incorporated in the table may be treated as nil.

TABLE 37 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available			
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water	Post Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tuting	34 (100)	26 (76.5)	4 (11.8)	28 (82.4)	4 (11.8)
2	Yingkiong	8 (100)	6 (75.0)	1 (12.5)	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)
3	Jengging	9 (100)	7 (77.8)	3 (33.3)	9 (100.0)	1 (11.1)
4	Mariyang	41 (100)	25 (61.0)	4 (9.8)	38 (92.7)	3 (7.3)
District Total :		92 (100)	64 (69.6)	12 (13.0)	82 (89.1)	9 (9.8)

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Type of amenity available					
		Telephone	Transport communications	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tuting	0 (0.0)	3 (8.8)	1 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (8.8)	5 (14.7)
2	Yingkiong	1 (12.5)	6 (75.0)	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	8 (100.0)	6 (75.0)
3	Jengging	1 (11.1)	9 (100.0)	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	9 (100.0)	7 (77.8)
4	Mariyang	0 (0.0)	11 (26.8)	1 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	18 (43.9)	24 (58.5)
District Total:		2 (2.2)	29 (31.5)	4 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	38 (41.3)	42 (45.7)

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

The table reveals a brief analysis of various amenities which are available in each C.D. block of the district. It is seen from the table that 69.6 percent of inhabited villages have the educational facility, 13.0 percent of inhabited villages have medical facility and 89.1 percent villages have improved drinking water facility. Out of 92 villages 9 villages have the post office facility, only 2 villages have telephone facility. Transport and Communication facility is available to 29 villages and Power supply is available to 42 villages which is 45.7 percent of total inhabited villages.

A C.D. blockwise analysis of this table shows that the educational facility is highest in Jengging C.D. block where 77.8 percent villages have educational institutions. The position of medical facility is in general low in every C.D. Block. The services of improved drinking water facility is best in Jengging C.D. Block where it is available in 100.0 percent villages. The availability of power supply is fairly good in all the C.D. blocks except Tuting C.D. block where it is available to 14.7 percent villages only.

TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available			
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water	Post Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tuting	7,566 (100)	7,246 (95.8)	2,850 (37.7)	7,243 (95.7)	3,081 (40.7)
2	Yingkiong	8,698 (100)	8,603 (98.9)	6,134 (70.5)	8,643 (99.4)	6,134 (70.5)
3	Jengging	3,262 (100)	3,189 (97.8)	1,725 (52.9)	3,262 (100.0)	1,123 (34.4)
4	Mariyang	13,837 (100)	10,752 (77.7)	3,027 (21.9)	13,665 (98.8)	2,386 (17.2)
District Total :		33,363 (100)	29,790 (89.3)	13,736 (41.2)	32,813 (98.4)	12,724 (38.1)

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Type of amenity available					
		Telephone	Transport communications	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tuting	0 (0.0)	1,225 (16.2)	1,983 (26.2)	0 (0.0)	1,100 (14.5)	3,026 (40.0)
2	Yingkiong	6,134 (70.5)	7,717 (88.7)	6,134 (70.5)	0 (0.0)	8,698 (100.0)	8,603 (98.9)
3	Jengging	1,123 (34.4)	3,262 (100.0)	1,123 (34.4)	0 (0.0)	3,262 (100.0)	2,955 (90.6)
4	Mariyang	0 (0.0)	3,090 (22.3)	733 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	5,285 (38.2)	9,187 (66.4)
District Total :		7,257 (21.8)	15,294 (45.8)	9,973 (29.9)	0 (0.0)	18,345 (55.0)	23,771 (71.2)

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

ANALYTICAL NOTE

AC.D. blockwise distribution of rural population served by different amenities can be seen from the table. The table shows that 89.3 percent of rural population is served by educational institution while 98.4 percent of rural population have drinking water facility. 41.2 percent of population have medical

facility, 38.1 percent of population have post office facility, 21.8 percent have telephone facility and remarkably 71.2 percent of population have Power supply. A C.D. blockwise analysis shows that Yingkiang C.D. block dominates in respect of percent of rural population served by different amenities.

TABLE 39 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES, ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE, 2001

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	18	11	1	30
(b) Middle School	12	12	53	77
(c) Degree College	0	1	91	92
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	8	15	69	92
(b) PHC	9	9	71	89
3. Post Office	8	21	54	83
4. Telephone	1	6	83	90
5. Bus Service	3	8	52	63
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	0	4	87	91
(b) Cooperative Bank	3	10	75	88
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	0	4	88	92

The table shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities, arranged by distant ranges from the places where these are available. The table reveals the fact that the villages where education facilities are not available, but they are mostly available

within less than 5 Km. But the picture is different in case of other amenities like medical, post office, telephone, bus service, banks, agricultural credit societies etc. In these cases these amenities are mostly available beyond the range of 10+ Kms.

TABLE 40 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST STATUTORY TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office	Telephone	Transport communications	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 -15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 - 50	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
51+	86	58	10	9	2	29	4	0	38
	(100.0)	(67.4)	(11.6)	(10.5)	(2.3)	(33.7)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(44.2)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total :	92	64	12	9	2	29	4	0	38
	(100.0)	(69.6)	(13.0)	(9.8)	(2.2)	(31.5)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(41.3)

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

There is no statutory town in Arunachal Pradesh. All the seventeen towns of the state are in the status of Census Towns. The nearest statutory towns are located in the neighbouring State Assam. As such, the distance range from the nearest statutory town is mostly 51+ Kms. from the inhabited villages where different amenities are available.

TABLE 41: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water	Post Office	Telephone	Transport communications	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	76 (100.0)	51 (67.1)	6 (7.9)	66 (86.8)	3 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	23 (30.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	29 (38.2)	28 (36.8)
500-999	12 (100.0)	9 (75.0)	2 (16.7)	12 (100.0)	2 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	3 (25.0)	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	6 (50.0)	10 (83.3)
1000-1999	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	2 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (66.7)	3 (100.0)
2000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5000-9999	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
10000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total :	92 (100.0)	64 (69.6)	12 (13.0)	82 (89.1)	9 (9.8)	2 (2.2)	29 (31.5)	4 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	38 (41.3)	42 (45.7)

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump/tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

The table shows the distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. This district is thinly populated area where density of population is 5.1 only and it is evident from the fact that out 92 villages of the district 76 villages fall under population range of 1-499. The table further reveals the fact that bigger villages are having higher proportion of different amenities in comparison to smaller villages in terms of population.

TABLE 42 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tuting	34	0	0	0
2	Yingkiong	8	0	0	0
3	Jengging	9	0	0	0
4	Mariyang	41	0	0	0
District Total :		92	0	0	0

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

The area figure below district level is not available. As such, the information to be incorporated against column 4 and 5 may be treated as NA.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Table 43 and 44. There is no statutory towns in the district. So information to be incorporated in the town may be treated as NIL.

TABLE 45 : NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial Number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 1,000 population
1	2	3

There is no urban centre in the district. So information to be incorporated in this table may be treated as NIL

TABLE 44 : SCHOOLS/COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001**TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001**

There is no slum area in the district.

TABLE 47 : MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY EXPORTED OUT OF AND MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4

There is no urban centre in the district. So information to be incorporated in this table may be treated as NIL

TABLE 48 : HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	No exclusive room	543	543	-	3	3	-	532	532	-
	One room	2,834	2,834	-	20	20	-	2,525	2,525	-
	Two rooms	828	828	-	12	12	-	733	733	-
	Three rooms	355	355	-	4	4	-	327	327	-
	3+ rooms	231	231	-	-	-	-	221	221	-
	Median number of rooms	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Rented	No exclusive room	25	25	-	2	2	-	7	7	-
	One room	295	295	-	51	51	-	69	69	-
	Two rooms	351	351	-	58	58	-	99	99	-
	Three rooms	78	78	-	12	12	-	21	21	-
	3+ rooms	25	25	-	2	2	-	13	13	-
	Median number of rooms	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Others	No exclusive room	32	32	-	2	2	-	3	3	-
	One room	254	254	-	20	20	-	57	57	-
	Two rooms	600	600	-	28	28	-	212	212	-
	Three rooms	153	153	-	3	3	-	77	77	-
	3+ rooms	43	43	-	2	2	-	26	26	-
	Median number of rooms	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
District Total :		6,647	6,647	-	219	219	-	4,922	4,922	-

Living status/condition of households has been reflected in the table.

In rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh the concept of one composite room or multipurpose one room including toilet is dominant and figure is high against, "No exclusive room". One remarkable feature of the State is that nobody reside under the tree or open space and it is difficult also in the high altitude area surrounded by forest. Majority of the Households live in their owned house. Rented house in the village

area is very few. The entire SC population of Arunachal Pradesh is immigrants for job purpose and mostly represents labour class. They either stay in the camp or Govt. Quarter. So, their comparison with ST population of Arunachal Pradesh does not carry much significance. Same is the case of with other population (Non ST) who are temporary settlers usually stay in the Govt. quarters. Therefore, for socio-economic analysis purpose it is insignificant.

TABLE 49 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PERMANENT, SEMI PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY HOUSES, 2001

Sl. No.	District/ Circle	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Tuting	137 (16.8)	314 (38.4)	366 (44.8)	137 (16.8)	314 (38.4)	366 (44.8)	-	-	-
2	Migging	11 (3.5)	78 (25.2)	224 (71.3)	11 (3.5)	79 (25.2)	224 (71.3)	-	-	-
3	Palling	1 (0.6)	20 (13.0)	133 (86.4)	1 (0.6)	20 (13.0)	133 (86.4)	-	-	-
4	Gelling	-	59 (41.8)	82 (58.2)	-	59 (41.8)	82 (58.2)	-	-	-
5	Singa	-	61 (32.8)	125 (67.2)	-	61 (32.8)	125 (67.2)	-	-	-
6	Yingkiong	592 (33.8)	322 (18.4)	837 (47.8)	592 (33.8)	322 (18.4)	837 (47.8)	-	-	-
7	Jengging	57 (7.3)	298 (38.3)	423 (54.4)	57 (7.3)	298 (38.3)	423 (54.4)	-	-	-
8	Geku	124 (15.4)	86 (10.7)	593 (73.8)	124 (15.4)	86 (10.7)	593 (73.8)	-	-	-
9	Mariyang	124 (10.1)	105 (8.6)	998 (81.3)	124 (10.1)	105 (8.6)	998 (81.3)	-	-	-
10	Katan	9 (1.9)	30 (6.3)	436 (91.8)	9 (1.9)	30 (6.3)	436 (91.8)	-	-	-
District Total :		1,055 (15.9)	1,374 (20.7)	4,217 (63.4)	1,055 (15.9)	1,374 (20.7)	4,217 (63.4)	-	-	-

Data source : Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump/tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'.

However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Note : Percentage is to be given in brackets after the number of households.

Bathroom means bathroom within the house

Toilet means toilet within the house

Drainage means closed and open drainage

There is no urban centre in this district. Number of Households living in temporary houses are much more than households living in permanent and semi permanent houses and it is evident from

the fact that 63.4 percent households occupy temporary houses where as permanent and semi permanent together claim 36.6 percent only.

TABLE 50 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Tuting	Total	817	744 (91.1)	1 (0.1)	199 (24.4)	355 (43.5)	25 (3.1)
		Rural	817	744 (91.1)	1 (0.1)	199 (24.4)	355 (43.5)	25 (3.1)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Migging	Total	314	173 (55.1)	47 (15.0)	6 (1.9)	4 (1.3)	-
		Rural	314	173 (55.1)	47 (15.0)	6 (1.9)	4 (1.3)	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Palling	Total	154	141 (91.6)	-	3 (1.9)	13 (8.4)	-
		Rural	154	141 (91.6)	-	3 (1.9)	13 (8.4)	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Gelling	Total	141	141 (100.0)	-	3 (2.1)	9 (6.4)	31 (22.0)
		Rural	141	141 (100.0)	-	3 (2.1)	9 (6.4)	31 (22.0)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Singa	Total	186	160 (86.0)	1 (0.5)	-	2 (1.1)	1 (0.5)
		Rural	186	160 (86.0)	1 (0.5)	-	2 (1.1)	1 (0.5)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Yingkiong	Total	1,752	1622 (92.6)	160.3 (91.5)	813 (46.4)	796 (45.4)	331 (18.9)
		Rural	1,752	1622 (92.6)	160.3 (91.5)	813 (46.4)	796 (45.4)	331 (18.9)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Jengging	Total	778	759 (97.6)	628 (80.7)	201 (25.8)	353 (45.4)	642 (82.5)
		Rural	778	759 (97.6)	628 (80.7)	201 (25.8)	353 (45.4)	642 (82.5)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Geku	Total	803	777 (96.8)	787 (98.0)	59 (7.3)	269 (33.5)	126 (15.7)
		Rural	803	777 (96.8)	787 (98.0)	59 (7.3)	269 (33.5)	126 (15.7)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mariyang	Total	1,227	654 (53.3)	784 (63.9)	88 (7.2)	88 (7.2)	85 (6.9)
		Rural	1,227	654 (53.3)	784 (63.9)	88 (7.2)	88 (7.2)	85 (6.9)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 50 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Katan	Total	475	349 (73.5)	-	10 (2.1)	10 (2.1)	1 (0.2)
		Rural	475	349 (73.5)	-	10 (2.1)	10 (2.1)	1 (0.2)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Total : Total		Total	6,647	5,520 (83.0)	3,851 (57.9)	1,382 (20.8)	1,899 (28.6)	1,242 (18.7)
		Rural	6,647	5,520 (83.0)	3,851 (57.9)	1,382 (20.8)	1,899 (28.6)	1,242 (18.7)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data source: Census of India 2001, H series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Note :

- Permanent : 1 Permanent houses refers to those houses whose wall & roofs are made of pucca materials i.e., where, burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone cement concrete is used for wall and tiles slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone and RBC/RCC concrete are used for roof.
- Semi permanent : 2 Semipermanent houses refer to those houses made of other types of materials.
- Temporary : 3 Temporary houses refers to those houses having wall and roofs made of Kutcha materials i.e. where grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo mud, unburnt bricks are used for the construction of walls and grass, leaves reeds, bamboo hatch, mud, unburnt bricks, wood etc. are used for roofs.

The table presents circlewise data on improved drinking water source, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage. Broadly speaking Arunachal Pradesh at large is the late starter in the matter of providing all these facilities to households. Significant development

has been noticed in the matter of improved drinking water facility and electricity as well. Households having bathroom, toilet and drainage are significantly low. In fact there is no drainage system in Migging and Palling circle.

TABLE 51: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	Tuting	Total	817	774 (94.7)	-	-	-	-	5 (0.6)	-	37 (4.5)	-	1 (0.1)
		Rural	817	774 (94.7)	-	-	-	-	5 (0.6)	-	37 (4.5)	-	1 (0.1)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Migging	Total	314	312 (99.4)	1 (0.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.3)
		Rural	314	312 (99.4)	1 (0.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.3)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Palling	Total	154	154 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	154	154 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 51: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total household	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio- gas	Kero- sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	Gelling	Total	141	141 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	141	141 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Singa	Total	186	186 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	186	186 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Yingkiong	Total	1,752	1,344 (76.7)	2 (0.1)	-	6 (0.3)	-	261 (14.9)	-	133 (7.6)	-	6 (0.3)
		Rural	1,752	1,344 (76.7)	2 (0.1)	-	6 (0.3)	-	261 (14.9)	-	133 (7.6)	-	6 (0.3)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Jengging	Total	778	746 (95.9)	-	-	-	-	-	32 (4.1)	-	-	-
		Rural	778	746 (95.9)	-	-	-	-	-	32 (4.1)	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Geku	Total	803	773 (96.3)	4 (0.5)	-	1 (0.1)	-	23 (2.9)	-	2 (0.2)	-	-
		Rural	803	773 (96.3)	4 (0.5)	-	1 (0.1)	-	23 (2.9)	-	2 (0.2)	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mariyang	Total	1,227	1,225 (99.8)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.1)	-	1 (0.1)	-	-
		Rural	1,227	1,225 (99.8)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.1)	-	1 (0.1)	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Katan	Total	475	475 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	475	475 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Total :		Total	6,647	6,130 (92.2)	7 (0.1)	-	7 (0.1)	-	290 (4.4)	32 (0.5)	173 (2.6)	-	8 (0.1)
		Rural	6,647	6,130 (92.2)	7 (0.1)	-	7 (0.1)	-	290 (4.4)	32 (0.5)	173 (2.6)	-	8 (0.1)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Percentage in brackets

Data source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

The table gives number and percentage of households by type of fuel used for cooking. Firewood is the only cooking media for 92.2 percent households

of the district and using of other type of fuel for cooking is very very insignificant.

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET, 2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tuting	Total	817	393	440	17	111	2	19	4	361
		Rural	817	393	440	17	111	2	19	4	361
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Migging	Total	314	23	32	-	-	1	3	-	280
		Rural	314	23	32	-	-	1	3	-	280
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Palling	Total	154	57	44	-	-	-	3	-	110
		Rural	154	57	44	-	-	-	3	-	110
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Gelling	Total	141	36	67	-	-	1	-	-	74
		Rural	141	36	67	-	-	1	-	-	74
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Singa	Total	186	3	71	-	2	1	-	1	114
		Rural	186	3	71	-	2	1	-	1	114
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Yingkiong	Total	1,752	1,248	731	603	303	35	134	54	747
		Rural	1,752	1,248	731	603	303	35	134	54	747
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Jengging	Total	778	377	249	100	53	6	82	16	464
		Rural	778	377	249	100	53	6	82	16	464
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Geku	Total	803	465	268	128	21	16	20	7	502
		Rural	803	465	268	128	21	16	20	7	502
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mariyang	Total	1,227	333	280	130	8	9	39	6	889
		Rural	1,227	333	280	130	8	9	39	6	889
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Katan	Total	475	120	139	1	-	41	7	3	330
		Rural	475	120	139	1	-	41	7	3	330
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Total :Total			6,647	3,055	2,321	979	498	112	307	91	3,871
Rural			6,647	3,055	2,321	979	498	112	307	91	3,871
Urban			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

The table reveals the fact that the availability of Banking services and availability of Television and Telephones in some of remote areas of the district is

the remarkable achievement of the last decade although some of the far off areas are yet to have these facilities.

Major Social and Cultural Events

The local Scheduled Tribes dominate the Population structure of the district. The negligible percentage of outsiders who are temporarily staying there for their Livelihood are not directly involved with any major social and cultural events of the district. The major tribes inhabiting Upper Siang District are 'The Adis'. They are divided into many Sub tribes like Pasi, Padam, Minayong, Galong, Simong, Milong, Komkar, Pailibo, Boribakar, Memba, Mishmi etc. The people celebrate their respective annual festivals and ceremonies with due pomp and geity held on different occasions throughout the year. During the religious festivals, ceremonies are performed with sacrifice of domestic and semi domestics animals and local rice beer rites are performed with offering of prayers to the respective deities of the festivals and by erecting altars or other suitable arrangement. It is the practice of different tribes to appease the deities in various ways. Such practices of worship in festivals are laid as customs and traditions of respective societies, which identify their ways of social life. The Solung" is the main festival of the "Adis". The Solung festival is a manifestation of the 'Adis' fertility cult. There are different versions of its origin, but the most commonly accepted one is that the Adis were asked by Kine-nane, the goddess of wealth and prosperity, to perform the Sulung Puja. The story goes that long ago, once Doying-Bote (God in Heaven) came in contact with Kene-nane and became sexually excited. When he was about to copulate with her two monsters, Total Mone and Dudeng-Mone, intervenced and snatched off his testicles to destroy it and in the process scattered the divine sperms over different places from some of which Spouted Paddy Plants. This was found by Kine-nane. Finding human being starving for want of food she sent the Paddy seeds through a dog. Since then men have been producing Paddy in plenty to meet their requirement of food. Kine-nane asked the men so helped by her to offer her Puja in the name of "Solung" which they were only too willing to do. Kine-nane also helped them to acquire Mithuns (a semi domesticated animal resembling buffalo which is raised by the people of Arunachal Pradesh mainly for meal) and Pigs, the two animals which are sacrificed at the time of Solung.

Solung is celebrated in the month of August or September but there is no fixed month or date for it. Now-a-days the festival is celebrated with a three day programme only in some places. After sowing of seeds and transplantation of Paddy plants, when the villagers get some respite from their farming activities, they celebrate Solung festival so that they would reap a rich harvest and raise more Mithuns and Pigs etc. They also hope to be free from natural calamities, fire accidents, disease etc.

Trend of change

The festivals have been undergoing some changes in their form, style, rituals, mode of performance etc. particularly in the urban centres. The present generation brought some changes in the celebration of annual festival in the societies. The present elite class particularly has developed a loose faith on the religious deities and try to avoid the religious part of it rather more attention is given off late to amusement, eating and drinking parts of the festival in celebration.

The festivals of Arunachal Pradesh embody their social and cultural essence. The Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh therefore, takes keen interest in order to give incentives to preserve its rich cultural heritage. But practically it has been noticed that the local traditional dance and other folk songs are gradually neglected by the present generation and gradually its place has been seen to be taken by dances and songs. However, efforts are on to stop this cultural degeneration. In the process Adi cultural and literacy society has come up with unique idea of introducing enactment of mythological dramas during celebrations of different religious cum social festivals.

After all there are feelers in their society too that the modesty and gravity of their traditional songs and dances be preserved at all costs, for which there can be no substitutes.

Scope of Village Directory

The Village Directory and the Town Directory present data on amenities available to the people in each village and town. The village Directory also indicates the land use statistics in respect of each village.

The data included in the village and Town Directory are one of the most important compilation

of Census, as the data presented are considered most useful by the scholars, the planners, the Administrators and other data users.

The Village Directory gives for each village particulars about total population and number of households, amenities available such as educational and medical institutions, drinking water supply, Post, Telegraph and Telephone, Communication, Banks, Agricultural credit societies non agricultural credit societies, Cooperative societies, Recreational and Cultural facilities, Approach to village, nearest town and distance, Power supply, News paper/Magazine, Income Expenditure, Important commodities, Land and Land use pattern etc. Village Directory data were collected on the basis of the position as existed to link villages with CD (Community Development) Block during 2001 Census.

