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GARO HILLS

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Edited

By

R. B. VAGHAIWALLA, I.C.S.,

Superintendent, Census Operations, Assam, Tripura and Manipur.

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INTRODUCING THE DISTRICT

GARO HILLS

The district of the Garo Hills is situated between $25^{\circ} 9'$ and $26^{\circ} 1'$ N. and $89^{\circ} 49'$ and $91^{\circ} 2'$ E., covering an area of 3160.6 sq. miles. It is bounded on the north and west by the district of Goalpara, on the south by the East Pakistan district of Mymensingh and on the east by the United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District. It has no subdivisions or thanas. Under the Constitution of India, a District Council with wide powers for managing the internal affairs of the tribes, their customs, manners, organization, land rights, education, roads, etc., elected by universal adult franchise has been set up, replacing the District Advisory Council which had no constitutional status, with only an advisory capacity. The new District Council will be the executive and legislative authority in respect of certain specific matters provided for in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, *e. g.*, land, property, tribal customs, inheritance, etc., etc. Almost the whole of the district consists of hilly country, though here and there along the frontier, there are stretches of flat land and valleys which run up between the hills. The largest blocks of flat land are to be found at the point where the Bagai debouches on the plain near Mahendraganj on the southern frontier of the district, and near the Rajabala and Phulbari hats on the western frontier.

Mountain System.—The main range, on a spur of which the headquarters station of Tura is built, runs through the district from north-west to south-east. Nokrek (4,652 feet) the highest peak in the range, is situated about 8 miles to the south-east of Tura and from this point, the hills gradually decline in height. Kailas, east of the Someswari is 3,375 feet above sea level and Balpakuram, on the border of the Khasi Hills, 2,831 feet. About 5 miles north of the Tura Range, there is a much shorter chain of hills, known as the Arbela range, whose highest peak is about 3,277 feet above sea level. The rest of the district consists of a tumbled mass of hills whose general tendency is to run north and south.

River System.—The district contains no river navigable by boats of four tons burthen throughout the year and only five which can be said to be at all navigable in their course within the hills. The Krishnai, which is called Damring by the Garos, takes its rise in the hills to the north of the Arbela range and flows to Jira, a frontier village, where it leaves the district and enters Goalpara. The Kalu is known to the Garos as the Ganol. It takes its rise about 9 miles from Tura, leaves the district near Putimari and flows for about 10 miles through Goalpara, before finally falling into the Jinjiram. Its principal tributary is the Rongkon, which rises near Tura. The Bhugai is known to the Garos as the Bugi. Rising near Nokrek, it passes the Dalu hat and falls into the old bed of the Brahmaputra above the station of Nasirabad in Mymensingh. The Nitai is known to the Garos as the Dareng and takes its rise on the southern slopes of the Tura watershed. Entering the district of Mymensingh, it falls into the Kanks river. The Someswari or, as it is called by the Garos, the Simsang, is the largest stream in the district. It takes its rise on Nokrek and drains the country between the Tura and the Arbela ranges and the valley of the Rongdi. Following a very winding course, it emerges on the plains in Pargana Susang of Mymensingh. The banks of these rivers are usually steep and, in some places, they flow through deep ravines. The bed is rocky and the scenery generally wild and beautiful.

Minerals.—Coal is found in the Garo Hills, which is ascertained to be of cretaceous origin. There are outcrops along the southern edge of the Tura range, but the principal coal field is situated on the valley of the Someswari near Daranggiri, about 10 miles in length from west to east and about 6 miles from north to south. Limestone has been found in the high ground to the east of Darranggiri, but the thickness and extent of the deposit is yet to be ascertained. At Siju, to the south of the main range, there is a large deposit of limestone of good quality. A wide shaly indurated clay or lithomarge, which would probably be useful as a pottery clay occurs in most places where the cretaceous rocks are exposed, in bends of 2 or 3 feet in thickness. There is a thick deposit of it in the station of Tura where it has been used for white-wash.

Climate and Rainfall.—Tura is situated on a spur of the main range and as it is only about 1,300' above the sea-level, the temperature at certain seasons of the year is fairly high. March and April are for Assam, unusually warm. From November to February are the only really cold months in the year, as though the heavy rainfall in summer months keeps down the temperature, it renders the atmosphere exceedingly steamy and oppressive. The average rainfall recorded at Tura is 125", more than two-thirds of which is precipitated in the four months, May to August. In four other months, November to February, there are altogether less than 2 inches of rain.

Tornadoes.—In 1900, the northern portion of the Garo Hills was visited by a tornado of most exceptional violence. On the 18th of April, a violent storm traversed the portion of Goalpara which lies between the Brahmaputra and the Garo Hills, and finally disappeared into the latter district. The

path of the storm was only about a quarter of a mile in width, but within this limited area the strength of the hurricane was quite phenomenal. Thirty persons were killed outright in Goalpara, and eighty-eight injured. In the Garo Hills the village of Shondana, which was exposed to the full force of the wind, was utterly demolished and six persons were killed and nine injured. This storm occurred about 4 P.M. in the afternoon, and on the following day, but about two hours earlier, there was a second hurricane, which followed a line a little to the north of the storm of the 18th. It struck the village of Silkata, killing eight persons and injuring one, and blew down trees and houses. One of the killed, a boy, had his head torn off and his back broken, while three others had their heads completely smashed and their brains dashed out.

Earthquake.—The earthquake of July 14, 1885, was distinctly felt in Tura. No serious damage was done, but the roofs of all the Government buildings were strained. On June 12, 1897, the district did not escape so lightly. Fortunately the loss of life was comparatively small, the total death roll being only 27 on account of the fact that the shock occurred at about 5 P.M. on a Saturday afternoon and because there were no masonry buildings in the district. The public offices and the residences of the officials were rendered uninhabitable, the posts supporting them were wrenched loose, the floor buckled and the roofs sagged. The floor of the Treasury building, solid as it was, made of concrete and cement to a depth of 9", crumbled away like a pile of sand before the first shock had stopped. There were serious land-slips in the hills and much damage was done to roads and bridges. In the plains, cultivable land was damaged by sand, but, as a set-off against this, *bils* were silted up and rendered fit for cultivation. The attitude of the Garos towards the earthquake was thus described by the Deputy Commissioner :—

"The Garos generally were thrown into a state of stolid bewilderment by the earthquake. They left their fields, and returned into their village houses to await further catastrophes. The Garo belief is that the world is a square flat body, hung up by a string at each corner. There is a squirrel always trying to gnaw these strings, but to prevent it a demon was appointed. This demon, however, neglected his duty, and in order that his attention might not in the future be diverted from his work, he was struck blind. Now that he can't see, the squirrel, of course has the best of it, and it is feared that when one or two of the strings are gnawed, the earth will be turned upside down. Another story is that Her Most Gracious Majesty, not content with the last earthquake, has ordered another and more vigorous one to be followed by a cyclone. That it is in the power of the Maharani to do so is never doubted. One man asked for a parwana to forbid the hill behind his house from slipping down on to him."

FORESTS

The Garo Hills District has got 103 square miles of Forest Reserve and about 2,706 square miles of what have been called Unclassed State Forests. These Unclassed State Forests are included on the Akhing lands of various Nokmas and such lands are subject to shifting cultivation, the annual areas of shifting cultivation being allotted by the Nokmas to the villagers of his Nokma-ship so that actually very few of these Unclassed State Forests bear any useful tree growth. The only control as regards destruction of forest in such areas is exercised by the Deputy Commissioner who has issued executive orders prohibiting the destruction of trees of the species, Sal in such felling and burning for shifting cultivation. Under the Constitution of India, administration of the Unclassed State Forests will vest in the Tribal Council and no arrangement for the Forest Department to continue to manage them has been so far made. The area of land permanently dedicated to Forestry practices is utterly inadequate at present for a hilly District like the Garo Hills.

The principal timber species occurring in these Forest Reserves is Sal (*Shorea robusta*) which, in the log form from the plains areas of the District, is exported primarily to East Bengal (Pakistan) after being taken to the Brahmaputra by road. Sawn timber of Sal principally in the form of sleepers is supplied at Pandu to the Eastern Group, Sleeper Control. There is a small local border trade with Pakistan of house-post on the western and southern borders of the District.

The trade in forest produce in the northern and western areas of the District has been seriously adversely affected recently by the Dudnoi river becoming no longer useful for floating down timber and bamboos owing to its splitting into two channels neither of which carry adequate water and also because the Jinjiram river down which much forest produce used to be extracted and exported has not been accepted as an authorised route by the Pakistan customs.

Apart from Sal, the principal other useful species occurring in these forests are Gurgra (*Sehima wallichii*) which is now in keen demand as a plywood timber and also Haldu (*Adina cordifolia*) which has also been accepted as a plywood timber but at present not much in demand.

More than a lakh of rupees out of a total annual average gross revenue of three to four lakhs of rupees from the forests is derived from the sale of Dalu (*Ternostachyum-dullooa*) bamboos and Muli (*Metocanna bamilusoides*) bamboos which are exported to Pakistan and to a less extent to Gauhati. There is also a small industry of umbrella handle manufacture, Muli bamboos which have become reduced in vigour and hence thinner being used. The Garo Hills is the second biggest producer of Sal in the State while small quantities of Agar and cane (of the Raidang variety) are also produced.

Important deposits of coal are known to exist in the Unclassed State Forests but the coal measures have not been worked so far.

Taking advantage of the habits of shifting cultivation of the people, plantations of forest species have been created by the Department by the taungya method whereby the villagers raise agricultural crops on one acre of land allotted inside Forest Reserves annually to them, at the same time sowing seeds of forest tree crops on between the lines of agricultural crops. About 7 square miles of excellent plantations have been created so far by this method, the annual average addition being one-third of a square mile. Apart from the above facilities for controlled shifting cultivation more than one square mile of low-lying land has been settled with forest villagers for paddy cultivation and small areas of additional low-lying land are awaiting settlement, only the more progressive Garo adopting this permanent method of cultivation.

Fauna.—The larger kinds of games are common in the hills, *e.g.*, elephants, tigers, leopards, buffaloes, bears, wild pigs and deer of which the principal varieties are the sambar, the barking deer and the swamp deer. Wild elephants are much feared by the Garos as they often injure the crops and occasionally cause loss of life. The serow is sometimes seen and wild dogs are occasionally met with. Wild buffaloes are found in the valleys of the Bhugai, Nitai and the Someswari, and mithun are fairly common. Small games include pea fowl, wild duck of various kinds, snipe, partridges pheasants and jungle fowl. Wild animal life has been sadly depleted in this district which once used to have large herds of wild buffalo and bison; at present, the principal wild animals are only tigers and elephants.

