



CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

A PILOT STUDY

OF

PASIGHAT

BY

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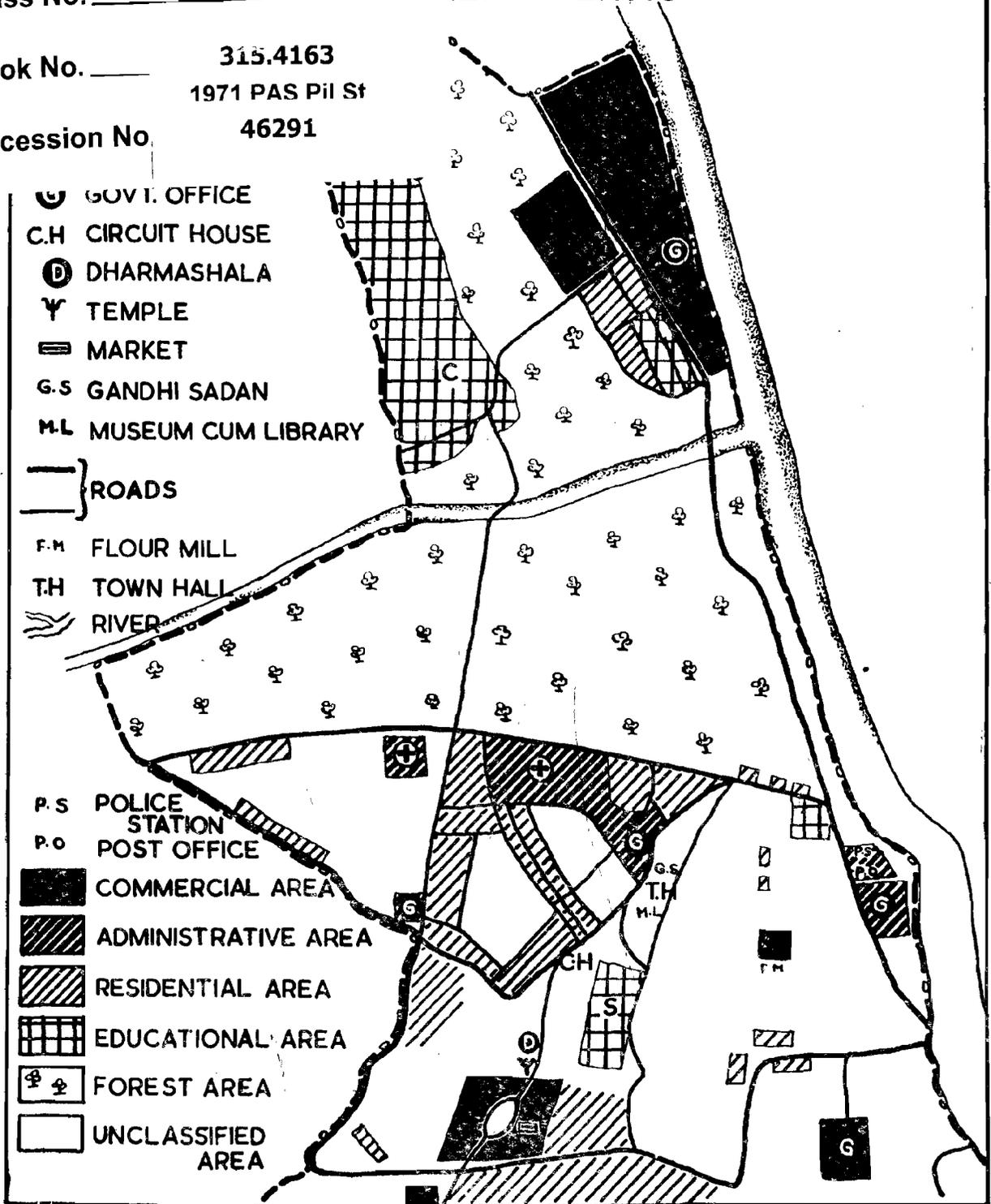
REGIONAL MAP OF
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
FOREWORD	i
PREFACE	iii
I Introduction	1
II Problems of Development and Planning of the Town	4
III Basic Particulars of the Town (As in 1961 Census)	7
APPENDIX—A Note on the Cultural Life of Pasighat	45

FOREWORD

As ancillary to 1971 Census, the Census Organisation has taken up a project of intensive survey of about 200 towns in different parts of the country. In the preparatory stage of this project, another project of collection of basic particulars in respect of a large number of towns in different parts of the country was undertaken in co-operation with scholars belonging to various academic bodies.

For discussing the entire approach to urban studies a seminar was organised in Delhi in 1967. In the light of the recommendations of the seminar, and also in consultation with Town and Country Planning Organization, Delhi, and a number of experts in the field, a schedule for rapid survey of towns was drawn up. It was visualised that the scholars undertaking the rapid survey of a town would, in addition to canvassing the schedule, prepare a short running note highlighting the important features of the town.

I am happy that Dr. Ganguly very kindly agreed to make a rapid survey of Pasighat town. It was a labour of love on his part. In addition to canvassing the schedule he has examined a large number of original source materials, to provide information about the historical and socio-economic developments of Pasighat. In the presentation of his material he was provided technical advice and guidance by my colleague Dr. B. K. Roy Burman.

I would like to thank Dr. Ganguly for this useful report.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

Since Independence NEFA has been making rapid strides in all-round development. An important aspect of this is the growth of the different district and sub-divisional headquarters into sprawling urban centres which are the gateways of technical change that is bringing about improvement in the standard of living of the people of NEFA. These are also the main meeting points where the local people are coming in contact with the plainsmen and taking to modern way of life. Hence studies in the growth of such townships are useful in isolating the focal points of difficulties and conflicts that are inevitable during such cultural changes and to prepare plans for their future expansions.

Pasighat being the oldest seat of administrative headquarters is the most advanced urban centre in NEFA where there is not a single town by the population standard according to the 1961 Census. 1971 census, however, recognises four urban centres in NEFA., viz., Pasighat, Along, Tezu and Bomdila. Pasighat township has played an important role in providing administrative supervision, extension service, transport and marketing facilities and finance to the surrounding villages in the matter of taking to settle wet rice cultivation in preference to the age-old shifting cultivation. This area which produces rice, maize, mustard, potato, sugarcane, etc., and of late, even a little quantity of wheat, is already surplus in rice production.

Being connected with Dibrugarh by road and river and North Lakhimpur, Tezpur, Gauhati and other places by road and rail, Pasighat has been growing as an important trade centre for its wide hinterland. As more and more roads will link remoter and remoter rural areas with Pasighat, flow of trade and transport and the number of commuters to the town as also its population will grow. To cope with this the town's transport system, water-supply, electric-supply, recreational centres, etc., will have to be expanded and certain areas developed as residential areas with all amenities according to a master plan.

Three Agency-level institutions, namely, Jawaharlal Nehru College, the only degree College in NEFA, the Gram Sevak Training Centre and the Health Training and Research Centre are located in Pasighat. The Government Higher Secondary School here is the oldest and one of the biggest in the Agency. The composition of the town's population including students and trainees is, therefore, almost cosmopolitan in character. In no other place in NEFA people belonging to different tribes and hailing from all the five districts are to be found. Hence Pasighat is in an advantageous position in spearheading new practices and spreading new ideas among the NEFA peoples. The mixed population, of course, also poses various problems of socio-cultural adjustments. Here is also emerging an articulate section of the population with growing signs of political aspirations.

An important source of social and political tensions in a developing society is the growing number of the educated unemployed. As Pasighat is still predominantly an administrative centre, job-opportunities will obviously be limited unless trade, transport and communication facilities are expanded and starting of small-scale manufacturing units encouraged. There is the Craft and Industries Training and Production Centre, but the town also needs an Industrial Estate with all facilities for running various agriculture and forestry-based industries.

This study was prepared as a pilot in the scheme of urban surveys undertaken for the 1971 Census by canvassing the Town Study Schedule provided by Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies), Office of the Registrar General, Government of India. As it was completed in 1968 all the census data used in the study relate to the 1961 Census.

At the time of preparing the study I had been serving as the Principal of Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat and in collecting data by canvassing the Schedule, I was assisted by my colleagues in that College, Sarvashri P. N. Deb, S. P. Shukla, B. N. Phukan, K. Lal, A. C. Talukdar and K. R. Pillai and my student

K. N. Sharma. My discussions with Kuttick Moyong, a local public leader, Shri R. K. Mukerji, Principal, Gram Sevak Training Centre, Pasighat, M. P. Patkar, Executive Engineer, C.P.W.D., Pasighat and O. Ering, Circle Officer, Pasighat were very useful in writing the introductory part of the study.

The basic outlines of the map of Pasighat were obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, C.P.W.D., Pasighat Division, Pasighat and the details including the Index of the map was marked by Shri S. P. Shukla, Lecturer in Geography, Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat.

All Government offices and institutions and public organizations in Pasighat have cooperated by furnishing us with necessary information whenever we approached them.

M.B.B. COLLEGE
AGARTALA, TRIPURA.
October, 1971.

J. B. GANGULY

I. INTRODUCTION

History of the Origin of Pasighat

Pasighat*, on the river Siang, happens to be the oldest administrative centre of NEFA. In 1912 a new district called "The Central and Eastern Sections, North-East Frontier" was formed with two Sub-Divisions, namely, Sadiya and Pasighat. The latter was the seat of administrative centre for the Sub-Division after its own name. How old is Pasighat village settlement, it is difficult to say. The first official reference to this place is traceable to 1858 when, in the course of a military expedition to Kebang village, about 50 Km further up from Pasighat, the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur district received 'the deputations from the Pashi, Meybo and Pado communities' at Pasighat. (Mackenzie, A, History of the Relations of the Government with the Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal-Calcutta, 1884 as quoted by V. Elwin in his India's North-East Frontier in the Nineteenth Century, Oxford University Press, 1962, p. 211).

1.2 According to Shri O. Ering, who is well informed about the history of the Adis, the Pasis (a sub-tribe of the Adis, sometimes known as Adi-Passi) visited the foothill areas in and around Pasighat in the early part of the 19th Century where they ultimately established their settlements. We find some corroboration of this in the account of the courses of migration of the Pasis as given by Sachin Roy in his book, 'Padam Minyong Culture' (NEFA Publications, 1966, p. 16). The Pasis practised *Jhum* (shifting) cultivation in the area now comprising the town and also started banana plantations on an extensive scale. In course of time the place became full of banana plants all around and people started calling the place as PAKLEK PIGO or 'the port or ghat of plantains.'

The Importance of the Ghat

1.3 Before the Adis came down to the foothills their principal trade connections were with Tibet. But as they migrated to areas further and further south their trade flowed more and more across the Brahmaputra. The rivers provided the main lines of communication with these areas. Pasighat stood on one of these trade routes. All goods were carried by boat up to the 'Ghat' and Pasighat's hinterland covered the area almost up to Damroh on the left bank of the Yamne, Riga on the right bank of the river Siang, Pangin on the north and Ledum on the west, etc.

1.4 After their settlement at Pasighat the Pasi progressively came into closer and closer contact with the people of the Brahmaputra Valley and the rulers there. When the Britishers first visited PAKLEK PIGO they must have asked the people whom they met as to which tribe did they belong. They obviously might have replied that they were the Pasis, so the visitors to the Ghat started calling the 'Ghat' as the 'Ghat of the Pasis' or 'Pasighat.' This is the origin of the name of this town as suggested by Shri Ering and it appears quite plausible. The area that ultimately comprised the township was at that time used for *jhuming* (shifting cultivation). The Pasi villages, viz., Balek, Romkang, Roing, Rasum, Monku, Kellek, etc. were 5 to 6 kilometres further into the interiors on top of hillocks. The villages are there even now though some of these villages have since shifted closer to the town.

After-effects of the Great Earthquake

1.5 The area and boundary of the township were largely affected by the Great Earthquake of 1950, that took place on the night of August 15. The tremors tremendously rocked and split a hill which fell on the river Siang, some kilometers upstream, completely stopping the flow of the river for some time. But when the 'barrage' so formed ultimately burst the flow of the river swept away the eastern part, almost one-half, of the old town. This Earthquake caused widespread damage to life and property and completely changed the topography of the area as also the communication system. "The topography of the area changed, beds of the river were forced up almost to the level of the land in some cases and many people and tribes rendered homeless, causing widespread damage to roads, communication, buildings and huts." (R.B. Vaghaiwalla, Census, 1951, Assam, NEFA District Census Hand book p. viii).

1.6 Formerly Pasighat was connected by a motorable road with Kobo where from by boat and bus one could reach Tinsukiya, and important wholesale market in Assam, within a few hours. Sadiya also was connected with Kobo by bus-cum-boat service. But this road which was the life-line for this place—was eroded by the Siang during the earthquake. To-day Pasighat's road link is with Oiramghat wherefrom communication with Dibrugarh is maintained by boat.