The format of village Directory is basically on the pattern canvassed in 1991 Census except modification and addition of a few more columns. In column 9 the facilities on Telephone is newly added to know the present day need of such facilities in villages. Village Directory information for the amenities on Education, Medical, Drinking water, Post Telegraph, Telephone and communication has been

furnished in such a manner that in case an amenity is not available within the village a dash(-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges Viz., >5 kms, 5 – 10 kms and 10 + Km. of the nearest, place where the facility is available is given in order to gauge how far the amenity naturally serve the purpose in the village under reference.

While ascertaining a number of schools in a village under column 6 of the village Directory format the following methods have been adopted.

If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes or secondary schools with middle classes, these are included in the number of Primary and Middle schools respectively. For example, if in a village there are two Primary schools and one Middle school with Primary classes, the number of Primary Schools in the village is given as three and that of Middle Schools as one even though there may be only three educational institutions. So also in case of Secondary Schools. Likewise in case of Medical amenities in column 7 of Village Directory format, if in a Hospital there is Maternity Home and Child Welfare center, Family Welfare center and T.B. clinic center, etc. all these have been counted separately.

PART A
VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

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SECTION I

Village Directory

(a) Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory

The “Village Directory” is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village.

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records. In case, a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village, have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component. The villages which are consider as a Census Town , the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory. For those villages which have partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village.

The ‘un-inhabited’ villages (villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in columns 1 to 3 i.e., Serial number, Name of village & location code number and area of the village against column no. 4 to 18. The land use data for such villages are shown in col. 19 to 23.

The Village Directory format has 25 columns and the details given under each column are for the village are as follows :

Columns 1 & 25 : Serial Number

Self explanatory. All the villages within the CD Block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number.

Columns 2 & 24 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

The name and location code number of the village are shown against these columns. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages.

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given. Wherever the area figures was not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank.

Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the village as per 2001 Census is given against this column.

Column 5 : Number of households

The number of households as per 2001 Census is given in this column.

Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given. Column wise details are given below :

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class V included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school. Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class V.

Classes from VI to VIII are included in the middle school.

Classes from IX and X included in High secondary school. Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.

In case of composite schools like middle school with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively.

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below :

(i) Primary School	P
(ii) Middle School	M
(iii) Secondary School	S
(iv) Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v) College	C
(vi) Industrial School	I
(vii) Training School	Tr
(viii) Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix) Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e.g. P(3), M(4), etc.

Column 7 : Medical

Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by following codes :

(i) Allopathic Hospital	H
Ayurvedic Hospital	HA
Unani Hospital	HU
Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom
(ii) Allopathic Dispensary	D
Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA
Unani Dispensary	DU
Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom
(iii) Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW
(iv) Maternity Home	MH
(v) Child Welfare Centre	CWC

(vi) Health Centre	HC
(vii) Primary Health Centre	PHC
(viii) Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
(ix) Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(x) T.B. Clinic	TB
(xi) Nursing Home	NH
(xii) Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP
(xiii) Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(xiv) Community Health Worker	CHW
(xv) Others	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e.g. H(3), D(4), etc.

Column 8 : Drinking Water

The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :

(i) Tap Water	T
(ii) Well Water	W
(iii) Tank Water	TK
(iv) Tubewell Water	TW
(v) Handpump	HP
(vi) River Water	R
(vii) Canal	C
(viii) Lake	L
(ix) Spring	S
(x) Others	O
(xi) Summer Sorce	SS-

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities :

(i) Post Office	PO
(ii) Telegraph Office	TO
(iii) Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(iv) Telephone Connection	PH

Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc. the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility exist is given:

- (i) Commercial Bank CM
- (ii) Co-operative Bank CP

Column 11 : Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in brackets. In case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given :

- (i) Agricultural Credit Society ACS
- (ii) Non-Agricultural Credit Society NCS
- (iii) Other Credit Society OCS

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facilities such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium is available in the village the same is recorded in these columns. If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded. The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets:

- (i) Cinema / Video Hall CV
- (ii) Sports Club SP
- (iii) Stadium / Auditorium ST

Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public/private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable water ways they are to be mentioned as follows:

- (i) Bus BS
- (ii) Railway Station RS
- (iii) Navigable Waterway NW

Column 14 : Approach to village

Approach to village refers to the state of road leading to village. The approach to the village is indicated in following codes :

- (i) Paved Road PR
- (ii) Mud road MR
- (iii) Foot path FP
- (iv) Navigable River NR
- (v) Navigable Canal NC
- (vi) Navigable waterways other than River, Canal NW

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

The distance is given in kilometers in brackets against the name of the town nearest to the village.

Column 16 : Power supply

Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use is given by using following codes :

- (i) Electricity for domestic use ED
- (ii) Electricity for agricultural use EAG
- (iii) Electricity for other purposes EO
- (iv) Electricity for all purposes EA

Column 17 : News Paper / Magazine

If village receives any News Paper/Magazines the same is noted in this column using following codes:

- (i) News Paper N
- (ii) Magazine M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

The name of three most important commodities manufactured in the village is recorded against this column.

Column 19 to 23 : Land use i.e. area under different types of land use

Land use data maintained by the State/UT Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area

not available for cultivation in the village are shown against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Dash '-' is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below :

(i) Government Canal	GC
(ii) Private Canal	PC
(iii) Well (without electricity)	W
(iv) Well (with electricity)	WE
(v) Tubewell (without electricity)	TW
(vi) Tubewell (with electricity)	TWE
(vii) Tank	TK
(viii) River	R
(ix) Lake	L
(x) Waterfall	WF
(xi) Others	O
(xii) Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I	It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages C D Block wise of the district.
Appendix-I-A	Indicates number of villages C D Block wise having one or more primary schools.
Appendix-I-B	Indicates number of villages C D Block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

Appendix-I-C Shows number of villages C D Block wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.

Appendix-II Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.

Appendix-II-A Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.

Appendix-III It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns/non-municipal Towns.

Appendix-IV C D Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.

Appendix-V Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population.

Appendix-VI Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.

Appendix-VII The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

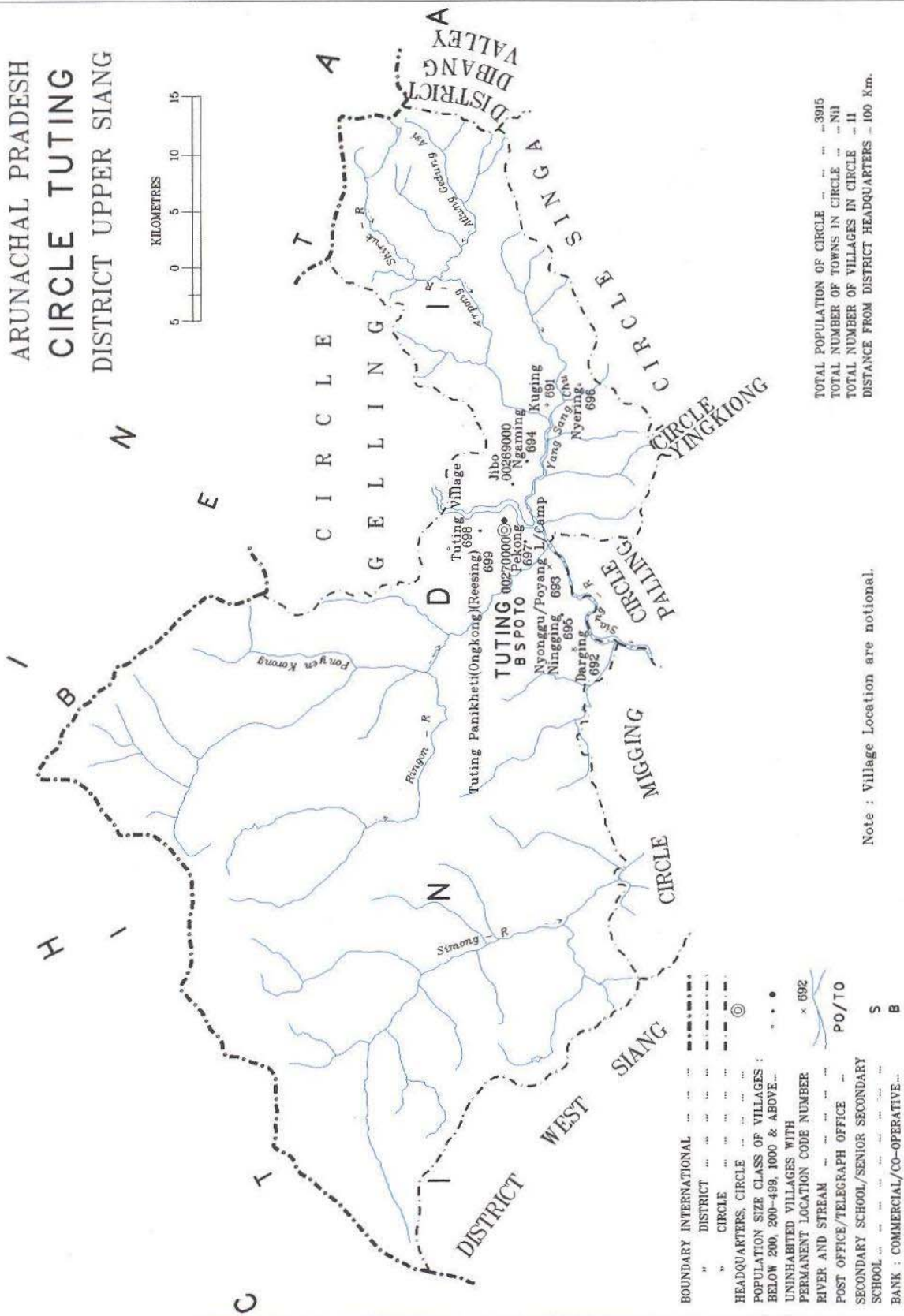
Appendix-VIII Indicates C D Block wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.

Appendix-IX Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

**C.D. BLOCK WISE PRESENTATION
OF
VILLAGE DIRECTORY**

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ARUNACHAL PRADESH
CIRCLE TUTING
DISTRICT UPPER SIANG

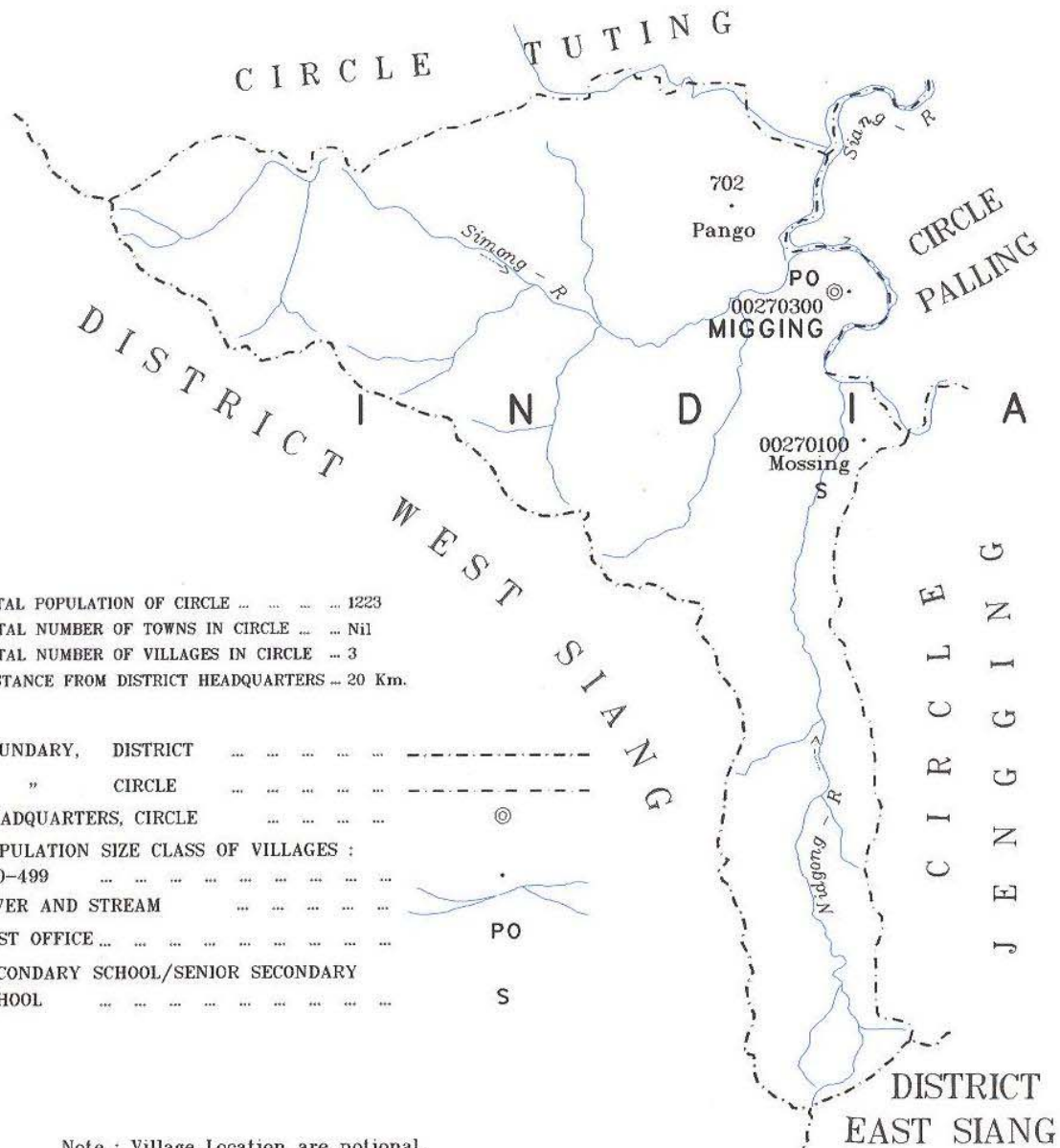
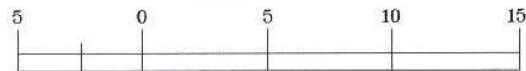


Note : Village Location are notional.

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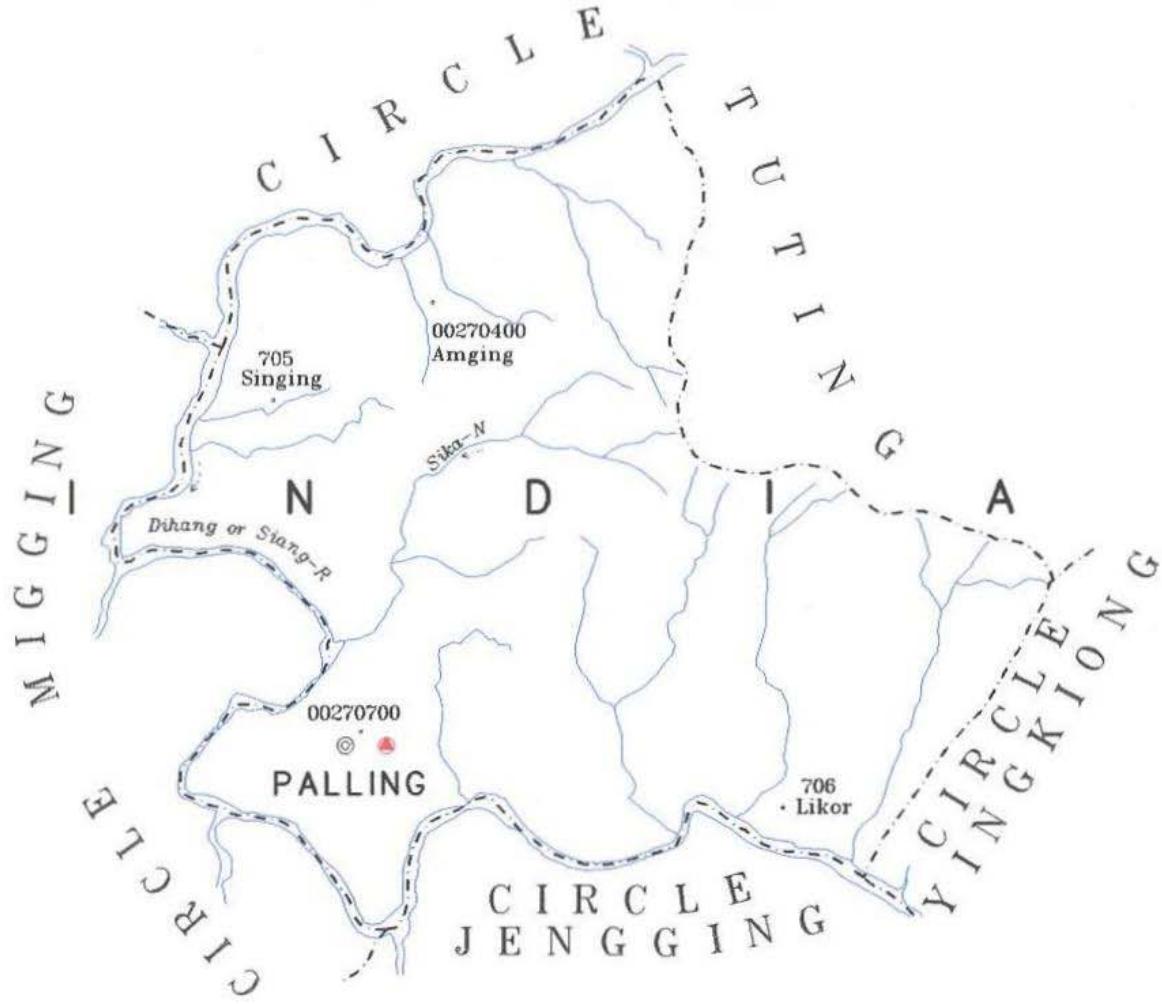
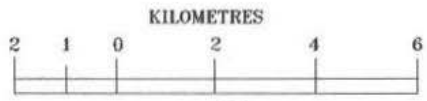
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
CIRCLE MIGGING
 DISTRICT UPPER SIANG

KILOMETRES



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ARUNACHAL PRADESH CIRCLE PALLING DISTRICT UPPER SIANG



BOUNDARY, CIRCLE	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEADQUARTERS, CIRCLE	---	---	---	---	---	⊙
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES :						
BELOW 200, 200-499	---	---	---	---	---	•
RIVER AND STREAM	---	---	---	---	---	
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	---	---	---	---	---	•

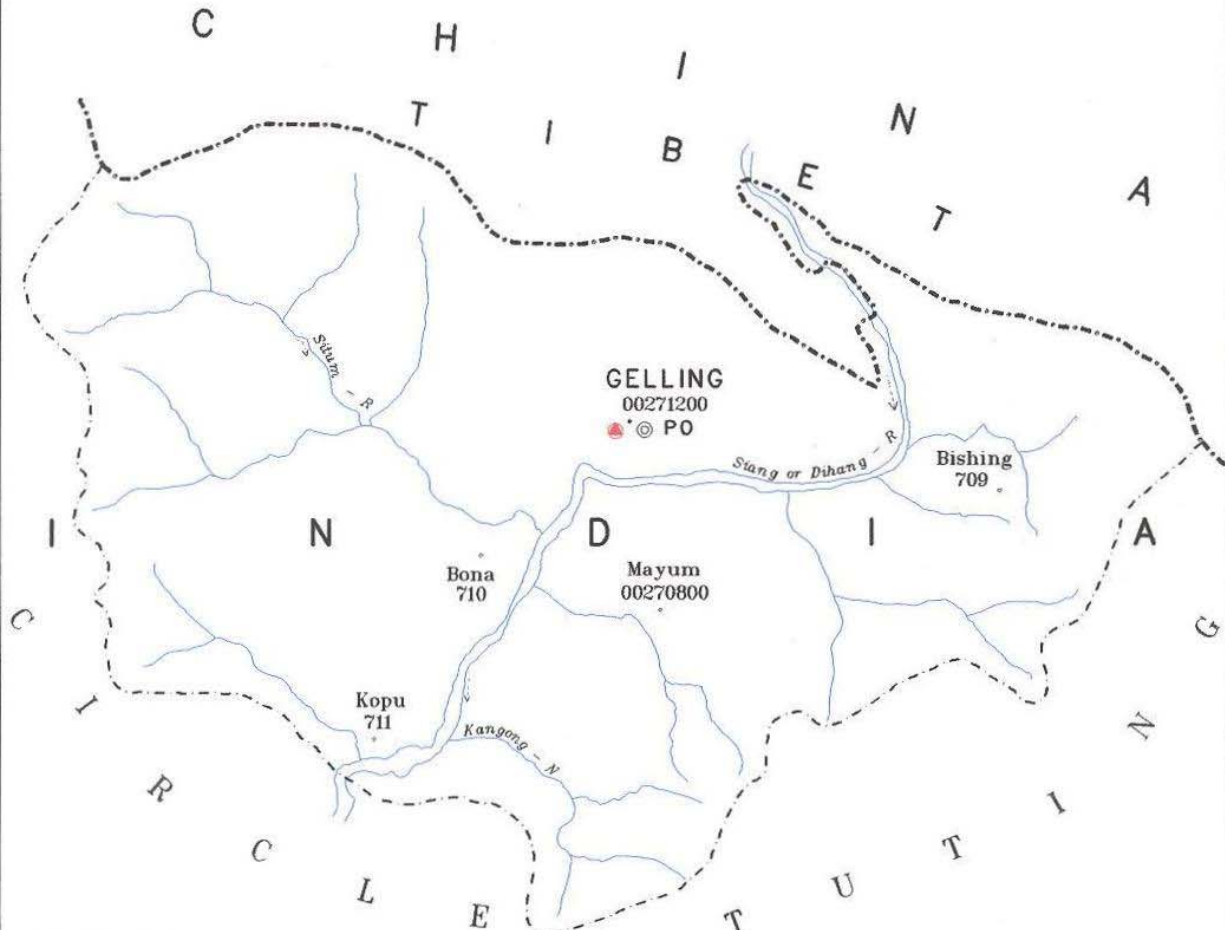
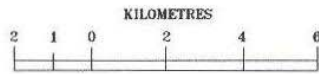
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	...	...	...	736
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	...	...	Nil	
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE	...	...	4	
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS	...	...	15 Km.	