HISTORY

The history of the district cannot be dissociated from the history of the tribe who form the immense mass of the inhabitants and have given their name to the hills in which they live. The Garos are believed to be members of the great Bodo family which are said to have entered Assam from the North-East and to have spread in successive waves not only over the valley of the Brahmaputra, but even beyond it to the hills of Tippera. According to their own traditions, the Garos came originally from Tibet and settled in Cooch Bihar. From there, they were driven to the neighbourhood of Jogighopa, but they were again compelled to fly towards the south. After wandering towards Gauhati, they moved into the Habraghat Pargana, whence they finally wandered into the hills in which they are now found.

In the days of Mughal rule the country lying between the Brahmaputra and the Garo Hills was occupied by powerful zamindars, who only paid a nominal tribute to the Imperial Government and enjoyed a position of semi-independence. The border chiefs with whom the Garos were principally brought in contact were those of Karaibari, Kalumalupara, Habraghat and Mechpara. One of their duties was to protect the plains from the aggressions of the hillmen, but their principal object was to enrich themselves with trade, cotton being a valuable article of export from the hills.

In 1775-76 the zamindars of Mechpara and Karaibari entered the hills to avenge some Garo raids of more than usual atrocity. They remained for some years in the hills and brought a considerable tract of land under their control. Even the principal chief of the southern hills at that time, Renghta, became subject to the Karaibari zamindar. The lawlessness of the zamindars in the plains was naturally enough reflected in the hills. During the 10 years ending with 1816, 157 villages were burnt by Garo raiders and 178 persons killed. This led to the appointment of Mr. Scott, afterwards Agent to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, to enquire into the matter. As a result of his enquiry, it was decided to completely remove the Garos from the control of the zamindars, to prohibit the levying of illegal dues which had been the cause of so much friction, and to place the frontier markets under the direct management of Government. Mr. Scott entered into relations with 121 Garo chiefs living west of the Someswari. This ensured peace in the district for some time. However occasional raids continued to take place, involving much unrest and several murders. They were followed by punitive expedition which achieved no practical results. At last Government came to the conclusion that control from without would never really solve the Garo problem and decided to post an officer at Tura in 1867. This experiment was attended by a remarkable success. The Garos are naturally a cheerful, kindly race, who, when fairly treated, give no trouble and between 1867-71 nearly 100 independent villages tendered their allegiance to the British Government. The subsequent history of the district is one of quiet, though not of rapid progress. The Garos are some of the most peaceful of the hillmen in Assam and quickly settled down under the British rule.

THE PEOPLE

In spite of the poverty and low standard of living of the people the appalling ignorance and superstition prevailing among them, and the malarial climate with the lack of adequate medical facilities, the general health of the public was on the whole good, there was a very small excess of total births over total deaths during the decade. The localised outbreak of cholera in the plains along the borders of the district is an annual feature while small-pox, *kala-azar* and dysentery also prevail all over the district. Due to the influx of the refugees in the years 1949-50 there was a serious outbreak of cholera resulting in the total death of 487 in 1950 against 48 and 78 in the preceding two years. Most of the people do jhum cultivation. Combined with the almost total absence of any cottage industries, the condition of the people is indeed pitiable, most of them living in abject poverty. The district had fairly normal rainfall during the decade except in the years 1949-50 when, due to abnormally heavy rains, heavy damage to the Aus paddy cultivation was caused, necessitating the grant of agricultural loans.

The population of the district is now 242,075 against 223,569 in 1941, giving a total increase of 18,506 only against 32,658 in the previous decade. Among the autonomous districts, in total population it is surpassed only by the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district but in respect of the total increase it gives place to Lushai Hills as well in the present census. In the previous decade, however, Garo Hills was ahead of Lushai Hills regarding its total increase. It has increased by 8.28 per cent. in 1941-51, which is slightly less than half the percentage increase of 17.11 recorded in 1931-41 but larger than 6.57 per cent. of 1921-31. The mean decennial growth rates for these three decades stands respectively at 7.95, 15.76 and 6.36 per cent. On account of its low overall increase in population, the density of the district has increased only by 6, from 71 in 1941 to 77 today. This, however, is the highest density in the whole of this Natural Division, more than three times the density of Lushai Hills. This is due to the district having a number of plains mauzas which can easily support a much higher population than any hill area can ever do. The settled areas in the plains mauzas is 213,625 bighas. There are unsettled areas also in these mauzas, the extent of which is not known to the district authorities. Taking only the settled portions which is equivalent to 70,618 acres or 11.3 square miles, the density of the plains mauzas of Garo Hills stands at the tremendously high figure of 564.58 per square mile, as high a density as can be found in any thickly populated portion of a plains district of Assam. On this basis, the hill mauzas containing 3140.7 square miles of the district has a density of only 5.75 per square mile. The district has no subdivision. Table E, Summary Figures, therefore, gives details of population for its mauzas, both hills and plains. While the district as a whole has increased by only 8.3 per cent. against 17.1 in the previous decade, Mauzas I, IV, VIII and X show a percentage rate of increase as high as 24.1 (18.5), 24.6 (19.4), 24.8 (9.8) and 36.1 (23.3) respectively, the figures in the bracket being their percentage rates of increase in the previous decade. On the other hand Mauza V, Nibari Plains, and Mauza IX, Ghoshgaon Plains, show a tremendous decrease of 24.2 and 24.3 per cent. respectively, while they registered high percentage increases of 25.4 and 25.8 in the previous decade. Two other mauzas, No. III Hills and No. VII Rangapani Plains, reveal an insignificant increase of 1.8 and 2.2 percent respectively while they accounted for a decent increase of 10 per cent. and 40.4 per cent. in the previous decade. Only two mauzas out of ten, Mauza No. III and Mauza No. VI Fulbari Plains, show a rate of increase 8.0 and 9.8, which is similar to that shown by the district as a whole. The Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, when requested to explain these striking contrasts and variations reports as follows:—"One reason for the rather abnormal increase or decrease in the population of the different mauzas during the decade under report is the high incidence of soil erosion particularly in the hill areas where cultivation is badly affected and also due to partial failure of crops in some areas. Consequently there was an exodus of the tribals who are given to jhumming, from the places affected by soil erosion to the neighbouring mauza. In mauza III soil erosion is pretty extensive and hence the migration of a considerable number of people to the adjoining mauza No. 4. This accounts for the very small increase of population in mauza III and the abnormal increase in Mauza IV.

"In Mauza V there are no facilities for irrigation and so a good percentage of the population from this area has moved to other places. Also in this particular mauza the death rate in 1950 was comparatively higher than usual due to incidence of cholera and small-pox. This should have increased the numbers of migrants from this mauza.

"The inhabitants of the border areas, especially of mauza No. IX have been badly affected by partition. Due to loss of markets for their produce particularly perishable commodities like pineapples and difficulty in getting rice and paddy, many Garo and Hajong families have migrated to the interior. Also apprehension of trouble in the border area had made them shift their homes to places considered by them to be safer. This migration of population from the border mauzas was mainly due to economic reasons.

“As regards the relatively small increase of population in Mauza No.7, I am inclined to think that some families living in the border of Goalpara have crossed over to that subdivision due to floods and attracted by better living conditions in the places to which they migrated.”

Out of the total increase of 18,506, the displaced persons contributed as high a figure as 5,072, thus making themselves responsible for a net increase of 2.3 per cent. Hence the net percentage increase of the district comes to slightly under 6 per cent, which is less than that recorded even in the decade 1921-31. This is a poor performance indeed, compared with the increase of 17.1 per cent, during the previous decade. The “splendid isolation” in which Garo Hills was developed all these decades has proved a great deterrent to its economic progress. It was so far hopelessly backward regarding communications. It contains abundant mineral wealth, coal, lime-stone and petroleum and may still one day be transformed from a very backward to one of the most important districts of Assam. The pivotal need of the district is indeed communications. Already a beginning has been made by connecting Tura with Gauhati and Goalpara by an all weather motorable road. Now bus services regularly run from Lakhipur in Goalpara district to Tura. The improvement of communications will also lead to better exploitation of its forest and animal wealth.

THE GAROS

The Garo villages are generally built on the side of the hills and are unfortified. They consist, in fact, of small hemlets containing but a few houses and in no district of the State are the villages so small. At the present Census there were 2,257 villages in Garo Hills, by far the largest number in any district of Assam Hills Natural Division.

Villages and houses.—Bamboo is the staple article used in the construction of the ordinary Garo houses. The front room is on a level with the ground, but as the houses are often from 80 to 100 feet in length and are built on the side of a hill, a considerable portion of the structure has of necessity to be raised on posts. The interior is divided into several compartments but light and ventilation are alike lacking. The Garos use no stone in building. Whenever they can they use Sal wood for the main posts of their houses and granaries. The poorer villages have to content themselves with bamboo. Thatching grass is nearly always available but in some places bamboo leaves are used for roofing. There are no social distinctions in the choice of materials. A Gannani Nokma can show his rank in the appearance of his house. For example in the front wall and the flank walls of the front verandah ordinary people have the slates horizontal and vertical, but the Nokma may place these cross-wise, whether in the open work window ventilation, in the upper part of the front gable, or in the close woven wall proper. There are generally one or more verandahs at the side or end, and in front two wooden posts are erected in memory of each dead member of the family. Before some houses there will be seen a regular sheaf of thirty or forty posts, some of which are roughly carved into the effigy of the human form and dressed in the clothes of the deceased. The horns of all cattle killed are also kept in the front verandah, as an abiding testimony to the wealth and liberality of the family.

Food and Dress.—The staple food of the Garos is rice, but their dietary is much more varied than that of the people of the plains, and, in addition, to rice, they grow in their jhums, yams, beans, millet, maize and chillies. They also eat the flesh of almost any animal, domesticated or wild, which they can get. Dog is esteemed a luxury. Milk, like other hill tribes, they eschew. The aversion of the inhabitants of Assam to milk is referred to by the historian of Mir Jumla's invasion in the seventeenth century, and the description given of these people then would apply to the Garos at the present day. “They eat whatever they get, and from whomsoever it be, following the bent of their minds. They will accept food from Muhamadans and other people ; they will eat every kind of flesh except human, whether of dead or killed animals. They taboo butter, so much so that they will refuse food if it only smells of butter”.

The Garo costume is as scanty as is compatible with decency. The men wear a narrow cloth, which is passed between the legs and fastened round the waist. The women's cloth, which is only about fourteen inches broad, is fastened round the body below the navel, the two top corners meeting over the thigh ; the bottom corners are left unfastened, as otherwise the petticoat would be too tight for comfort. The women load their ears with masses of brass earrings, and individuals have been seen with more than 60 brass rings, each 6½ inches in circumference, and weighing altogether just under 2 lbs., in the lobe of a single ear. The lobe, though enormously distended was not broken ; but the weight of the rings was to a great extent supported by a string passed over the head. Garos wear turbans wound tightly round the top of the head so as to keep the hair erect. The actual crown of the head is, however, bare.