*Longitude of Pasighat is 95°·22' E and Latitude, 28°·4' N.

The Boundary of the Town

1-7 Until the Earthquake the boundary of the town was Siang in the east, Sericulture Farm and H.D. Sanatorium on the south, Baskata Village and Panekorong (a streamlet) on the west and the Political Interpreters' line on the north. In 1947-48 the area where the Gram Sevak Training Centre is located now was surrendered by the Balek group of villages. Thereafter in 1963-64 the Jawaharlal Nehru College area was annexed to the town. The Leprosy colony or H.D. Sanatorium and Baskata village are also now included within the township. Since 1950 the town has been expanding in the westernly and southernly directions. This trend continues, for, these areas are of higher altitude than the areas near the river bank—the Higher Region is about 92' higher than the Lower Region.

Administrative Headquarters in Pasighat

1-8 As mentioned earlier, Pasighat Sub-Division was formed in 1912 as part of the Sadiya Frontier Tract. In 1948 this tract was divided into two Divisions one of which was Abor Hills with headquarters at Pasighat. The prominence of Pasighat somewhat waned in 1953 when the Headquarters of Abor Hills were transferred to Along. In 1954 when the Frontier Divisions were created, Pasighat Sub-Division came under the Siang Frontier Division with headquarters at Along. But the town somewhat regained its importance on April 1, 1961 when Pasighat Sub-Division became an independent Frontier Division of NEFA under the charge of an Additional Political Officer (now redesignated as Additional Deputy Commissioner).

1-9 The location of some important Central institutions like the Gram Sevak Training Centre (where trainees come from all over NEFA, Manipur and Nagaland), the Health Training and Research Centre, the Jawaharlal Nehru College (the first and the only degree college in NEFA) and the All India Radio Centre (the first to be opened in NEFA) in Pasighat has lent much prominence to this town compared to other district headquarters of NEFA.

Climate

1-10 Generally speaking, the climate of the town may be called as the monsoon type. Rainfall is quite heavy—about 4,000 mm per annum. There are practically two seasons—the wet summer, from March to September, and the dry winter, from October to February. During the summer, when there is no rain, it becomes extremely hot (highest temperature recorded in 1967 was 98°F.). January is the coldest month when temperature falls to about 58°F.

1-11 The strong gorge wind that blows during the winter is the most conspicuous feature of the town's climate. Pasighat stands just on the opening of the mighty Dibang valley. The valley is flanked by high hills on the north-east and north west and the river flows through an opening in between them. There is a deep gorge on the river Dibang (the other name for Siang) between Bodak and Silli villages—about 15 Km upstream of Pasighat—wherefrom during the winter nights very strong wind blows over the town, which is commonly known as the gorge wind. Generally, it starts blowing sometime after the night fall and continues up to the late morning. The ferocity and the unbroken continuity of the wind are very uncomfortable. This gorge wind also appreciably affects winter crops as the moisture of the soil is fast evaporated by it. It also causes considerable loss to the mature paddy grains in the fields just as they become ready for reaping.

Composition and the Trend in the Town's Population

1-12 As the boundary of the town has been constantly expanding and as the area has been recognized as an urban area very recently, exclusive census figures for the town are not available for pronouncing any statistical trend in the growth of population, linguistic and racial distribution of population, etc. Some observations, in very general terms, can be made on this.

1-13 The population of the town has been rising fast mainly on account of immigration. As more and more Govt. offices and institutions are started more people automatically come to live here. Most of them are, of course, not settlers here. As Pasighat is within the Inner Line, there is restriction on the entry of outsiders into the town. Yet there has been considerable rise in the number of people coming into the town from outside. Many have come to work as workers on the construction projects, and also work on farms of the local people as hired farm-labour. Some have also come in connection with trade and business.

1-14 The Nepalis constitute a sizeable portion of the total population. They, first of all, came here as coolies and porters of the government officials and ultimately settled down on land given by the government. More and more Nepalis have come here to work as porters, construction workers and as farm-labourers.

1-15 Formerly, the Adis mainly lived in their villages on the periphery of the town and used to come to the town in connection with their work in Govt. offices and selling goods and other trade and

business purposes. Those who were employees in the Govt. offices, mainly the Political Interpreters, lived in the Govt. quarters. To-day, as the boundary of the town is expanding, some of their areas are being included within it. Some of them have also settled within the town by constructing houses of their own. They are gradually entering into business, such as taking contracts of various sorts, opening of shops, running of buses, boats, etc. A steadily rising trend in the migration from the villages to the town is discernible. An educated class among the local people is rising and this class feels emotionally more at home in the town than in their villages.

1-16 There is no land revenue system here, no registration of sale of land, etc. Yet from informed sources it is learnt that lands on the outskirts of the town are being purchased by people

who want ultimately to settle there. There may be even cases of speculative purchase of such lands.

Municipal Administration

1-17 There is no municipality for the town as yet. Town roads, water-supply, drainage, etc. are built and maintained by the C.P.W.D. for which funds are provided by the Administration. There is a pound which is under the Deputy Commissioner's control. Licenses for vehicles, trade and commerce, etc. are issued by the same authority against payment at different rates. All these collections are credited to a fund called 'Local Fund'. This is also operated by the Addl. Deputy Commissioner for various amenities for the town's population. The town hall was constructed out of this fund. (As there is no formally constituted municipality in the town, against "Municipal Administration" in the report no entry has been made).

II. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING OF THE TOWN

Main Character of the Town

Initially Pasighat developed after the usual pattern of development of a town lying on a river along which outsiders enter into that region. As mentioned in the beginning of this note, Pasighat stood on the main river trade route of the Adis. It was also the main approach point for the Government to establish contact with the people of this place. And that was the signal for the development of this place into an important administrative centre.

2.2 The town mainly consists of the government offices, a few educational institutions *e.g.*, some Lower Primary Schools, a Higher Secondary School, a Degree College, and training centres, such as, Gram Sevak Training Centre, Health Training and Research Centre and Craft and Industrial Training and Production Centre and the All India Radio—Pasighat Centre. There is neither any large scale nor even medium scale manufacturing unit. The Co-operative saw-mill (Kebang Koret), the only manufacturing unit of some importance is, at the present moment, languishing. Production in the mill has been nil for the last six or seven months. Its condition has been so bad not because of any lack of demand for its products nor for any shortage of timber but mainly on account of organizational shortcomings.

Pasighat as an Expanding Trade Centre

2.3 Pasighat as a trade-centre suffered its importance when, following the Great Earthquake, the bed of the river Siang rose and current of water became too strong for boats to ply along the river up to the old 'ghat' of the town. But now-a-days being connected with Oiramghat on the river Brahmaputra by an all-weather road, wherefrom Dibrugarh can be reached by boat, Pasighat has regained its old importance of being main trade Centre for the people of this area. It has been further facilitated by the extension of the railway line (N.F. Rly.) up to Murkongselek which is connected with Pasighat by road. Pasighat is now not only connected with the towns like North Lakhimpur and Tezpur by rail but also the rest of the country. For all the seasons Pasighat market has been flourishing and is assuming the status of an important trade centre.

2.4 There has been another important contributing factor of great importance. In the recent times, the production of paddy in the areas around Pasighat has gone up markedly, thanks to the people's taking to wet rice cultivation on an

extensive scale. The marketable surplus of paddy of the farmers of the villages in Pasighat circle has appreciably risen. Every year about 3000 quintals of paddy is procured by the Government through different agencies. The main cash crop of the area is mustard. Of late, the local people have been raising this crop on their farms as the main winter crop. As it grows very easily and the yield is also quite high they find it very profitable to raise this crop. Total area under this crop in the Pasighat circle is estimated at 350 acres and the total production of mustard at 160 metric tonnes. This area has now emerged as a surplus area in the production of maize. Though the rise in the total production of mustard and maize has slightly depressed their prices, yet because of the net rise in the marketable surplus of the farmers of the area, there has been a general improvement in the level of income of these people. This is very clearly reflected in their growing demand for various consumer's goods like, mill-made clothes cosmetics, utensils, torchlights, bed-stuff, trunks and boxes, furniture, etc. These are mostly purchased from the Pasighat market.

2.5 Timber extraction from the nearby forests has also appreciably gone up and the total requirement of timber for the construction of buildings and bridges in Pasighat area is wholly met from the local sources. This has also been an added source of income for them.

2.6 Pasighat-Ledum Road is still not an all-weather road while Pasighat-Pangin Road is even in a worse stage. The hinterland of the town thus remains not well-connected with its metropolis. If these roads are improved and made all-weather roads on which buses and trucks can ply easily the quantum of agricultural produce of the area is sure to rise manifold. It is needless to mention that the hinterland of Pasighat is overwhelmingly a rural area and agriculture is the mainstay of its economy. Hence as the value of agricultural produce will rise, it will definitely boost up the growth of this town also. But along with that there will come socio-economic changes which will call for the diversification of the economy. The emerging educated class will obviously not be very much interested in staying on in the villages. The need for finding employment opportunities for them in the urban area will be very much important. Therefore, the scope for starting of industries and development of transport and communication facilities needs careful examination.

Linking of the Left Bank with Pasighat

2.7 People of Mebo and other villages on the left bank of the river Siang have various connections with Pasighat. But communication facilities between the two areas are so negligible, only country boat plies from one bank to other which becomes risky in monsoon, that Mebo area does not fully enjoy the benefits of the flourishing Pasighat market. The Agricultural Deptt. claims that some areas on that side of the river are surplus in food production but they are unable to market their surplus simply because of transport difficulties. If that surplus could be procured and brought to Pasighat there would be no need for importing rice from outside to feed the entire population of the Pasighat area. What would be the economical form of linking the two areas—a suspension bridge? a ropeway? or something else?—it is difficult to say. But that the linking of the two areas by good and dependable transport facilities will act as a psychological booster to produce more for exchange in the left bank areas there cannot be any doubt at all.

Electric Supply of the Town

2.8 Electricity in the town is produced by diesel generators and is supplied for specified hours only. It is mainly consumed for the domestic uses and partly for business purposes but nothing at all for manufacturing goods. In fact, the shortage of power is an important limiting factor on the development of small manufacturing units. At present, the total capacity for producing electricity is only 122 KW. A micro-hydel project about 10 Km. from Pasighat on Sillikoron, a tributary of river Siang, is under construction now and it is likely to be completed by 1970. Its capacity will be 200 KW. during monsoon and 60 KW. during the dry season. The demand for electricity for domestic purposes (including that of Govt. offices and educational institutions) is estimated to go up to 250 KW. by 1970. So even after the completion of the hydel project there will not be enough power available for running manufacturing plants, if any.

Industrial Estate

2.9 With the existing communication facilities and the available raw materials nearby, in years to come only small manufacturing units can be expected to be started and profitably run in Pasighat. But this again will vitally be dependent on the availability of enough power at reasonable rates. It may be possible to start small rice and flour mills, oilmills, 'gur' (molasses) producing units, timber-sawing units, weaving mills, wooden furniture producing units, etc. The best form of

organization to make this possible would be the setting up of an Industrial Estate in Pasighat. If the Government can construct buildings, approach roads and ensure supply of electricity and water, etc., the above-mentioned industries can very profitably be run here. But as the power-supply locally available may not be sufficient for the purpose, the possibility of connecting the town's electric supply to Assam state's Electric Grid is worth-examining.

Railway Out-Agency

2.10 To enjoy the maximum advantage of the opening of the railway line up to Murkongselek the town requires the facility of a Railway out Agency which will further ease the problem of transport of commodities to and from the town. Extension of the railway line up to Pasighat is, of course, still better.

FELT NEEDS OF THE CITIZENS

Transport Facilities within the Town

2.11 There is no rickshaw, tonga or bus service in the town. As it has now spread out considerably the need for such facilities is being increasingly felt by the citizens. Similarly, reliable and comfortable bus services between Pasighat and Murkongselek (Railway station) are the crying need for the people of this place. The present arrangement is thoroughly inconvenient and unreliable. While an old bus plies on Pasighat-Murkongselek route, just a pick-up van or a truck runs on the other route. Breakdown of the bus on the way are quite frequent causing much discomfort to the passengers.