Note : Village Location are notional.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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ARUNACHAL PRADESH
CIRCLE GELLING
 DISTRICT UPPER SIANG



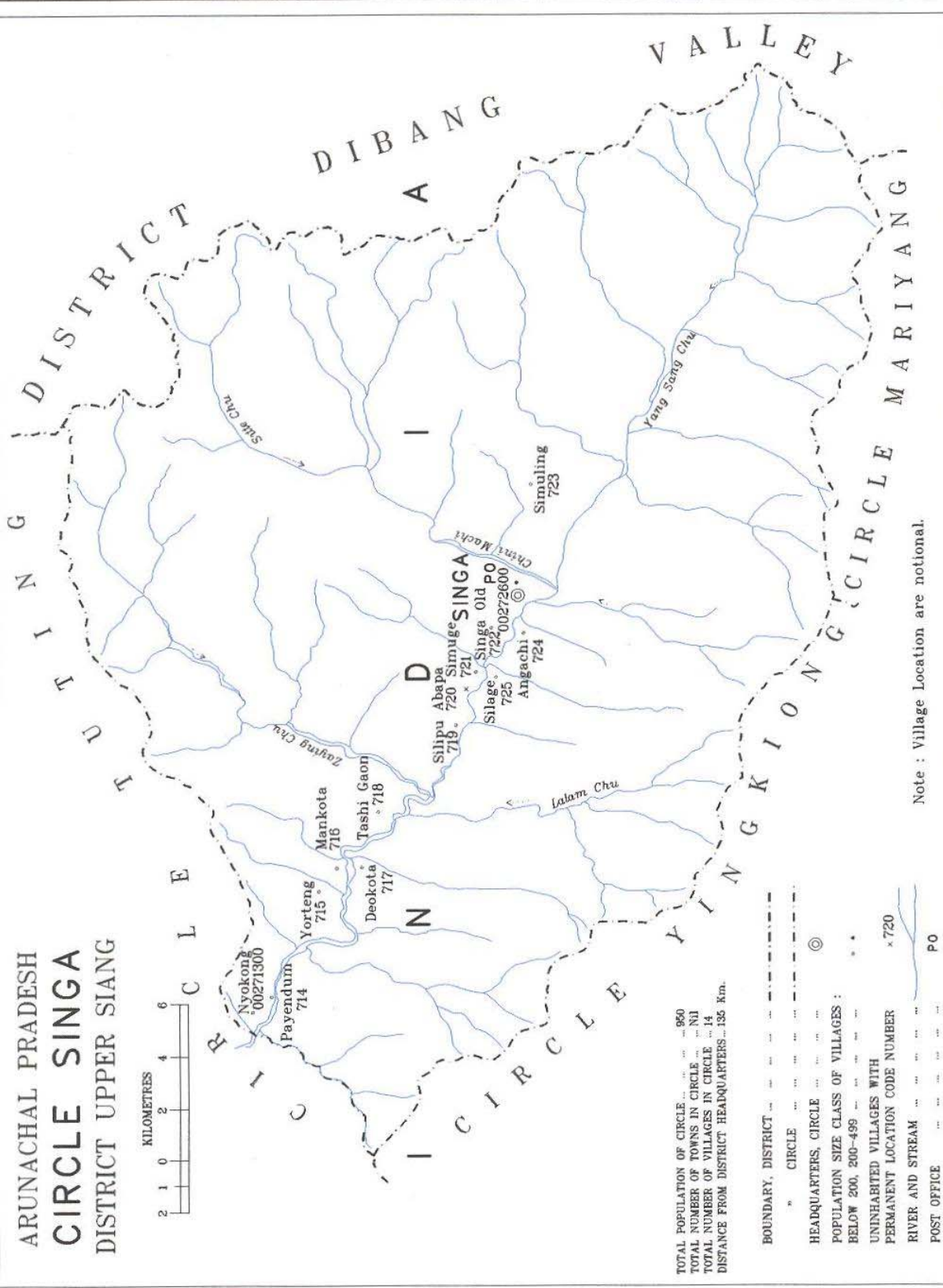
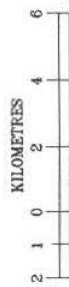
- BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL - - - - -
- " CIRCLE - - - - -
- HEADQUARTERS, CIRCLE ⊙
- POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES :
- BELOW 200, 200-499 ⊙
- RIVER AND STREAM ~ ~ ~
- POST OFFICE PO
- PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE ●

TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE 742
 TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE Nil
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE 5
 DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS... 125 Km.

Note : Village Location are notional.

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ARUNACHAL PRADESH
CIRCLE SINGA
 DISTRICT UPPER SIANG



TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE ... 950
 TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE ... NI
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ... 14
 DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ... 135 Km.

- BOUNDARY, DISTRICT ... - - - - -
- ... CIRCLE ... - - - - -
- HEADQUARTERS, CIRCLE ... ©
- POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES :
- BELOW 200, 200-499 ... *
- UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH PERMANENT LOCATION CODE NUMBER ... x 720
- RIVER AND STREAM ... ~~~~~
- POST OFFICE ... PO

Note : Village Location are notional.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4

Name of CD Block: Tuting

Name of Circle : Tuting (0001)

1	Darging/Dobolote/Moter Rene/Parle/Badange	00269200	070110006000600014
2	Jido	00269000	070110006000600001
3	Kuging	00269100	070110006000600002
4	Ngaming	00269400	070110006000600005
5	Ningging	00269500	070110006000600010
6	Nyering	00269600	070110006000600006
7	Nyonggu/Poyang L/Camp	00269300	070110006000600013
8	Pekong	00269700	070110006000600009
9	Tuting H.Q.	00270000	070110006000600012
10	Tuting Panikheti(Ongkong)	00269900	070110006000600011
11	Tuting Village	00269800	070110006000600008

Name of Circle : Migging (0002)

12	Migging H.Q.	00270300	070110006000600003
13	Mossing	00270100	070110006000600004
14	Pango	00270200	070110006000600007

Name of Circle : Palling (0003)

15	Amging	00270400	070160006000600001
16	Likor	00270600	070160006000600003
17	Palling H.Q.	00270700	070160006000600004
18	Singing	00270500	070160006000600002

Name of Circle : Gelling (0004)

19	Bishing	00270900	070120006000600002
20	Bona	00271000	070120006000600004
21	Gelling H.Q.	00271200	070120006000600005
22	Kopu	00271100	070120006000600003
23	Mayum	00270800	070120006000600001

Name of Circle : Singa (0005)

24	Abapa	00272000	070130006000600008
25	Angachi	00272400	070130006000600013
26	Deokota	00271700	070130006000600005
27	Mankota	00271600	070130006000600004
28	Nyokong	00271300	070130006000600001
29	Payendum	00271400	070130006000600002
30	Silage	00272500	070130006000600014

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4

Name of CD Block: Tuting

Name of Circle : Singa (0005)

31	Silipu	00271900	070130006000600007
32	Simuge	00272100	070130006000600009
33	Simuling	00272300	070130006000600012
34	Singa H.Q.	00272600	070130006000600016
35	Singa Old	00272200	070130006000600010
36	Tashi Gaon	00271800	070130006000600006
37	Yorteng	00271500	070130006000600003

**Census of India 2001 -
Amenities and**

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Tuting (0001)												
1	Jido (00269000)	-	267	45	P M C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T S S-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Kuging (00269100)	-	160	29	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S S S-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Darging/Dobolote/ Moter Rene/Parle/Badang e (00269200)	-				----- Uninhabited -----						
4	Nyonggu/Poyang L/Camp (00269300)	-				----- Uninhabited -----						
5	Ngaming (00269400)	-	453	71	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S S S-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Ningging (00269500)	-	364	71	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S S-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Nyering (00269600)	-	69	15	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S S-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Pekong (00269700)	-	299	69	P M(<5) C(10+)	- H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(10+)	T S S-T	- PO(<5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(<5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(<5) SP(<5) ST(<5)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Tuting Village (00269800)	-	117	26	P AC M(<5) C(10+)	- H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(10+)	T S S-T	- PO(<5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(<5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(<5) SP(<5) ST(<5)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Tuting Panikheti(Ongkong) (00269900)	-	203	49	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T S S S-T	- PO(<5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Along (210)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Jido	1
MR FP	Along (222)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kuging	2
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet		Darging/Dobolote - /Moter Rene/Parle/Badange	3
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet		Nyonggu/Poyang L/Camp	4
MR FP	Along (215)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ngaming	5
FP	Along (230)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ningging	6
MR FP	Along (205)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Nyering	7
PR MR FP	Along (205)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pekong	8
MR FP	Along (224)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tuting Village	9
MR FP	Along (220)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tuting - Panikheti(Ongkong)	10

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	Tuting H.Q. (00270000)	-	1,983	474	P M S PUC C(10+)	PHC H(5-10) MCW(< 5)	T SS-T	PO TO PH(10+)	CP CM(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(2) SP(2) ST	- RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Mossing (00270100)	-	385	75	P PUC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Pango (00270200)	-	422	88	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Migging H.Q. (00270300)	-	416	97	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Amging (00270400)	-	100	14	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Singing (00270500)	-	126	30	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Likor (00270600)	-	325	71	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Palling H.Q. (00270700)	-	185	32	P M(10+) C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T S SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Mayum (00270800)	-	82	14	P AC M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Bishing (00270900)	-	132	29	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Bona (00271000)	-	15	3	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-T	PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Along (215)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tuting H.Q.	11
PR MR FP	Along (267)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Mossing	12
MR FP	Along (244)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pango	13
PR MR FP	Along (252)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Migging H.Q.	14
MR FP	Along (235)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Amging	15
MR FP	Along (233)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Singing	16
MR	Along (153)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Likor	17
MR FP	Along (206)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Palling H.Q.	18
FP	Along (272)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 3 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Mayum	19
MR FP	Along (263)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 3 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Bishing	20
MR FP	Along (139)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 3 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Bona	21

**Census of India 2001 -
Amenities and**

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
22	Kopu (00271100)	-	89	18	P M AC C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T S SS-T	- PO(5- 10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	
23	Gelling H.Q. (00271200)	-	424	89	P M AC C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
24	Nyokong (00271300)	-	102	22	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	
25	Payendum (00271400)	-	71	17	- P(<5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	
26	Yorteng (00271500)	-	71	14	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	
27	Mankota (00271600)	-	133	17	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	
28	Deokota (00271700)	-	36	7	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	
29	Tashi Gaon (00271800)	-	82	16	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	
30	Silipu (00271900)	-	34	8	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	
31	Abapa (00272000)	-				----- Uninhabited -----							
32	Simuge (00272100)	-	21	4	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land			Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Along (244)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 3 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Kopu	22
MR	Along (254)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 3 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Gelling H.Q.	23
MR FP	Along (285)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Nyokong	24
MR	Along (283)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Payendum	25
MR FP	Along (282)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Yorteng	26
MR FP	Along (290)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Mankota	27
FP	Along (280)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Deokota	28
FP	Along (298)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tashi Gaon	29
FP	Along (282)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Silipu	30
	----- Uninhabited -----								2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Abapa	31
MR FP	Along (270)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 3 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Simuge	32

**Census of India 2001 -
Amenities and**

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33	Singa Old (00272200)	-	47	12	AC P(<5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(<5) PHC(<5)	S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
34	Simuling (00272300)	-	70	16	- P(<5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(<5)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
35	Angachi (00272400)	-	20	3	- P(<5) M(<5) C(10+)	- H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(<5)	S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Silage (00272500)	-	5	1	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	S SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	Singa H.Q. (00272600)	-	258	45	P M AC C(10+)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
Block Total		0.0	7566	1591	P(25) M(5) S PUC(2) AC(15)	D PHC(2) PHS	T(28) S(23)	PO(4) TO CP			CV(2) ST SP(2)	BS(3)

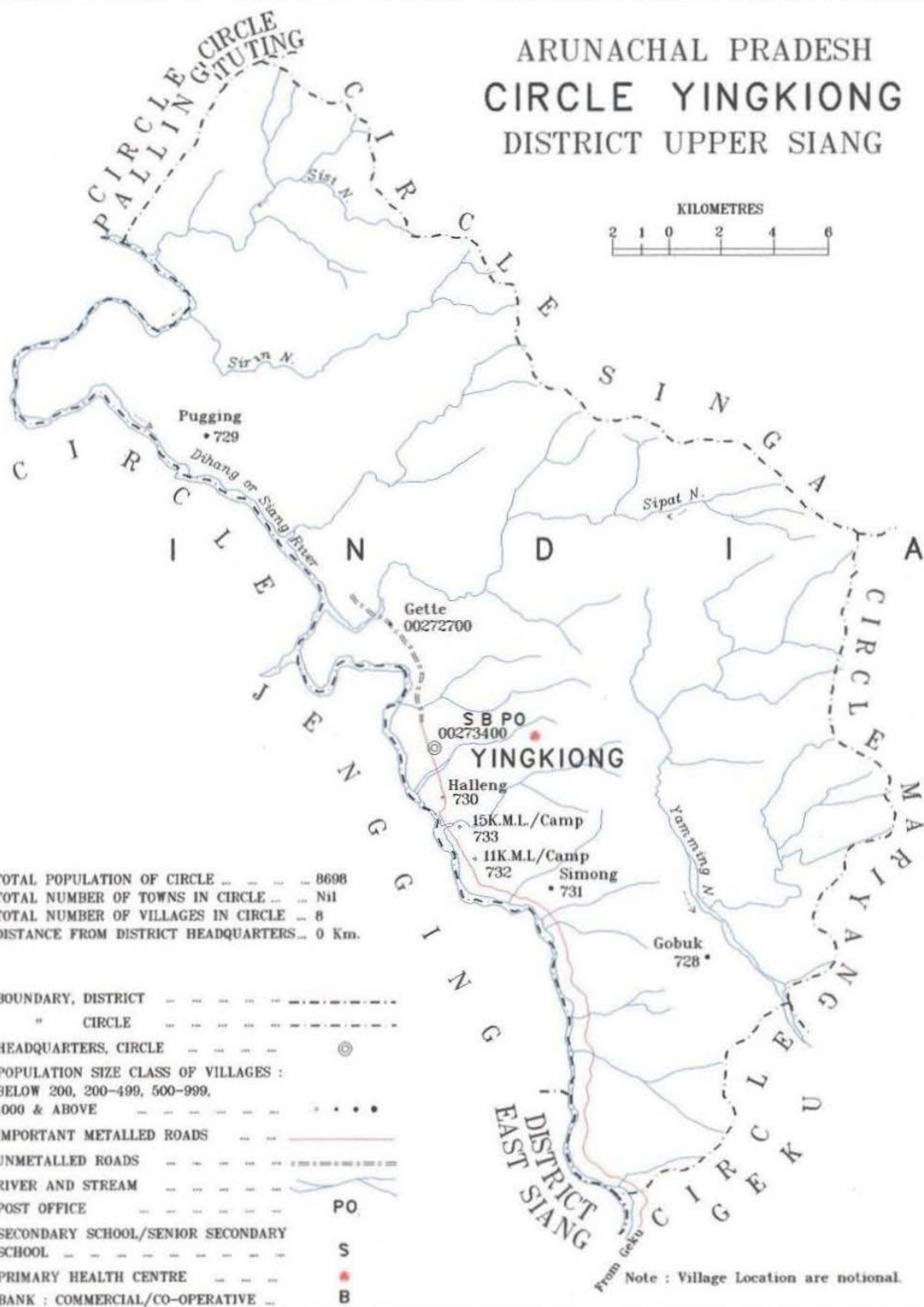
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land			Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Along (299)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 3 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Singa Old	33
MR FP	Along (297)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 3 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Simuling	34
MR	Along (293)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 3 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Angachi	35
MR FP	Along (285)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 3 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Silage	36
MR	Along (300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 3 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Singa H.Q.	37
PR(3)													
MR(28)		ED(5)				0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0			
FP(29)													

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ARUNACHAL PRADESH CIRCLE YINGKIONG DISTRICT UPPER SIANG



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4

Name of CD Block : Yingkiong

Name of Circle :Yingkiong (0006)

1	11 K.M. L/Camp	00273200	070080005000500005
2	15 K.M. L/Camp	00273300	
3	Gette	00272700	070080005000500001
4	Gobuk	00272800	070080005000500002
5	Halleng	00273000	070080005000500004
6	Pugging	00272900	070080005000500003
7	Simong	00273100	070080005000500006
8	Yingkiong H.Q.	00273400	070080005000500008

**Census of India 2001 -
Amenities and**

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Yingkiang (0002)												
1	Gette (00272700)	-	452	120	P AC M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Gobuk (00272800)	-	517	117	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Pugging (00272900)	-	529	90	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Halleng (00273000)	-	54	14	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Simong (00273100)	-	917	220	P M AC C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	11 K.M. L/Camp (00273200)	-	40	11	- P(<5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	15 K.M. L/Camp (00273300)	-	55	14	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Yingkiang H.Q. (00273400)	-	6,134	1,374	P M S PUC AC C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(150)	CM CP	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
Block Total		0.0	8698	1960	P(6) M(2) S PUC AC(5)		T(7) S(6)	PO PH(150)	CM CP		CV	BS(6)

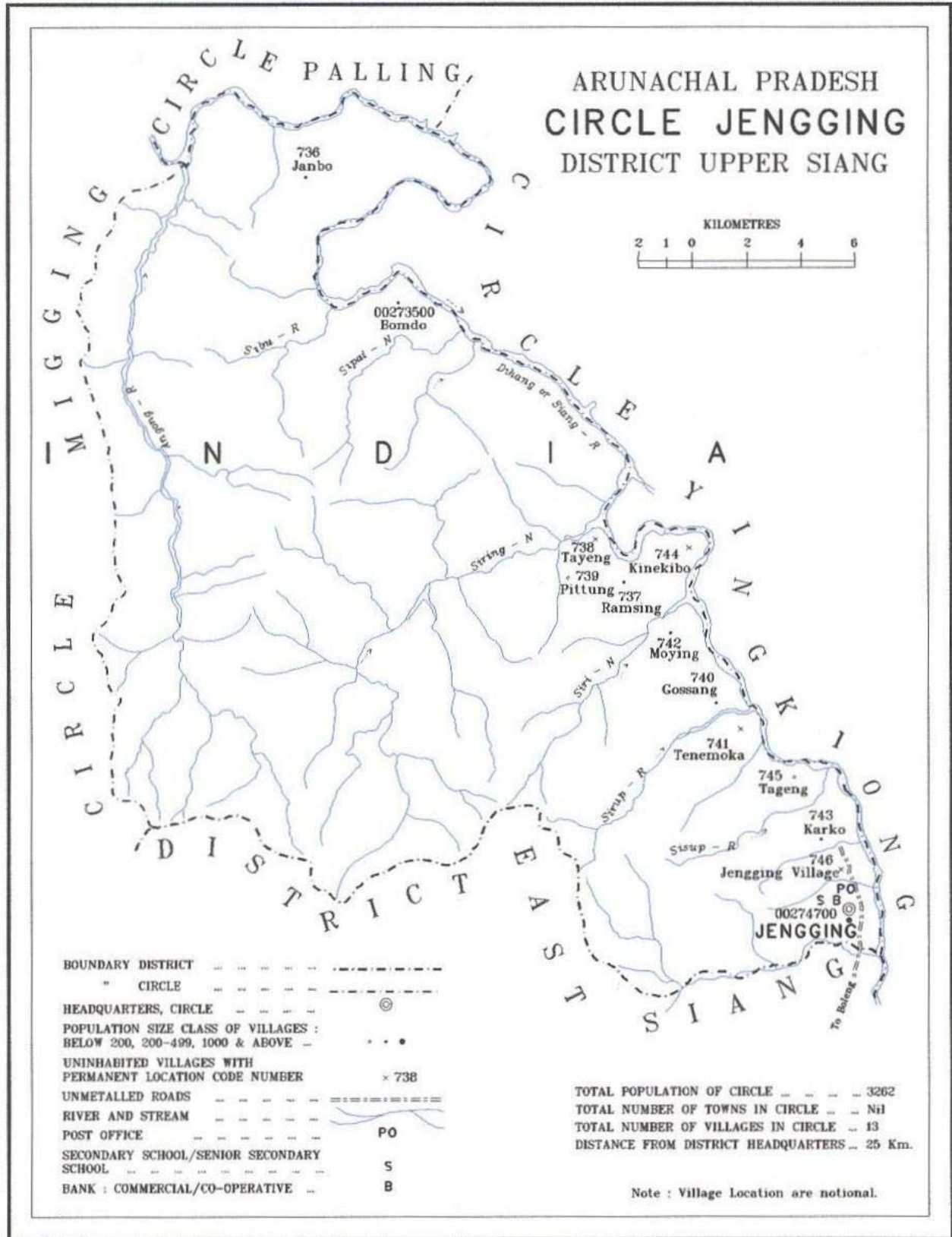
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land			Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Along (127)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Gette	1
PR MR FP	Along (146)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Gobuk	2
PR MR FP	Along (145)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pugging	3
PR MR FP	Along (112)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Halleng	4
PR MR FP	Along (133)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Simong	5
PR MR	Along (108)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	11 K.M. L/Camp	6
PR MR	Along (103)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	15 K.M. L/Camp	7
PR MR FP	Along (118)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Yingkiang H.Q.	8
PR(8) MR(8) FP(6)		ED(6)				0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0			

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ARUNACHAL PRADESH CIRCLE JENGGING DISTRICT UPPER SIANG



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4

Name of CD Block: Jengging

Name of Circle :Jengging (0007)

1	Bomdo	00273500	070090005000500001
2	Gossang	00274000	070090005000500004
3	Janbo	00273600	070090005000500002
4	Jengging H.Q.	00274700	070090005000500009
5	Jengging Vill.	00274600	
6	Karko	00274300	070090005000500005
7	Kinekibo	00274400	
8	Moying	00274200	
9	Pittung	00273900	
10	Ramsing	00273700	070090005000500003
11	Tageng	00274500	
12	Tayeng	00273800	
13	Tenemoka	00274100	