Every man who is a Ganna Nokma may wear a red pagri. This is of silk with a fringe, and yellow embroidery, and is woven by the Khasis. Such pagris are common in the Chisak country where Nokmas are three a penny, but very rare in the rest of the hills. The Chisaks alone among Garos wear *jaksils* when of the rank of nokma. There are plain bronze or brasshops worn just above the elbow. In the old days

when the coloured loin cloth or *gando* was decorated with beads, as it rarely is now-a-day, only one who had taken a head could sport a fourth row of beads. Now anyone who has given the requisite feasts is at liberty to do so. Only great landnokmas are allowed to keep yaks' tails in the house, and on bringing one in, the Nokma has to perform a sacrifice called *gurerima* (holding a horse) but this is confined to Chisaks.

Religion.—The Garos appear to believe in a Supreme Deity and in a future life, but, as is usual in the hills, the bulk of their religious activities are devoted to the propitiation of evil spirits, who are supposed to be the cause of the misfortunes that befall them. The following is an accurate description of a Garo sacrifice—"The priest squatted before a curious flat shield of split bombo and cane, and muttered strangely to himself, as though under the influence of some drug. A villager kept dragging a kid in a circle round and round the priest and the god, and each time as it passed the priest dabbed it on the head with a little flour and water. Finally a little of the mixture was forced into its mouth and it was summarily beheaded. The blood was allowed to pour upon a plate of rice, which, with the tail, was offered to the deity. The rest of the animal went to form part of the feast". For further details with regard to the religion of the people reference should be made to the monograph on the Garo tribe.

Marriage.—The Garos are not exclusive in matters matrimonial, and will intermarry with any person except Jugis or sweepers. Owing to the conditions under which they live, mixed marriages are, however far from common. The proposal comes from the family of the bride, and though his parents' consent must be, of course, obtained, the wishes of the person most concerned are sometimes not consulted. The essential portions of the ceremony are an address from the priest and the slaughter of a cock and hen. Divorce is recognized, and widows are allowed to marry, but are expected to do so in their husband's family. Polygamy is permitted, provided that the consent of the first wife is obtained. Inheritance goes through the female, and property frequently passes through the daughter to the son-in-law. Where this is the case he is compelled to marry his mother-in-law, if she is still alive, and a man not unfrequently occupies the position of husband towards mother and daughter at the same time. When a woman dies, the family property passes to her youngest, or occasionally to her eldest daughter. The husband is, however, allowed to retain possession of the estate if he can succeed in obtaining one of his first wife's family as his second spouse. In spite of the liberal exposure of their persons, the women are chaste and make good and steady wives.

Disposal of the Dead.—The Garos normally dispose of their dead by burning, either on the evening of the death or on the following evening at the latest. The ashes (bones as they call them) are put in a small hole in the ground at the place of cremation which is generally in the court-yard, in front of the deceased's house. A flattish stone is placed over this hole in the ground, and over the place a structure of bamboo is made in the form of an altar. A small scoop-shaped winnowing tray is placed upside down on the altar. In it a hole is broken to enable the spirit of the deceased to escape in due course. Offerings of food to the dead are placed by the altar for seven days; and at the next harvest, small sheaves of ripe grain are hung from the poles at the corners of the altar. In the following spring, about the time when the village ceremony is performed, the altar and everything it contains is burnt up. The Garos believe that the spirit of the dead resides in or near the altar, but the final burning drives the spirit away for good and no further sacrifices are made on its behalf. The Garos have no strong belief about the ultimate abode of the dead. When the final burning of the altar is over the spirit has departed, whither few Garos trouble to consider. They have, of course, an old wives' story that the spirit of the dead finds its way ultimately to the hill Chutmang; but the hill is in no way sacred or regarded as haunted.

Occupations.—For all practical purposes the occupations of the inhabitants of the Garo Hills begin and end with agriculture. According to the present Census, Garo Hills has the highest percentage (95.1) of population supported by agriculture, of any district, hills or plains, in Assam. This means only one per cent. less than that recorded at the Census of 1901. In the hills the Garos cultivate their land on the system known as *jhum*. The system of cultivation followed in the plains mauzas resembles in all essential details the system that prevails in the neighbouring district of Goalpara. The livestock of the district include buffaloes, cattle, goats, pigs and poultry. The cattle are neither worked nor milked and are in consequence sturdy little animals. Goats are used for food and sacrifice. The local industries are of no importance. The Garo women weave a coarse cotton cloth for the scanty garments of themselves and the men and bamboo mats and baskets are also made for sale. Rude pottery is made in certain villages, but nearly all the metal utensils are imported. Cultivation of cotton is of some importance in this district.

Social organization.—The organisation of the Garos is more or less democratic. When a matter is in dispute, all concerned, including the women, assemble and debate, with feasting proportionate to the gravity of the issue. Generally the chair is taken by the Nokma, if it concerns only one village, or by the *laskar* (a petty magistrate appointed by Government, generally on election by the Nokmas of the charge), or even by the *mauzadar* (salaried Garo official who checks the assessment of house tax for a group of *laskars*).

There is no definite division into groups or classes with a definite order of social precedence as between these classes. Any man who has acquired social status is called a 'nokma' anyone else is an 'ordinary man' (*ramram mande*). The husband of the owner of the village land is called *nokma*. So also is one who has

given the necessary feasts, which entitle him to wear certain badges—among Chisaks in the north-east *jaksils* (elbow rings) and a red silk turban. Among Chisaks the standard of feast required is very low, and *nokmas* abound. In the rest of the hills only the very rich can give the elaborate feasts required. In some parts only a genuine *nokma* (*i. e.*, one who has gone through the expensive ritual of feasts and is called a *Ganna Nokma*), (*Ganna* having the same force in this case as *Ganna* in the Naga Hills) can adorn his house with certain carved boards, and with a criss-cross pattern of bamboo slats in the walls at the fore-part of his house.

In the hills, the *Nokma* or headman of the village is, according to Garo customs, considered to have *jhum* rights over a certain tract of land. All members of the village are, however, allowed to cultivate rent free, and even if a foreigner or Garo from another village settles on the land, he is only required to pay a purely nominal quit rent, such as four annas in cash or a present of fowls and liquor. The *Nokma* thus, under Garo usage, reaps little or no benefit from such rights as he is considered to possess, and he does not appear to have ever occupied the position of an ordinary landlord.

A fuller account of this tribe can be found in Captain Playfair's interesting monograph on the Garos.

INTRODUCING THE STATISTICS

In the past, village statistics for each district used to be printed after the Census, giving the population of each village and showing the distribution of communities and of literate persons. In view of the importance of the 1951 Census, at which in addition to the usual population data, valuable information was collected concerning the social and economic life of the people, it was decided to publish a District Census Handbook containing the more important Census abstracts and tables.

The Primary Census Abstract gives the details of each village by the 8 Livelihood Classes. There are five general population tables of the 'A' series, three economic tables of the 'B' Series, five household and age (sample) tables of the 'C' Series, Seven social and cultural tables of the 'D' Series and one table 'F' giving summary figures for the district and mauzas. As far as possible, these tables furnish district data with break-up for Census tracts within the district.

At the 1951 Census, the economic classification was substituted for the classification based on religion. The people have been divided into two broad livelihood categories, namely, the agricultural classes and the non-agricultural classes. There are four agricultural classes defined as below :—

- I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.
- II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants.
- III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.
- IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.

There are similarly four non-agricultural classes defined as persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

- V. Production other than cultivation.
- VI. Commerce.
- VII. Transport.
- VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.

The above eight classes have been referred to as livelihood classes.

Each of the eight livelihood classes has been divided into three sub-classes with reference to the economic status as below :—

- (i) Self-supporting persons ;
 - (ii) Non-earning Dependants ; and
 - (iii) Earning Dependants.
- (i) A 'Self-supporting Person' is one who earns an income in cash or kind sufficient at least for his own maintenance.
 - (ii) A 'Non-earning Dependant' is a person who has no income of his own either in cash or in kind.
 - (iii) An 'Earning Dependant' is a person who earns a regular (not casual) income not sufficient even for his own maintenance. It includes seasonal income also.

All self-supporting persons are, ordinarily, economically active. But there are certain classes and groups which constitute an exception to this rule. These are mentioned below :—

- (i) All self-supporting persons of Agricultural Class IV.

(viii)

(ii) The following groups of self-supporting persons who are included in Non-Agricultural Class VIII, and derive their principal means of livelihood from miscellaneous sources (otherwise than through economic activity):—

- (a) Non-working owners of non-agricultural property,
- (b) Pensioners and remittance holders,
- (c) Persons living on charity and other persons with unproductive occupations, and
- (d) Inmates of penal institutions and asylums.

Economically active persons engaged in industries and services are classified in economic table B-III into the ten divisions and 88 subdivisions mentioned above, and are further divided into three sections, namely:—

- (i) Employers,
- (ii) Employees, and
- (iii) Independent Workers.

A person is treated as an 'Employer' only if he has necessarily to employ any person in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood, provided that employee is regularly employed and derives his Principal Means of Livelihood by such employment. Part-time or casual employment which does not provide the Principal Means of Livelihood of the employee should not be taken into account. A person employing a cook or other servants for domestic services is not an employer.

An 'Employee' is a person who ordinarily works under some other person for a salary or wage in cash or kind, as the means of earning his livelihood. Managers, Superintendents, Agents, etc., and all Government servants are recorded as employees only even though they may have power of employing or appointing subordinate officers or assistants.

An 'Independent Worker' means a person who is not employed by anyone else and who does not employ anybody else in order to earn his livelihood.

The Age (Sample) tables were prepared from the original enumeration slips by taking a ten per cent. sample in accordance with the following instructions of the Registrar General, India.

The 'D' Series social and cultural tables include Table D-V relating to the displaced persons giving particulars about their arrival into India. Table D-VI gives details of the non-Indian nationals and Table D-VII is designed to show the distribution of educated man-power among the different livelihood classes.

Important population data for the district and the mauzas have been summarised in Table 'E' which also gives the classification of the people by livelihood classes.

The main Report of the 1951 Census for the States of Assam, Tripura and Manipur will be found in two parts entitled "Census of India, 1951—Volume XII—Assam, Manipur and Tripura". Part I, contains an analysis of the statistics collected and Part II, statistics arranged in different tables for the States, their natural divisions and districts.

In addition to these Volumes there are National Registers of Citizens prepared for every village and ward and maintained in manuscript giving important census details for each person. These registers are preserved as permanent records in the district headquarters.