Resumption of Air Service between Pasighat and Dibrugarh

2.12 Though boat service between Oiramghat and Dibrugarh—about 120 Km. in distance—is quite regular yet when the Brahmaputra is in spate the boat journey becomes very risky. The journey while coming from Dibrugarh to Oiramghat takes quite a long time—about 9 hours which is quite boring. At times the boat cannot reach this side on the same day, and it is forced to anchor somewhere in between for the whole night. Until May 1967 there were bi-weekly air services between Pasighat and Dibrugarh run by M/s Kalinga Airlines. Though there is an air-port at Pasighat, no air-passenger service is there between Pasighat and any other place. Incidentally, this air-port has a unique advantage over the neighbouring airports as it is never engulfed with fog during winter. The resumption of air-service will be highly welcome by those who want to avoid the

tedious and time-consuming bus-cum-boat journey between Pasighat and Dibrugarh; compared to 6 to 7 hours' journey along this route it is just 20 minutes' flight from Pasighat to Dibrugarh.

Recreational Facilities

2.13 Existing recreational facilities in the town are negligible. There is no park, no stadium, no cinema, no swimming pool or rowing-club in the town. A good park in some central place, a small stadium for both outdoor and indoor games and a cinema-house are quite essential for the townsmen to spend their leisure-hours in a healthy manner. A good hotel to cater to the needs of the casual visitors to the town is very essential, the Dharamsala, now under construction, will meet a long-felt need of the sojourners here but the want of a good eating-house will still remain.

Water Supply

2.14 The existing source for water-supply to the town is the perennial hill stream-Sippikorong—about 8 kilometers away from the town. Water is taken from the stream to the town by gravity. Of late, according to a study of the C.P.W.D., the water discharge of the river has been falling markedly. With the expansion of the town and the growth of population, water will have to be supplied in larger quantities. The Executive Engineer,

C.P.W.D., Pasighat Division is of the opinion that this source will not be able to meet the entire requirement of water of the town even after one or two years if all parts of the town are to be covered.

2.15 As the provision of adequate water-supply arrangement is an essential element of town-planning it is felt that the matter be fully investigated by a team of experts and Public Health Engineers. The time has probably come when the possibility of tapping the Siang river itself for the permanent water supply scheme for the town need be fully examined. If the water is tapped a few kilometres upstream, probably, it may be brought to the town by gravity as some local people believe. Any way, the matter requires a thorough study by expert-Public Health Engineers concerned.

Conclusion

2.16 In the recent years the town has expanded at a very fast rate and the trend is likely to continue. But the expansion has not in all cases been properly planned. Therefore, a master plan covering all aspects, such as, location of public & private residential quarters, office buildings, industrial estate, railway-out-station and siding space, warehouse, road-pattern, water-supply, drainage, power supply, etc. need be drawn up without any delay.

III. BASIC PARTICULARS OF THE TOWN (AS IN 1961 CENSUS)

Because of the difficulties of terrain and communications and other factors the simplified Census of NEFA, 1961 schedule was specially designed to collect census data for NEFA. Though the simplified schedule was canvassed in most of

the villages of NEFA the All India Census Schedules were, however, canvassed in eleven selected villages including Pasighat (in 1961 Census Pasighat was considered a village).

1. Union Territory : North-East Frontier Agency.

2. District :
3. Tehsil : } Pasighat Sub-division

4. Basic Particulars of the Town.

Area in sq. miles	Occupied residential houses		Total population			Scheduled Castes		
	Number of houses	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	482	635	2739	1817	922	..	..	..
Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons			Total Workers (I—IX)		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Workers Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
871	504	367	1236	988	248	1425	1183	242
Workers								
I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural labourer					
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24			
58	46	12	4	4	..			
Workers—contd.								
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities			IV At Household Industry			V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
15	15	..	162	3	159	6	..	6

Workers— <i>concl.</i>								
VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Commu- nications		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
83	83	..	101	101	..	24	24	..

IX Workers— <i>concl.</i>						X Non-Workers		
In Other Services								
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
43	44	45	46	47	48			
972	907	65	1,314	634	680			

5. (a) Changes, if any, in the boundary of the town after 1961.

Particulars of areas involved	Status of the area before change	Nature of change	Circumstances of change
1	2	3	4
(1) Area falling between the town and the Sibakarang river.	Bamboo and tree forests and jhum fields	Town area extended, first, up to the Sibokarang then up to Mone village.	(1) Reserved as green belt, to stop erosion
(2) Jawaharlal Nehru College area (former Siying village and a part of the Mone village).			(2) To establish the College.

Date of change and reference of notification, etc.	Area and population affected by the change		Remarks
	Area	Population	
5	6	7	8
(1) 28-3-64 vide R. No. 9 of 1964	600 acres	No population in the green belt. On college campus the population is about 200	The formal notification about the area of the town is not available.
(2) Formal orders not yet issued			

(b) History of origin, growth and decay, if any, of the town and myth, legend and event of historical importance, if any connected with the town.

See Introduction

6. Particulars of towns with populations of 50,000 or more within 50 miles

There is no town whatsoever within a distance of 10 miles from Pasighat. Dibrugarh, the District

Headquarters of Lakhimpur District of Assam, is the nearest town to Pasighat—the distance being approximately 50 miles as the crow flies. The relevant particulars of Dibrugarh town are given below:

Name	Distance from referent town	Area in sq. miles	Population as in 1961
1	2	3	4
Dibrugarh	50 miles	3.52	58,480
Nature of communication linkage		General note on special economic relations if any, with the referent town	
5		6	
Roadway up to the bank of the Brahmaputra (Oiramghat) and therefrom riverway. Bus and boat regularly ply on this route.		Most of the important essential commodities and provisions for Pasighat come from or through Dibrugarh along this route.	
General note on special and social and cultural relation, if any, with the referent town			Remarks
7			8
Until the rail-line (N.F. Rly.) up to Murkongselek (35 Km from Pasighat) was opened, Dibrugarh was the main centre for shopping as well as for going out to other places within N.E.F.A. and also places outside the Agency. The railway station was opened in 1966 since when people have been using the road-cum-rail communication facility more and more for coming to and going out of Pasighat.		Dibrugarh is the main centre of attraction for the local people who are growingly developing the inclination to visit that town for shopping, selling their agricultural produce like oilseeds, going to the pictures, etc.	
Patients suffering from serious cases which cannot be treated in Pasighat Hospital are mostly sent to Assam Medical College, Hospital, Dibrugarh.			

7. A. Locational particulars and ancillary data

NEFA is geographically and constitutionally a part of Assam but having a separate administrative identity like that of a Union Territory. It is administered by the President of India through the Governor of Assam acting as his agent. Like

other Union Territories it is now under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. The NEFA secretariat is situated at Shillong, the capital of Assam. The Governor is assisted by the Adviser to the Governor of Assam who is the head of the Secretariat.

Name	Distance from the referent town	Means of communication linkage	Number of hours of journey by			Remarks
			Bus	Train	Others (specify)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State H.Q.—Shillong	817 km.	Road-cum-river-cum-rail/ road-cum-rail	1½	18	5 (boat)	
District H.Q.—Along	246 Km.	Road-cum-rail-cum-road	9	4	..	
Sub-Divisional H.Q. Pasighat	Does not arise					
Nearest town with population of less than 1 lakh according to 1961 Census—Dibrugarh	152 Km.	Road-cum-river	1½	..	5 (boat)	
Nearest city with population of 1 lakh or more according to 1961 Census—Gauhati	817 Km.	Road-cum-river-cum-rail/ road-cum-rail	1½	12/24	5 (boat)	
Air Port—Pasighat	Does not arise					There is no regular air service now-a-days
Railway Station—Murkongselek	85 Km.	Road	1½	..	..
Sea Port—Calcutta	1,426 Km	Road-cum-rail	1½	62	..	This is the nearest sea port
Bus route/Pasighat—Oiramghat/ Murkongselek—Radio transmission Centre—Pasighat	Does not arise					
River/other water bodies, etc.						Pasighat is on the river Siang. There is no sea or big lake within 20 miles of this town

7-B. Physiographical Features*

Altitude	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510'	(near Inspection Bungalow)
Annual rainfall recorded (1967-68)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8943.0 mm.	
Maximum recorded temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98° F	(On 31 July, 1967)
Minimum recorded temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54° F	(On 8 January, 1967) (29 January, 1967) (30 January, 1967)

*According to the Great Trigonometric Survey of Pasighat the altitude of the town where the Inspection Bungalow is located is 510'. At that time (i.e., before the Great Earthquake of 1950) the main township was in the Lower Region. The altitude of the Higher Region (where the All India Radio Building is located, is 640' as stated by the District Statistical Officer.

The Gram Sevak Training Centre is the only organization which collects and maintains the record about rainfall, temperature etc. of the town and the figures quoted here are as furnished by them.

Nature of terrain

Pasighat town is not just one flat piece of land. It is mainly divided into two distinct regions on the basis of altitude. The eastern part of the town, that is, the area near the river bank is of lower altitude than the western part. The two parts are called—the Lower Region and the Higher Region respectively. The hill-stream Sibakarang passes through the town—the Gram Sevak Training Centre and the Jawaharlal Nehru College being on the far side of the river. To check erosion by this stream forests on both the banks—called the 'green belt', have been declared as reserved forests.

8. Maps (a) & (b) (for the year 1967-68)

The functional areas—administrative, commercial, industrial, educational, cultural, residential, etc., are shown in this map.

There is no separate commercial and industrial area other than the market. The locations of the two manufacturing units—the saw-mill and the flour-mill are indicated in the map under commercial area.

Educational institutions are : (1) Lower Primary Schools, (2) The Higher Secondary School and (3) Jawaharlal Nehru College.

Though The Gram Sevak Training Centre, and The Craft and Industries Training and Production Centre are training institutes, they have been included in educational institutions for showing in the map.

In the map the hospital area has been marked as 'medical' although it also contains the Health Training and Research Centre.

Administrative areas cover the Additional Deputy Commissioner's Office, the Police Lines, the Sub-Treasury, and the Executive Engineer's Office.

Cultural area include Pasighat Club, the Town Hall, Divisional Library and the Museum.

Residential areas are quite spread out in the town. The quarters for the government employees are mainly concentrated in the heart of the town. Private houses are mostly located around the market. Some private houses in small groups are scattered here and there. Residential houses for the staff members of the Gram Sevak Training Centre and the Jawaharlal Nehru College are located on their respective campuses.

The lines of communication—Pasighat-Oiramghat-Murkongselek, Pasighat-Ledum and Pasighat-Pangin roads and boat ferry service line across the Siang are also marked in this map (see (f) of the Schedule below).

The street pattern of the town consists of metalled roads and non-metalled tracks and paths. These are separately shown in the map.

There is no railway line in and around the town. Other than the main river Siang on whose bank the town stands, there is one stream called Sivokorong which passes through the middle of the town. Besides these, there are small streamlets flowing through different parts of the town all of which are indicated in the map.

All public institutions, such as, Government offices, educational institutions, hospital, post office, Government garage and workshop are marked in the map under the general head "government offices and institutions".

(c) There are no distinct areas of concentration of population belonging to different nationalities, linguistic groups, religions, castes and tribes in the town, therefore, no separate map to show this is given.

There is no officially recognized slum in the town though most of the private houses being of ordinary basha type give the look of slums. They are not indicated in the map.

(d) (i) There is no division of the town into wards here, no map showing the density of buildings by wards is, therefore, given.

(ii) Most of the lands of the town belong to the government as such there is no regular sale and purchase of lands as is the practice elsewhere.

(e) These data are not available.

(f) The lines of communication—Pasighat-Oiramghat (Pasighat-Murkongselek), Pasighat-Ledum and Pasighat-Pangin roads are indicated in the map. As there is no other line of communication no separate map is given. The water-way, that is, the point wherefrom by boat the Siang is crossed from the right to the left bank is also shown in the map.

- Within three miles of the different road there are no places of any importance worth mentioning

9. Important public institutions (other than banks, educational and medical institutions)

Though Pasighat is a Sub-Division of the District of Siang, yet it is administered by an Additional Deputy Commissioner whose office is at Pasighat town. Under the Single-Line administrative set-up obtaining in NEFA, all the district officers of the different departments like medical, agriculture education, industries, statistics, cooperation, etc., are placed under the Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts. Just as there is an Additional Deputy Commissioner for Pasighat, similarly there are separate District Medical Officer, District Agricultural Officer, Divisional Inspector of Schools, District Industries Officer, District Statistical Officer, District Cooperative Officer for Pasighat Sub-Division. They do not have separate offices of their own but they function as parts of the office of the Additional Deputy Commissioner.

All public works in NEFA are executed by the C.P.W.D. Pasighat Sub-Division constitutes one

C.P.W.D. Division; hence there is an office of the Executive Engineer, C.P.W.D. at Pasighat.

One central institute called The Gram Sevak Training Centre is situated at Pasighat. Government-sponsored trainees from all over NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur join this centre for their training as Village Level Workers.