**Census of India 2001 -
Amenities and**

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Jengging (0003)												
1	Bomdo (00273500)	-	394	71	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Janbo (00273600)	-	289	61	P M AC C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T S O SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Ramsing (00273700)	-	313	75	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Tayeng (00273800)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
5	Pittung (00273900)	-	18	5	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Gossang (00274000)	-	407	95	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Tenemoka (00274100)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
8	Moying (00274200)	-	221	30	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS-T	PO(10+) PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Karko (00274300)	-	442	120	P AC M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS-T	PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Kinekibo (00274400)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
11	Tageng (00274500)	-	55	13	- P(<5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS-T	PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Jengging Vill. (00274600)	-					----- Uninhabited -----					
13	Jengging H.Q. (00274700)	-	1,123	314	P(2) M S PUC AC C(10+)	MCW PHS H(10+) PHC(10+)	T S O SS-T	PO PH(60)	CP CM(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
Block Total		0.0	3262	784	P(8) M(2) S PUC AC(6)	PHS(3)	T(9) S(9)	PO PH(60)	CP		CV(2)	BS(9)

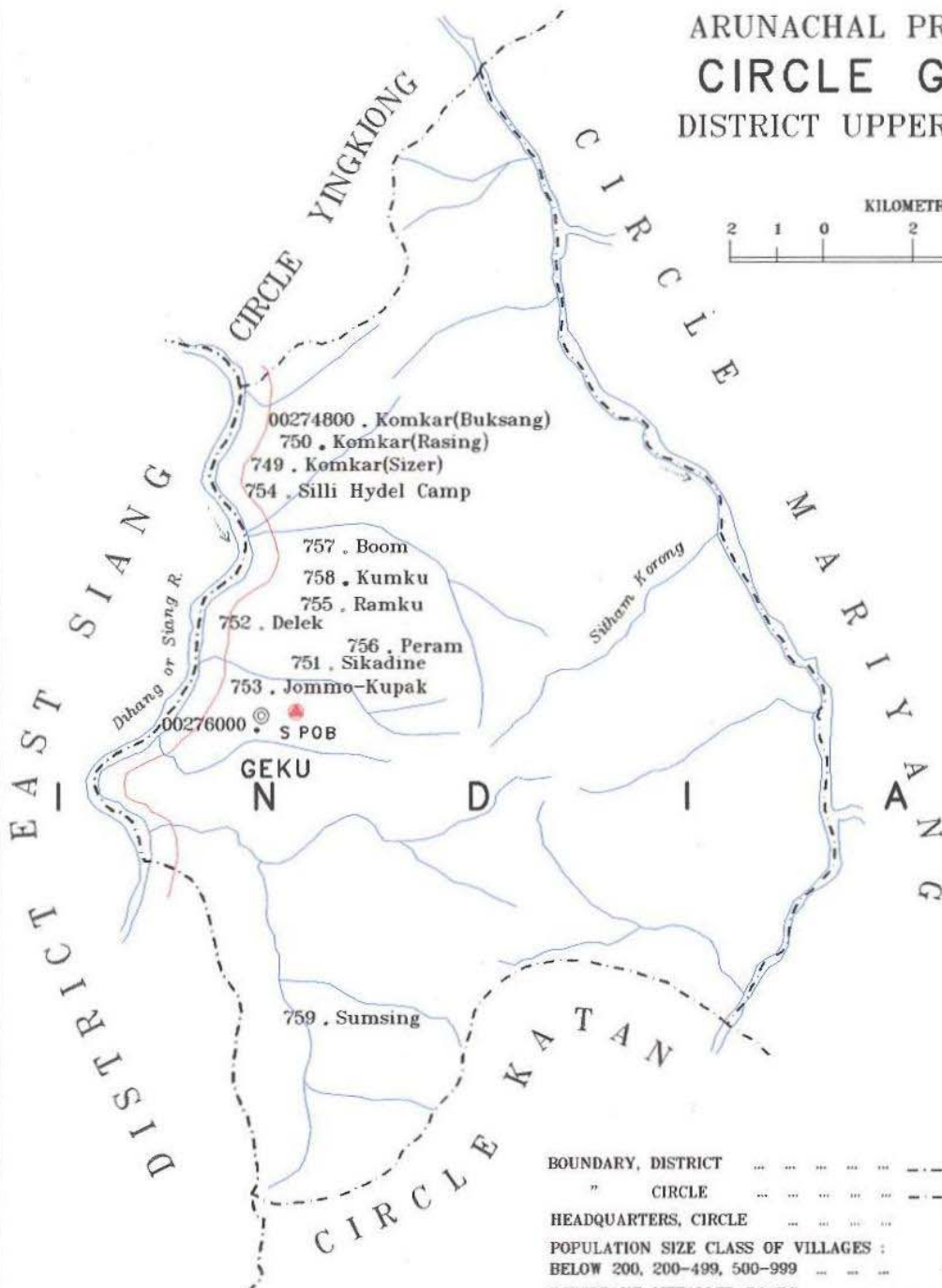
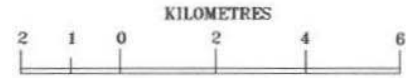
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land			Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Along (189)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Bomdo	1
PR MR FP	Along (204)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Janbo	2
PR MR FP	Along (129)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ramsing	3
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tayeng	4
PR MR FP	Along (164)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pittung	5
PR MR FP	Along (129)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Gossang	6
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tenemoka	7
PR MR FP	Along (151)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Moying	8
PR MR FP	Along (118)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Karko	9
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kinekibo	10
PR MR FP	Along (128)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tageng	11
	----- Uninhabited -----				-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Jengging Vill.	12
PR MR FP	Along (118)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Jengging H.Q.	13
PR(9)		ED(7)			0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0				
MR(9)													
FP(9)													

Blank

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
CIRCLE GEKU
 DISTRICT UPPER SIANG



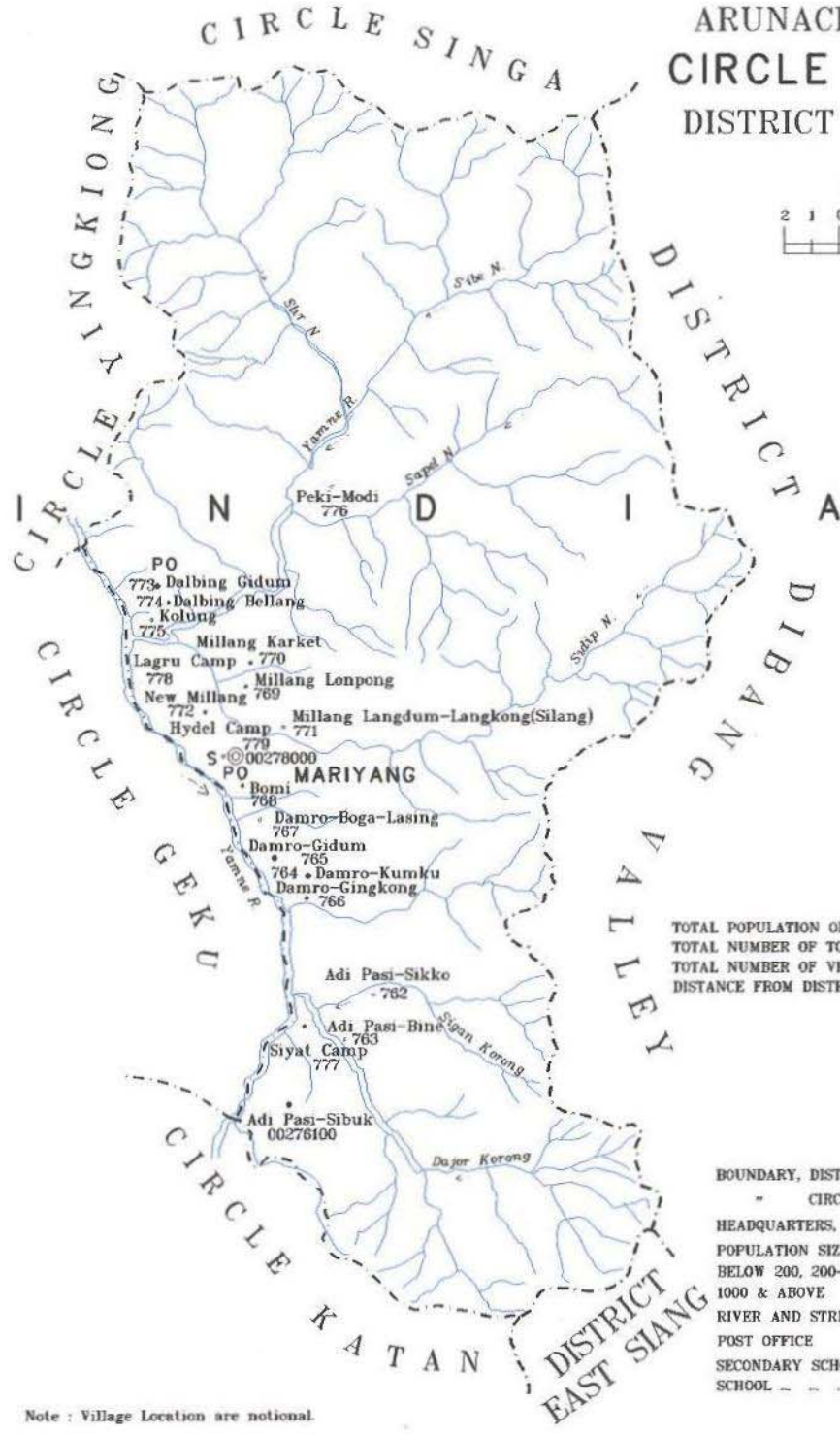
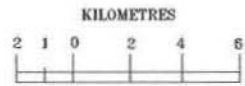
TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE ... 4222
 TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE ... Nil
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ... 13
 DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ... 35 Km.

Note : Village Location are notional.

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	---
" CIRCLE	---
HEADQUARTERS, CIRCLE	⊙
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES :	
BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999	...
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS	---
RIVER AND STREAM	---
POST OFFICE	PO
SECONDARY SCHOOL/SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	●
BANK : COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE	B

Blank

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
CIRCLE MARIYANG
 DISTRICT UPPER SIANG



TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE - - - - 6771
 TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE - - Nil
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE - 20
 DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS- 60 Km.

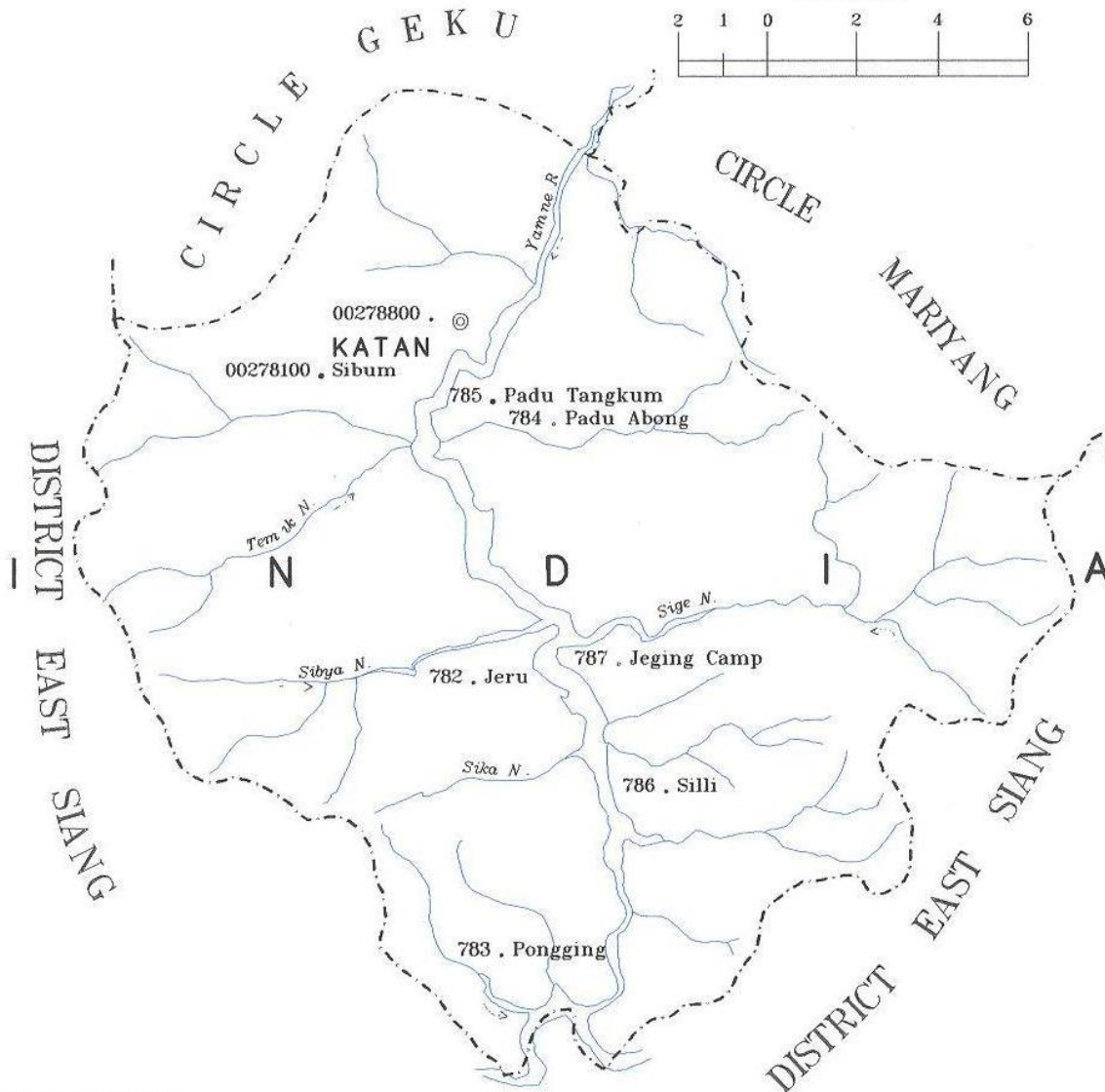
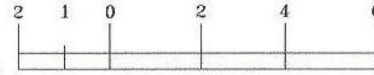
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT - - - - -
 " CIRCLE - - - - -
 HEADQUARTERS, CIRCLE - - - - - ©
 POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES :
 BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999,
 1000 & ABOVE
 RIVER AND STREAM
 POST OFFICE PO
 SECONDARY SCHOOL/SENIOR SECONDARY
 SCHOOL - - - - - S

Note : Village Location are notional.

Blank

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
CIRCLE KATAN
 DISTRICT UPPER SIANG

KILOMETRES



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT	.....	-----
" CIRCLE	.....	-----
HEADQUARTERS, CIRCLE	.....	⊙
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES :		
BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999	.....	.....
RIVER AND STREAM	.....	~~~~~

TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE 2844
 TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE Nil
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ... 8
 DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ... 70 Km.

Note : Village Location are notional.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4

Name of CD Block: Mariyang

Name of Circle :Geku (0008)

1	Boom	00275700	
2	Delek	00275200	
3	Geku H.Q.	00276000	070100004000400006
4	Jommo-Kupak	00275300	
5	Komkar (Buksang)	00274800	070100004000400007
6	Komkar(Rasing)	00275000	
7	Komkar(Sizer)	00274900	
8	Kumku	00275800	070030002000200013
9	Peram	00275600	
10	Ramku	00275500	
11	Sikadine	00275100	
12	Silli Hydrel Camp	00275400	070100004000400008
13	Sumsing	00275900	070100004000400002

Name of Circle :Mariyang (0009)

14	Adi Pasi-Bine	00276300	070070004000400006
15	Adi Pasi-Sibuk	00276100	070070004000400006
16	Adi Pasi-Sikko	00276200	070070004000400006
17	Bomi	00276800	
18	Dalbing Bellang	00277400	070070004000400004
19	Dalbing Gidum	00277300	070070004000400004
20	Damro-Boga-Lasing	00276700	070070004000400005
21	Damro-Gidum	00276500	070070004000400005
22	Damro-Gingkong	00276600	070070004000400005
23	Damro-Kumku	00276400	070070004000400005
24	Hydel Camp	00277900	
25	Kolung	00277500	
26	Lagru Camp	00277800	070070004000400009
27	Mariyang H.Q.	00278000	070070004000400010
28	Milang Karket	00277000	070070004000400001
29	Millang Langdum-Langkong(Silang)	00277100	070070004000400001
30	Millang Lonpong	00276900	070070004000400001
31	New Millang	00277200	070070004000400002
32	Peki-Modi	00277600	070070004000400003
33	Siyat Camp	00277700	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4

Name of Circle : Katan (0010)

34	Jeging Camp	00278700	
35	Jeru	00278200	070100004000400004
36	Katan H.Q.	00278800	
37	Padu Abong	00278400	070070004000400007
38	Padu Tangkum	00278500	070070004000400007
39	Pongging	00278300	070100004000400005
40	Sibum	00278100	070100004000400003
41	Silli	00278600	070070004000400008

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Mariyang (0004)												
1	Komkar (Buksang) (00274800)	-	442	81	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(<5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Komkar(Sizer) (00274900)	-	269	46	AC P(<5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(<5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Komkar(Rasing) (00275000)	-	538	78	- P(<5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(<5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Sikadine (00275100)	-	157	29	- P(<5) M(<5) C(10+)	- H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(<5)	T SS-T	- PO(<5) PH(<5)	- CM(10+) CP(<5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(<5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Delek (00275200)	-	41	8	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Jommo-Kupak (00275300)	-	353	60	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Silli Hydel Camp (00275400)	-	9	2	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T R SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Ramku (00275500)	-	189	32	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Peram (00275600)	-	402	73	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Boom (00275700)	-	111	22	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Kumku (00275800)	-	522	86	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Sumsing (00275900)	-	456	66	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR	Along (92)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Komkar (Buksang)	1
MR FP	Along (92)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Komkar(Sizer)	2
MR FP	Along (105)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Komkar(Rasing)	3
MR	Along (82)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Sikadine	4
PR	Along (85)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Delek	5
MR	Along (116)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Jommo-Kupak	6
PR FP	Along (91)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Silli Hydell Camp	7
PR MR	Along (126)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ramku	8
FP	Along (88)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Peram	9
PR	Along (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Boom	10
MR	Along (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kumku	11
MR FP	Along (97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Sumsing	12

**Census of India 2001 -
Amenities and**

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13	Geku H.Q. (00276000)	-	733	199	P M S AC C(10+)	D PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T R S S S-T	PO PH(10+)	CP CM(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Adi Pasi-Sibuk (00276100)	-	670	115	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S S S-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Adi Pasi-Sikko (00276200)	-	197	26	- P(<5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S S S-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Adi Pasi-Bine (00276300)	-	212	32	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S S S-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Damro-Kumku (00276400)	-	565	93	P M AC C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T S S-T	- PO(5- 10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Damro-Gidum (00276500)	-	520	96	- P(<5) M(<5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T S S S-T	- PO(5- 10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(5- 10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Damro-Gingkong (00276600)	-	495	89	P M(<5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S S S-S	- PO(5- 10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(5- 10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Damro-Boga- Lasing (00276700)	-	85	14	- P(<5) M(<5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	S S S-T	- PO(5- 10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(5- 10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Bomi (00276800)	-	336	75	- P(<5) M(<5) C(10+)	- H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(<5)	T S S S-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(<5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Millang Lonpong (00276900)	-	469	64	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T S S S-T	- PO(5- 10) PH(5- 10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
23	Milang Karket (00277000)	-	272	44	- P(<5) M(<5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S S S-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crops under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR FP	Along (80)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Geku H.Q.	13
FP	Pasighat (65)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Adi Pasi-Sibuk	14
FP	Pasighat (70)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Adi Pasi-Sikko	15
FP	Pasighat (100)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Adi Pasi-Bine	16
PR	Pasighat (80)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Damro-Kumku	17
PR MR FP	Pasighat (80)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Damro-Gidum	18
PR MR FP	Pasighat (80)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Damro-Gingkong	19
PR MR FP	Pasighat (79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Damro-Boga-Lasing	20
PR MR FP	Pasighat (81)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Bomi	21
MR FP	Pasighat (91)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Millang Lonpong	22
MR FP	Pasighat (91)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Milang Karket	23

**Census of India 2001 -
Amenities and**

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24	Millang Langdum-Langkong(Silang) (00277100)	-	179	27	- P(<5) M(<5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	New Millang (00277200)	-	418	69	P M(<5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(<5) PHC(<5)	T S SS-T	- PO(<5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(<5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(<5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Dalbing Gidum (00277300)	-	559	98	- P(<5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	Dalbing Bellang (00277400)	-	453	83	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Kolung (00277500)	-	40	13	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Peki-Modi (00277600)	-	104	15	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Siyat Camp (00277700)	-	82	30	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	Lagru Camp (00277800)	-	5	5	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Hydel Camp (00277900)	-	16	8	- P(<5) M(<5) C(10+)	- H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(<5)	T S SS-T	- PO(<5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(<5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(<5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
33	Mariyang H.Q. (00278000)	-	1,094	239	P M S AC C(10+)	D PHS H(10+) MCW(<5) PHC(<5)	T S SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
34	Sibum (00278100)	-	776	132	P M AC C(10+)	PHS H(<5) MCW(10+) PHC(<5)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land			Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Pasighat (93)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Millang Langdum Langkong(Silang)	24
PR MR FP	Pasighat (80)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Millang	25
MR FP	Pasighat (100)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Dalbing Gidum	26
MR FP	Pasighat (100)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Dalbing Bellang	27
PR MR FP	Pasighat (79)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kolung	28
PR MR FP	Pasighat (127)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Peki-Modi	29
PR MR FP	Pasighat (127)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Siyat Camp	30
PR MR FP	Pasighat (67)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lagru Camp	31
PR MR FP	Pasighat (67)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Hydel Camp	32
PR MR	Pasighat (80)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Mariyang H.Q.	33
MR FP	Pasighat (50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Sibum	34

**Census of India 2001 -
Amenities and**

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
35	Jeru (00278200)	-	294	48	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Pongging (00278300)	-	316	56	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	Padu Abong (00278400)	-	142	21	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
38	Padu Tangkum (00278500)	-	622	98	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
39	Silli (00278600)	-	221	40	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
40	Jeging Camp (00278700)	-	49	17	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
41	Katan H.Q. (00278800)	-	424	85	P M C(10+)	CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
Block Total		0.0	13837	2514	P(24) M(6) S(2) AC(14)	D(2) PHC PHS(2) CHW	T(38) R(4) S(25)	PO(3)	CP		CV(3) SP	BS(11)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)													
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Cultivable land			Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Pasighat (35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Jeru	35
FP	Pasighat (25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pongging	36
MR FP	Along (122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Padu Abong	37
MR FP	Pasighat (46)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Padu Tangkum	38
MR FP	Pasighat (34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Silli	39
MR FP	Pasighat (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Jeging Camp	40
MR FP	Pasighat (50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4 Yrs	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Katan H.Q.	41
PR(18)													
MR(29)		ED(24)				0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0			
FP(32)													

**APPENDIX I -
ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER**

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Educational institutions

Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation / Secondary school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
				5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Tuting	34	7,566	25	25	5	5	1	1
2	Yingkiong	8	8,698	6	6	2	2	1	1
3	Jengging	9	3,262	7	8	2	2	1	1
4	Mariyang	41	13,837	24	24	6	6	2	2
District(Rural) :		92	33,363	62	63	15	15	5	5

Medical institutions

Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Tuting	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0
2	Yingkiong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Jengging	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1
4	Mariyang	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0
District(Rural) :		0	0	3	3	3	3	6	6	1	1

VILLAGE DIRECTORY
AMENITIES IN VILLAGES - C.D. BLOCK LEVEL

Higher Secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2	2	0	0	15	15	0	0	8
1	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	2
1	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	16
4	4	0	0	40	40	0	0	28

Drinking water source

Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities	Tap	Well
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
0	0	0	0	0	0	30	28	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	37	38	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	81	82	0

APPENDIX I-
ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Drinking water source (contd.)

Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	No drinking water facilities	
								More than one source	46
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Tuting	0	0	0	23	0	0	17	0
2	Yingkiong	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	0
3	Jengging	0	0	0	9	0	9	9	0
4	Mariyang	0	0	4	25	0	0	25	0
District(Rural) :		0	0	4	63	0	9	56	0

Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Banks		Power supply		Credit societies			
		Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1	Tuting	1	1	5	29	0	0	0	0
2	Yingkiong	1	2	6	2	0	0	0	0
3	Jengging	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	0
4	Mariyang	1	1	24	17	0	0	0	0
District(Rural) :		4	5	42	50	0	0	0	0

APPENDIXES TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY

VILLAGE DIRECTORY
AMENITIES IN VILLAGES - C. D. BLOCK LEVEL

Post, Telegraph & Telephone						Transport communications			
Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
9	1	0	2	0	0	2	29	0	0

Recreational facility					Newspaper/Magazine		
Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	8	3	1	0	0	0

APPENDIX 1A - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES BY NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tuting	34	9	25	0	0	0
2	Yingkiong	8	2	6	0	0	0
3	Jengging	9	2	6	1	0	0
4	Mariyang	41	17	24	0	0	0
District Total :		92	30	61	1	0	0

APPENDIX 1B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES BY PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tuting	34	9	20	5	1
2	Yingkiong	8	2	4	2	1
3	Jengging	9	2	5	2	1
4	Mariyang	41	17	18	6	2
District Total :		92	30	47	15	5

APPENDIX 1C - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES WITH DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available				
		Only tap	Only well	Only tube well	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap, well, tube well, handpump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tuting	11	0	0	0	0
2	Yingkiong	2	0	0	0	0
3	Jengging	0	0	0	0	0
4	Mariyang	14	0	0	0	0
District Total :		27	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX II - VILLAGE DIRECTORY**VILLAGES WITH 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES****Name of the District : Upper Siang**

Sl. No.	Name of village	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available(indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Sub Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Commercial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Yingkiang H.Q	00273400	Yingkiang	6134	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX II - A CENSUS TOWN**CENSUS TOWNS WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES****Name of the District : Upper Siang**

Sl. No.	Name of census town	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity)			Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)			
					Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no urban centre in the district. So, information to be incorporated in this table may be treated as NIL

APPENDIX - III - VILLAGE DIRECTORY**LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF CENSUS TOWN / NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS**

Data pertaining to appendix III could not be furnished due to non availability of the same.

APPENDIX IV - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

C. D. BLOCK WISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITY OTHER
THAN DRINKING WATER FACILITY IS AVAILABLE

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Serial Number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3

Name of CD Block : Tuting

1	00269600	Nyering
2	00271000	Bona
3	00271400	Payendum
4	00271700	Deokota
5	00271900	Silipu
6	00272300	Simuling
7	00272400	Angachi
8	00272500	Silage

Name of CD Block : Yingkiong

Nil -

Name of CD Block : Jengging

Nil -

Name of CD Block : Mariyang

9	00276200	Adi Pasi-Sikko
10	00276700	Damro-Boga-Lasing
11	00278700	Jeging Camp

APPENDIX V - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING
SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Castes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tuting	37	3	34	31
2	Yingkiong	8	0	8	5
3	Jengging	13	4	9	8
4	Mariyang	41	0	41	37
District Total :		99	7	92	81

APPENDIX VI - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING
SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tuting	37	3	34	1
2	Yingkiong	8	0	8	2
3	Jengging	13	4	9	0
4	Mariyang	41	0	41	0
District Total:		99	7	92	3

APPENDIX VIIA - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES
TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tuting		
Less than 5	00270000	Tuting H.Q.
	00270200	Pango
11-20	00270300	Migging H.Q.
	Name of CD Block: Yingkiong	
Less than 5	00272800	Gobuk
	00273400	Yingkiong H.Q.
	00273100	Simong
Name of CD Block: Jengging		
Less than 5	00274700	Jengging H.Q.
Name of CD Block: Mariyang		
Less than 5	00278000	Mariyang H.Q.
	00276000	Geku H.Q.
	00278300	Pongging
11-20	00277700	Siyat Camp

Note:- Villages having NIL Scheduled Castes Population have been excluded.

APPENDIX VIIB - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES
TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)			Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)		
Location code number	Name of village		Location code number	Name of village	
1	2	3	1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Tuting			Name of CD Block: Yingkiong		
21 - 30			41 - 50		
	00272100	Simuge		00273400	Yingkiong H.Q.
51 - 75			51 - 75		
	00269900	Tuting Panikheti(Ongkong)		00272900	Pugging
	00272200	Singa Old		00272700	Gette
	00269800	Tuting Village	76 and above		
	00270300	Migging H.Q.		00273100	Simong
	00270000	Tuting H.Q.		00272800	Gobuk
	00270200	Pango		00273000	Halleng
	00270100	Mossing	Name of CD Block: Jengging		
76 and above			21 - 30		
	00269500	Ningging		00274200	Moying
	00270800	Mayum	41 - 50		
	00272300	Simuling		00274700	Jengging H.Q.
	00269000	Jido	51 - 75		
	00271900	Silipu		00273700	Ramsing
	00271200	Gelling H.Q.		00273900	Pittung
	00269700	Pekong	76 and above		
	00272600	Singa H.Q.		00273600	Janbo
	00271300	Nyokong		00274500	Tageng
	00270600	Likor		00274300	Karko
	00269100	Kuging		00273500	Bomdo
	00269400	Ngaming		00274000	Gossang
	00269600	Nyering	Name of CD Block: Mariyang		
	00270400	Amging	11 - 20		
	00270500	Singing		00277900	Hydel Camp
	00270700	Palling H.Q.		00277700	Siyat Camp
	00270900	Bishing	21 - 30		
	00271000	Bona		00370400	Nongkey
	00271100	Kopu		00277800	Lagru Camp
	00271400	Payendum			
	00271500	Yorteng			
	00271600	Mankota			
	00271700	Deokota			
	00271800	Tashi Gaon			
	00272400	Angachi			

APPENDIX VIIB - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES
TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the District : Upper Siang

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)			Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)		
Location code number	Name of village		Location code number	Name of village	
1	2	3	1	2	3
41 - 50	00276000	Geku H.Q.	00274900	Komkar(Sizer)	
	00275400	Silli Hydel Camp	00275900	Sumsing	
			00278100	Sibum	
51 - 75			00275000	Komkar(Rasing)	
	00278000	Mariyang H.Q.	00275100	Sikadine	
76 and above			00275200	Delek	
			00275500	Ramku	
			00275700	Boom	
	00278700	Jeging Camp	00276100	Adi Pasi-Sibuk	
	00278800	Katan H.Q.	00276200	Adi Pasi-Sikko	
	00276700	Damro-Boga-Lasing	00276500	Damro-Gidum	
	00276800	Bomi	00276600	Damro-Gingkong	
	00277500	Kolung	00276900	Millang Lonpong	
	00275300	Jommo-Kupak	00277000	Milang Karket	
	00276400	Damro-Kumku	00277100	Millang Langdum- Langkong(Silang)	
	00274800	Komkar (Buksang)			
	00278300	Pongging	00277300	Dalbing Gidum	
	00278200	Jeru	00277400	Dalbing Bellang	
	00277200	New Millang	00277600	Peki-Modi	
	00275600	Peram	00278400	Padu Abong	
00276300	Adi Pasi-Bine	00278500	Padu Tangkum		
00275800	Kumku	00278600	Silli		

Note:- Villages having NIL Scheduled Tribes Population have been excluded.

APPENDIX VIII - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT (C. D. BLOCK WISE)

There is no Gram Panchayat in the district.

APPENDIX IX - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF GIRLS SCHOOLS IN THE VILLAGES

There is no separate girls school in the district.

The table is optional subject to availability of information

Blank

PART B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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Brief note on Primary Census Abstract

The first census of the third millennium and twenty first century the Census of India, 2001 was the 14th continuous and uninterrupted Indian census since 1872. Thus, 2001 Census will provide data on population and its characteristics marking transition from one century and millennium to another.

The gigantic operation of Population Enumeration (considered by many to be the single largest and complex peace time administrative exercise in the world) was made possible due to the door to door universal canvassing of the Household Schedule by about 2 million enumerators and supervisors covering 593 districts, 5,463 sub-districts, 5,161 towns and 638,588 villages. The comprehensive Household Schedule which replaced the individual slip had three parts and two sides A and B. Part I contained the Location Particulars; Part II related to the Individual Particulars and Part III contained questions for Household engaged in Cultivation/Plantation. The part II of the Household Schedule had 39 columns and 23 questions all of which were universally canvassed and no sampling was resorted to during enumeration.

Data Processing

A quantum leap was made in the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for Houselisting and Population Enumeration. The Census schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centers across the country and hand-written data from the schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing. The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential pre-requisite for scanning. The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce all the Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration tables on full count basis for the first time in the history of Census. For

Census 2001, about 202 million schedules consisting of about 1,028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October, 2002.

Task Force on Quality Assurance

After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain. This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources. Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the new emerging trends of population distribution and characteristics. The other very important aspect of the data quality is to ensure complete coverage of all geographical areas especially for the population enumeration phase where the data is disseminated right up to the village level in the rural areas and the ward level in the urban areas. Thus ensuring the complete coverage and correct geographical linkage of each enumeration block was one of the major planks of the quality control, specially for small area population statistics.

A very comprehensive check and edit mechanism was put in place to objectively examine the preliminary Census 2001 Population Enumeration results and finally clear them for use. The responsibility of the final clearance of data was with the Task Force on Quality Assurance (TFQA), headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The other members of the TFQA were the Heads and senior officers of the Census Division, Data Processing Division, Map Division, Demography Division and Social Studies Division. The Directors of Census Operations were co-opted as members whenever the TFQA discussed the data for their States/Union territories. The Directors and their senior officers were required to make detailed presentations of data for their own state both in respect to the quality

and the coverage and only after the full possible cleared.

There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population. In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations were finalized at the time of the manual compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) at the Regional Tabulation Offices which were specially set up for this purpose. The individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for each state was finalized much later based on manual coding done by the coders. In 2001 Census, each individual Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have been coded directly on the computers by the Data Entry Operators through a process known as Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) and taken up along with the processing of PCA data. The CAC process involves pulling down, from the relevant dictionary of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the computer screen and coding from the dictionary by referring to the image of the specific individual entry in the Household Schedule appearing on the screen. The CAC of the response on Religion wherever required, was also undertaken along with the processing of PCA. This is because the Scheduled Castes status had to be determined in relation to the religion of the individual. Two Special Task Forces, one on Religion and the other on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were constituted for scrutiny and appropriate classification of these responses.

The main task of the Special Task Force on Religion was to appropriately merge or group the new responses encountered and code it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge. The Special Task Force on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entries encountered and classified these into appropriate category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes principally based on the Presidential Notification and the available literature. Thus a very systematic and scientific mechanism was operationalised to firm up the individual religion and the individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes returns. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census, is thus being finalized by aggregating the population data for individual

Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at appropriate geographical levels.

The entire work relating to the data validation and scrutiny was completed by all the States/Union Territories under the overall supervision and monitoring of the Census Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India with active cooperation and support of the Social Studies Division, Data Processing Division, Data Dissemination Division and Map Division.

Primary Census Abstract

The Primary Census Abstract which is yet another important publication of 2001 Census gives basic information on Area, Total Households, Total population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population, Population in the age group 0-6, Literates, Main workers and Marginal workers classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural laborers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other workers and also Non-workers. The characteristics of the Total population includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Institutional and Houseless population and are presented by sex and rural-urban residence. This data is presented at different levels, namely, India, States/Union territories, Districts and Cities, Urban Agglomerations (Population 1,00,000 and above) in three different tables. In addition, the Appendix of said publication provides Houseless and Institutional Households and their population by residence and sex for 2001 for India, State and Union territory.

Apart from the India and State/Union Territory volumes for Primary Census Abstract, the District Census Handbook contains District Primary Census Abstract, Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes, Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district in the state.

It was for the first time at the 1981 Census that the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) was brought out for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes separately on the pattern of General Primary Census Abstract. This practice was continued in 1991 also. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, such data were made available in Table C-VIII-Social and Cultural table and to some extent in the series 'Special Tables for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes'.

The format of Primary Census Abstract has been restructured slightly in the 2001 Census as compared to that of 1991 Census. The nine-fold industrial classification of main workers given in the Primary Census Abstract of 1991 Census has been discontinued and its place, four-fold industrial classification of both 'main workers' and 'marginal workers' are included. In 1981 census only main workers were presented in to four categories. One of the novel features of the primary

census abstract of 1991 census was the presentation of data of the population of age group 0-6 is continued in 2001 Census also. This will help the data users in better analysis and understanding of this literacy data.

Level of presentation in District Census Handbooks:

The Primary Census Abstract data in different PCAs are presented at different levels. The level of presentation of Primary Census Abstracts are as under:

Name of the Primary Census Abstract	Level of presentation
1. District Primary Census Abstract	District/CD Block/UA/City/Town
2. Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	District/CD Block/Town
3. Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	District/CD Block/Town
4. Village Primary Census Abstract	CD Block/Village wise
5. Urban Primary Census Abstract	Town/Ward level

The PCA Data for villages was presented CD Block wise for the first time in 1991 Census. This practice is continued in 2001 Census also. The data for each CD Block is presented both for rural and urban areas separately. All the villages within the CD Block constitute the rural portion and the Census Towns and Outgrowths are shown under the urban portion of the CD Block. In case a CD Block is spread over two or more districts, than portion which falls within the district is presented, the data pertaining to remaining portion of the CD Block is presented in the concerned District Census Handbook. The data in the Urban Primary Census Abstract for each town as well as for town with outgrowths in the district are presented. The data for all the wards and the outgrowths of the town(s) are also presented separately below the concerned town(s).

The District Primary Census Abstract is presented in 59 columns. The Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes are presented in 52 columns. The Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract are presented in 58 columns.

The concepts and definitions used in the column heading are explained under the sub heading 'Census Concepts' in the Analytical Note. The term 'Total Population' includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Institutional and the Houseless populations. The explanation regarding area figures

presented at various level in the Primary Census Abstracts are as follows:

Area Figures

The area figures supplied by local revenue authorities of the district in respect of tehsils, Police Stations and by the local bodies in respect of towns are given in square kilometers. The area figures of the villages supplied by the Tahsildars in acres have been converted and shown in hectares. The area figures of the CD Block is the total of the village areas coming under each CD Block. The area figures for the district are the same as adopted by the Surveyor General of India to maintain uniformity at the national level. The total area figures of all the tahsils/CD Blocks within the district may not tally with area figures of the district because former represents land use area only. Similarly, the total of all the villages may not tally with the entire rural of Police Station/ Tahsil. The difference may be due to the fact that while the area covered by hills, forests and rivers etc, have been accounted in the Tahsils and P.S. level the same may not be covered under the area of the villages. Apart from this it may also differ due to varying methods of computation adopted at different levels.

An appendix to District Primary Census Abstract has also been furnished showing urban enumeration block-wise particulars on Total Population, the Scheduled Castes Population and the Scheduled Tribes Population for each town.

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area of Town/ Ward in square kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
					6	7	8	9	10	11
09	Upper Siang *	Total		6,849	33,363	18,057	15,306	6,396	3,182	3,214
		Rural		6,849	33,363	18,057	15,306	6,396	3,182	3,214
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Tuting	Total		1,591	7,566	4,062	3,504	1,476	754	722
		Rural		1,591	7,566	4,062	3,504	1,476	754	722
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Yingkiong	Total		1,960	8,698	5,109	3,589	1,529	766	763
		Rural		1,960	8,698	5,109	3,589	1,529	766	763
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jengging	Total		784	3,262	1,773	1,489	558	259	299
		Rural		784	3,262	1,773	1,489	558	259	299
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Mariyang	Total		2,514	13,837	7,113	6,724	2,833	1,403	1,430
		Rural		2,514	13,837	7,113	6,724	2,833	1,403	1,430
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ U.A./ City/ Town	CD Block/ Urban
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
124	93	31	26,094	13,133	12,961	13,424	8,733	4,691	Total	Upper Siang *	
124	93	31	26,094	13,133	12,961	13,424	8,733	4,691	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
52	44	8	6,146	3,078	3,068	2,810	1,848	962	Total	Tuting	
52	44	8	6,146	3,078	3,068	2,810	1,848	962	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
47	31	16	4,859	2,444	2,415	4,665	3,148	1,517	Total	Yingkiang	
47	31	16	4,859	2,444	2,415	4,665	3,148	1,517	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
1	1	-	2,313	1,160	1,153	1,572	1,020	552	Total	Jengging	
1	1	-	2,313	1,160	1,153	1,572	1,020	552	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
24	17	7	12,776	6,451	6,325	4,377	2,717	1,660	Total	Mariyang	
24	17	7	12,776	6,451	6,325	4,377	2,717	1,660	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
09	Upper Siang *	Total	19,939	9,324	10,615	17,105	10,335	6,770	15,395	9,494	5,901
		Rural	19,939	9,324	10,615	17,105	10,335	6,770	15,395	9,494	5,901
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Tuting	Total	4,756	2,214	2,542	4,470	2,557	1,913	3,713	2,152	1,561
		Rural	4,756	2,214	2,542	4,470	2,557	1,913	3,713	2,152	1,561
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Yingkiong	Total	4,033	1,961	2,072	4,382	3,193	1,189	4,145	3,077	1,068
		Rural	4,033	1,961	2,072	4,382	3,193	1,189	4,145	3,077	1,068
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jengging	Total	1,690	753	937	1,696	1,097	599	1,486	1,008	478
		Rural	1,690	753	937	1,696	1,097	599	1,486	1,008	478
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Mariyang	Total	9,460	4,396	5,064	6,557	3,488	3,069	6,051	3,257	2,794
		Rural	9,460	4,396	5,064	6,557	3,488	3,069	6,051	3,257	2,794
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	3	2
9,524	4,515	5,009	359	254	105	72	45	27	5,440	4,680	760	Total	Upper Siang *
9,524	4,515	5,009	359	254	105	72	45	27	5,440	4,680	760	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
2,492	1,079	1,413	25	20	5	11	9	2	1,185	1,044	141	Total	Tuting
2,492	1,079	1,413	25	20	5	11	9	2	1,185	1,044	141	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1,248	609	639	224	139	85	22	19	3	2,651	2,310	341	Total	Yingkiong
1,248	609	639	224	139	85	22	19	3	2,651	2,310	341	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
780	411	369	41	32	9	5	1	4	660	564	96	Total	Jengging
780	411	369	41	32	9	5	1	4	660	564	96	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
5,004	2,416	2,588	69	63	6	34	16	18	944	762	182	Total	Mariyang
5,004	2,416	2,588	69	63	6	34	16	18	944	762	182	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category								
			Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
09	Upper Siang *	Total	1,710	841	869	1,449	722	727	70	33	37
		Rural	1,710	841	869	1,449	722	727	70	33	37
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Tuting	Total	757	405	352	709	375	334	23	12	11
		Rural	757	405	352	709	375	334	23	12	11
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Yingkiong	Total	237	116	121	184	95	89	9	2	7
		Rural	237	116	121	184	95	89	9	2	7
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jengging	Total	210	89	121	143	56	87	29	13	16
		Rural	210	89	121	143	56	87	29	13	16
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Mariyang	Total	506	231	275	413	196	217	9	6	3
		Rural	506	231	275	413	196	217	9	6	3
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Total/	District/ CD Block/	Location
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Rural/ Urban	U.A./ City/ Town	code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	3	2	1
17	6	11	174	80	94	16,258	7,722	8,536	Total	Upper Siang *	09
17	6	11	174	80	94	16,258	7,722	8,536	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
2	1	1	23	17	6	3,096	1,505	1,591	Total	Tuting	0001
2	1	1	23	17	6	3,096	1,505	1,591	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
1	-	1	43	19	24	4,316	1,916	2,400	Total	Yingkiong	0002
1	-	1	43	19	24	4,316	1,916	2,400	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
1	-	1	37	20	17	1,566	676	890	Total	Jengging	0003
1	-	1	37	20	17	1,566	676	890	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
13	5	8	71	24	47	7,280	3,625	3,655	Total	Mariyang	0004
13	5	8	71	24	47	7,280	3,625	3,655	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Caste member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
09	Upper Siang *	Total	37	124	93	31	23	15	8
		Rural	37	124	93	31	23	15	8
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Tuting	Total	11	52	44	8	8	6	2
		Rural	11	52	44	8	8	6	2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Yingkiong	Total	17	47	31	16	8	4	4
		Rural	17	47	31	16	8	4	4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jengging	Total	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Rural	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Mariyang	Total	8	24	17	7	7	5	2
		Rural	8	24	17	7	7	5	2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
53	49	4	71	44	27	76	66	10	Total	Upper Siang *
53	49	4	71	44	27	76	66	10	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
27	26	1	25	18	7	42	38	4	Total	Tuting
27	26	1	25	18	7	42	38	4	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
16	14	2	31	17	14	27	21	6	Total	Yingkiong
16	14	2	31	17	14	27	21	6	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Total	Jengging
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
9	8	1	15	9	6	6	6	-	Total	Mariyang
9	8	1	15	9	6	6	6	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category								
			Main workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
09	Upper Siang *	Total	71	63	8	4	2	2	-	-	-
		Rural	71	63	8	4	2	2	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Tuting	Total	39	35	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	39	35	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Yingkiong	Total	25	21	4	4	2	2	-	-	-
		Rural	25	21	4	4	2	2	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jengging	Total	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Mariyang	Total	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