From the data collected at the Census of the Small-scale Industries, three tables were prepared which are included in the District Census Handbook, giving village or wardwise distribution of small-scale industrial establishments, employment in textile establishments for Census tracts and employment in non-textile establishments for the same tracts.

While the accuracy in respect of the details actually recorded by the Enumerators during the Census of the Small-scale Industries has been reported to be good, the District Officers were of the view that there was a tendency towards under-enumeration of the establishments, due to the failure of the enumerating staff to make *intensive efforts to discover all establishments* within the areas allotted to them. The figures in the tables for the Small-scale Industries should, therefore, be regarded as *illustrative* of the nature of small industries prevalent in the different parts of the district and should not be relied upon as giving *accurate number* of specific type of establishments in different localities.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABULATION OF VILLAGE NOTES

Important information for every village was separately recorded on printed forms and has been incorporated in columns 3 and 4 of the Primary Census Abstract using the symbols given below:—

1. *Floods*.—No entry if the village is not liable to flood, *write* F if it is liable to flood of any category.

2. *Epidemics*.—No entry if the village is not subject to any epidemics. If you find entries like Cholera, Small-pox, *Kala-azar*, Malaria, *write* Ch, Sp, Ka or Mal. For all other epidemics mentioned in this column, enter it in full.

3. *Water Supply*—

(A)—The village has a source of water supply provided by the Government or Local Board.

(B)—Natural sources of supply like rivers and bils.

(C)—Private supply.

(D)—Acute scarcity.

Underlined, it will indicate that the quality of drinking water is bad.

4. *Medical Facilities*—

(a)—The village has a Local Board or Government regular dispensary within 5 miles radius.

(b)—There is no regular dispensary but a Public Health Dispensary within 5 miles radius.

(c)—There is no dispensary but a private qualified doctor within 5 miles radius.

(d)—No medical facilities of any sort.

5. *Educational Facilities*—

1—Served by a Local Board or Government School within 2 miles radius.

2—Served by a Private Venture School only within 2 miles radius.

3—No educational facilities of any kind (Mission Schools have been generally treated as private schools although in some areas where they get grant-in-aid they have been shown as Government Schools by Enumerators).

CENSUS TRACT—SAMPLE POPULATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Census statistics of the urban and rural population can be studied in various ways. The results of such studies in comparing the conditions and characteristics of the urban rural people in the matter of births, deaths, sex composition, sanitation, levels of living, etc., would be of great value in economic planning and development of social welfare work in the State and its different parts.

Each district was, therefore, divided for purposes of the Census into a number of rural and urban tracts according to the size of the population.

Preparatory to the sorting and tabulation of census information, rural and urban areas of a district were grouped into Census Tracts on the basis of instructions issued by the Registrar General of India and with his approval the Garo Hills district was treated as *one* rural tract numbered 49, there being no area treated as town for census purposes.

In several Tables the term "Sample Population" has been used. This sample was drawn according to the following instruction of the Registrar General of India. Enumeration was done on pads of 100 slips each, a slip containing the record of an individual.

“Break” each pad and stack the slips of the pad ; and “cut” the stack as in a Card game. Place the lower portion above the upper portion and then deal the slips into the pigeon holes. You should deal the slips into pigeon holes *in the order* of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, S, 6, 7, 8 and 9 successively. All the time, you should watch the slips of ‘Displaced Persons’. If you came across any slip of a displaced person deal it in the pigeon hole separately labelled for ‘Displaced Persons’. Thus there were three bundles ; (i) General Slips, *i. e.*, Slips combined for holes labelled for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, (ii) Sample Slips, *i. e.*, Slips in the hole marked ‘S’ and (iii) Displaced Persons.

Hence it will be seen that the sample is not a sample of the total population but of the latter excluding the ‘Displaced Population’.

The check factors for the sample population are :—

1,000 S/G Rural Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110·53
1,000 S/G District Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	110·53

A ‘Displaced Person’ was defined by the Registrar General of India as follows :—

“A ‘Displaced Person’ means any person who has entered India having left or being compelled to leave his or her home in Western Pakistan on or after the 1st March 1947 or his or her home in Eastern Pakistan on or after the 15th October 1946 on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances or on account of the setting up of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan”.

Serial No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Village notes		Population, 1951						Non-Agricultural classes (including dependents)				Small scale industries			
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of Handlooms with fly shuttle in bracket ()	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
23	Nedongkol Songmong	..	..	12	61	28	33	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Nekora	..	..	16	87	43	44	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Kantanggitum	..	..	7	22	8	14	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Bakduli Songmong	..	..	9	42	21	21	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Sanbana	..	..	16	95	45	50	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Gola Sora	..	..	6	25	14	11	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Banbera	..	..	21	204	96	108	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Mahadeo Rambil gitim	..	..	4	31	16	15	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Matchura chiring	..	..	6	31	13	18	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Hutishra	..	..	15	84	41	43	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Rangte Rasna	..	..	11	67	38	29	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Rampra	..	..	6	31	14	17	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Ranguangsor Songmong	..	..	16	63	34	29	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Pesgoan	..	..	10	28	14	14	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Mahadeo Songnoag	..	..	9	53	26	27	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Rampa Songmong	..	..	17	91	44	47	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Gandhi chiring	..	..	5	37	16	21	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Alrent	..	..	18	80	38	42	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Dogep	..	Ch sp	12	72	31	41	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Teptepa	..	..	14	66	39	27	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Alwa Alreul	..	..	8	32	11	21	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Athambung	..	Ch sp	6	33	17	16	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Amphanggst	..	..	22	116	62	54	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Wagikona	..	..	24	113	55	58	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Halwa Ambeng Songnong	..	..	26	118	58	60	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Dambuk Ading Songgitat	..	..	44	174	76	98	167	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
49	Roobari songmong	..	..	44	221	120	101	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Nong Sragist	..	..	14	71	39	32	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Dobakal	..	..	9	50	20	30	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Doklekbari	..	..	10	47	24	23	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Sju Rangmik	..	..	18	132	66	66	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Wachal chiring	..	..	18	71	40	31	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Gaji pur	..	..	10	46	25	21	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population, 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependents)				Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)			Small Scale Industries			
		Water Supply medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Number of occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	Cultivators of—		III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	Total number of establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of hand-loom with fly shuttle in brackets ()
								I—Owned land	II—Unowned land								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
103	Badri watrigiti	..	..	14	80	39	41	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Badri Jai Srigiti	..	..	12	93	45	48	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
105	Badri Songmong	..	..	17	106	57	49	97	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
106	Dapsi Garogiti	..	..	16	50	25	25	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Dapsi Jadjigiti	..	..	5	20	11	9	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Dapsi Neng gitam	..	..	27	146	71	75	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Dapsi Adapgit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Dapsi Talegit..	..	..	..	220	100	120	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Aruak Nokogit	..	..	28	151	80	71	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Aruak Songmong	..	..	46	111	62	49	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Gang dengit ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Dadu gist	..	..	8	30	14	16	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Aruak Reuang gitim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Emang Rangdik Songmong	..	..	50	252	130	122	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Emandwea Bandagit	..	..	17	96	45	51	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	Eman Rampagit	..	..	12	66	32	34	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Emangatacil	..	..	13	76	35	41	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Nengkong Matmagiti	..	..	8	44	18	26	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Neng Kong Songmong	..	..	41	203	102	101	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Taipai gist	..	..	13	72	34	38	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Neng Kong sul Adugit	..	..	9	41	24	17	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Neng Kong Jantagit	..	..	11	44	23	21	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
125	Karukal gist	..	..	23	132	66	66	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	Pante pang chigitchak	..	..	7	39	17	22	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Palkal Songmong	..	..	14	28	14	14	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Palkal watregiti	..	..	16	61	29	32	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Palkal Jall aigist	..	..	38	189	92	97	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
130	Rewak Rongiti	..	..	14	74	39	35	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Rong reng pul song gital	..	..	30	145	72	73	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
132	Rong Reng miong maball	..	..	9	42	19	23	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Village notes			Population, 1951			Agricultural classes (including dependents)					Non-Agricultural classes (including dependents)				Small scale industries	
		Water supply; medical and educational facilities.	Floods and epidemics	Number of occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers of	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of Handlooms with fly shuttle in bracket ()	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
182	Longbilhong (doldegiri)	..	4	15	5	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	Riangkap sanawari	..	5	26	13	13	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Sanawari Sang gital	..	6	21	10	11	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185	Ralwat giri	..	30	130	64	66	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
186	Ringkalr sang gital	..	7	30	15	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
187	Bang chang giri	..	6	24	11	13	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	Datu giri	..	13	56	29	27	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	Domwikhigiri	..	14	62	34	34	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	Kimdegong giri	..	6	28	15	13	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	Dmikchi Navilgiri	..	11	54	23	31	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	Renang giri	..	7	24	12	12	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
193	anil sang gital	..	3	24	10	14	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
194	Thepangiri	..	7	25	11	14	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
195	Duchung giri	..	3	36	16	20	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	Palwal giri	..	7	22	13	9	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
197	Randegiri	..	9	59	32	27	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
198	Samikagiri	..	11	47	28	19	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
199	Chgitohak giri	..	13	56	28	28	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	Gilwetkal giri	..	8	44	23	21	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201	Rangrak giri	..	14	66	32	34	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202	Darangiri	..	10	54	27	27	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	Sangatagiri	..	5	25	13	12	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204	Geona giri	..	2	9	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	Thenki giri	..	34	172	91	81	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
206	Chigirik giri	..	6	28	13	15	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
207	Thenki Budimagiri	..	25	113	50	63	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
208	Darit Shambagiri	..	8	26	15	11	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
209	Chambuagiri Sougrlsam..	..	7	33	16	17	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Number of village or Town/Ward	Village notes				Population, 1951			Agricultural classes (including dependents)					Non-Agricultural classes (including dependents)			Small scale industries	
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods or epidemics	Number of occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	Cultivation of					V-Production other than agriculture	VI-Commerce	VII-Transport	VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of Handlooms with fly shuttle in bracket ()
								I-Owned land	II-Unowned land	III-Cultivating labourers	IV-Rent receivers of agricultural land	V-Production other than agriculture							VI-Commerce	VII-Transport	VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
250	Chitimgir	..	..	29	61	27	34	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
257	Samburong Khira	..	..	2	8	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
258	Tebilgiri	..	..	13	81	41	40	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
259	Sambagonggonggiri	..	..	26	117	59	58	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
260	Sawekhalgiri	..	..	14	62	27	35	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
261	Wagebokgiri	..	..	10	54	28	36	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
262	Genapara	..	..	12	67	35	32	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
263	Chawek Chikande	..	..	5	27	13	14	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
264	Rangajanggiri	..	..	13	47	22	25	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
265	Khalsgiri	..	..	9	34	18	16	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
266	Rangronggiri	..	..	13	59	33	26	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
267	Gungri	..	..	7	32	16	16	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
268	Samangiri Rangrong Jean-gitim.	..	..	6	19	10	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
269	Balnasagiri	..	..	..	12	4	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
270	Mandalagtakgiri	..	..	..	22	15	7	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
271	Atak Baldawgitin	..	..	14	53	27	26	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
272	Rongdikgiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
273	Ronghanggiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
274	Dariksirokgitim	..	..	24	100	50	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
275	Darik Jongkangit	..	..	7	41	22	19	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
276	Darik Watregre	..	..	31	160	76	84	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
277	Nilwaiagiri	..	..	15	74	40	34	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
278	Hebisokgiri	..	..	17	88	49	39	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
279	Kamranggiri	..	..	24	99	52	47	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
280	Rangarvngiri	..	..	29	173	95	78	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
281	Khokigiri	..	..	18	81	42	39	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
282	Dagulgiri	..	..	7	29	15	14	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
283	Asimdik-Dagul-Songgit	..	..	5	15	7	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
284	Asimdik Nakat	..	..	7	29	18	11	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
285	Danggil-Dolongiri	..	..	6	33	18	15	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of village or Town/Ward	Village notes		Population 1951			Agricultural classes (including dependents)				Non-Agricultural classes (including dependents)			Small scale industries			
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Number of occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of Handlooms with fly shuttle in bracket
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
500	Tharapa a	..	..	8	33	19	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
501	Soikagiri	..	..	8	38	18	20	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
502	Srikagiri Pukapara	..	..	13	59	33	26	22	..	5	..	8	14	..	10	..	..
503	Sanpara	..	..	30	142	72	70	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
504	Bandevara ewagipim	..	..	23	106	53	53	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
505	Demapara Chong Chandupara.	..	..	7	29	12	17	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
506	Dinapara Dongsubil	..	..	6	20	12	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
507	Siringpara	..	..	21	85	38	47	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
508	Kharagilim	..	..	12	57	27	30	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
509	Atisagiri	..	..	16	98	58	40	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
510	Atisia Nagagiri	..	..	2	10	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
511	Badimagiri	..	..	24	128	69	59	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
512	Chambigiri	..	..	16	98	53	45	98	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
513	Sib-bari	..	..	24	153	79	74	130	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
514	Sib-bari Malkhama	..	..	6	29	15	14	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
515	Banajari	..	..	10	20	9	11	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
516	Bedolbai	..	..	13	37	18	19	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
517	Doom Dooma	..	..	13	69	36	33	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
518	Chirakhali	..	..	39	153	76	77	103	43	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
519	Chirakhali Malagitim	..	..	19	77	37	40	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
520	Rasinagiri	..	..	37	160	80	80	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
521	Maispara	..	..	99	501	258	243	496	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
522	Dasonggiri	..	..	44	229	112	117	182	39	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
523	(Netri) Jollakana	..	..	29	125	68	57	113	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
524	Debram	..	..	42	221	112	109	205	5	..	..	..	7	..	11	..	..
525	Arupara	..	..	18	82	38	44	52	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
526	Jangkol	..	..	15	83	47	36	79	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
527	Bagnok Bazar (Wagisik)	..	..	154	760	419	341	312	..	..	..	116	174	..	146	..	..
528	Baghmora	..	..	81	563	278	285	538	..	..	..	16	..	..	9	..	..
		..	F ch ^{sp}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
529	Chigitchak	..	Chap	..	66	34	32	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..