The first All India Radio Centre to be opened in NEFA was in Pasighat in 1966. It is a small station operating on 283 metre band with the transmitting capacity up to a radius of 22 km. only. It goes on the air for four-and-a-half hours a day, that is, from 4 p.m. to 8.30 pm. and its programmes include local folk-songs, news in Adi (the language of the local people), relaying of all-India news bulletins in Assamese and in Hindi and various programmes of the Gauhati station besides some recorded musics.

All particulars of the public institutions are given in the table on the next page.

9. Important public institutions

Category	Name	Location	When established	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	No. of employees	No. of members where relevant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Govt. offices & institutions (all offices in Pasighat covered).	(i) Office of the Deputy Commissioner	On the bank of the river Siang.	1956	Administration of the Sub-Division and undertaking all development activities under different deptts. like medical, agriculture, education etc.	Pasighat Sub-Division.	189		
	(ii) Office of the Executive Engineer, C.P.W.D.	Higher Region	1961	Undertaking of all public works.	"	49		Employees posted outside and work-charged labour not included.
	(iii) Office of the Asstt. Engineer (Electrical), CPWD.	Higher Region	1964	Generation and distribution of electricity.	"	38		
	(iv) Gram Sevak Training Centre.	The far bank of the river Sibakaran	1959	Imparting training to Village Level Workers.	NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur.	48		
	(v) Office of the Forest Range Officer.	Lower Region	1954	Plantation, control and conservation of forests.	Pasighat Sub-Division.	14		
	(vi) Office of the Area Organizer, SSB (Home Guard).	Near D.C.'s office	1963	Home-guard training	"	19		
	(vii) Office of the Asstt. Intelligence Officer.	Higher Regions		Confidential	"	2		
	(viii) Pasighat Post Office	Lower Region	1912	All kinds of postal and telegraphic works.	Pasighat town	9		
	(ix) All India Radio Pasighat Station	Higher Region	1966	Radio broadcast	"	13		
	(x) Office of the Field Publicity Officer (Govt. of India).	Near Post Office	1965	Different kinds of publicity activities.	Pasighat S.D.	6		

9. Important public institutions—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(zi) Office of the Civil Aerodrome Officer.	Airfield	1954	Control of the Pasg. Aerodrome.	Pasg. Airfield	11		
	(zii) Aeronautical Communication Station.	Airfield	1954	Wireless communication	"	6		
	(ziii) Current Weather Observatory.	Airfield	1954	Collection of meteorological data.	"	4		
	(ziv) Central Reserve Police (two companies).	Lower Region	1965	For use of the Distt. Admn. to maintain law & order.	Pasg. Sub-Div.	239		239
	(zv) Bihar Military Police and Malabar special Police.	Southern side of the market	1967	Assisting the Area Organizer in imparting training to villagers.	"	88		
	(zvi) Crafts and Industries Training and Production Centre.	Lower Region (Near I.B.)	1950	Imparts training in crafts (weaving and tailoring) & carpentry produces furniture, textiles, etc. with the help of trainees.	"	10		15 trainees
	(zvii) Central Sericulture Farm.	Near 21st Mile	1948	To produce and supply disease free silk seeds to the local people.	NEFA	6		
2. Municipal & other offices of Local Self Govt.	Nil							
3. Cultural institutions	Nil							
4. Recreation centres	Nil							
5. Religious institutions including sect organisation	Nil							
6. Voluntary organisations	Akhil Bharatiya Vidya-rathi Parishad (Pasighat Branch),	No fixed location, Members are mainly college and school students.	1966	To promote emotional integration through organising inter-state living of students, cultural programmes, seminars meetings, etc.	N.E.F.A.	..	28	
7. Others	Pasighat Merchants' Association.	Pasighat Market	1951	To promote business interests of the members, to participate in local welfare measures, to promote fraternal feelings between the different sections of the population, etc.	Pasighat	..	45	It is a member of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia Chambers of Commerce.

10. Educational institutions

Type	Location	Number	Number of students		Number of teachers		No. of research workers		Remarks including indication of the No. of institutions having co-education and others exclusively meant for females
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
University			N I L						
Engineering College			N I L						
Medical College			N I L						
Art and Science College		1	78	3	19	1	..	Nil	Co-educational.
Commerce College			N I L						
Technical Institution (Diploma)			N I L						
Other Post-Secondary Institution			N I L						
Higher Secondary		1	218	53	17	2	..	Nil	Co-educational.
Secondary School			N I L						
Primary School			245	167	10	5	..	Nil	Co-educational.
Nursery School			N I L						
Institution for Physically and Mentally Handicapped			N I L						
Research Laboratory/Institutions Health Research and Training Centre.		1	17	11	3	1	..	Nil	Separate courses of training for males and females.
Training College			N I L						
Post Graduate Centre			N I L						
Adult Education Centre			N I L						
Others (Specify e.g., Coaching Schools, Evening Schools Un-recognised Institutions).			N I L						

11. (a) Hospital/Health centre/Dispensary/Maternity and child welfare centre/Specialised institutions like T.B. clinic, Cancer hospital, Blood bank, Eye bank, Nursing home, Mental hospital, Psychiatric clinic, Child guidance clinic etc.

Type	Number	Number of beds	Number of outdoor patients during the year 1967-68	Number of in-door patients during 1967-68	Number of Doctors	Number of nurses	Number of medical workers	Number of para-social medical staff	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
General Hospital	1	56	25303	1786	10	12	..	23	
T.B. Hospital	1	30							
Hansen Disease Sanatorium (Leprosy Colony)	1	110	10	94	1	2	..	..

(b) Incidence of diseases treated in medical institutions during 1967-68—

Disease	Number treated	Number ended in mortality	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Malaria	257	Nil	
Typhoid fever	17	1	
Diarrhoea	1,414	1	
Dysentery	1,034	Nil	
Skin disease	400	Nil	
T.B.	261	1	
Goitre	319	Nil	
V.D.	10	Nil	
Stomach ailments	1,145	1	
Leprosy	104	3	

(c) Family planning centres, clinics, etc.—

Type of institutions	Number	Type of service	No. of persons who availed of the services as at Col. 3 during 1967-68		Remarks
			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Family Planning Clinic	1	I.U.C.D.	..	34	
		Tubectomy	..	16	
		Vasectomy	1	..	

12. Veterinary hospitals/dispensaries

(a) Name/Location/No. of Doctors—

Vety. Hospital, Pasighat Doctor	1
Senior Vety. Field Asstt.	1
Vety. Field Asstt.	1

(b) Incidence of diseases among different animals treated during 1967-1968.

Animal	Disease	No. treated	No. ended in mortality	Remarks
Cattle	Pneumonia, diarrhoea, Milk fever, coecisliosis, coryza dysentery, foot & mouth disease, fascioliasis, etc.	2,390	Not known	This year (1968) the foot and mouth disease of the cattle is raising almost on an epidemic scale.
Buffalo . . . . .	....	15	Do.	
Horse	Wound	1	Do.	
Goat	Scabbies, tape worm infection	142	Do.	
Pig	Deficiency diseases calcium & iron, Hernia	213	Do.	Two Hernia cases were successfully operated upon.
Dog	Distemper, helminthiasis,	29	Do.	This year large number of dogs have been suffering from rabies.
Birds (Poultry)	Coryza, white diarrhoea, coaccidiosis, etc. . . . .	..	Do.	

13. Municipal administration

There is no Municipality in the town.

I. (a) (i) When the Municipal Corporation Board/Town Authority was first constituted.

(b) Nature of composition.

(i) Number of elected members

(ii) Number of nominated members

(iii) Number of members of special categories (specify)

14. Details of utilities and services as in 1967-68

A. Roads—

Type with ref. to surface material used	Mileage	Agency responsible for		Remarks
		Construction	Maintenance	
1	2	3	4	5
Partly metalled and partly black-topped	16 Km.	C.P.W.D.	C.P.W.D.	Maintenance of roads has been quite good. Of course, vehicular traffic on the town roads is not heavy.

B. (1) Major source of water supply in the town—

Name of the Source	p.c. of population served	p.c. of area served	Name of areas not served	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
River Sippikorong	80 (approx.)	90 (approx.)	Nepali Basti (Baskatta Village)	

B. (2) In respect of protected source of water—

- I. Agency responsible for providing the service C.P.W.D.
- II. Total supply of water per day 2,00,000 gallons (approx.)
- III. (a) Source of sources of water supply to the town River Sippikorong
(b) Distance of the same from the town 8 Km.
- IV. Storage arrangement and capacity The regular water supply is by gravity, however, there are overhead storage tanks erected for serving the Higher Region of the town. For J. N. College and G.T.C. areas the water supply is through overhead tanks into which water is pumped from nearby natural sources.
- V. Nature of treatment of water and the areas covered by the treatment plant There is no arrangement for treatment of water at present but some arrangement is already under way.
- VI. Arrangement for distribution of water.
- (a) Pumping stations—number and capacity of installations There are three pumping stations. One in the main Pasighat township one each at J. N. College and at G.T.C.

B. (2) In respect of protected source of water—contd.

- VI. (b) Service reservoirs including water towers—number and capacity . . . For emergency use of Pasighat township one reservoir of 5,000 gallons and for G.T.C. and J. N. College 3,000 gallons capacity each.
- (c) Nature and size (diameter) of main conduct From Sippikorong by gravitation in C.I. pipe 6" and 4" dia. and distribution by 3" dia. G.I. pipe, for the sub distribution as per requirement.
- (d) Total length of net work of pipes laid 25,000' for the whole town including J. N. College and G.T.C.

VII. Connections and water metres given to—

	Number of connections		No. of water metres		Remarks including details of water rate
	Inside town	Outside town	Inside town	Outside town	
Residential houses	N I L	..	..	..
Public taps	N I L				
Offices	N I L				
Industrial plants	N I L				

VIII. Duration of water supply (State whether intermittant—give timings or regular)—Day and night—24 hours—

Other sources	No.	Private	Public	Remarks
(i) Tank	N I L			
(ii) Well, tubewell	N I L			
(iii) Others (specify)	N I L			

C. Sewerage—

There is no underground sewerage system in the town. Each building (residential and non-residential) has its individual arrangement through septic tanks. The Agency responsible for construction and maintenance is C.P.W.D.

D. Open drainage and conservancy—

- (i) Agency responsible for providing the service
- (ii) Total length of open drainage
- (iii) Condition of cleanliness and maintenance
- (iv) How frequently cleaned
- (v) Whether is capable of draining out rain water
- (vi) No. of latrines of different types—
- There is no planned laid out drainage system. The town being located on higher elevation there is no water-logging problem. Rain water very quickly disappears, the soil being porous and of low water absorbing capacity.

	Private	Public
	Water borne Service
Others (specify)	Mostly pit latrines	

(vii) Method of disposal of—

- (a) Night soil Mostly through septic tank or absorbed in the pits in case of pit latrines.
- (b) Garbages. NIL

(viii) Particulars of conservancy staff of different categories.—

Category	Number		Remune- ration	No. allotted quarters	Remarks
	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6
(viii) Rules framed, requiring the rate payers to construct latrines of different types					Does not arise
(ix) Concessions and rebates, if any, granted to rate payers on conversion of service latrines to water borne type					
(x) Approximate number of houses without latrines of any type		NIL			
E. Electricity—					
I. (a) Whether electrified			Yes.		
(b) If so, since when				The town was first electrified in May 1961 and the G.T.C. and J. N. College area was electrified in Dec. 1965.	
(c) Agency responsible for providing the service			C.P.W.D.		
II. Source (a) Nature			Diesel.		
(b) Location				Generates own electricity. There are two power houses—one in the centre of the town and the other at G.T.C.	
III. (a) Capacity			100 KW plus 22 KW=122 KW		
(b) Whether AC/DC or both			Only AC		
(c) Volume of consumption			335 KWH per diem.		
(d) Percentage of people served			60		
(e) Percentage of buildings served			60		
(f) Percentage of town area served			80		
IV. A. If the source of supply is local					
(a) Whether it serves areas outside the town also			No		
(b) Maximum distance of the areas served from the outer boundary of the town limit				Does not arise.	
B. If connected to grid			No		
(a) Place of generation				Does not arise.	
(b) Distance				Do-	
V. Number of connection, rate per unit, volume of consumption, charges due and charges realised—					

Type of establishment	Number of connections given	Volume of consumption	Rate per unit	Charges due during 1967-68	Charges realised during 1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6
Domestic (a) Lighting	341	1,00,414 KW	40P	..	..
(b) Power . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	N	I	L	..	..
Irrigation	N	I	L	..	..
Other establishment	N	I	L	..	..
Commercial	N	I	L	..	..
Road lighting	327	22,296 KW	40P	..	..
Others (specify)	N	I	L	..	..