of main workers									Total/ District/ CD Block/ Town
Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Rural/ Urban
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3 2
-	-	-	67	61	6	5	3	2	Total Upper Siang *
-	-	-	67	61	6	5	3	2	Rural
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban
-	-	-	39	35	4	3	3	-	Total Tuting
-	-	-	39	35	4	3	3	-	Rural
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban
-	-	-	21	19	2	2	-	2	Total Yingkiang
-	-	-	21	19	2	2	-	2	Rural
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Total Jengging
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Rural
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban
-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	Total Mariyang
-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	Rural
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of marginal workers									
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
09	Upper Siang *	Total	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Tuting	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Yingkiong	Total	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Jengging	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Mariyang	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2	1
3	3	-	48	27	21	Total	Upper Siang *	09
3	3	-	48	27	21	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
3	3	-	10	6	4	Total	Tuting	0001
3	3	-	10	6	4	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	20	10	10	Total	Yingkiong	0002
-	-	-	20	10	10	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Total	Jengging	0003
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	18	11	7	Total	Mariyang	0004
-	-	-	18	11	7	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0001	Tuting (Total)		1,591	7,566	4,062	3,504	1,476	754	722
0001	Tuting (Rural)		1,591	7,566	4,062	3,504	1,476	754	722
0001	Tuting (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tuting (Rural)								
00269000	Jido	-	45	267	135	132	60	28	32
00269100	Kuging	-	29	160	87	73	30	18	12
00269200	Darging/Dobolote/Moter Rene/Parle/Badange	-		-----Un-inhabited-----					
00269300	Nyonggu/Poyang L/Camp	-		-----Un-inhabited-----					
00269400	Ngaming	-	71	453	222	231	69	31	38
00269500	Ningging	-	71	364	209	155	77	34	43
00269600	Nyering	-	15	69	36	33	15	6	9
00269700	Pekong	-	69	299	130	169	88	41	47
00269800	Tuting Village	-	26	117	63	54	21	8	13
00269900	Tuting Panikheti(Ongkong)	-	49	203	114	89	48	24	24
00270000	Tuting H.Q.	-	474	1,983	1,133	850	345	203	142
00270100	Mossing	-	75	385	237	148	77	45	32
00270200	Pango	-	88	422	252	170	55	27	28
00270300	Migging H.Q.	-	97	416	256	160	79	44	35
00270400	Amging	-	14	100	51	49	20	11	9
00270500	Singing	-	30	126	65	61	12	5	7
00270600	Likor	-	71	325	161	164	47	22	25
00270700	Palling H.Q.	-	32	185	98	87	51	31	20
00270800	Mayum	-	14	82	40	42	22	9	13
00270900	Bishing	-	29	132	62	70	34	17	17
00271000	Bona	-	3	15	4	11	2	-	2
00271100	Kopu	-	18	89	51	38	21	15	6
00271200	Gelling H.Q.	-	89	424	205	219	96	43	53
00271300	Nyokong	-	22	102	44	58	33	13	20
00271400	Payendum	-	17	71	29	42	23	9	14
00271500	Yorteng	-	14	71	38	33	16	9	7
00271600	Mankota	-	17	133	63	70	32	17	15
00271700	Deokota	-	7	36	19	17	6	4	2
00271800	Tashi Gaon	-	16	82	44	38	11	7	4
00271900	Silipu	-	8	34	17	17	6	3	3
00272000	Abapa	-		-----Un-inhabited-----					
00272100	Simuge	-	4	21	7	14	1	1	-
00272200	Singa Old	-	12	47	21	26	4	1	3
00272300	Simuling	-	16	70	35	35	14	2	12
00272400	Angachi	-	3	20	5	15	4	-	4
00272500	Silage	-	1	5	4	1	-	-	-
00272600	Singa H.Q.	-	45	258	125	133	57	26	31

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Tuting

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
52	44	8	6,146	3,078	3,068	2,810	1,848	962	Tuting (Total)
52	44	8	6,146	3,078	3,068	2,810	1,848	962	Tuting (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuting (Urban)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuting (Rural)
-	-	-	259	129	130	85	55	30	Jido
-	-	-	160	87	73	56	41	15	Kuging
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----						Darging/Dobolote/Moter
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----						Rene/Parle/Badange
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----						Nyonggu/Poyang L/Camp
-	-	-	453	222	231	126	87	39	Ngaming
-	-	-	297	171	126	72	59	13	Ningging
-	-	-	69	36	33	14	11	3	Nyering
-	-	-	294	128	166	114	65	49	Pekong
-	-	-	69	37	32	30	20	10	Tuting Village
-	-	-	111	57	54	67	45	22	Tuting Panikheti(Ongkong)
5	5	-	1,262	646	616	1,044	694	350	Tuting H.Q.
-	-	-	287	158	129	139	109	30	Mossing
4	3	1	271	131	140	101	64	37	Pango
43	36	7	259	130	129	155	110	45	Migging H.Q.
-	-	-	100	51	49	26	17	9	Amging
-	-	-	126	65	61	31	22	9	Singing
-	-	-	322	158	164	115	59	56	Likor
-	-	-	185	98	87	64	41	23	Palling H.Q.
-	-	-	75	37	38	11	10	1	Mayum
-	-	-	132	62	70	33	22	11	Bishing
-	-	-	15	4	11	5	2	3	Bona
-	-	-	89	51	38	29	18	11	Kopu
-	-	-	412	196	216	194	115	79	Gelling H.Q.
-	-	-	101	44	57	14	10	4	Nyokong
-	-	-	71	29	42	17	12	5	Payendum
-	-	-	71	38	33	27	13	14	Yorteng
-	-	-	133	63	70	49	25	24	Mankota
-	-	-	36	19	17	8	3	5	Deokota
-	-	-	82	44	38	31	19	12	Tashi Gaon
-	-	-	33	16	17	5	5	-	Silipu
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----						Abapa
-	-	-	5	1	4	7	2	5	Simuge
-	-	-	26	12	14	16	13	3	Singa Old
-	-	-	66	31	35	22	16	6	Simuling
-	-	-	20	5	15	3	1	2	Angachi
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Silage
-	-	-	255	122	133	98	61	37	Singa H.Q.

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0001	Tuting (Total)	4,756	2,214	2,542	4,470	2,557	1,913	3,713	2,152	1,561
0001	Tuting (Rural)	4,756	2,214	2,542	4,470	2,557	1,913	3,713	2,152	1,561
0001	Tuting (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tuting (Rural)									
00269000	Jido	182	80	102	175	93	82	119	64	55
00269100	Kuging	104	46	58	114	63	51	85	39	46
00269200	Darging/Dobolote/Moter Rene/Parle/Badange				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00269300	Nyonggu/Poyang L/Camp				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00269400	Ngaming	327	135	192	288	150	138	207	99	108
00269500	Ningging	292	150	142	188	120	68	161	106	55
00269600	Nyering	55	25	30	50	28	22	45	25	20
00269700	Pekong	185	65	120	177	73	104	142	59	83
00269800	Tuting Village	87	43	44	82	49	33	71	41	30
00269900	Tuting Panikheti(Ongkong)	136	69	67	137	79	58	110	63	47
00270000	Tuting H.Q.	939	439	500	1,000	650	350	857	568	289
00270100	Mossing	246	128	118	233	152	81	222	145	77
00270200	Pango	321	188	133	266	174	92	266	174	92
00270300	Migging H.Q.	261	146	115	254	175	79	225	159	66
00270400	Amging	74	34	40	52	24	28	52	24	28
00270500	Singing	95	43	52	74	40	34	74	40	34
00270600	Likor	210	102	108	234	114	120	158	80	78
00270700	Palling H.Q.	121	57	64	78	42	36	78	42	36
00270800	Mayum	71	30	41	47	27	20	40	23	17
00270900	Bishing	99	40	59	90	43	47	80	39	41
00271000	Bona	10	2	8	13	4	9	8	2	6
00271100	Kopu	60	33	27	63	35	28	50	26	24
00271200	Gelling H.Q.	230	90	140	265	142	123	201	117	84
00271300	Nyokong	88	34	54	53	25	28	53	25	28
00271400	Payendum	54	17	37	41	16	25	41	16	25
00271500	Yorteng	44	25	19	43	21	22	31	15	16
00271600	Mankota	84	38	46	86	37	49	56	26	30
00271700	Deokota	28	16	12	23	9	14	20	9	11
00271800	Tashi Gaon	51	25	26	48	25	23	45	23	22
00271900	Silipu	29	12	17	23	12	11	19	10	9
00272000	Abapa				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00272100	Simuge	14	5	9	17	4	13	12	3	9
00272200	Singa Old	31	8	23	34	19	15	26	12	14
00272300	Simuling	48	19	29	45	28	17	29	17	12
00272400	Angachi	17	4	13	14	5	9	12	4	8
00272500	Silage	3	2	1	5	4	1	3	2	1
00272600	Singa H.Q.	160	64	96	158	75	83	115	55	60

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Tuting

Industrial category of main workers													Name of Village 2
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
2,492	1,079	1,413	25	20	5	11	9	2	1,185	1,044	141	Tuting (Total)	
2,492	1,079	1,413	25	20	5	11	9	2	1,185	1,044	141	Tuting (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuting (Urban)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuting (Rural)	
112	57	55	4	4	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Jido	
84	38	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Kuging	
-----Un-inhabited-----												Darging/Dobolote/Moter	
-----Un-inhabited-----												Rene/Parle/Badange	
-----Un-inhabited-----												Nyonggu/Poyang L/Camp	
206	98	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Ngaming	
97	53	44	2	2	-	-	-	-	62	51	11	Ningging	
45	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nyering	
108	27	81	1	-	1	-	-	-	33	32	1	Pekong	
46	22	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	19	6	Tuting Village	
58	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	33	19	Tuting Panikheti(Ongkong)	
393	127	266	9	7	2	4	4	-	451	430	21	Tuting H.Q.	
114	54	60	-	-	-	1	1	-	107	90	17	Mossing	
117	51	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	123	26	Pango	
65	19	46	4	2	2	-	-	-	156	138	18	Migging H.Q.	
51	23	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Amging	
44	28	16	-	-	-	4	2	2	26	10	16	Singing	
146	69	77	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	10	1	Likor	
66	30	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	Palling H.Q.	
39	22	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Mayum	
78	37	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Bishing	
7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Bona	
48	24	24	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	Kopu	
137	56	81	4	4	-	-	-	-	60	57	3	Gelling H.Q.	
52	24	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Nyokong	
41	16	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Payendum	
30	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Yorteng	
55	25	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Mankota	
19	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Deokota	
44	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Tashi Gaon	
19	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Silipu	
-----Un-inhabited-----												Abapa	
12	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Simuge	
24	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Singa Old	
25	13	12	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	Simuling	
11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Angachi	
3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Silage	
96	38	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	2	Singa H.Q.	

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code		Industrial category								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0001	Tuting (Total)	757	405	352	709	375	334	23	12	11
0001	Tuting (Rural)	757	405	352	709	375	334	23	12	11
0001	Tuting (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tuting (Rural)									
00269000	Jido	56	29	27	55	29	26	1	-	1
00269100	Kuging	29	24	5	29	24	5	-	-	-
00269200	Darging/Dobolote/Moter Rene/Parle/Badange				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00269300	Nyonggu/Poyang L/Camp				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00269400	Ngaming	81	51	30	81	51	30	-	-	-
00269500	Ningging	27	14	13	20	11	9	6	3	3
00269600	Nyering	5	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	-
00269700	Pekong	35	14	21	35	14	21	-	-	-
00269800	Tuting Village	11	8	3	11	8	3	-	-	-
00269900	Tuting Panikheti(Ongkong)	27	16	11	26	16	10	1	-	1
00270000	Tuting H.Q.	143	82	61	124	68	56	10	6	4
00270100	Mossing	11	7	4	10	7	3	-	-	-
00270200	Pango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00270300	Migging H.Q.	29	16	13	20	8	12	2	1	1
00270400	Amging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00270500	Singing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00270600	Likor	76	34	42	74	32	42	2	2	-
00270700	Palling H.Q.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00270800	Mayum	7	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	-
00270900	Bishing	10	4	6	10	4	6	-	-	-
00271000	Bona	5	2	3	5	2	3	-	-	-
00271100	Kopu	13	9	4	13	9	4	-	-	-
00271200	Gelling H.Q.	64	25	39	62	23	39	-	-	-
00271300	Nyokong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00271400	Payendum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00271500	Yorteng	12	6	6	12	6	6	-	-	-
00271600	Mankota	30	11	19	29	11	18	1	-	1
00271700	Deokota	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
00271800	Tashi Gaon	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
00271900	Silipu	4	2	2	3	2	1	-	-	-
00272000	Abapa				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00272100	Simuge	5	1	4	4	1	3	-	-	-
00272200	Singa Old	8	7	1	7	7	-	-	-	-
00272300	Simuling	16	11	5	16	11	5	-	-	-
00272400	Angachi	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00272500	Silage	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
00272600	Singa H.Q.	43	20	23	43	20	23	-	-	-

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT**Tuting**

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
2	1	1	23	17	6	3,096	1,505	1,591	Tuting (Total)	0001
2	1	1	23	17	6	3,096	1,505	1,591	Tuting (Rural)	0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuting (Urban)	0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuting (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	92	42	50	Jido	00269000
-	-	-	-	-	-	46	24	22	Kuging	00269100
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----			-	-	-	Darging/Dobolote/Moter	00269200
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----			-	-	-	Rene/Parle/Badange	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nyonggu/Poyang L/Camp	00269300
-	-	-	-	-	-	165	72	93	Ngaming	00269400
-	-	-	1	-	1	176	89	87	Ningging	00269500
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	11	Nyering	00269600
-	-	-	-	-	-	122	57	65	Pekong	00269700
-	-	-	-	-	-	35	14	21	Tuting Village	00269800
-	-	-	-	-	-	66	35	31	Tuting Panikheti(Ongkong)	00269900
1	1	-	8	7	1	983	483	500	Tuting H.Q.	00270000
1	-	1	-	-	-	152	85	67	Mossing	00270100
-	-	-	-	-	-	156	78	78	Pango	00270200
-	-	-	7	7	-	162	81	81	Migging H.Q.	00270300
-	-	-	-	-	-	48	27	21	Amging	00270400
-	-	-	-	-	-	52	25	27	Singing	00270500
-	-	-	-	-	-	91	47	44	Likor	00270600
-	-	-	-	-	-	107	56	51	Palling H.Q.	00270700
-	-	-	-	-	-	35	13	22	Mayum	00270800
-	-	-	-	-	-	42	19	23	Bishing	00270900
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Bona	00271000
-	-	-	-	-	-	26	16	10	Kopu	00271100
-	-	-	2	2	-	159	63	96	Gelling H.Q.	00271200
-	-	-	-	-	-	49	19	30	Nyokong	00271300
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	13	17	Payendum	00271400
-	-	-	-	-	-	28	17	11	Yorteng	00271500
-	-	-	-	-	-	47	26	21	Mankota	00271600
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	3	Deokota	00271700
-	-	-	2	1	1	34	19	15	Tashi Gaon	00271800
-	-	-	1	-	1	11	5	6	Silipu	00271900
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----			-	-	-	Abapa	00272000
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	3	1	Simuge	00272100
-	-	-	1	-	1	13	2	11	Singa Old	00272200
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	7	18	Simuling	00272300
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	Angachi	00272400
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Silage	00272500
-	-	-	-	-	-	100	50	50	Singa H.Q.	00272600

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0002	Yingkiong (Total)		1,960	8,698	5,109	3,589	1,529	766	763
0002	Yingkiong (Rural)		1,960	8,698	5,109	3,589	1,529	766	763
0002	Yingkiong (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yingkiong (Rural)								
00272700	Gette	-	120	452	237	215	91	41	50
00272800	Gobuk	-	117	517	275	242	150	81	69
00272900	Pugging	-	90	529	337	192	85	49	36
00273000	Halleng	-	14	54	28	26	4	1	3
00273100	Simong	-	220	917	465	452	148	64	84
00273200	11 K.M. L/Camp	-	11	40	21	19	3	2	1
00273300	15 K.M. L/Camp	-	14	55	31	24	5	1	4
00273400	Yingkiong H.Q.	-	1,374	6,134	3,715	2,419	1,043	527	516

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Yingkiong

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
47	31	16	4,859	2,444	2,415	4,665	3,148	1,517	Yingkiong (Total)
47	31	16	4,859	2,444	2,415	4,665	3,148	1,517	Yingkiong (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yingkiong (Urban)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yingkiong (Rural)
-	-	-	336	162	174	80	52	28	Gette
1	1	-	505	266	239	142	88	54	Gobuk
-	-	-	380	205	175	317	221	96	Pugging
-	-	-	54	28	26	26	20	6	Halleng
21	11	10	877	440	437	214	131	83	Simong
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	11 K.M. L/Camp
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	15 K.M. L/Camp
25	19	6	2,707	1,343	1,364	3,876	2,627	1,249	Yingkiong H.Q.

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0002	Yingkiong (Total)	4,033	1,961	2,072	4,382	3,193	1,189	4,145	3,077	1,068
0002	Yingkiong (Rural)	4,033	1,961	2,072	4,382	3,193	1,189	4,145	3,077	1,068
0002	Yingkiong (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yingkiong (Rural)									
00272700	Gette	372	185	187	261	146	115	260	146	114
00272800	Gobuk	375	187	188	261	136	125	257	135	122
00272900	Pugging	212	116	96	314	219	95	311	218	93
00273000	Halleng	28	8	20	26	13	13	26	13	13
00273100	Simong	703	334	369	678	349	329	512	259	253
00273200	11 K.M. L/Camp	37	19	18	19	11	8	18	11	7
00273300	15 K.M. L/Camp	48	24	24	27	15	12	27	15	12
00273400	Yingkiong H.Q.	2,258	1,088	1,170	2,796	2,304	492	2,734	2,280	454

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Yingkiong

Industrial category of main workers													Name of Village 2
Household industry													
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
1,248	609	639	224	139	85	22	19	3	2,651	2,310	341	Yingkiong (Total)	
1,248	609	639	224	139	85	22	19	3	2,651	2,310	341	Yingkiong (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yingkiong (Urban)	
												Yingkiong (Rural)	
190	92	98	6	4	2	9	9	-	55	41	14	Gette	
240	120	120	3	2	1	-	-	-	14	13	1	Gobuk	
171	93	78	8	4	4	-	-	-	132	121	11	Pugging	
21	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	Halleng	
468	226	242	7	4	3	-	-	-	37	29	8	Simong	
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	10	7	11 K.M. L/Camp	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	15	11	15 K.M. L/Camp	
156	69	87	200	125	75	13	10	3	2,365	2,076	289	Yingkiong H.Q.	

**VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -**

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0002	Yingkiong (Total)	237	116	121	184	95	89	9	2	7
0002	Yingkiong (Rural)	237	116	121	184	95	89	9	2	7
0002	Yingkiong (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yingkiong (Rural)									
00272700	Gette	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
00272800	Gobuk	4	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	-
00272900	Pugging	3	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
00273000	Halleng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00273100	Simong	166	90	76	166	90	76	-	-	-
00273200	11 K.M. L/Camp	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00273300	15 K.M. L/Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00273400	Yingkiong H.Q.	62	24	38	14	4	10	6	2	4

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Yingkiong

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
1	-	1	43	19	24	4,316	1,916	2,400	Yingkiong (Total)	0002
1	-	1	43	19	24	4,316	1,916	2,400	Yingkiong (Rural)	0002
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yingkiong (Urban)	0002
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yingkiong (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	191	91	100	Gette	00272700
-	-	-	-	-	-	256	139	117	Gobuk	00272800
-	-	-	1	1	-	215	118	97	Pugging	00272900
-	-	-	-	-	-	28	15	13	Halleng	00273000
-	-	-	-	-	-	239	116	123	Simong	00273100
-	-	-	1	-	1	21	10	11	11 K.M. L/Camp	00273200
-	-	-	-	-	-	28	16	12	15 K.M. L/Camp	00273300
1	-	1	41	18	23	3,338	1,411	1,927	Yingkiong H.Q.	00273400

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0003	Jengging (Total)		784	3,262	1,773	1,489	558	259	299
0003	Jengging (Rural)		784	3,262	1,773	1,489	558	259	299
0003	Jengging (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jengging (Rural)								
00273500	Bomdo	-	71	394	202	192	58	19	39
00273600	Janbo	-	61	289	162	127	51	29	22
00273700	Ramsing	-	75	313	158	155	54	24	30
00273800	Tayeng	-			-----Un-inhabited-----				
00273900	Pittung	-	5	18	11	7	-	-	-
00274000	Gossang	-	95	407	201	206	65	34	31
00274100	Tenemoka	-			-----Un-inhabited-----				
00274200	Moying	-	30	221	176	45	25	16	9
00274300	Karko	-	120	442	216	226	76	35	41
00274400	Kinekibo	-			-----Un-inhabited-----				
00274500	Tageng	-	13	55	31	24	5	4	1
00274600	Jengging Vill.	-			-----Un-inhabited-----				
00274700	Jengging H.Q.	-	314	1,123	616	507	224	98	126

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Jengging

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	1	-	2,313	1,160	1,153	1,572	1,020	552	Jengging (Total)
1	1	-	2,313	1,160	1,153	1,572	1,020	552	Jengging (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jengging (Urban)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jengging (Rural)
-	-	-	382	195	187	124	90	34	Bomdo
-	-	-	262	137	125	134	91	43	Janbo
-	-	-	226	113	113	82	53	29	Ramsing
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----			-	-	-	Tayeng
-	-	-	13	6	7	4	3	1	Pitung
-	-	-	407	201	206	152	80	72	Gossang
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----			-	-	-	Tenemoka
-	-	-	46	29	17	153	136	17	Moying
-	-	-	415	201	214	171	100	71	Karko
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----			-	-	-	Kinekibo
-	-	-	51	28	23	18	9	9	Tageng
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----			-	-	-	Jengging Vill.
1	1	-	511	250	261	734	458	276	Jengging H.Q.