Serial No.	Name of Villages or Town/Ward	Village notes		Population of 1951			Agricultural classes (including dependents)			Non Agricultural classes (including dependents)			Small scale Industries				
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Persons	Males	Females	I-Owned land	II-Unowned land	III-Cultivating labourers	IV-Rent Receivers of agricultural land	V-Production other than cultivation	VI-Commerce	VII-Transport	VIII-Other services and Miscellaneous sources and	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in brackets ()	Total number of Handlooms with shuttle in brackets ()	
				(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
				Number of occupied houses			Cultivators of—										
180	Bagugri	Bd 3	..	44	17	27	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	Rangbakgri	Bd 3	Ch sp	43	23	20	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182	Nabandagiri	Bd 3	Ch sp	27	14	13	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	Marapara	Cd 3	Ch sp	85	43	42	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Sanangiri	Bd 3	F Ch sp	35	16	19	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185	Amongpara	Bd 3	Ch sp	150	82	68	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186	Bolongiri	Bd 3	Ch sp	12	6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
187	Bolmapara	Bd 3	Ch sp	42	22	20	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	Daukigiri	Bd 3	Ch sp	24	11	13	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	Rangkan-Gitlamgitt	Bd 3	Ch sp	20	11	9	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	Kerapara	Bd 3	Ch sp	194	104	90	185	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
191	Keraparaalida	B	sp	No population			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	Mandangiri	B	sp	26	17	9	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
193	Songmaggiri	Bd 3	Ch sp	41	20	21	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
194	Managiri	Bd 3	Ch sp	7	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
195	Sosorpara	Bd 3	Ch sp	69	31	38	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	Mibonpara	Bd 3	Ch sp	253	116	137	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
197	Chelpara	Bd 3	Ch sp	67	39	28	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
198	Cholongpara	Bd3	Ch sp	42	20	22	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
199	Asimgiri	Bd3	Ch sp	93	50	43	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	Rangdapara	Bd3	Ch sp	56	29	27	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201	Molme-ggair	Bd3	Ch sp	46	25	21	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202	Daraunggair	Bd3	Ch sp	38	19	19	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	Molme Nokatgair	Bd3	Ch sp	23	10	13	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204	Dorsapara	Bal	..	50	24	26	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	Doidengapara	Bal	..	142	69	73	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
206	Rensipara	Bd1	..	27	99	46	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
207	Karongert	Bc1	..	140	74	66	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
208	Josipara	Ba3	..	216	101	115	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
209	Ihibapara	Ba1	Ch sp	313	146	167	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
210	Bamoupara	Aa1	Ch sp	168	85	83	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
211	Dapgiri	Aa1	Ch sp	290	151	139	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
212	Chandapara	Aa1	Ch sp	340	186	154	334	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependents)					Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)			Small scale Industries		Total number of Handlooms with By shuttle in bracket
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Number of occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and Miscellaneous	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
64	Walkam giri	Bd 3	..	4	14	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Bochi giri	Bd 3	..	14	52	24	28	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Mrong giri	Bd 3	..	14	58	26	32	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Makbil kol giri	Bd 3	..	17	54	25	29	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Kalchang para	Bd 3	..	20	90	43	47	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Karigaon	Bd 3	..	25	127	70	57	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Kalcheng para	Bd 3	..	38	184	96	88	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Wakanta giri	Bd 3	..	26	97	53	44	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Wakanta giri	Ad 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Dhug dunga	Bd 3	..	8	57	30	27	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Ram jang giri	Bd 3	..	23	85	42	43	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Sabat para	Bd 3	..	21	99	53	46	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Singuril giri	Bd 3	..	9	37	20	17	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Sampal giri	Bd 3	..	13	64	31	33	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Sarkar para	Bd 3	..	17	73	36	37	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Gugu giri	Bd 3	..	5	22	14	8	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Rochan para	Bd 3	..	36	153	86	67	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Apal giri	Bd 3	..	19	84	47	37	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Rongte giri	Bd 3	..	14	50	26	24	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Jeng ki para	Bd 3	..	26	100	57	43	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Meren giri para	Ba 3	..	31	167	95	72	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Mudup para	Ba 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Tompela giri	Bd 3	..	10	36	24	12	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Cherangari	Ba 3	..	10	41	26	15	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Baldam giri	Ba 3	..	11	41	25	16	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Boldok giri	Bd 3	..	9	29	10	19	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Tombola giri	..	..	86	370	171	199	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Dilua bera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Bolon giri	..	..	21	77	40	37	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Sokat giri	..	..	17	74	43	31	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Wakim giri	..	..	4	15	9	6	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Wagap giri	..	..	22	86	44	42	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Kintok giri	..	..	10	54	25	29	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population 1951			Agricultural classes (including dependents)					Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)			Small Scale Industries	
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Number of occupied houses	Periods	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production, other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	Total number of establishments with non-textile in brackets ()
147	Jarigiri	Bd 3	..	18	77	39	38	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Rongmaciri	Bd 3	..	12	36	15	21	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Rombagiri	Bd 3	..	8	38	29	18	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Boibagiri	Bd 3	..	18	84	40	44	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Sekapara	Bd 3	..	13	56	32	24	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	Aronggiri	Bd 3	..	3	19	13	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Reangmagiri	Bd 1	..	39	143	91	62	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	Mengdengiri	Bd 3	..	5	20	8	12	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	Baleagiri	Bd 3	..	16	71	41	20	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Sasatgiri	Bd 3	..	15	70	36	34	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Rongbandakgiri	Bd 3	..	5	23	10	13	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Dadagiri	Bd 3	..	6	32	13	9	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	Chisakgiri	Bd 3	..	15	54	28	26	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	Bagiri	Bd 3	..	7	27	12	15	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	Chisakgiri	Bd 3	..	8	37	16	21	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	Mokmakgiri	Bd 1	..	12	50	24	26	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Tiangmagiri	Bd 3	..	19	65	31	34	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	Sampalgiri	Bd 3	..	32	105	47	58	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Rongchungiri	Bd 1	..	35	141	75	66	126	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
166	Rombatgiri	Bd 3	..	16	75	34	41	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	Kalsingiri	Bd 1	..	9	50	23	27	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Tomagiri	Bd 1	..	14	52	29	23	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	Jengjangiri	Bd 3	..	6	36	18	18	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	Ronggiri	Bd 3	..	43	166	80	86	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	Rousanggilgiri	Bd 3	..	19	78	41	37	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	Chigatobakgiri	Bd 3	..	8	73	39	24	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	Robonggiri	Bd 3	..	20	94	47	47	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Rabongganggilgiri	Bd 3	..	5	23	10	13	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	Matreuchigiri	Bd 3	..	38	177	96	81	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	Chambokpara	Bd 3	..	29	114	58	56	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Magrapara	Bd 3	..	12	55	27	28	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	Dowapara	Bd 3	..	16	66	36	30	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	Rongpakgiri	..	..	35	190	106	84	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	Bongsatapa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependents)					Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)			Small Scale Industries		
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Number of occupied houses	Pe sons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and Miscellaneous sources	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of Hand-loom with fly shuttle in bracket ()
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
466	Doiakagiri	Bd3	..	10	42	23	19	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
467	Apalgiri	Bd3	..	30	119	62	57	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
468	Chinagiri	Bd3	..	19	74	33	41	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
469	Matregiri	Bd1	..	41	189	109	80	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
470	Rongbakgiri	Bd1	..	38	137	69	68	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
471	Jelbonggiri	Bd3	..	13	44	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
472	Ronbokkarakalten	Bd3	..	19	67	31	36	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
473	Ronggri	Bd3	..	9	40	16	24	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
474	Dolnakgiri	Bd3	..	20	80	39	41	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
475	Amonggiri	Bd3	..	46	186	90	96	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
476	Menggotediparagiri	Bd3	..	24	90	46	44	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
477	Menggotchugiri	Bd3	..	15	69	33	36	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
478	Teleronggiri	Bd3	..	11	48	29	19	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
479	Telesonggitcham	Bd3	..	17	67	32	35	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
480	Telronggaigiri	Bd3	..	10	30	16	14	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
481	Dobonggiri	Bd3	..	45	175	91	84	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
482	Dolbonggiri	Bd3	..	35	143	74	69	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
483	Balsatgiri	Bd3	..	48	209	112	97	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mouza III total		..	..	10,197	44,137	22,404	21,733	43,204	94	7	..	659	4	8	81	..	..