V. Number of connection, rate per unit, volume of consumption, charges due and charges realised—*concl'd.*

	Number of appli- cations, if any, in the waiting list	Additional load required for pending applications	Remarks
	7	8	9
Domestic	50	30 KW	
Power . . . . .	..	
Industrial	4	20 KW	
Irrigation	NIL		
Other establishment	NIL		
Commercial	NIL		
Road lighting	100	6 KW	

VI. Problems if any, relating to supply of electricity with particular reference to present and prospective availability of Power and adequacy of the same to meet the present and prospective demands—

The present generator cannot take any more load as it is already running at full capacity. Efforts are under way to install additional diesel engine generating sets to cope with the growing demand. Also, one micro-hydel project has been taken up to generate 200 K.W. in rainy season and 60 KW in dry season. The project is likely to be completed by 1971.

F. Details of road lighting—

(i) Agency responsible for providing the service Provided by C.P.W.D. Electrical Division but the cost is borne by the District Admn.

(ii) Particulars of the service—

Type of light	Norm about distance between lighting posts on different types of roads	Hours of lighting	Total number of points	Total consumption	Total expense	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Incandescent lamp and Mercury Vapour lamp	240 ft.	5 P.M. to 10-30 P.M.	327	22,296 KW	..	..

G. Fire Brigade—

Location	When established	Particulars of service on 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4

N I L

15. A. Rules and regulations framed by the authority concerned.

Give the name and section of the Act, Authority/Authorities framing the rules and regulations and the salient features of the rules and regulations in respect of the items listed below—

- (a) Type of land use (Residential, industrial, commercial, Recreational, Public and Semi-public institutions) No rules framed.
- (b) Construction of building type No rules framed.
- (c) Nature of use of buildings No rules framed.
- (d) Sanitation and public health No rules framed.
- (e) Other matters of importance (such as obnoxious, hazardous business and trade) No rules framed.

- B.I(i) (a) Whether lands have been acquired by any public authority for future urban developments Yes for establishment of degree College
- (b) If so, particulars of public authority acquiring the land The Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Pasighat
- (ii) Particulars of the land—

Year of acquisition	Location	Type	Acreage	Purpose	Terms & conditions on which acquired	Total value in terms of the market price at the time of acquisition	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966	Money village	Jhumland	200	Establishment of a degree college.	Details not finalized yet.	Not yet evaluated	College buildings are already under construction.

- I. (i) Extent of land speculation NIL
- (ii) Reasons for speculation Does not arise.
- (iii) Areas more affected by speculative activities Does not arise.
- (iv) Other particulars of speculative activities Does not arise.
- II. (a) Whether any master plan for development of the town and its surrounding areas has been drawn. No master plan for development of the town and its surrounding areas has yet been drawn. But a lay-out plan for the staff quarters and office buildings covering the area called "Higher Region" has been prepared.
- III. Whether sale of land within the town or its vicinity has been restricted by notification for acquisition by any public authority No
- (b) If so, (1) Particulars of the same in a general way Does not arise.
- (2) Statistics in respect of the land so notified Does not arise.

Year of acquisition	Location	Type of land (e. g. agricultural, residential, fellow etc.)	Acreage under notification	Contemplated future use of the land	Estimated compensation liability in respect of the notified land	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Does not arise.

16. (a) Number of houses by type of material used in plinth, wall and roof.

Type of material used in plinth, wall and roof	Age of the structure	Nature of use	Number	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Cement floor, wooden wall—tin roof	0-5	Used as shop	9	
Do.	11-15	Do.	45	
O/B type-Mud floor, or bamboo floor on raised platform, Bamboo wall—thatch roof	0-5	Used as living house	241	
Do.	0-5	Used as flour & rice mill	1	
Do.	0-5	Used for other non-residential purposes	7	
Mud floor, bamboo wall—tin roof	0-5	Used as living house	35	
Do.	6-10	Used as mill	1	

16 (a) Number of houses by type of material used in plinth, wall and roof—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Mud floor, bamboo wall—tin roof	6-10	Used as living house		3
Do.	11-15	Do.		4
Do.	16-25	Do.		6
Wooden plinth, wooden wall—tin roof	26-30	Do.		1
Do.	31 & above	Do.		1
HT/SP Type	0-5	Do.		50
Wooden floor/cement floor, Ekra-walling with cement plaster on both sides and white-washed (Assam type)	0-5	Used for non-residential		14
Do.	6-10	Used as residential purpose		137
Do.	6-10	Used for non-residential purpose		23
Do.	11-15	Used for residential quarters		43
Do.	11-15	Used for non-residential purpose		8
Do.	16-25	Used for residential purpose		76
Do.	16-25	Used as non-residential purpose		13
Do.	31 years and above	For residential purpose		21
Do.		For non-residential purpose		14

16. (b) Number of houses by storeys—

Single storey	752	All the houses except one are single storeyed.
Double storey	1	(in the market)
Multi storey		

17. (a) (i) Location number

Estimated number of seats available Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation.

N I L

(ii) Particulars of three hotels representing three categories by ranges of seat rent (The entire range within which the rent varies may be divided into three equal groups. The top most category II and the group with lowest range of rent is category III).

Range of rent per seat	Average meal charge	No. of seats	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic, caste or community group	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation or rooms, standard of furniture etc., amenities available
Category I	} There is no hotel in the town			
Category II				
Category III				

(b) (i) Lodging houses—

Location Number	Estimated number of seats available	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation

N I L

(b) (ii) Particulars of three lodging houses including commercial hostels representing three categories (to be determined in the same manner as in case of hotel)—

Range of rent per seat	No. of seats	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic, caste or community group	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture amenities available etc.
Category I	} There is no hotel in the town		
Category II			
Category III			

N I L

17. (c) Dharamshalas/Sarais—

(i) Location	Number	Estimated number of seats available	Rules and arrangement for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
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(ii) Particulars of three Dharamshalas representing three ranks by standard of amenities and extent of contribution normally expected

Rent/contribution	No. of seats	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic, caste or community group	Amenities available	Number of days normally allowed to stay	Observation of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available etc.
Category I			One Dharamsala is under construction near the market. The Merchants' Association, Pasighat is getting it built on the land given by the Government		
Category II					
Category III					

18 A (i) Eating houses—

Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3

(ii) Particulars of three eating houses representing three categories by ranges of charges (the entire range within which charges for main items of food vary may be divided into 3 equal categories)—

Average number of persons normally served per day	Average sale per day	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic, caste or community group	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available etc.
1	2	3	4

Category I	There is only one eating house in the market which caters to the needs of the casual customers. Regular service is not available.		
Category II			
Category III			

B. (i) Tea stalls—

Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3

(ii) Particulars of three stalls and restaurants of three categories by range of price as in case of eating houses—

Average number of persons normally served per day	Average sale per day	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic, caste or community group	Observation of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available etc.
1	2	3	4
40	Rs. 40	No	All stalls are of the same category considering the price of tea and sweets. All stalls are licenced. Stalls are neat and clean. Furniture consist of wooden chairs and tables.

18. C. (i) Sweetmeat shops—

Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3
Bazar	14	Licence is issued by the D.C. General supervision is made by the District Medical Officer's staff (Sanitary Inspector) occasionally.
D.C's Office area	3	
Hospital area	1	
Near Town hall	1	

(ii) Particulars of three shops, representing three categories by range of price—

	Approximate sale per day	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic, caste or community group	Remarks including arrangement for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
	1	2	3
	Rs.		
Category I	125	No	All sweetmeat shops belong to the same category. All shops are tolerably neat and clean.
Category II	60	No	
Category III	50	No	

18. (D) (1) Toddy, Arak, Alcoholic liquor, etc. shops and establishments.

Type	Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision
1	2	3	4

There is no licensed shop to sell toddy, arak, alcoholic liquor, etc. But the local people are used to taking their home-made rice-beer called Apang. This is the most commonly used drink in the area. This is a must for the local people in all their social, cultural and religious functions.

18. D (i) Particulars of three shops of each type representing three categories by range of price—

Category	Approximate sale per day	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, caste or community group	Remarks including arrangements for sale of licence and general supervision and sanitation
1	2	3	4
Category I	} Does not arise		
Category II			
Category III			

19. Trade and Commerce

(a) General—

Level (Distribution agencies/wholesale/retail)	Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concentrated	Approx. number	Approx. volume of trade as estimated from Sales tax/Income tax records	Religious, linguistic, or caste group mainly associated with the trade or commerce	Places from where the commodities are mainly obtained	Particulars of consumers and areas where the commodities and sold	Operation of Shops and Establishments Act	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All are retail dealers	Almost all shops are general merchants dealing in all kinds of provisions (like departmental stores)	Market	64	Rs. 17 lakhs (Informed guess-work) There is no sales tax, income tax figures not available, very few shop-keepers pay income tax.	Bihari Hindus	Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Ludhiana (Woollen goods)	Consumers are mainly the inhabitants of Pasighat town and the surrounding villages. In winter people from all parts of the sub-division come here for shopping.	No such Act has been imposed.	

20. Particulars of factories and industrial establishments of different size and type

(As there are very few manufacturing units in the town all of them are given below in the form originally included in the Schedule).

Size	Type with ref. to main product	Location	Approx. number under the establishment	Administ-rative & super-visory	Approx. no. of persons employed		Approx. Output during 1967-68	Particulars of housing for the industrial labour	Problems of indus-trial relations, waste and if any affluent	Manner and problem of disposal of industrial waste and affluent	Remarks		
					skilled	Unskilled							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Medium	Saw mill	Just outside the market on Pasighat Orainghat Road	1	15	2	6	12	..	..	The manager has a house, Others manage on their own.	Nil	Saw dust is simply heap- ed outside, small pieces of timber are sold as firewood.	The mill has been closed for the last few months. It is owned by a Co-operative society.
Small	Saw mill	One in residential area and one in the centre of the town.	2	1	2	2	2	N.A.	N.A.	One is owned by a proprie- tor who runs the mill in his own house. The other one is under C.P. W.D.—emplo- yees get Government quarters.	Nil	"	"
Small	Flour, rice & oil mill	Near D.C.'s Office (Lower Region)	1	6,000 sq. ft.	1	3 to 7 depending on avail- ability of raw ma- terials. All are family members.	—	Flour— 1690 mds Rice— 2,500 mds oil—50 mds	N.A.	Owner's own house	Nil	Husk is simply thrown away. Oil cakes are sold in the market.	

20. Particulars of factories and industrial establishments of different size and type—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Small Bakery	Market area	..	4	4	4	6	..	Pieces Loaf— 6,000 Pastries— 72,000 Buns 72,000 Cakes— 80,000	Rs. 80,000	Owner's own houses	Nil	Does not arise	Owing to shortage of flour and sugar Prodn. was stopped in the early part of 1967-68
Small Blacksmithy	Market area	.	5	4	5	11	..	Dao—5000 Khurpi— 800 Sickle— 500 tongs, spoon knife etc. are also produced	Rs. 30,000	Owner's own houses	Nil	Does not arise	

Besides these a few carpentries are also there which are located mainly in the market area. They manufacture furniture, etc., on contract from the C.P.W.D. for the Government quarters, schools, colleges and other institutions. There is one carpentry section in the Craft and Industrial Training and Production Centre which is under the District Industries Officer. Total value of carpentry products in the Centre during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 5,851. They have also a weaving department where goods worth Rs. 9,845 were produced during 1967-68.

There are 6 goldsmiths in the town. They operate on very small scales and they mostly produce silver ornaments for the local people.

21. I. Employment exchange

A. Organisational particulars—

Location	Year of Establishment	Jurisdiction	Remarks
1	2	3	4

There is no employment exchange in the town.

B. Live Register as on 31-12-1967 : Does not arise

21. II. Professional and private practitioners.

	Number registered	Unregistered (estimate)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Lawyer	Nil	Nil	
Allopathic doctor	9	Nil	One is a dental surgeon. All doctors are Government employees.
Homoeopathic doctor	Nil	Nil	
Unani Hakim	Nil	Nil	
Ayurvedic doctor	Nil	Nil	
Architect/Engineer/Overseer/Draftsman	16	Nil	All belong to C.P.W.D.
Others (specify)	Nil		

22. Registered vehicles of different types.

A. Motor Vehicles—

Type	Number	Licence fee		Total collected during 1967-68	Remarks
		Per vehicle	Total due		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bus	3	Rs. 325	Rs. 975	Rs. 650	Taxes of one Bus of Co-op. Stores Ltd., Pasighat not yet realised.
2. Truck	24	Rs. 80 (for each heavy Vehicle) and Rs. 70 (for each light vehicle)	Rs. 1,108 (for 11 heavy Vehicles and 3 light vehicles)	Rs. 948	(a) One Vehicle is off road for which the owner is exempted from payment of taxes. (b) Taxes of one Truck of K.K. Saw Mill, Pasighat not yet realised.