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0003	Jengging (Total)	1,690	753	937	1,696	1,097	599	1,486	1,008	478
0003	Jengging (Rural)	1,690	753	937	1,696	1,097	599	1,486	1,008	478
0003	Jengging (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jengging (Rural)									
00273500	Bomdo	270	112	158	207	111	96	205	109	96
00273600	Janbo	155	71	84	154	91	63	154	91	63
00273700	Ramsing	231	105	126	217	109	108	174	94	80
00273800	Tayeng				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00273900	Pittung	14	8	6	15	10	5	12	8	4
00274000	Gossang	255	121	134	105	94	11	104	93	11
00274100	Tenemoka				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00274200	Moying	68	40	28	157	149	8	157	149	8
00274300	Karko	271	116	155	249	130	119	212	113	99
00274400	Kinekibo				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00274500	Tageng	37	22	15	46	25	21	32	20	12
00274600	Jengging Vill.				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00274700	Jengging H.Q.	389	158	231	546	378	168	436	331	105

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Jengging

Industrial category of main workers													Name of Village 2
Household industry													
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
780	411	369	41	32	9	5	1	4	660	564	96	Jengging (Total)	
780	411	369	41	32	9	5	1	4	660	564	96	Jengging (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jengging (Urban)	
												Jengging (Rural)	
179	90	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	19	7	Bomdo	
106	49	57	-	-	-	4	1	3	44	41	3	Janbo	
112	53	59	19	14	5	-	-	-	43	27	16	Ramsing	
						-----Un-inhabited-----						Tayeng	
7	3	4	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pittung	
88	78	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	15	1	Gossang	
						-----Un-inhabited-----						Tenemoka	
12	6	6	6	6	-	1	-	1	138	137	1	Moying	
191	95	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	18	3	Karko	
						-----Un-inhabited-----						Kinekibo	
31	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Tageng	
						-----Un-inhabited-----						Jengging Vill.	
54	18	36	11	7	4	-	-	-	371	306	65	Jengging H.Q.	

**VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -**

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0003	Jengging (Total)	210	89	121	143	56	87	29	13	16
0003	Jengging (Rural)	210	89	121	143	56	87	29	13	16
0003	Jengging (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jengging (Rural)									
00273500	Bomdo	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00273600	Janbo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00273700	Ramsing	43	15	28	34	13	21	2	-	2
00273800	Tayeng				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00273900	Pittung	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
00274000	Gossang	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00274100	Tenemoka				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00274200	Moying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00274300	Karko	37	17	20	36	16	20	1	1	-
00274400	Kinekibo				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00274500	Tageng	14	5	9	14	5	9	-	-	-
00274600	Jengging Vill.				-----Un-inhabited-----					
00274700	Jengging H.Q.	110	47	63	56	20	36	26	12	14

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Jengging

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
1	-	1	37	20	17	1,566	676	890	Jengging (Total)	0003
1	-	1	37	20	17	1,566	676	890	Jengging (Rural)	0003
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jengging (Urban)	0003
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jengging (Rural)	
-	-	-	2	2	-	187	91	96	Bomdo	00273500
-	-	-	-	-	-	135	71	64	Janbo	00273600
-	-	-	7	2	5	96	49	47	Ramsing	00273700
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----			-	-	-	Tayeng	00273800
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	Pitung	00273900
-	-	-	1	1	-	302	107	195	Gossang	00274000
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----			-	-	-	Tenemoka	00274100
-	-	-	-	-	-	64	27	37	Moying	00274200
-	-	-	-	-	-	193	86	107	Karko	00274300
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----			-	-	-	Kinekibo	00274400
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	3	Tageng	00274500
-	-	-	-----Un-inhabited-----			-	-	-	Jengging Vill.	00274600
1	-	1	27	15	12	577	238	339	Jengging H.Q.	00274700

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0004	Mariyang (Total)		2,514	13,837	7,113	6,724	2,833	1,403	1,430
0004	Mariyang (Rural)		2,514	13,837	7,113	6,724	2,833	1,403	1,430
0004	Mariyang (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mariyang (Rural)								
00274800	Komkar (Buksang)	-	81	442	217	225	96	48	48
00274900	Komkar(Sizer)	-	46	269	148	121	56	30	26
00275000	Komkar(Rasing)	-	78	538	273	265	126	60	66
00275100	Sikadine	-	29	157	83	74	33	16	17
00275200	Delek	-	8	41	26	15	4	2	2
00275300	Jommo-Kupak	-	60	353	172	181	89	42	47
00275400	Silli Hydel Camp	-	2	9	8	1	2	2	-
00275500	Ramku	-	32	189	85	104	35	14	21
00275600	Peram	-	73	402	194	208	52	29	23
00275700	Boom	-	22	111	62	49	24	13	11
00275800	Kumku	-	86	522	267	255	105	51	54
00275900	Sumsing	-	66	456	233	223	97	47	50
00276000	Geku H.Q.	-	199	733	410	323	153	76	77
00276100	Adi Pasi-Sibuk	-	115	670	320	350	119	54	65
00276200	Adi Pasi-Sikko	-	26	197	99	98	54	26	28
00276300	Adi Pasi-Bine	-	32	212	108	104	49	29	20
00276400	Damro-Kumku	-	93	565	289	276	93	53	40
00276500	Damro-Gidum	-	96	520	270	250	90	43	47
00276600	Damro-Gingkong	-	89	495	243	252	62	31	31
00276700	Damro-Boga-Lasing	-	14	85	44	41	20	12	8
00276800	Bomi	-	75	336	164	172	83	39	44
00276900	Millang Lonpong	-	64	469	248	221	110	59	51
00277000	Milang Karket	-	44	272	140	132	58	30	28
00277100	Millang Langdum- Langkong(Silang)	-	27	179	97	82	40	21	19
00277200	New Millang	-	69	418	207	211	98	49	49
00277300	Dalbing Gidum	-	98	559	265	294	127	53	74
00277400	Dalbing Bellang	-	83	453	219	234	113	60	53
00277500	Kolung	-	13	40	27	13	9	5	4
00277600	Peki-Modi	-	15	104	65	39	15	8	7
00277700	Siyat Camp	-	30	82	58	24	16	11	5
00277800	Lagru Camp	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
00277900	Hydel Camp	-	8	16	11	5	-	-	-
00278000	Mariyang H.Q.	-	239	1,094	597	497	250	111	139
00278100	Sibum	-	132	776	386	390	146	70	76
00278200	Jeru	-	48	294	152	142	54	31	23
00278300	Pongging	-	56	316	164	152	78	34	44
00278400	Padu Abong	-	21	142	74	68	27	14	13
00278500	Padu Tangkum	-	98	622	311	311	84	42	42
00278600	Silli	-	40	221	127	94	36	19	17
00278700	Jeging Camp	-	17	49	30	19	11	10	1
00278800	Katan H.Q.	-	85	424	215	209	119	59	60

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Mariyang

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
24	17	7	12,776	6,451	6,325	4,377	2,717	1,660	Mariyang (Total)
24	17	7	12,776	6,451	6,325	4,377	2,717	1,660	Mariyang (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mariyang (Urban)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mariyang (Rural)
-	-	-	428	209	219	103	64	39	Komkar (Buksang)
-	-	-	268	147	121	79	49	30	Komkar(Sizer)
-	-	-	538	273	265	75	58	17	Komkar(Rasing)
-	-	-	157	83	74	63	40	23	Sikadine
-	-	-	41	26	15	18	15	3	Delek
-	-	-	339	166	173	160	97	63	Jommo-Kupak
-	-	-	4	3	1	2	1	1	Silli Hydrel Camp
-	-	-	189	85	104	49	22	27	Ramku
-	-	-	397	192	205	102	65	37	Peram
-	-	-	111	62	49	31	23	8	Boom
-	-	-	520	265	255	179	103	76	Kumku
-	-	-	455	232	223	142	80	62	Sumsing
8	6	2	295	147	148	425	266	159	Geku H.Q.
-	-	-	670	320	350	152	103	49	Adi Pasi-Sibuk
-	-	-	197	99	98	33	23	10	Adi Pasi-Sikko
-	-	-	210	106	104	47	32	15	Adi Pasi-Bine
-	-	-	546	278	268	155	82	73	Damro-Kumku
-	-	-	520	270	250	207	118	89	Damro-Gidum
-	-	-	495	243	252	192	106	86	Damro-Gingkong
-	-	-	76	39	37	42	21	21	Damro-Boga-Lasing
-	-	-	311	153	158	112	69	43	Bomi
-	-	-	469	248	221	109	67	42	Millang Lonpong
-	-	-	272	140	132	16	9	7	Milang Karket
-	-	-	179	97	82	11	9	2	Millang Langdum- Langkong(Silang)
-	-	-	409	200	209	162	97	65	New Millang
-	-	-	559	265	294	58	41	17	Dalbing Gidum
-	-	-	453	219	234	72	44	28	Dalbing Bellang
-	-	-	38	25	13	14	10	4	Kolung
-	-	-	104	65	39	22	16	6	Peki-Modi
5	2	3	13	8	5	9	9	-	Siyat Camp
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	Lagru Camp
-	-	-	2	2	-	5	3	2	Hydel Camp
7	7	-	742	369	373	643	414	229	Mariyang H.Q.
-	-	-	775	385	390	241	137	104	Sibum
-	-	-	287	148	139	70	49	21	Jeru
4	2	2	307	161	146	100	65	35	Pongging
-	-	-	142	74	68	55	36	19	Padu Abong
-	-	-	622	311	311	151	98	53	Padu Tangkum
-	-	-	221	127	94	85	57	28	Silli
-	-	-	37	22	15	19	15	4	Jeging Camp
-	-	-	377	186	191	166	103	63	Katan H.Q.

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location		Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
code	Name of Village	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
number		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0004	Mariyang (Total)	9,460	4,396	5,064	6,557	3,488	3,069	6,051	3,257	2,794
0004	Mariyang (Rural)	9,460	4,396	5,064	6,557	3,488	3,069	6,051	3,257	2,794
0004	Mariyang (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mariyang (Rural)									
00274800	Komkar (Buksang)	339	153	186	228	125	103	227	124	103
00274900	Komkar(Sizer)	190	99	91	137	77	60	137	77	60
00275000	Komkar(Rasing)	463	215	248	261	132	129	236	123	113
00275100	Sikadine	94	43	51	66	33	33	66	33	33
00275200	Delek	23	11	12	19	11	8	19	11	8
00275300	Jommo-Kupak	193	75	118	149	71	78	149	71	78
00275400	Silli Hydel Camp	7	7	-	7	6	1	7	6	1
00275500	Ramku	140	63	77	128	58	70	86	43	43
00275600	Peram	300	129	171	223	110	113	185	87	98
00275700	Boom	80	39	41	55	29	26	55	29	26
00275800	Kumku	343	164	179	239	116	123	230	112	118
00275900	Sumsing	314	153	161	180	100	80	177	98	79
00276000	Geku H.Q.	308	144	164	298	200	98	258	194	64
00276100	Adi Pasi-Sibuk	518	217	301	412	191	221	373	177	196
00276200	Adi Pasi-Sikko	164	76	88	98	48	50	91	44	47
00276300	Adi Pasi-Bine	165	76	89	127	53	74	112	48	64
00276400	Damro-Kumku	410	207	203	272	135	137	266	131	135
00276500	Damro-Gidum	313	152	161	207	107	100	204	106	98
00276600	Damro-Gingkong	303	137	166	226	116	110	226	116	110
00276700	Damro-Boga-Lasing	43	23	20	28	16	12	28	16	12
00276800	Bomi	224	95	129	135	58	77	135	58	77
00276900	Millang Lonpong	360	181	179	209	107	102	208	107	101
00277000	Milang Karket	256	131	125	115	54	61	115	54	61
00277100	Millang Langdum- Langkong(Silang)	168	88	80	76	41	35	76	41	35
00277200	New Millang	256	110	146	177	97	80	111	68	43
00277300	Dalbing Gidum	501	224	277	254	111	143	254	111	143
00277400	Dalbing Bellang	381	175	206	220	109	111	217	106	111
00277500	Kolung	26	17	9	29	20	9	25	19	6
00277600	Peki-Modi	82	49	33	52	35	17	52	35	17
00277700	Siyat Camp	73	49	24	52	40	12	50	40	10
00277800	Lagru Camp	4	4	-	5	5	-	3	3	-
00277900	Hydel Camp	11	8	3	11	11	-	11	11	-
00278000	Mariyang H.Q.	451	183	268	411	295	116	358	263	95
00278100	Sibum	535	249	286	336	177	159	336	177	159
00278200	Jeru	224	103	121	190	99	91	138	70	68
00278300	Pongging	216	99	117	123	67	56	114	63	51
00278400	Padu Abong	87	38	49	104	57	47	77	38	39
00278500	Padu Tangkum	471	213	258	373	177	196	330	164	166
00278600	Silli	136	70	66	133	79	54	122	73	49
00278700	Jeging Camp	30	15	15	29	18	11	29	18	11
00278800	Katan H.Q.	258	112	146	163	97	66	158	92	66

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Mariyang

Industrial category of main workers													Name of Village 2
Household industry													
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
5,004	2,416	2,588	69	63	6	34	16	18	944	762	182	Mariyang (Total)	
5,004	2,416	2,588	69	63	6	34	16	18	944	762	182	Mariyang (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mariyang (Urban)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mariyang (Rural)	
182	90	92	8	8	-	16	6	10	21	20	1	Komkar (Buksang)	
135	75	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Komkar(Sizer)	
232	119	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Komkar(Rasing)	
65	32	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Sikadine	
19	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Delek	
124	53	71	2	-	2	-	-	-	23	18	5	Jommo-Kupak	
-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	Silli Hydel Camp	
84	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Ramku	
178	83	95	2	1	1	1	-	1	4	3	1	Peram	
54	28	26	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boom	
228	110	118	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	Kumku	
176	97	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Sumsing	
16	2	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	240	190	50	Geku H.Q.	
356	164	192	3	3	-	-	-	-	14	10	4	Adi Pasi-Sibuk	
88	41	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Adi Pasi-Sikko	
102	39	63	2	2	-	-	-	-	8	7	1	Adi Pasi-Bine	
255	125	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	5	Damro-Kumku	
196	100	96	-	-	-	3	1	2	5	5	-	Damro-Gidum	
217	109	108	-	-	-	3	1	2	6	6	-	Damro-Gingkong	
24	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Damro-Boga-Lasing	
100	37	63	-	-	-	2	2	-	33	19	14	Bomi	
203	103	100	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	-	Millang Lonpong	
111	50	61	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Milang Karket	
74	39	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Millang Langdum- Langkong(Silang)	
54	23	31	-	-	-	4	3	1	53	42	11	New Millang	
254	111	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dalbing Gidum	
210	99	111	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Dalbing Bellang	
8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	15	2	Kolung	
51	34	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Peki-Modi	
3	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	45	37	8	Siyat Camp	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Lagru Camp	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	Hydel Camp	
70	26	44	1	1	-	1	-	1	286	236	50	Mariyang H.Q.	
310	153	157	10	10	-	-	-	-	16	14	2	Sibum	
125	62	63	4	3	1	-	-	-	9	5	4	Jeru	
95	51	44	1	1	-	-	-	-	18	11	7	Pongging	
68	30	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	1	Padu Abong	
322	156	166	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Padu Tangkum	
109	60	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	Silli	
10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	13	6	Jeging Camp	
96	40	56	21	20	1	2	2	-	39	30	9	Katan H.Q.	

**VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -**

Location code		Industrial category								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0004	Mariyang (Total)	506	231	275	413	196	217	9	6	3
0004	Mariyang (Rural)	506	231	275	413	196	217	9	6	3
0004	Mariyang (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mariyang (Rural)									
00274800	Komkar (Buksang)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00274900	Komkar(Sizer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00275000	Komkar(Rasing)	25	9	16	25	9	16	-	-	-
00275100	Sikadine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00275200	Delek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00275300	Jommo-Kupak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00275400	Silli Hydel Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00275500	Ramku	42	15	27	40	15	25	-	-	-
00275600	Peram	38	23	15	32	21	11	-	-	-
00275700	Boom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00275800	Kumku	9	4	5	9	4	5	-	-	-
00275900	Sumsing	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
00276000	Geku H.Q.	40	6	34	1	-	1	1	-	1
00276100	Adi Pasi-Sibuk	39	14	25	32	11	21	-	-	-
00276200	Adi Pasi-Sikko	7	4	3	3	2	1	-	-	-
00276300	Adi Pasi-Bine	15	5	10	15	5	10	-	-	-
00276400	Damro-Kumku	6	4	2	6	4	2	-	-	-
00276500	Damro-Gidum	3	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
00276600	Damro-Gingkong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00276700	Damro-Boga-Lasing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00276800	Bomi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00276900	Millang Lonpong	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00277000	Milang Karket	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00277100	Millang Langdum- Langkong(Silang)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00277200	New Millang	66	29	37	55	24	31	3	1	2
00277300	Dalbing Gidum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00277400	Dalbing Bellang	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
00277500	Kolung	4	1	3	3	1	2	-	-	-
00277600	Peki-Modi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00277700	Siyat Camp	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
00277800	Lagru Camp	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00277900	Hydel Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00278000	Mariyang H.Q.	53	32	21	38	21	17	2	2	-
00278100	Sibum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00278200	Jeru	52	29	23	51	28	23	1	1	-
00278300	Pongging	9	4	5	9	4	5	-	-	-
00278400	Padu Abong	27	19	8	27	19	8	-	-	-
00278500	Padu Tangkum	43	13	30	43	13	30	-	-	-
00278600	Silli	11	6	5	9	4	5	2	2	-
00278700	Jeging Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00278800	Katan H.Q.	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Mariyang

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
13	5	8	71	24	47	7,280	3,625	3,655	Mariyang (Total)	0004
13	5	8	71	24	47	7,280	3,625	3,655	Mariyang (Rural)	0004
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mariyang (Urban)	0004
									Mariyang (Rural)	
1	1	-	-	-	-	214	92	122	Komkar (Buksang)	00274800
-	-	-	-	-	-	132	71	61	Komkar(Sizer)	00274900
-	-	-	-	-	-	277	141	136	Komkar(Rasing)	00275000
-	-	-	-	-	-	91	50	41	Sikadine	00275100
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	15	7	Delek	00275200
-	-	-	-	-	-	204	101	103	Jommo-Kupak	00275300
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Silli Hydel Camp	00275400
-	-	-	2	-	2	61	27	34	Ramku	00275500
3	1	2	3	1	2	179	84	95	Peram	00275600
-	-	-	-	-	-	56	33	23	Boom	00275700
-	-	-	-	-	-	283	151	132	Kumku	00275800
-	-	-	-	-	-	276	133	143	Sumsing	00275900
4	-	4	34	6	28	435	210	225	Geku H.Q.	00276000
-	-	-	7	3	4	258	129	129	Adi Pasi-Sibuk	00276100
1	1	-	3	1	2	99	51	48	Adi Pasi-Sikko	00276200
-	-	-	-	-	-	85	55	30	Adi Pasi-Bine	00276300
-	-	-	-	-	-	293	154	139	Damro-Kumku	00276400
-	-	-	-	-	-	313	163	150	Damro-Gidum	00276500
-	-	-	-	-	-	269	127	142	Damro-Gingkong	00276600
-	-	-	-	-	-	57	28	29	Damro-Boga-Lasing	00276700
-	-	-	-	-	-	201	106	95	Bomi	00276800
-	-	-	-	-	-	260	141	119	Millang Lonpong	00276900
-	-	-	-	-	-	157	86	71	Milang Karket	00277000
-	-	-	-	-	-	103	56	47	Millang Langdum- Langkong(Silang)	00277100
4	2	2	4	2	2	241	110	131	New Millang	00277200
-	-	-	-	-	-	305	154	151	Dalbing Gidum	00277300
-	-	-	-	-	-	233	110	123	Dalbing Bellang	00277400
-	-	-	1	-	1	11	7	4	Kolung	00277500
-	-	-	-	-	-	52	30	22	Peki-Modi	00277600
-	-	-	2	-	2	30	18	12	Siyat Camp	00277700
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Lagru Camp	00277800
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	Hydel Camp	00277900
-	-	-	13	9	4	683	302	381	Mariyang H.Q.	00278000
-	-	-	-	-	-	440	209	231	Sibum	00278100
-	-	-	-	-	-	104	53	51	Jeru	00278200
-	-	-	-	-	-	193	97	96	Pongging	00278300
-	-	-	-	-	-	38	17	21	Padu Abong	00278400
-	-	-	-	-	-	249	134	115	Padu Tangkum	00278500
-	-	-	-	-	-	88	48	40	Silli	00278600
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	12	8	Jeging Camp	00278700
-	-	-	-	-	-	261	118	143	Katan H.Q.	00278800

ANNEXURE - I
C. D. BLOCK/CIRCLE WISE VILLAGE

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. Block	Name of Circle	Number of villages
1	2	3	4
1	Tuting C.D. Block	1. Tuting Circle	11
		2. Migging Circle	3
		3. Palling Circle	4
		4. Gelling Circle	5
		5. Singa Circle	14
		Total	37
2	Yingkiong C.D. Block	1. Yingkiong Circle	8
		TOTAL	8
3	Jengging C.D. Block	1. Jengging Circle	13
		Total	13
4	Mariyang C.D. Block	1. Geku Circle	13
		2. Mariyang Circle	20
		3. Katan Circle	8
		Total	41
Grand Total :			99

ANNEXURE – II

NOTE ON FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND MIGRATION, 1991 CENSUS

Fertility levels

Fertility is the most important aspect in the field of population studies. In 1991 Census, two main questions were asked, one to all the ever-married woman and second to all currently married women only. Questions on fertility related to age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born alive and children born alive during the last year was also asked. The first three questions were asked to all ever married women and the last question related to currently married women. The measure of fertility worked out are based on the F-series tables of 1991 Census of Arunachal Pradesh. The following definitions are used in this series :

Age specific Fertility rate (ASFR) :

The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.