Mouza No.IV

1	Dilna adap	Bd1	..	16	88	48	40	67	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Reking	Bd2	Ka	15	60	30	30	55	4	1	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
3	Katware	Bd3	Ka	7	20	10	10	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kama-Adollgiri	Bd3	Ka	38	187	100	87	119	29	15	..	..	..	..	24	..	..
5	Mingkrak	Bd2	Ch sp ka	13	52	26	26	31	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Gorok	Bd3	Sp ka	19	72	36	36	58	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Tunsuminea	Bd1	..	1	6	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Dapolpara	Bd1	Ch	16	79	44	35	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Atiabari	Bd1	F Ch	38	60	86	74	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
10	Onguri	Bd3	..	17	71	36	35	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

254 Darusak	..	Bd 1	..	57	277	138	139	277	..	..	..	..	..	..
255 Gobil	..	Bd 3	ch sp	40	154	75	79	154	..	..	..	..	..	..
256 Gabil chondalri	..	Bd 3	..	13	47	26	21	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
257 Wagap giri	..	Bd 3	ch sp	29	120	60	60	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
258 Danal	..	Bd 3	ch sp	26	98	55	43	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
259 Dasik giri	..	Bd 3	ch sp	26	110	63	47	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
260 Grasonggit cham	..	Bd 3	..	32	109	56	53	109	..	..	..	..	..	..
261 Car Dawinggre	..	Bd 3	..	10	42	20	22	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
262 Monda	..	Bd 3	..	9	34	13	21	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
263 Cheran Monda	..	Bd 3	..	17	74	38	36	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
264 Chachat giri	..	Bd 3	..	19	77	40	37	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
265 Jogogiri	..	Bd 3	..	22	137	70	67	137	..	..	..	..	..	..
266 Snall	..	Bd 3	..	34	88	49	39	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
267 Bolton giri	..	Bd 3	..	31	171	82	89	171	..	..	..	..	..	..
268 Dokl	..	Bd 3	..	26	119	52	67	119	..	..	..	..	..	..
269 Ranapal gre	..	Bd 3	..	9	43	21	22	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
270 Ram kotongiri	..	Bd 3	..	9	42	22	20	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
271 Reni giri	..	Bd 3	..	21	108	47	61	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
272 Rengiri gital	..	Bd 3	..	18	83	46	37	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
273 Obegiri	..	Bd 3	..	..	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
274 Balsong chokgiri	..	Bd 3	..	27	87	47	40	87	..	..	..	..	..	..
275 Rongrong Atidam	..	Bd 3	..	2	92	52	40	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
276 Kongrogiri	..	Bd 3	..	..	114	60	54	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
277 Resagiri	..	Bd 3	..	14	30	14	16	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
278 Mongnal giri	..	Bd 3	..	38	71	40	31	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
279 Rongogiri	..	Bd 3	..	27	120	64	56	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
280 Bakkagiri	..	Bd 3	..	30	125	65	60	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
281 Kongbalo	..	Bd 3	..	19	72	40	32	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
282 Watenang	..	Bd 3	..	8	43	22	21	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
283 Dijgiri	..	Bd 3	..	11	69	44	25	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
284 Akonok Songgital	..	Bd 3	..	12	35	17	18	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
285 Akorok Bitcham	..	Bd 3	..	13	58	29	29	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
286 Akrok gitrim	..	Bd 3	..	6	70	36	34	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
287 Mendalgre	..	Bd 3	..	25	75	42	33	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
288 Dingrepagre	..	Ca 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
289 Bondakmagre	..	Bd 2	..	23	91	43	48	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
290 Wakoo	..	Bd 3	..	16	72	35	37	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
291 gitimsa	..	Bd 3	..	17	76	39	37	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
292 " Asimgiri	..	Ba 2	..	9	44	23	21	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
293 " Rongcepigiri	..	Bd 3	..	10	57	29	28	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
294 " Nengsagre	..	Ba 3	..	20	93	42	51	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
295 " Achugre	..	Bd 3	..	14	62	27	35	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
296 Chenggalma	..	Ca 2	..	12	53	28	27	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
297 Balpuina	..	Bd 3	..	25	121	69	52	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
298 Mendudam	..	Ca 2	..	12	61	35	26	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
299 Dobakhol	..	Cd 3	..	12	44	21	23	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
300 Daogiri	..	Bd 3	..	27	110	55	55	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
301 Chisunari	..	Bd 3	..	28	108	59	49	108	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Names of Village or Town/Ward	Village notes			Population 1951			Agricultural classes (including dependents)					Non-Agricultural classes including dependents			Small scale industries	
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Flood and epidemic	Number of occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous source	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of Handlooms with fly shuttle in bracket ()
		(3)	(4)	(9)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
302	Chidost Elachi	..	28	112	63	49	49	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
303	Daivungeri	..	8	84	43	41	41	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
304	Gital	..	11	67	35	32	32	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
305	Chabset Apalgre	..	24	108	55	53	53	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
306	Songma	..	22	98	50	48	48	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
307	Chibagoh	No Population..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
308	Tekalangaga	..	36	146	83	63	63	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
309	Songenagap	..	15	83	46	37	37	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
310	Jongdonggiri	..	21	108	47	61	61	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
311	Nofatgiri	..	6	28	15	13	13	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
312	New	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
313	Malchapara	..	13	89	45	44	44	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
314	Doldangira	..	8	33	17	16	16	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
315	Aberam	..	93	446	243	203	203	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
316	Narongkol	..	17	70	38	32	32	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
317	Dolbot	..	41	168	87	81	81	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
318	Dargal Arugga	..	28	86	46	40	40	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
319	Chidimit	..	38	143	76	67	67	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
320	Koksi Snggitclan	..	13	49	26	23	23	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
321	Rongsou	..	13	26	11	15	15	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
322	Petigitim	..	31	112	56	56	56	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
323	Danut aga	..	26	118	59	59	59	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
324	Damitakong	..	8	35	18	17	17	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
325	Ronpagitum	..	25	132	76	76	76	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
326	Dongragitum	..	28	140	72	68	68	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
327	Bangsi aga	..	15	86	35	51	51	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
328	Babupara	..	15	70	26	44	44	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
329	Albaknang	..	8	22	14	22	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
330	Mongpongri	..	15	71	37	34	34	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
331	Bong gorc	..	7	22	12	10	10	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
332	Kimsri	..	32	160	82	79	79	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
333	Imbanggi	sp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

410	Chibronggri	..	Bd3	..	5	29	14	15	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
411	Nepali Bathan	..	Bd3	..	3	16	8	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
412	Dingjeksiri	..	Bd3	..	38	184	101	83	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
413	Bowagiri	..	Bd3	..	28	154	78	76	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
414	Nepali Bathan	..	Bd3	..	2	6	4	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..						
415	Ampanggre	..	Bd3	..	33	164	70	94	159	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..						
416	Gajonggre	..	Bd3	Ch	8	35	18	17	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
417	Rongalgre	..	Bd3	..	22	95	46	49	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
411	Dopitnagre	..	Bd3	..	15	72	32	40	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
419	Dilma Gitcham	..	Bd3	..	31	117	62	55	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
420	Dilma Ditsek	..	Bd3	..	39	210	106	104	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
421	Dilma Dilbrakgre	..	Bd3	..	31	112	59	53	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
422	Dilma Rimtong	..	Bd3	..	37	121	61	60	118	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..							
423	Dimagre	..	Bd3	..	17	63	33	30	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
424	Cuchilgre	..	Bd3	..	15	56	31	25	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
425	Auchenggre	..	Bd3	..	25	115	59	56	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
426	Rongrengiri	..	Bd3	..	14	74	38	36	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
427	Dilma Kawak	..	Bd3	..	12	59	30	29	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
428	Rengakgiri	..	Bd3	..	26	106	51	55	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
429	Rongkorikgre	..	Bd3	..	87	372	193	179	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
430	Samandaadap	..	Bd3	..	57	246	123	123	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
431	Sekodam	..	Bd3	..	47	207	94	113	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
432	Rongreng Nokat	..	Bd3	..	35	152	76	76	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
433	Banguagre	..	Bd3	..	14	54	26	28	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
434	Rongnibogitch	..	Bd3	..	43	198	92	106	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
435	Megapgre	..	Bd3	..	28	151	75	76	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
436	Meronggre	..	Bd3	..	4	25	15	10	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
437	Wategre	..	Bd3	..	52	333	163	170	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
438	Khelak	..	Bd3	..	51	259	128	131	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
439	Megagre	..	Bd3	..	75	423	205	218	413	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..						
440	Nepali Bathan	..	Bb3	..	1	19	11	8	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
441	Asil Adinggre	..	Bd3	Ka	12	46	25	21	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
442	Mihilgre Gitcham	..	Bd3	..	4	14	7	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
443	Mihilgre Gitai	..	Bd3	..	21	93	42	51	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
444	Basikgre	..	Bd3	..	27	108	55	53	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
445	Dangkong Gitcham	..	Bd3	..	23	83	40	43	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
446	Dangkong Gitai...	..	Bd3	..	14	48	22	26	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
447	Mandalangiri	..	Bd3	..	15	87	47	40	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
448	Kantrangiri	..	Bd3	..	17	87	44	43	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
449	Rongbengiri	..	Bd3	..	21	94	50	44	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
450	Dalbot	..	Bd3	..	21	102	52	50	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
451	Dalbot Dilma	..	Bd3	..	63	315	173	142	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
452	Ategre	..	Bd3	..	4	14	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Mouza No IV Total													..	9,959	49,874	25,400	24,474	49,228	151	75	39	53	39