22. (A)—contd.

Type	Number	Licence fee		Total collected during 1967-68	Remarks
		Per Vehicle	Total due		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Car	1	Rs. 76	Rs. 76	Rs. 76	
Jeep	12	Rs. 76 (for each light vehicle).	Rs. 152	Rs. 152	10 Govt. Vehicles (Taxes Exempted) out of 12 Nos.
Pick up van	2	Rs. 76	Rs. 76	..	One Govt. Vehicle (Taxes exempted) for the other one correspondence is going on with Co-op. Stores, Pasighat for depositing the fees.
Stone crusher	1	..	..	..	Govt. Vehicle (Taxes exempted)
actor	1	..	..	..	Govt. Vehicle (Taxes exempted)
Road rollers	4	..	..	..	—Do—

22. B. Other than motor vehicles—

There is no system of licencing cycles though cycles are in use in the town. There is neither man pulled nor cycle-rickshaw in the town.

23. Transport

(a) Buses—

- (i) Fleet strength : two.
(ii) Effective strength : One

(b) City bus service, if any : No

(c) Places outside the limit of the town/city covered by city bus service : Does not arise.

(d) Rural areas connected by bus service—

Name of the terminus of the route	Distance from the periphery of the town	Frequency of service	No. of passengers carried during 1967-68	Remarks including whether the route is originating from the town or passing through the town and whether crowding is little/much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4	5
Pasighat Murkongselek..	35 km.	daily	2,5000	Bus is normally not overcrowded but there is frequent breakdown of the bus on the way.

(e) Distant towns connected by bus service

Nil

(f) Local trains

There is no railway station in or near the town.

(g) Long distance train service

There is no railway station in or near the town.

(h) No. of railway tickets collected at the station during 1967-68

Does not arise

(i) Particulars of air flights to and from the local air port.

There is no regular air service to and from the local air port.

(j) No. of air passengers that came to the place by air during 1967-68.

Does not arise

(k) Particulars of traffic by water way—

Nature of the water way	Nature of transport	Frequency	No. of passengers coming down during 1967-68	No. of passengers going out during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ferry service simply crossing the river Siang from one bank to the other	Small country-boat	As many times as needed, 6 to 7 times a day on average	9,550 (approx.)	9,550 (Approx.)	There is no fixed rate; it varies from 0.50 paise in the winter to Rs. 1.00 in the summer. Sometime it goes up to Rs. 2.50 when the river is in spate. The 'ghat' is owned by the Bango (local people's organization) and is given to the highest bidder by auction. Bandhu Malah got it for the year under review for Rs. 250.

(l) Transport of commodities—

Means of Transport	Total tonnage of export/sent from town during 1967-68	Important commodities exported/sent during 1967-68		Total tonnage imported/brought to town during 1967-68	Important commodities imported/brought to town during 1967-68		Remarks
		Name	Place where sent outside the town		Name	Place from where brought to town	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Motor Lorry (7 Nos.)	25 tonnes	Mustard seed	Oiranghat (on way to Dibrugarh)	1,000 tonnes (estimated)	Ration	Oiranghat & Jonai (Murkongaelek)	
					Engineering goods	"	
					Cloth and general provisions	"	

(m) Road accidents during 1967-68

Nil

24. Communication

(a) Sale of postal stationery by each post office in the town

There is only one post office in the town and one experimental post office in the Gram Sevak Training Centre. But it receives postal stationery from the main post office.

Name of the post office	Postal stationery	No. sold during 1967-68	Total Sale proceeds during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Pasighat P.O.	Post Cards/ Inland covers, Envelopes (Including Insured Covers) Stamps Aerogrammes	26,000 65,500 33,950 .. 141	Rs. 1,560 Rs. 6,500 Rs. 5,526 Rs. 9,650 Rs. 77.55	

- (b) Receipt & issue of telegrams.
 Number received during 1967-68 6,825
 Number issued during 1967-68 7,389
- (c) Particulars about telephones—

No. of connections	Rates	No. of local calls 1967-68	No. of trunk calls 1967-68	Automatic or manually operated	No. of public telephones	Total revenue	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48	Nil	2,62,800 approx.	380 approx.	Automatic	Nil	Nil	

(d) Receipt of money order :

(i) Money order received during 1967-68	No. 1643	Amount
		Rs. 1,78,190·61
From within the same District	}	Information could not be collected from the Post Office for want of Time.
From within the same State		
From other districts within the same State		
From within India other States (specify the states)		
From countries outside India (specify countries)		
(ii) Money order issued during 1967-68	No.	Amount
to	15,497	Rs. 13,74,338·43
Rural areas within the same Distt.	}	Information could not be collected from the Post Office for want of time.
Urban areas within the same Distt.		
Rural areas in other districts within the same States		
(e) No. of radio licences issued in the town during 1967-68	No.	Amount Received
	205	Rs. 3,120

(f) Newspapers, journals and periodicals by type in circulation in the town*—

Language	Daily		Weekly		Monthly		Others (specify)		Remarks
	No. of papers	No. in circulation	No. of papers	No. in circulation	No. of papers	No. in circulation	No. of papers	No. in circulation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
English	4	94	15	59	39	133	5 10 3 2 2	37 (Fortnightly) 10 (Quarterly) 3 (Bi-monthly) 2 (Yearly) 2 (Occasional publication)	
Assamese	1	20	3	54	8	39	4 1	4 (Fortnightly) 5 (Half-yearly)	
Hindi	1	1	3	23	6	10			
Bengali			2	4					
Malayalam			2	2					

*There is only one newspaper agent in the town. Most of the subscribers get their newspapers and journals by post. Newspapers and magazines sold by the news agent have been included. Those subscribed to by different institutions, offices, government employees and members of their families, students, etc., have been collected by canvassing the schedule. But some subscribers might have been left out, as house to house enquiry could not be conducted.

25. (a) Marketing

Special particulars about marketing—

Name of the market	Type of Shop establishment & warehouse with ref. to the main commodities dealt with	Approx. number	Peak season for sale	Particular days of the year, month or week when sale goes up	Hours of marketing	Remarks including commodities for which the market is particularly reputed and also whether it is a regulated market	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Pasighat Market	Gen. merchants	36	Winter	Every Sunday & first week of every month	From early morning to about 8.30 P.M.	Prices of most of the food-stuff including fish & Vegetables, grocery items, general provisions, etc., are controlled by the Addl. Deputy Commissioner's Office. There is an Advisory Committee with govt. officials, merchants, members of the public to recommend fixation of prices. Generally prices are fixed on the basis of the market rate in Dibrugarh plus the transport charges plus some profit calculated at certain rates	
	Restaurant & Sweetmeat shops	14	Winter & festival season	"	There are no fixed hours.		
	Pan, bidi, cigarette	20	"	"	"		"
	Tailoring	7	"	"	"		"
	Photographer	1	There is no particular peak season	"	"		Mainly in the evening
	Bi-cycle	1	"	"	"		Morning to about 8 P.M.
	Saloon	2	"	"	"		Mainly in the morning up to 12 noon
	Carpenter	2	January, February & March	"	"		No fixed hours
	Gun, ammunition etc,	1	Winter	"	"		Morning to about 8 P.M.
	Shoe, umbrella, etc. repairs	1	Monsoon period	"	Every Sunday and the first week of the month		No fixed hours
Repairs of machine, cycle, etc.	1	No particular peak season	"	"	"		
Meat Shop	1	Summer season when fish is not available	"	"	Morning: from 5 A.M. to 7 or 8 A.M.		

25. (b) Special particulars about supply of vegetables, eggs, meat, fish, milk, fuelwood, etc.—

Name of commodity	Approx. daily sale	Areas from where obtainable and mileage of the area situated at maximum distance	Method of transport	Particulars of operation of middlemen, if any	Ware house facilities	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk	100 litres	Oirainghat & Murkongselek 22 miles	Bus	Two middlemen	Nil	..
Meat	3 goats	Generally from near by villages sometimes from Dibrugarh	On foot, on boat & on truck	No middleman	Nil	..
Fish	50 Kg	Sille, Rupshin 18 miles.	Bus & head load	"	Nil	..
Egg	60 Nos	Nearby villages & Dibrugarh	"	"	Nil	..
Vegetables	N.A.	Local Nepali Basti, Balek villages, Mebo area. Occasionally from Dibrugarh also	Head load, boat & bus	"	Nil	..
Firewood	25 cart load	Near by forests	Head load & bullock carts	"	Nil	..

(c) Particulars about banks/credits cooperative societies.

There is no commercial bank nor any credit cooperative society in the town.

(d) Money lenders registered under Money Lenders Act

No money lender is registered under such Act

(e) Particulars about domestic animals and livestock

There is no municipality in the town as such there is no system of registering domestic animals and livestock.

(f) Problem, if any, created by stray animals

Stray cattle are a big menace in the town. Most of the owners of cattle do not have any cattle shed of their own hence most of the cattle move about freely during day time and squat on the main public thoroughfares blocking the roads. They cause considerable damage to the kitchen gardens of the townfold.

26 Special particulars on commutation to and from the town (on basis of study in villages)

There are three road transport lines going out of the town-Pasighat-Oiramghat Road, Pasighat-Ledum Road and Pasighat Rengin Road besides Pasighat-Mebo river -cum- road transport line. Out of these the first two are the most important. People daily come to Pasighat from Mebo area on the left bank of the river also but daily commutation along the Pasighat-Rengin Road is almost absent. Therefore, in the study on commutation to and from Pasighat we concentrated on the first two transport lines. As the villages on the roads do not exactly fall at the distances mentioned in the Schedule we had to study the Villages as close as the required distance as possible. It is to be noted here that most of the villages studied do not exactly fall on the road but some what away from the main road.

There are six villages belonging to the famous Balek group of villages which are the most closely connected village with the town. Therefore, all these villages have been included in the study.

Name of one village at distance of 3 miles, 6 miles, 9 miles, and 12 miles on each transport line (road, rail line, waterway) going out of the town (If there is another town within the above distance particulars of the same also will have to be furnished.)	Approx. population	Predominant economy	Approximate number of persons commuting to the town																										
			By					For																					
			foot	Cycle	Bus and other automobile	Train	Other means	Sale of goods	Service	Private profession	Education	Other reasons																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																	
Berung at 4 miles' distance on Pasighat-Oiramghat road	209	Farming	21	7	7	NIL	NIL	30	2	..	3	..																	
Rani (8 miles from Pasighat there is no village at 6 miles)	816	Farming	2	11	21	NIL	NIL	25	4	2	3	..																	
Sika Tode (9½ miles)	324	Farming	2	4	12	NIL	NIL	16	2																	
Sillo (14 miles)	251	Farming	NIL	2	9	NIL	NIL	11																	
Balek group of villages (Balek, Tigra, Rassam, Rowing, Kelek & Mankoo) (about 3 miles from Pasighat)	1600	Farming	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2"> { (On week days) 470 { (on Sundays) 550 { (on week days) 460 { (on Sundays) 550 </td> <td>15</td> <td>NIL</td> <td>NIL</td> <td>NIL</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>13</td> <td>..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>NIL</td> <td>NIL</td> <td>NIL</td> <td>NIL</td> <td>2</td> <td>13</td> <td>..</td> </tr> </table>										{ (On week days) 470 { (on Sundays) 550 { (on week days) 460 { (on Sundays) 550	15	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	2	13	..	15	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	13	..
{ (On week days) 470 { (on Sundays) 550 { (on week days) 460 { (on Sundays) 550	15	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	2	13	..																					
	15	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	13	..																					

26. Special particulars on commutation to and from the town (on basis of study in villages)—contd.

Name of village	Approx. number of persons commuting from the town										
	By					For					Re- marks
	Foot	Cycle	Bus and other auto- mobile	Train	Other means	Sale of goods.	Service	Private profession	Education	Other reasons	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Derung											On Sun- days more pe- ople come to the town than on week days
Rani		..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Sika Tode		N	I	L							
Sille		N	I	L							
Balek group of villages	3-5	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3-5	2	1			

27. Special particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs, libraries, private educational societies, caste or community associations etc.

Name	Location	When estab- lished	Member			Aims and objects	Nature of activity
			Number	Basis of member- ship	Whether mainly associat- ed with particular caste or community/occupation group/other interested group.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Sub-Divisional lib- rary Pasighat	Near Higher Sec- ondary School	1957	484	Free	Govt. employees including their children and students of local institutions	Recreation	Lending of books and pro- viding reading room facility
(2) Pasighat Club	Town Hall	1966	95	Voluntary on pay- ment of member- ship fee	No	Recreation	Indoor games staging drama etc.
(3) Pasighat Cricket Club	Cricket field	1967	35	Voluntary on pay- ment of member- ship fee	Open to all	Recreation	Playing Cri- cket

27. Special particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs, libraries, private educational societies, caste or community associations etc.—contd.