Age specific Marital Fertility rate (ASMFR) :

The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) :

The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women in the age-group 15-49.

General Marital Fertility Rates (GMFR) :

The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women in the age-group 15-49.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) :

Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period.

Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) :

Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman, had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period.

Child Woman Ratio :

Number of children in age-group 0-4 per 100 women in the age-group 15-49.

AGE-SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY LEVELS, 1991

Agegroup	Arunachal Pradesh			Upper Siang District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	0.496	0.521	0.401	-	-	-
20-24	0.430	0.452	0.306	-	-	-
25-29	0.386	0.410	0.253	-	-	-
30-34	0.338	0.364	0.175	-	-	-
35-39	0.342	0.366	0.175	-	-	-
40-44	0.338	0.355	0.154	-	-	-
45-49	0.357	0.370	0.184	-	-	-

OTHER FERTILITY MEASURES

Fertility measures	Arunachal Pradesh		Upper Siang District	
	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5
General Fertility Rate	173	182	149	127
General Marital Fertility Rate	226	236	196	159
Total Fertility Rate	5.70	6.44	5.10	4.62
Total Marital Fertility Rate	7.40	8.58	6.90	5.89
Crude Birth Rate	40.03	40.03	33.60	31.45
Number of children ever born Per woman in the age-group 15 – 49	-	-	-	-
Mean age at marriage	-	-	-	-
Child woman ratio	-	-	-	-

Upper Siang District has been created after 1991 census curving out from erstwhile East Siang District.

Hence, parent district figures have been reflected in the above table

INDICATORS OF CHILD MORTALITY, 1991 AND 1981

		Arunachal Pradesh				Upper Siang District			
		q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1991	P	91	101	112	139	86	90	104	115
	M	111	105	114	140	92	95	112	127
	F	103	96	111	137	82	86	92	111
1981	P	126	152	181	220	103	93	110	135
	M	141	164	192	227	113	97	120	147
	F	111	139	169	213	93	88	99	123

Movement of People :**Migration :**

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two are mortality and fertility. A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his birth. Similarly, a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence.

Internal and international migration : The migrational movements are of three types :

- (i) Migration within the state itself with its components –
 - (a) Migration within the district of enumeration (intradistrict migration)
 - (b) Migration from one district of the state to another district of the state (interdistrict migration)

(ii) Migration from one state to another state of the country (Inter-state migration) and

(iii) Migration from one country to another country.

The first two types of migration are internal migration while the last one is called international migration.

Why the people migrate :

The reasons for migration were categorised as (1) employment (2) business (3) education (4) family move (5) marriage (6) natural calamities like drought, floods etc. (7) others. The reasons of migration have been elicited only with reference to movement from place of last residence.

Impact of migration :

The growth of population of a particular place depends upon the factors such as fertility, mortality and migration. The knowledge of trend in migration helps in future planning of a particular place.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 2001

Place of birth	Arunachal Pradesh			Upper Siang District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Migrants born within the State of enumeration	209,454 (51.6)	95,109 (44.8)	141,345 (59.2)	4,442 (47.6)	2,227 (38.4)	2,215 (62.7)
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	157,043 (38.7)	68,112 (32.1)	88,931 (46.0)	2,915 (31.2)	1,441 (24.8)	1,474 (41.7)
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the State	52,411 (12.9)	26,997 (12.7)	25,414 (13.2)	1,527 (16.4)	786 (13.6)	741 (21.0)
(B) Migrants born in other States of India	170,626 (42.1)	102,161 (48.1)	68,465 (35.4)	4,394 (47.1)	3,251 (56.1)	1,143 (32.3)
(C) Migrants born in other Countries	25,468 (6.3)	14,966 (7.1)	10,502 (5.4)	496 (5.3)	319 (5.5)	177 (5.0)
Total Migrants	405,548 (100.00)	212,236 (100.00)	193,312 (100.00)	9,332 (100.00)	5,797 (100.00)	3,535 (100.00)

INTERSTATE MIGRATION TO ARUNACHAL PRADESH COMPARED WITH UPPER SIANG DISTRICT

Place of birth	Arunachal Pradesh		Upper Siang District	
	Migrants	Percentage to total Migrants	Migrants	Percentage to total Migrants
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	99,921	58.6	1,482	33.7
Bihar	23,383	13.7	611	13.9
Uttar Pradesh	11,986	7.0	371	8.4
West Bengal	10,129	5.9	257	5.9
Orissa	3,493	2.1	599	13.6
Kerala	3,284	1.9	58	1.3
Jharkhand	3,229	1.9	218	5.0
Rajasthan	1,919	1.1	8	0.2
Meghalaya	1,586	0.9	19	0.4
Manipur	1,454	0.9	10	0.2
Uttaranchal	1,408	0.8	29	0.7
Other States	8,834	5.2	732	16.7
TOTAL	170,626	100.00	4,394	100.00

ANNEXURE - III

Data Not Available

**ANNEXURE - IV
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 2001**

Birth place	Arunachal Pradesh			Upper Siang District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Migrants	405,548 (100.00)	212,236 (100.00)	193,312 (100.00)	9,332 (100.00)	5,797 (100.00)	3,535 (100.00)
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	157,043 (38.7)	68,112 (32.1)	88,931 (46.0)	2,915 (31.2)	1,441 (24.8)	1,474 (41.7)
Born in other districts of the State	52,411 (12.9)	26,997 (12.7)	25,414 (13.2)	1,527 (16.4)	786 (13.6)	741 (21.0)
Born in the State	209,454 (51.6)	95,109 (44.8)	114,345 (59.2)	4,442 (47.6)	2,227 (38.4)	2,215 (62.7)
Born in other States	170,626 (42.1)	102,161 (48.1)	68,465 (35.4)	4,394 (47.1)	3,251 (56.1)	1,143 (32.3)
Born in other countries	25,468 (6.3)	14,966 (7.1)	10,502 (5.4)	496 (5.3)	319 (5.5)	177 (5.0)

It is seen from the above Annexure that 47.6 percent of population of Upper Siang district were born within the State as against 51.6 percent for the State as a whole. 16.4 percent of the district population were born in other districts of the State as against 12.9 percent of the population at State level, and this may prove that inter district migration in this

district is on higher side. In case of inter state migration, Upper Siang district has shown higher percentage of 47.1 percent as against 42.1 in case of the state. So far international migration is concerned, the district has registered a percentage of 5.3 which is lower than the state percentage of 6.3 percent.

**COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS
BY PLACE OF BIRTH FOR 1991 AND 2001**

Birth Place Total Migrants	Upper Siang District	
	1991 (100%)	2001 (100%)
1	2	3
Born in the district of Enumeration	39.6	31.2
Born in other districts of the State	9.4	16.4
Born in the State	49.0	47.6
Born in other states	44.6	47.1
Born in other countries	6.4	5.3

While compare the particular distribution of migrants by place of birth between 1991 and 2001 Censuses in respect of Upper Siang District, it is seen that the migrants born in the State is 47.6% in 2001 as against 49.0% in 1991 of which 31.2% and 39.6% respectively in 2001 and 1991 recorded against migrants

born in the district of Enumeration and 16.4% and 9.4% in 2001 and 1991 respectively against migrants born in other districts of the State. As regards migrants born in other States are 47.1% and 44.6% in 2001 and 1991 respectively, whereas it is 5.3% and 6.4% respectively of migrants born in other Countries.

ANNEXURE - V

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN UPPER SIANG DISTRICT/CIRCLE AS PER 2001 CENSUS

District/ Circle	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikhs	Buddhist	Jains	Other religions & persuasions	Religion not stated
Upper Siang *	Persons	33,363	6,116	502	4,291	56	2,607	6	19,477	308
	Males	18,057	4,095	416	2,212	54	1,283	3	9,824	170
	Females	15,306	2,021	86	2,079	2	1,324	3	9,653	138
Tuting Circle	Persons	3,915	587	46	435	4	883	3	1,895	62
	Males	2,129	415	26	237	4	431	1	978	37
	Females	1,786	172	20	198	0	452	2	917	25
Migging Circle	Persons	1,223	339	38	272	1	1	0	572	0
	Males	745	268	23	159	1	1	0	293	0
	Females	478	71	15	113	0	0	0	279	0
Palling Circle	Persons	736	6	0	1	0	0	0	729	0
	Males	375	6	0	1	0	0	0	368	0
	Females	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	0
Gelling Circle	Persons	742	21	0	2	0	635	0	84	0
	Males	362	17	0	1	0	302	0	42	0
	Females	380	4	0	1	0	333	0	42	0

ANNEXURE - V

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN UPPER SIANG DISTRICT/CIRCLE AS PER 2001 CENSUS

District/ Circle	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikhs	Buddhist	Jains	Other religions & persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Singa Circle	Persons	950	4	0	0	0	781	0	160	5
	Males	451	4	0	0	0	373	0	70	4
	Females	499	0	0	0	0	408	0	90	1
Yingkiong Circle	Persons	8,698	3,051	339	910	39	190	3	4,161	5
	Males	5,109	2,076	313	488	37	105	2	2,083	5
	Females	3,589	975	26	422	2	85	1	2,078	0
Jengging Circle	Persons	3,262	1,060	28	166	12	59	0	1,772	165
	Males	1,773	654	20	95	12	35	0	867	90
	Females	1,489	406	8	71	0	24	0	905	75
Geku Circle	Persons	4,222	426	30	992	0	16	0	2,687	71
	Males	2,178	255	17	484	0	11	0	1,377	34
	Females	2,044	171	13	508	0	5	0	1,310	37
Mariyang Circle	Persons	6,771	510	19	814	0	41	0	5,387	0
	Males	3,476	324	15	393	0	25	0	2,719	0
	Females	3,295	186	4	421	0	16	0	2,668	0
Katan Circle	Persons	2,844	112	2	699	0	1	0	2,030	0
	Males	1,459	76	2	354	0	0	0	1,027	0
	Females	1,385	36	0	345	0	1	0	1,003	0

It may be seen from the Annexure – V that Other religions and Persuasions constitute 58.4 percent (19,477) of the total population of the district followed by Hindu 18.3 percent (6116 persons), Christian 12.9 percent (4291 persons), Buddhist 7.8 percent (2607 persons). Muslims, Sikhs, Jains and Religion not stated constitute a very less percentage. Out of 10(ten) circles in the district, Yingkiong Circle

is the biggest circle in the district with a population of 8,698 persons (26.1 percent) and the smallest being Palling Circle with 736 persons (2.2 percent). From the above Annexure it will be seen that the followers of Other religions and persuasions is found to be in majority in all the circles of the district, followed by Hindu and Christian.

COMPARISON OF MAIN RELIGIONS BETWEEN 1991 AND 2001

	1991	2001
Hindu	–	16.6
Buddhist	–	9.8
Christian	–	5.5
Muslims	–	0.4
Sikhs	–	0.1
Jains	–	(N)
Other Religions & Persuasions	–	67.6
Religion not stated	–	(N)

While drawing a comparison of main religions of Upper Siang district between 1991 and 2001, it is seen that Other religion and persuasions constitute majority of population and placed number one both in 1991 and 2001, followed by Hindu, Christian, Buddhist, Muslims and Sikhs in 2001.

It is also seen that Other Religion and Persuasions is a major religion in Tuting, Palling,

Yingkiong, Jengging, Geku, Mariyang whereas Buddhist religion seems to be majority in another two circles viz. Gelling and Singa in 1991. On the other hand during 2001 also Other religion and persuasions seems to be majority in eight circles viz. Tuting, Migging, Palling, Yingkiong, Jengging, Geku, Mariyang and Katan. Buddhist found to be majority in Gelling and Singa circles in 2001.

ANNEXURE - VI
MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION AS PER 2001 CENSUS

Marital status	Total population			Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All marital status	33,363	18,057	15,306	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Never married	18,132	10,030	8,102	54.3	55.5	53.0
2 Married	13,691	7,427	6,264	41.0	41.1	40.9
3 Widowed	1,321	537	784	4.0	3.0	5.1
4 Divorced or separated	219	63	156	0.7	0.4	1.0
5 Unspecified status	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

From the Annexure – VI it has been found that out of 33,363 population, 18,132 or 54.3 percent are reported to be never married as against the 56.4 percent at state level. 13,691 or 41.0 percent

population are married, 1,321 or 4.0 percent are widowed, 219 or 0.7 percent Divorced or Separated. Unspecified population is NIL in the district.

COMPARISON OF MARITAL STATUS BETWEEN 1991 AND 2001

	1991	2001
All Marital Status	–	100%
1 Never married	–	54.4
2 Married	–	42.6
3 Widowed	–	2.6
4 Divorced or Separated	–	0.4
5 Unspecified status	–	0.0

It is seen from the Annexure VI, that the percentage of marital status of population in respect of Upper Siang district stands at Never married 54.4%, Married 42.6%, Widowed 2.6%, Divorced or Separated 0.4% and Unspecified status 0.0% in 1991.

On the other hand during 2001 this serial stand good. But with a little insignificant variation which is Never married 54.3%, Married 41.0%, Widowed 4.0% and Divorced or Separated 0.7% and Unspecified is nil in 2001.

ANNEXURE - VII
AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT, 2001 CENSUS

Age group	Total population			Illiterate			Literate			Educational level Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassifiable		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	33,363	18,057	15,306	19,939	9,324	10,615	13,424	8,733	4,691	234	146	88
0 - 6	6,396	3,182	3,214	6,396	3,182	3,214	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 - 14	6,335	3,176	3,159	2,866	1,341	1,525	3,469	1,835	1,634	29	16	13
15 - 19	2,644	1,421	1,223	454	214	240	2,190	1,207	983	10	8	2
20 - 24	2,342	1,299	1,043	596	231	365	1,746	1,068	678	15	7	8
25 - 29	2,932	1,596	1,336	1,071	399	672	1,861	1,197	664	25	13	12
30 - 34	2,398	1,386	1,012	983	326	657	1,415	1,060	355	26	14	12
35 - 39	2,407	1,455	952	1,179	460	719	1,228	995	233	29	20	9
40 - 44	1,548	928	620	919	364	555	629	564	65	15	10	5
45 - 49	1,506	865	641	1,116	511	605	390	354	36	19	12	7
50 - 54	1,249	755	494	1,022	538	484	227	217	10	15	10	5
55 - 59	993	552	441	851	422	429	142	130	12	15	9	6
60 - 64	840	468	372	784	419	365	56	49	7	12	8	4
65 - 69	616	333	283	583	306	277	33	27	6	10	7	3
70 - 74	492	267	225	477	255	222	15	12	3	7	5	2
75 - 79	330	182	148	321	173	148	9	9	0	2	2	0
80 +	320	181	139	311	174	137	9	7	2	3	3	0
Age not stated	15	11	4	10	9	1	5	2	3	2	2	0

Age Group	Below Primary			Primary			Middle			Matriculation/Secondary		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All ages	3,821	2,085	1,736	3,744	2,254	1,490	2,481	1,791	690	1,649	1,209	440
0 - 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 - 14	2,449	1,304	1,145	807	405	402	184	110	74	0	0	0
15 - 19	485	247	238	860	448	412	459	265	194	345	217	128
20 - 24	214	80	134	510	266	244	562	409	153	303	205	98
25 - 29	182	92	90	479	256	223	522	360	162	356	257	99
30 - 34	137	77	60	333	226	107	285	222	63	262	209	53
35 - 39	136	91	45	308	241	67	247	214	33	195	153	42
40 - 44	70	61	9	170	152	18	101	96	5	92	79	13
45 - 49	57	50	7	120	110	10	58	54	4	47	44	3
50 - 54	34	33	1	78	76	2	31	31	0	24	23	1
55 - 59	26	24	2	48	46	2	18	17	1	17	16	1
60 - 64	20	18	2	17	16	1	3	3	0	1	1	0
65 - 69	6	5	1	9	8	1	4	4	0	3	3	0
70 - 74	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
75 - 79	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
80 +	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Age not stated	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1

ANNEXURE - VII
AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT, 2001 CENSUS

Age Group	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university/ Senior secondary			Non-technical diploma certificate not equal to degree			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Graduate and above			Unclassified		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
All ages	750	593	157	3	3	0	95	93	2	631	544	87	16	15	1
0 - 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 - 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 - 19	31	22	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 24	113	77	36	0	0	0	1	0	1	28	24	4	0	0	0
25 - 29	165	113	52	0	0	0	14	13	1	117	93	24	1	0	1
30 - 34	183	152	31	1	1	0	16	16	0	172	143	29	0	0	0
35 - 39	142	121	21	2	2	0	25	25	0	143	127	16	1	1	0
40 - 44	64	60	4	0	0	0	24	24	0	90	79	11	3	3	0
45 - 49	28	24	4	0	0	0	8	8	0	47	46	1	6	6	0
50 - 54	15	15	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	20	19	1	5	5	0
55 - 59	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
60 - 64	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
65 - 69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
70 - 74	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
75 - 79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80 +	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

From the Annexure-VII above, the percentage of literates out of total population (excluding (0-6 years) population) works out to be 49.8 percent as against 58.7 percent males and 38.8 percent females. The percentage for the state as a whole stands at 54.3 percent.

According to level of education the percentage of literates out of total population (excluding 0-6 years

pop.) have been worked out as follows. Literates without educational level is 0.9 percent, Below Primary is 14.2 percent, Primary 13.9 percent, Middle 9.2 percent, Matric/Secondary 6.1 percent, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university/Sr. Secondary 2.8 percent, Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree 0.0 percent, Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree 0.4 percent and Graduate and above is 2.3 percent in the district.

COMPARISON OF EDUCATION LEVEL BETWEEN 1991 AND 2001

Literates	1991	2001
Total Literates	44.3	49.8
Males	52.5	58.7
Females	23.0	38.8

While drawing a comparison from the Annexure VII, it is seen that the percentage of literates excluding (0-6) years. Population accounts for 44.3%, for males 52.5% and for females 23.0% in 1991,

whereas it is 49.8% as against 58.7% for males and 38.8% for females during 2001 in Upper Siang district. For the state as a whole the percentage of literates is 41.6% in 1991 and 54.3% in 2001.

ANNEXURES

Level of Education	1991	2001
Below Primary	12.4	14.2
Primary	12.0	13.9
Middle	9.8	9.2
Matric/Secondary	4.2	6.1
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/PU/Sr. Secondary	2.6	2.8
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.0	0.0
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.3	0.4
Graduate and above	2.6	2.3

According to level of Education for the district for 1991 and 2001 the percentage of literates below Primary is 12.4% and 14.2% respectively, Primary 12.0% and 13.9%, Middle 9.8% and 9.2%, Matric/Secondary 4.2% and 6.1%, Higher Secondary/

Intermediate/Pre-university/Sr. Secondary 2.6% and 2.8%, Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree 0.3% and 0.4% and Graduate and above 2.6% and 2.3% respectively. It has been seen from the above that the percentage has increased during the decade.

ANNEXURE - VIII
DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT MOTHER TONGUES OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH
COMPARED WITH UPPER SIANG DISTRICT RETURNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongues	Number of persons who returned the language in	
		Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang
1	2	3	4
1.	Adi	93,517	17,518
2.	Hindi	53,663	2,386
3.	Nepali	94,895	1,804
4.	Adi Miniyong	17,232	1,235
5.	Oriya	7,770	760
6.	Bengali	54,521	754
7.	Assamese	51,422	631
8.	Dogri	4,504	420
9.	Bhojpuri	19,526	316
10.	Adi Gallong	61,674	229
11.	Urdu	1,249	160
12.	Apatani	27,792	115
13.	Malayalam	5,537	107
14.	Other Languages	604,666	6,928

It has been seen from the Annexure VIII that Upper Siang district has returned Adi (17,518) as the major language speaker followed by Hindi (2,386), Nepali (1,804), Adi Miniyong (1,235), Oriya (760), Bengali (754) and Assamese (631) as compared to Nissi (117,124) the highest followed by Nepali

(94,895), Adi (93,517), Adi Gallong (61,674), Bengali (54,521), Hindi (53,663) and Assamese (51,422) at State level. This prove that every district has language of its own. Unlike other States there is no predominant language in Arunachal Pradesh.

COMPARISON OF MOTHER TONGUE BETWEEN 2001 AND 1991

Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongues	1991	2001
1	Adi	1,224	1,751
2	Hindi	-	2,386
3	Nepali	-	1,804
4	Adi Miniyong	-	1,235
5	Oriya	-	760
6	Bengali	-	754
7	Assamese	-	631
8	Dogri	-	420
9	Bhojpuri	-	316
10	Adi Gallong	-	229
11	Urdu	-	160
12	Apatani	-	115
13	Malayalam	-	107
14	Other languages	-	6,928

While drawing a comparison between 1991 and 2001 in respect of mother tongue for Upper Siang district, it is seen that Adi is the major mother tongue with highest number both in 1991 – 1224 and in 2001

– 17,518 (52.51%). Regarding other mother tongue, the comparison cannot be drawn due to the floating nature of population.