Serial No.	Name of village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependents)					Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)				Small Scales Industries	
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Persons	Males	Females	Number of occupied houses	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	Total number of Establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of Handlooms with fly shuttle in bracket ()
(1)	Mauza V—	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Rangashi ..	Ca2	..	53	28	25	9	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14
2	Nalbari ..	Ca1	..	188	63	55	21	117	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	45
3	Boro Miapara ..	Cd1	..	157	81	76	8	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15
4	Choto Miapara ..	Ca3	..	63	33	30	8	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
5	Lower Manikganj	Cd2	..	167	94	73	32	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
6	Upper Manikganj	Ca1	..	171	85	86	34	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14
7	Harin Kata ..	Cd2	..	254	134	120	52	241	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	39
8	Mendhi Pathar ..	Cd3	..	29	18	11	5	26	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
9	Bakalduba ..	Cd3	F	71	34	41	16	34	13	..	17	..	..	..	7	..	..
10	Dilma Lakson ..	Cd1	F	414	218	196	75	328	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Genong Khon ..	Bd2	F ch smp	79	37	42	17	55	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Haube-sha ..	Bd2	F ch smp	17	9	8	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Genang Bijni ..	Ca2	..	75	42	33	14	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kacharipara ..	Cd2	..	24	17	7	4	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ranjithara ..	Bd3	F	47	22	25	9	38	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Wilmo Apal (plan)	Cd1	F ch	257	135	122	50	197	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Jamgaon Bijni ..	Cd2	F ch	90	48	42	21	70	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20
18	Lainang Patimari	Cd2	F	28	17	11	3	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9
19	Bolbalagiri ..	Cd2	F ch	78	42	36	17	66	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Thapa Dangri ..	Bd1	F	226	123	103	59	223	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	52
21	Bisrampur ..	Cd1	..	165	73	92	37	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Dagalpara ..	Cd2	F	39	24	15	8	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
23	Moranadi ..	Gd2	F c	43	22	21	9	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
24	Baranpara ..	Bd1	..	199	99	100	40	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11
25	Duplepara ..	Bd1	..	58	30	28	12	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Duplepara ..	Bd1	..	50	17	33	15	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	16
27	Duple Araki ..	Bd2	..	127	65	62	29	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Bangal Mura ..	Ba2	..	111	56	55	24	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Rampur (Kava)	Ca2	..	92	38	54	26	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	40
30	Rampur (Garo)	Bd3	F	25	11	14	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Janglepara ..	Ca1	F	101	48	52	17	99	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Setapara ..	Aa1	F	94	48	46	17	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Chibakok ..	Ba2	..	69	34	35	14	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Paranipara ..	Aa1	..	59	33	26	12	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
35	Rongdubpara ..	Ca1	F	79	48	31	14	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	16

		3,028	15,081	7,735	7,346	13,887	673	25	35	144	213	104	1,002	1,893
Total Mouza No.V														
Mauza No. VI														
1	Alakdia	Bc 2	chsp	11	60	25	35	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Burijhar	Bd 1	F chsp	17	89	48	41	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Nidampur	Bd 2	chsp	56	338	181	157	338	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Pahar	..	..	126	912	464	448	898	14	..	..	..	..	..
5	Nalbari	..	..	21	154	83	71	154	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Barbila	Ba 1	F chsp	11	78	35	38	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Patharkata	..	..	36	180	98	82	179	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mnlekandi	..	..	84	390	206	184	381	9	..	..	..	..	..
9	Goladigi	Bc 1	chsp	48	196	105	91	189	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Banandanga	..	..	13	65	34	31	64	1	..	..	7	..	..
11	Gajnapura	..	..	21	97	39	58	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Ban*al Khata	Bd 1	chsp	16	78	47	31	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bholarbhita	Bd 1	F chsp	103	454	228	226	452	..	..	2	..	..	..
14	Haribhanga	Cb 3	chsp	36	192	106	86	110	12	23	..	..	..	..
15	Nojokhora	..	..	18	138	69	69	115	18	5	..	1	..	..
16	Charbata para	..	..	81	322	176	146	262	34	23	..	..	..	..
17	Puskaramidara	..	..	44	179	98	81	119	53	5	..	3	..	..
18	Dewankaaa	Ba 3	chsp	29	150	85	65	127	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	Ka mbatapara	..	..	84	464	240	224	450	8	..	..	12	..	..
20	Ranbholi	..	..	23	127	66	61	113	5	..	..	6	..	..
21	Kalapan	..	..	31	150	79	71	147	..	3	..	9	..	..
22	Chapranbi	..	..	11	68	33	35	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Shyamanagr	..	..	128	669	342	327	580	45	9	..	..	..	..
24	Phulbiria	Ba 3	F ch	39	108	84	24	7	1	3	..	2	..	..
25	Majbpar	B 63	F ch	26	118	65	53	46	7	..	..	74	..	..
26	Shyamding	C 21	F	50	189	94	95	121	50	2	..	5	..	..
27	Machangyani	B 63	..	72	314	154	160	169	75	19	..	14	..	..
28	Gowajhara	Ca 1	F	17	116	63	47	94	3	2	..	..	..	..
29	Balihora	Ca 3	F ch	100	459	256	203	398	22	21	..	11	..	..
30	Kajabala	..	..	71	338	181	157	209	42	52	..	13	..	..
31	Kuajani	Bd 1	Ch.S.P.	7	17	10	7	17	..	..	..	14	..	..
32	Bhaitbari	Bcl	F.Ch.	248	953	509	444	588	121	69	..	53	..	..
33	Nekikona	Ca 1	S. P.	16	73	35	38	66	7	..	..	..	..	..
34	Peradanga	..	..	26	153	80	73	136	17	..	..	..	..	..
35	Boabari	..	..	66	316	174	142	249	53	6	..	6	..	..
36	Goalgaon	..	..	24	118	62	56	85	28	..	..	..	..	..
37	Tatapara	..	..	12	62	35	27	43	19	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Number of village or Town/Ward	Village notes		Population—1951			Agricultural classes (including dependents)				Non-agricultural classes (including dependents)			Small scale Industries			
		(3)	(4)	Persons	Males	Females	Number of occupied houses	Cultivation of		III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and Miscellaneous sources	Total number of establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of Handlooms with by shuttle in bracket
								I—Owned land	II—Unowned land									(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
38	Barbilga	..	..	40	40	..	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Sakura	..	Bd3 F. Ch. S.P.	136	64	72	33	101	15	17	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
40	Kalgaon	..	Bc3 F.	242	127	115	54	187	47	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
41	Bhotdoba	..	..	286	144	142	62	229	12	29	6	4	..	..	6	..	..
42	Ferrakandi	..	..	398	196	202	99	297	43	22	10	1	..	..	18	..	..
43	Magarumasi	..	Bc3 F. Ch.	240	125	115	35	215	10	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
44	Garodubi	..	..	218	120	98	49	167	11	36	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
45	Gaka	..	..	78	43	35	17	54	15	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
46	Silkara	..	Bc3 F.S.P.	242	129	113	45	193	22	19	5	..	..	..	3	..	..
47	Haripur	..	Bc3 F. Ch. S. P.	238	125	103	45	187	16	13	9	..	..	..	3	..	..
48	Namabhla	..	..	201	101	100	38	139	27	20	7	..	..	..	8	..	..
49	Kasaripara	..	Bc1 F. Ch. S. P.	276	151	125	69	122	51	24	6	67	..	..	6	..	..
50	Charkasripara	..	Bc1 F. Ch. S. P.	248	125	123	46	120	44	64	1	1	15	..	3	..	..
51	Hallidayganj	..	Bc1 F. Ch. S. P.	49	35	14	7	..	..	..	..	33	13	..	3	..	..
52	Halloidanga	..	..	174	86	88	29	165	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	..
Mauza No. VI Total				11,929	6,300	5,629	2,452	9,523	1,008	495	219	206	93	2	333	..	..
Mauza No. VII—																	
1	Konarchar	..	Ba1	37	26	11	4	12	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	64
2	Kharigaon	..	Cd3 F. smp	174	91	83	39	123	41	3	7	..	..	..	..	59	195
3	Dipkai	..	Cd3 smp	165	80	85	36	119	39	5	2	..	..	..	..	35	84
4	Nistraipara	..	Bd3 f cho smp	114	54	60	18	70	36	3	5	..	..	..	..	23	34
5	Chamargiri	..	Bd3 f cho smp	144	85	59	28	103	25	6	10	..	..	..	..	27	33
6	Satbha	..	Bd3 f cho smp	123	70	53	9	31	77	11	4	..	..	..	..	21	41

Serial No.	Name of Village of Town/Ward	Village Notes			Population 1951			Agricultural classes (including dependents)				Non-Agricultural classes (including dependents)			Small scale Industries		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Number of occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	Total number of establishments with non-textile in bracket ()	Total number of hand-loom units with shuttle in brackets ()
13	Balweghat	Ba 3	..	14	52	25	27	25	27	16	29	..	9	..	1	66	114
14	Noon mati Gofrai	Ba 1	..	84	388	192	196	299	34	16	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Konapara	No. Population	..	71	301	149	152	234	29	18	20	..	..	..	..	106	127(25)
16	Kodalhova	Ba 3	..	56	259	138	121	204	22	17	16	..	..	..	..	53	56
17	Kalegaon	Ba 1	..	212	804	419	385	285	327	80	63	2	11	..	36	..	..
18	Tungurclur	Ca 1	..	117	450	239	211	100	137	69	9	31	44	..	60	44(4)	..
19	Majherchar	Ba 1	..	111	363	192	171	115	137	43	10	3	45	..	10	3(3)	39
20	Kukurmara .. Part I	Ca 1	..	9	31	16	15	14	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	25(1)	..
21	Melapara	Ba 1 kalazar	..	273	1,097	572	525	383	304	48	76	32	188	..	66	..	..
22	Majherchar Part II A	Ca 1	..	279	1,215	615	600	423	325	122	52	27	76	10	180	..	..
23	Majherchar	B	ch.sm	8	26	12	14	13	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Silkona	C	ch.sm	322	1,691	868	823	326	267	87	111	324	419	17	140	5(4)	..
25	Nandirchar	Ca 1	..	11	80	42	38	25	15	12	5	..	20	..	3	45(45)	..
26	Silbhaguri	Ba 3	..	14	92	46	46	61	20	11	..	32	172	..	66	16	36
27	Kendrakona	Bac	..	28	189	105	84	139	46	4	..	..	..	..	..	2(1)	1
28	Mohendragonj	Ca 1	..	17	89	42	47	52	5	25	6	..	..	..	1	7(5)	3
29	Tarapara	Ba 1	..	7	45	21	24	28	14	1	..	..	..	..	2	16	27
30	Malmowa	Ba 1	..	21	104	59	45	95	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	35	59
31	Debojani	Ba3	..	36	209	94	115	107	66	23	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
32	Bildoba	Ba1	..	60	472	241	231	284	93	15	..	9	14	..	22	9	10
33	Bajhora	Cb3	..	43	210	117	93	144	59	6	1	..	..	..	..	12	19
34	Dhopakura	Bb1	..	28	192	101	91	126	42	6	..	..	8	..	10	108(1)	170
35	Genapara	Bb1	..	16	75	41	34	..	24	20	12	..	15	..	4	..	73
36	Bhatua	Ba1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Parakhura	Ba1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				2,371	11,814	6,101	5,713	6,118	2,177	708	486	467	1,126	27	705	..	..
VIII total				2,371	11,814	6,101	5,713	6,118	2,177	708	486	467	1,126	27	705	..	..