Social reform or social change if any prompted by the organisation.	Area of operation, including plans outside the town	Quantitative index of various types of activities.	Working hours for various types of activities	If there is an attached library			
				Type of book (Fiction) drama, children's story book, biography, political literature, economic and social problem, other journals by categories.	Approx. number	Average number of readers per day.	Rate of subscription or/ and other payment of various service.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(1) To encourage reading habit among the students	Pasighat Sub-Division	..	Lending section-1630 hrs. to 1830 hrs. Reading room 1000-1300 1630-1830	Fiction, anthropology, biography, drama, critical literature & Essays, History, poetry, religion, fra, philosophy, science, Political Education etc.	5088	27	Free
(2) NIL	Pasighat town	..	No fixed working hours	NIL	NIL	NIL	
(3) NIL	Pasighat town		Sundays & Holidays	NIL	NIL	NIL	
Finance by main source	Expenditure by main items.		If affiliated to any social political, cultural, religious or other types of organisation, particulars of the same		If having branches, particulars of the same.		Remarks
17	18		19		20		21
(1) Wholly by NEFA Adun.	(a) Books—Rs. 3500 (b) Periodicals Rs. 200 (c) Misc. —Rs. 600		No		No		..
(2) Subscription of members and collections from charity shows.	(a) Salary of Chowkidar (b) Rent of the hall (c) Electric charges		No		No		
(3) Members' subscription	Purchasing Cricket gears		No		No		

THE MOSHUP, THE RASHANG AND THE KEBANG OF THE ADIS

The inhabitants of Pasighat are predominantly government employees and the members of their families most of whom are non-tribals. The merchants and shopkeepers are also mostly non-tribals. There are only a few Adis living within the area of the town. A good number of Adis live in Mirmir village bordering the town. They always take part in the social, and cultural activities in the town, hence their youth organisations and the institution of *Kebang* are also included in the study.

Moshup

In common with some other tribes of India the Adis have also the bachelor's dormitory called the *moshup* (also known as Dare) It is not only the sleeping house and the training centre for the young-men but it is the most important community centre for the village. Important village

festivals and feasts and *kebangs* (meeting of the villagers for taking decisions on different matters see below) are held in this house. Guests and official are also generally received in the *moshup* where they can also sleep in the night, if necessary. It is the place for gossip and killing time for the old and disabled who can even sleep in the night. This is indeed the "hall of audience and debate" for the village.

Very rigid rules of discipline are observed in the *moshup*. While all the members are to collect firewood, water, etc., the younger members are in-charge of fireplace where they are to light the fire and to keep it burning for the whole night.

In the *moshup* the youngmen not only learn to value community living but are also inducted into the tribe, is glorious past, mythologies, beliefs about the origin of man, other animals, natural

phenomena, crops and all other earthly things. They are also taught to revere their customs, festivals, social laws and the gods and goddesses.

Rashang

The Rashang is the place where the young unmarried girls spend their nights. After taking their night meal—they generally take their dinner very early—they come here and learn their different traditional arts, such as, spinning and weaving as also dancing and music. Here they receive youngmen from the moshup and have courtship for finally choosing their husbands.

As education is spreading among the Adis, schools are being started and attended by the Adi children in greater numbers, these two institutions are losing their importance in the matter of training up of the children coming of age. To-day Adi children studying in different schools in Pasighat are in no marked way different from other children in their reading habits and enthusiasm for taking part in cultural functions—dance, drama, music, etc., as organized by the school authority.

Kebangs

The system of the three-tier *kebang* obtaining in the Adi society is a unique example of direct democracy in the truest sense of the term and is remarkably similar to the Panchayati system as introduced in the recent years in different states of India. All important decisions on political and social matters are taken in the *kebang* as also the disputes among the members of the community are tried and settled. The names of the *kebang* are : Bane *Kebang*, Bango *Kebang* and Bogum *Bokang Kebang*. There is also another *Kebang* called Atek *Kebang* for settlement of particular cases of disputes.

Bane *Kebang*

In Bane *Kebang* all the male members of the village can take part and express their opinions freely. There is no president for such a *kebang*. In the past in this *kebang* decisions on waging war against another village or tribe and to make treaties were taken. Now-a-days, all important decisions having a bearing on the development of the area are taken. For example, a school will be started in the village, if the villagers will part with their land for any public purpose, if they will take part in voluntary or paid work for various developmental activities, etc., are taken in such *kebangs*. When any government official visits a village he generally meets a Bane *Kebang* to explain any new measure to be introduced for the development of the village, etc.

The Adis are great speakers—in the *Kebang*, for hours on end, they will be discussing an issue. There is no restriction on anybody to speak out his mind. After prolonged discussion on a subject (it may continue for a number of sittings) when ultimately a decision is taken, which is never by vote by general consensus, everybody abides by it.

Atek *Kebang*

Atek *Kebang* sits to try and settle particular cases of disputes. The parties involved in disputes approach the *Gams* (village leaders appointed by the government) to sit in a *kebang* to try their case. The *Gams* and the people of both the parties collect at a previously fixed place to settle the dispute. All people are not generally allowed to attend such *kebangs*. Women are not allowed to attend such *kebangs* unless some women are involved in the particular case concerned. The neutral co-villagers are also often allowed to take part in the *kebang* to help settle a dispute. In the past, this *kebang* could inflict even capital punishment but, now-a-days, the powers of the *kebang* are limited to the imposition of fines only. Serious cases are tried in a court of law as also the cases where both the parties to a dispute refuse to accept the judgement of the *kebang*.

Bango *Kebang*

Bango *Kebang* consists of the Head *Gams* of a number of villages and it has one secretary and also some funds to manage. It mainly deals with inter-village disputes and development problems.

Bogum *Bokang*

The Bogum *Bokang Kebang* is a federal organization—its jurisdiction extends to the whole district of Siang. In this *Kebang* assemble representatives of each village and of each Bango. This organization has also got one president and one secretary and also funds to operate. The date for its sitting is fixed and announced well in advance to enable representatives from remote villages to attend. The duration of the session depends on the items on the agenda. Their social customs and relations, inter-village and inter-Bango disputes major political and economic changes affecting their life, etc., are discussed in this *kebang*. Representatives generally put forward the various problems and felt needs of their areas and the Bogum *Bokang* adopts resolutions and recommends measures to the government for meeting them. Decision on language policy, land disputes, major religious issues are taken in this *kebang*. All the resolutions passed by this *kebang* are forwarded to the government and all other Bangos by the President. Shri Tagoli Jamoh, a prominent public leader of Pasighat, is the present President of the Bogum *Bokang Kebang*.

28. Special particulars about political organisations including all India and local political parties.

No political party in the town.

29. Special particulars about voting behaviour of the population in the town during the last general election held.

There is no voting in the town for any of the legislative or municipal bodies as there is none for NEFA.

30. Particulars about the trade unions.

There is no trade union organisation in the town.

31. Special particulars about important temples/churches etc.—

Name	When established	Constructional details and description of		Associated myths and legends	Devotees		
		Physical structure of the institution	Deities and other religious or sacred objects and paraphernalia		Whether associated with particular		
1	2	3	4	5	Sect	Caste or Community	Area
Balaji Mandir	1930-31 in the old market re-established it at present site in 1955	Cement floor, tin roof wooden wall ordinary house type	Hanumanji & Shiva	NIL	All are allowed to worship the deities.		

Routine activities		Festivals					No. of visitors	Functionary and others having special roles on ordinary days		
Description	Time	Approx. no. of visitors	Name	Occasion	Time	Nature of activity		Category	No.	Type of activity or special role
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Daily worshipping of the deities	6-30 AM & 4 PM (Winter) 6 PM (Summer)	N.A.						Priest	One	Daily worshipping the deities

Functionaries and others playing special roles on ordinary days

Functionaries and others having special roles on special occasions.

Remuneration, special symbols of honour, reward etc. if any.	Category	No.	Type of activity or special role	Remuneration/special symbols of honour, reward, etc., if any.	
	20	21	22	23	24
The priest is paid Rs. 15/- per mensum and he is also fed by the merchants by turn everyday.					

Management & control.

Finance per annum

Expenditure by main items

Other particulars of importance

25	26		27	28	29
	Source	Appr. amount			
Pasighat Merchants' Association	Collection of regular donation from merchants	Rs. 1,000		Salary of the priest = Rs. 300 Prasad maintenance of building = Rs. 700	

32. Special particulars about fairs, festivals including cattle fairs or weekly markets/Shandis etc.—

Name	Location	Occasion	Time & duration	Whether participants mainly belong to particular			
				Religion	Sect	Caste/community	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solung Festival	The field near the town hall	Solung Puja (local)	three days	People of all religions participated			Not recorded.

Size of congregation		Shops & commercial establishments by types of commodities and objects dealt with			
Average per day	Approximate during the entire period	Commodity or object	Number of establishments.	Communities to which dealers mainly belong	Places from where dealers mostly come.
9	10	11	12	13	14
1-2 thousands	6-7 thousands		Not recorded	All communities	Both local & coming from outside NEFA.

Commercial recreational establishments.			Religious activities			Amenities Provided.
Type	Number	Salient details.	Location	Time	Nature of activity	Particulars of functionaries.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Not recorded

Management and control	Finance by source	Expenditure by main items	Remarks
23	24	25	26
Solung committee consisting of public leaders & Govt. officers.	Public donations	N.A.	..

33. (a) Particulars of cinema, professional theatre

No cinema house in the town.

33. (b) Particulars of dramas performed during 1967-68—

Name of theatre or opera hall	Name of language drama	Theme	Occasion of performance	Month and number of days when performed	Average number of spectators per day during the performance	Whether artists are professional or amateur	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Higher Secondary Students Union	Saknoiya	Assamese	Social	School Week	May' 67 one day	Approx. 500	Amateur (Staff & students)
2 Higher Secondary Students' Union	Shadow Play	Hindi	Depiction of Buddha's life	School Week	May' 67 one day	Approx. 500	Amateur (Students)
3 Pasighat Merchant Association	Sita Haran	Hindi	Legendary	Durga Puja	Oct' 67 one day	Approx. 1,000	Amateur

33. (a) Particulars of dramas performed during 1967-68.—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Pasighat Merchant Association	Kala Bhoot	Bengali	Social	Janamasthami	Aug. '67 One day	Approx. 1000	Amateur
5	Do.	Vir Abhimanyu	Hindi	Legendary	Janamasthami	Aug. '67 One day	Approx. 1000	Amateur
6	Doing Gomin Hall (Pasighat)	Maniram Dewan	Assamese	Historical	Assamese Bihu Festival	April '67 One day	Approx. 500	Amateur
7	Sille School Hall (Pasighat)	Bihar Relief fund	Hindi	Social Comedy	Independence Day celebrations	Aug. '67 One day	Approx. 450	Amateur
8	Doing Gomin Hall (Pasighat)	Usha Parinoy	Assamese	Social	Not known	May '67 One day	Approx. 600	Amateur
9	School Auditorium (Pasighat)	United We Stand	Hindi	Patriotic		Sept. '67 One day	Approx. 400	Amateur
10	School Auditorium (Pasighat)	Chandra Gupta	Hindi	Historical		Dec. '67 One day	Approx. 700	Amateur
11	Doing Gomin Hall (Pasighat)	"Birds of a feather"	English	Social	College week	Feb. '69 one night	Approx. 500	Amateur
12	Do.	Simantar Vrukut	Assamese	Patriotic	College week	Feb. '69 One night	Approx. 500	Amateur

34. Particulars of circuses shown in the town—

Name of circus	Where performed	Time of performance	Duration	Arrangement in the circus area
1	2	3	4	5
Diamond Circus	Near Doing Gomin Hall	3 P.M. to 6 P.M. & 7 P.M. to 10 P.M.	14-5-67 to 24-5-67	Arrangement was made of ropes within their own tents.
Spectator accommodation	Average number of spectators per day	Ticket rates	Particulars of a few important performance	
6	7	8	9	
Folding chairs, rows of wooden benches and carpet on ground	370	First Class Rs. 3/- Second Class Rs. 2.25 Gallery Rs. 1.25 Ground Rs. 0.75	1 Cycling on one wheel 2 Cycling without brake 3 Race on single iron rope with umbrella	
State and district to which performers mostly belong	State and district to which owner or owners mostly belong		Remarks	
10	11		12	
Assam, Bengal and Bihar	Assam		Performance was not up to the standard	

35. Particulars of other recreational activities in the town (sports, tournaments, music conference, etc.)

Nature of recreational activity	Brief description	Where performed	When		
1	2	3	4		
1 Sports	Annual College Sports (field and track events)	College field	Feb. '68		
2 Sports and games & cultural programme	Annual School Sports & Games (field & track events) volley ball, foot ball matches	School field & Auditorium	May '67		
3 Sports, gymnastics & variety entertainment	Independence Day celebrations	School field & Doing Gomin hall	Aug. '67		
4 Sports, games & cultural programme	Republic Day celebrations	School field & Auditorium	Jan. '67		
5 Games	Aniya Phukhan Memorial Shield tournament	School field	July '67		
6 Sports & variety entertainment	Childrens' Day	M.E. School field, School auditorium & G.T.C. Hall	Nov. '67		
By whom organised	Category of population to which performers and active participants mainly belong (e.g. student amateur artist-male, female, etc.)	Category of population to which spectators/passive participants mostly belong	Source of finance	Remarks	
5	6	7	8	9	
Students' Union	Students	Staff, Students and invited guests	NEFA Admn.		
Students' Union	Students (male & female)	Do.	Do.		
Organized by Local Admn. in collaboration with M.S.P., Field Publicity Deptt. & Students Union.	Police Jawans, Students Local Govt. Staff	Govt. Staff, Local students	Do.		
Organized by Local Admn. & Students' Union	Students & Local Govt. Staff	Govt. Staff, Local people, Students	Do.		
Pasighat Sports & Games Association	Students, Govt. Staff & Local people	Do.	Entry fee of the participating teams		
Students & staff	Junior Students & Senior students and staff	Staff, Students & invited guests	NEFA Admn.		

36. Town Hall

Name	Location	When established	Description of the structure	Nature of use	Other particulars
1	2	3	4	5	6
Doing Gomin	Near Div. Library	1965	Tin-roofed, wooden-walled cemented floor. It can accommodate about five to seven hundred people. It has a permanent stage with all electrical fittings.	Indoor games (Psg. club) Staging of dramas, cultural functions public meetings, etc.	

37. Law and order, crime and deviant behaviour.

(a) Particulars in respect of each Police Station, separately.

1. NAME No Police station has been established in NEFA, so far. For the purposes of Civil and Criminal Justice, the District is divided into Sub-Divisions and Sub-Divisions into Circles. There are 6 (six) Circles under Pasighat Sub-Division Viz., Sadar (Pasighat), Mebo, Mariyang Yingkiong, Boleng and Pangin Circles.

2. JURISDICTION

The entire Pasighat town is within the Jurisdiction of Sadar Circle.

3. Number of oriminal cases by type dealt with during 1967-68 (Calender Year) as under :—

TYPE OR HEAD OF CRIME	Number of cases
(a) Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Rioting	1
(b) Of contempt of the lawful Authority of Public Servants	1
(c) Of offences affecting the Public Health safety, convenience, Decency and Morals	2
(d) Of offences affecting the human body	
1. Murder	1
2. Culpable homicide	1
3. Causing death by negligence or rash act	1
4. Other cases	10
5. Criminal force or assault	5
(e) Of offences against property	
1. Other cases	17
2. Criminal breach of trust	3
3. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	1
4. Cheating	4
5. Fraudulent deeds or dispossession of property	1
6. Mischief	2
7. Other cases	2
(f) Of offences relating to documents and to property marks	
1. Forgery	1
(g) Of offences relating to marriage	
(h) Of Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	3
Of offences under special and local laws	6
(i) Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation 5 of 1873	5
(j) Act No. 1 of 1878, Opium Act.	4
(k) Indian Arms Act (Act No. 54 of 1959)	1
(l) Indian Motor Vehicle Act (Act IV of 1939)	3
(m) Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act. 1 of 1910	1
TOTAL	76

5 Particulars of Cases of Breach of Law and Order on Communal, Political, Industrial Relations & Other Grounds.

On one occasion at the time of playing "HOLI" there was rioting between two groups of people, Nepalis and Beharis, committed in the Pasighat Bazar. The dispute started on the question of selling cigarettes and pan on credit. Ten persons were sentenced.

- 6 Other particulars of deviant behaviour (e.g. suicide, alcoholism, etc.)
Particulars : Nil

(b) Particulars of suits filed in courts during 1967-68

Type of case shown in "a" Pre page	Number instituted in 1967-68	Number carried over from before for			Number ending in conviction	Number ending in acquittal	Remarks
		more than 2 years	1-2 yrs	Less than one year			
*1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a)	1	..	..	..	10	..	..
(b)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	2	..	..	..	..	..	1 Case pending
(d) (I)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) (II)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) (III)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
(d) (IV)	9	..	1	..	..	8	5 Cases pending
(d) (V)	4	..	1	..	3	1	..
(e) I	16	..	1	..	2	8	13 Cases pending
(e) II	1	..	2	..	..	..	Pending
(e) III	1	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
(e) IV	4	..	..	..	1	..	3 Cases pending
(e) V	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
(e) VI	2	..	..	..	..	..	Pending
(e) VII	2	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
(f) I	1	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
(g)	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
(h)	6	..	..	..	1	..	5 Cases pending
(i)	5	..	..	..	5	..	2 Cases pending
(j)	3	..	1	..	3	..	2 Cases pending
(k)	1	..	..	..	..	..	Pending
(l)	3	..	..	..	4	..	..
(m)	1	..	..	..	..	..	Pending

*No migratory tribe or group visited the town during 1967-68.

(c) Particulars of Borstal Schools/After care homes etc. : NIL

(d) Particulars about prostitution : NIL

(e) Home for rehabilitation of fallen women : NIL

(f) Vagrancy home : NIL

(g) Jails : There is no Jail at Pasighat but there is a Quarter Guard under the Police for keeping under-trial prisoners and also prisoners whose sentences do not exceed 3 (three) months. These prisoners are Class "C" prisoners. The prisoner who is sentenced for more than 3 months is sent to Jail at Dibrugarh. 17 Nos. of prisoners suffered their terms of imprisonment during 1967 and 10 prisoners during 1966 in the Quarter Guard at Pasighat.

There is no arrangement for any sports of Vocational training nor any scope of earning during suffering the terms of imprisonment but the prisoners are engaged in kitchen gardening and other works of the Police, etc.

38. Special particulars about Slums : NIL

39. Special particulars about migratory tribes or groups visiting the the town during 1967-68 (to be obtained from police record)

APPENDIX

A NOTE ON THE CULTURAL LIFE OF PASIGHAT

Pasighat has a rich cultural life. The tribal people of the area who are known as the Adis are famous for their *ponung*, that is, dancing with the accompaniment of songs. A group of girls dance in a circle holding each other by stretching their hands over each other's shoulders while the leader—usually a man called the 'Miri'—dances and sings in the centre holding aloft and shaking a sword-like musical instrument called 'Yoksha'. First he sings a line and then it is repeated in chorus by the maidens rhythmically moving in a circle at a slow pace. Both the tune of the songs and the rhythms of body movements are simple but enthralling. On all important occasions *ponungs* are arranged. Whenever any important guest visits the town, *ponung* is arranged to welcome him at the main point of entry into the town and also at the time of his departure to bid him farewell.

A popular tradition of the town is to stage some impressive cultural programme in the town hall on the evenings of the Republic Day and Independence Day which are observed with great enthusiasm and in a colourful manner. Similarly, in honour of visits of important personalities to the town such functions are organised, where *Adi ponung*s, *Adi* modern songs and dances are presented besides songs in various Indian languages and various dance-forms prevalent in different parts of India. Artists belonging to all communities living in the town take part in these functions.

Ever since the All India Radio Station was opened in the town, the local artists have been getting much encouragement and inspiration in giving fuller expression to their talents. Not only the local *ponung* songs are broadcast by the station every evening, *Adi* modern songs whose tunes resemble those of modern Hindi and Assamese songs, are also usually included in the programme.

Festivals

Festivals form an important part of the socio-religious life of the town. In March-April every year the Adis enjoy the *Aaram* festival as their New Year's Day celebrations. But they perform their biggest festivals at the time of their *Solung Puja* in the last week of August or the first week of September. This is essentially a manifestation of their fertility cult. In the ancient times, once *Doying-Bote* (God of Heaven) met *Kine-Nane* (Goddess of Wealth and Prosperity) and as, being sexually excited, was about to have intercourse with her, two demons, *Total-Mone* and *Dudeng-Mone* intervened and snatched off his penis and in so doing scattered the divine sperms over different places from where sprouted the paddy plant. *Kine-Nane* sent some paddy seeds from these plants to the human beings through a dog. Since then men have been growing paddy on the earth. She asked them to offer her *puja* in the name of the *Solung* and men have been doing so ever since. *Kine-Nane* also helped men to acquire the *Mithun* (a semi-domesticated animal resembling the buffalo which is reared by the various tribes of NEFA mainly for meat) and the pig—the two animals which are sacrificed at the time of the *Solung Puja* to propitiate both *Doying-Bote* and *Kine-Nane*. It is believed that if they are satisfied, the former appears in the form of clouds and rains and the latter in the form of greater fertility of the soil. They meet together on the Earth and ultimately their union takes place which leads to rich harvests of crops, raising of more mithuns, pigs, etc., and thus men enjoy abundant wealth and prosperity.

Solung festival continues for five days. The first day is known as *Solung-Gidi Dogin* (i.e., the day of preparations) when they collect various materials required for the *puja* and erect the alter for the animal sacrifice. Next day, called *Dreph-Long*, the *mithun* is sacrificed on the alter by strangling the animal with a rope round its neck and pulling it with great force. They also sacrifice pigs and prepare meat and *apong* (indigenous rice-beer) as much as they can afford. On the third day, known as *Binngyat Binam*, the virgin girls go to the paddy fields accompanied by the Miri (priest) and offer meat and *apong* to *Kine-Nane*. They devote the fourth day to the making of bows and arrows and other weapons of war. Now-a-days, in Pasighat, on this day some social service programmes are organized. On the last day the Miri is given a ceremonial send off.

An important aspect of this festival is the *Solung Abang* sung by the Miri every evening. Through these *abangs* he relates stories about the origin of man, different animals and plants, the ancestry of the Adis, lives and deeds of the Adi heroes, etc.

There has been a great revival of this festival in Pasighat in the recent years. The college and school students of Pasighat take a leading part in organizing the *Solung* festival on a grand scale in a modern way. They erect colourful puja pandal, bring out *Solung* procession and arrange community feast where people belonging to all communities in the town take part. They collect donations from all sections of people for the *Solung* festival. On the opening day the *Solung* flag (like the *Bihu* flag) is hoisted by some distinguished person who is invited as the chief guest. Generally, a meeting is also held where different speakers talk about the significance of the *Solung*. In the evenings cultural programmes of *ponungs*, Adi modern songs, dramas on their traditional themes, etc., are presented. An exhibition-cum-fair also forms part of the celebrations.

Assamese *Bihu* festivals—both the *Bihag Bihu* in mid-April which is their spring festival and the *Magh Bihu* in mid-January which is their 'Harvest Home' festival—are very popular in the town. *Bihu* dances and songs attract people of all communities and many local young boys and girls are good *Bihu* dancers. The *Bihag Bihu* festival generally ends with a community picnic and a cultural function of *Bihu*gits, *Bongits*, *Bihu* dances, *bhawanas* (a popular stage performance on devotional themes), etc., in the town hall.

Another popular spring festival of the town is the *Holi* festival. As in the other parts of the country, on this occasion people smear each other's face with *abir* and other coloured powder and sprinkle coloured water on each other's person. This town is, however, free from excesses and there has not been any case of *Holi* revelry leading to unseemly violent clashes.

Almost about the same time is observed another local religious festival known as the *Mopin*. Though this is more popular among the Gallongs and is observed on a greater scale in Along, the District Headquarters of Siang District, in Pasighat also this is observed mainly by the Gallong community but joined by other communities also. *Mopin* is the name of the Goddess of Wealth and Prosperity. Offerings are made by a priest to the beautiful image of the goddess made of fluffy threads of bamboo skin. An interesting custom on this occasion is to daub wet rice powder on each other's face. After the puja the priest and others go from house to house singing folk songs and invoking the blessings of the goddess for the welfare of the families they visit. Each family offers different eatables and *apong* to the visiting *popir* party.

In the autumn the great *Durga Puja* festival is celebrated. Normally, there will be three community puja pandals—one in the heart of the town organized by the Puja Committee consisting of the officials of various government departments and institutions, second in the market, arranged by the Merchants' Association and the third by the Nepali community of the town. During the puja the whole town assumes a joyous look. All sections of people go round the pandals and witness theatres and other cultural functions staged either in the town hall or near the town's puja pandal and the great *Ram Lila* performances in the market square.