Serial No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Village Notes		Population 1951			Agricultural Classes (including dependents)				Non-Agricultural Classes (including dependents)			Small Scale Industries	
		Water supply, medical and educational facilities	Floods and epidemics	Persons	Males	Females	I—Owned land	II—Unowned land	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Rent receivers of agricultural land	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and Miscellaneous source	Total number of Establishments with iron-textile in bracket ()
(2)	Upperbabupara	..	..	178	85	93	..	..	..	11	21	..	138	..	..
15	Lower Babupara	..	..	98	53	45	..	..	..	63	35	..	77	..	..
16	Kongkon Asayong	..	..	159	81	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..
17	Hawoahana	..	..	480	260	230	..	..	..	181	83	4	309	2	5
18	Training School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Civil Hospital and Com-pound.	..	..	57	34	23	1	1	..	1	2	1	51	..	..
20	Tura Tap	..	..	52	317	20	1	..	..	1	3	..	47	..	..
21	Tura Town Hall	..	..	196	102	94	84	..	..	3	5	..	92	2	4
22	Mandal's Barrack and P. W. D. New Qrs.	..	..	246	131	115	27	..	26	19	20	4	150	6	16
23	A. B. miss on Compound	..	..	64	32	32	..	..	..	..	9	..	55	2	3
24	Upper Chandnari	..	..	11	9	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	7	..	..
25	Ringritim	..	..	45	17	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
26	Dhobakona	..	..	376	211	165	36	..	31	28	85	15	181	2	5
27	Forest Compound	..	..	246	151	95	17	..	..	3	66	..	160	6(1)	6
28	Chandnari proper	..	..	62	30	32	51	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	..
29	Western Chandnari	..	..	62	33	29	4	..	..	8	..	..	50	2	3
30	Chitoktalgei	..	..	209	100	109	150	..	..	1	..	..	58	6	6
31	R. C. Mission Compound	..	..	55	22	33	23	..	..	4	..	1	27	..	..
32	Wodanaggiri	..	..	61	31	39	4	16	..	1	1	..	39	..	..
33	Sampalgir	..	..	86	48	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..
34	K. A. Hospital and Com-pound	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Laher Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Mauza X Total	..	..	3,958	2,279	1,679	445	19	60	465	646	63	2,248	28	48
	Caro Hills	..	..	242,075	124,054	118,021	217,245	8,073	2,000	2,770	3,712	130	5,390	3,674(76)	6,060(25)

A.I.—Area, Houses and Population

District	Area in square miles		Occupied Houses				Persons				Population						
	Villages	Towns	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Males		Females			
												Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Garro Hills	{ (a) 3,161 (b) 3,152 .. .. .	..	51,804	51,804	..	242,075	242,075	..	242,075	242,075	..	124,054	124,054	..	118,021	118,021	..

(a) Area supplied by the Surveyor General, India. (b) Area supplied by the Assam Survey Department.

A-II.—Variation in population during last fifty years

Year				Persons	Variation	Net-variation (1901-1951)	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1901	138,274	..	..	70,035	..	68,239	..
1911	158,936	+20,662	..	81,264	+11,229	77,672	+9,433
1921	179,140	+20,204	..	91,466	+10,202	87,674	+10,002
1931	190,911	+11,771	..	97,442	+5,976	93,469	+5,795
1941	223,569	+32,658	..	113,180	+15,738	110,389	+16,929
1951	242,075	+18,506	+103,801	124,054	+10,874	118,021	+7,632

A-III.—Towns and villages classified by population

District	Towns and villages with less than 2,000 population													
	Total population													Total
	Total No. of inhabited towns and villages		1,000—2,000		500—1,000		Less than 500		500—1,000		500—1,000		500—1,000	
Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Garohills	2,257	242,075	124,054	118,021	2,256	121,775	116,342	2,238	114,538	109,708	14	4,776	4,446	

District	Towns and villages with a population of 2,000—10,000													
	Total													Total
	Total No. of inhabited towns and villages		1,000—2,000		2,000—5,000		5,000—10,000		5,000—10,000		5,000—10,000		5,000—10,000	
Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Garohills	4	2,461	2,188	1	2,279	1,679	1,679	1	2,279	1,679	1,679	1	2,279	1,679

E.—Summary Figures by Districts

District	Area in sq. miles	Population										Livelihood Classes			
		1 9 5 1		1 9 4 1		Percentage variation						Density		Agricultural Classes	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	1951-1941	1941-1931	1951	1941	I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	Males	Females	II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Garo Hills District	{ (a) 3,161 (b) 3,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	71	..	..	..	..
Mouza I (Hills)	..	242,075	124,054	118,021	223,569	+8.3	+17.1	77	71	110,579	106,666	4,241	3,832		
" II	36,392	18,499	17,893	29,834	+24.1	+18.5	..	..	17,818	17,402	106	114	
" III	49,427	25,311	24,116	45,776	+8.0	+14.5	..	..	23,918	22,982	483	405	
" IV	44,137	22,404	21,733	43,345	+1.8	+10.0	..	..	21,930	21,354	47	41	
" V (N'bari) Plains	..	49,874	25,400	24,474	40,029	+24.6	+19.4	..	..	25,049	24,179	76	75
" VI (Fulbari) Plains	..	15,081	7,735	7,346	19,906	-24.2	+25.4	..	..	7,086	6,801	341	332
" VII (Rangapara) Plains.	..	11,929	6,300	5,629	10,860	+9.8	+10.3	..	..	5,003	4,580	524	484
" VIII (Mahendragaraj) Plains.	..	10,992	5,657	5,335	10,756	+2.2	+40.4	..	..	3,920	3,675	1,212	1,099
" IX (Ghoshgaon) Plains.	..	11,814	6,101	5,713	9,470	+24.8	+9.8	..	..	3,097	3,021	1,157	1,020
" X (Tura Town) Plains.	..	8,471	4,368	4,103	11,185	-24.3	+25.8	..	..	2,514	2,471	282	250
" XI (Tura Town) Plains.	..	3,958	2,279	1,679	2,908	+36.1	+23.3	..	..	244	201	13	6

(a) Area supplied by the Surveyor General, India. (b) Area supplied by the Assam Survey Department.

E.—Summary Figures by Districts—concl'd.

District	Area in sq. miles	Livelihood Classes						Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from:—																							
		Agricultural Classes			Non-Agricultural Classes			V.—Production other than cultivation					VI.—Commerce					VII.—Transport					VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources								
		III.—Cultivating labourers and their dependents			IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependents			Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	
Garo Hills District	..	1,453	1,302	917	1,083	1,569	1,201	2,022	1,690	81	49	3,192	2,198																		
Mouza I (Hills)	..	7	5	..	..	155	105	128	87	..	..	285	180																	
" II	..	15	22	426	387	180	148	155	102	..	..	134	70																	
" III	..	4	3	..	..	359	300	4	..	4	4	56	25																	
" IV	..	43	32	15	24	22	31	21	18	..	..	174	115																	
" V (Nilbari) Plains	..	15	10	17	18	86	58	124	89	..	..	66	38																	
" VI (Fulbari) Plains	..	294	191	81	138	129	77	48	45	2	..	219	114																		
" VII (Rangapara) Plains.	..	245	248	107	187	47	20	55	26	..	..	71	80																	
" VIII (Mahendraganj) Plains.	..	377	331	222	264	267	200	552	574	11	16	418	287																		
" IX (Ghoshgaon) Plains.	..	447	454	18	36	70	51	563	475	15	15	459	351																		
" X (Tura Town) Plains.	..	6	6	31	29	254	211	372	274	49	14	1,310	938																		

Economic Table I—Classes and Sub-Classes—contd.

Agricultural Classes

District	All Classes— I-IV													I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants											
	Total population						S. C. (i) Self sup. persons			S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants			S. C. (iii) Earning dependants			S. C. (i) Self sup. persons			S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants			S. C. (iii) Earning dependants			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21					
Garo Hills	242,075	124,054	118,021	230,073	117,190	112,883	46,808	4,793	57,763	74,825	12,619	33,265	110,579	106,666	43,851	4,177	55,126	71,011	11,602	31,478					

Agricultural Classes

District	III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants													IV—Non cultivating owners of land agricultural rent receivers and their dependants												
	II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly uncultivated and their dependants						S. C. (i) Self sup. persons			S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants			S. C. (iii) Earning dependants			S. C. (i) Self sup. persons			S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants			S. C. (iii) Earning dependants				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45					
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45					
Garo Hills	4,241	3,832	1,995	1,61	1,680	2,475	1,302	709	201	504	737	240	364	917	1,083	253	254	453	602	211	227					

Economic Table I—Classes and Sub-Classes—*concid.*

		Non-agricultural Classes																													
		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—																													
District	Total	V—Production (other than cultivation)																													
		S. C. (i) Self sup. persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Unclassifiable Persons		Total																					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																				
Garo Hills	12,002	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64											
	6,864	3,672	453	2,694	3,864	498	821	1,569	1,201	756	69	669	908	144	224																
Non-agricultural Classes																															
		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—																													
District	Total	VI—Commerce										VII—Transport										VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources									
		S. C. (i) Self sup. persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self sup. persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self sup. persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Garo Hills	3,022	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88						
	1,690	133	791	1,282	175	276	81	49	56	1	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	1,211	1,630	1,777	3,188				

Displaced persons—Economic Table I—Livelihood Classes and Sub-classes

		Agricultural Classes																							
		All Classes I—IV						I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants																	
District	Total Population	S. C. (i) Self Sup. persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		S. C. (i) Self sup. persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants													
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21					
Gare Hills	5,072	2,751	2,321	2,452	1,308	1,144	688	74	400	619	280	451	231	260	114	12	63	112	54	76					
		Agricultural Classes																							
		II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants						III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants						IV—Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants											
District	Total Population	S. C. (i) Self sup. persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		S. C. (i) Self sup. persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		S. C. (i) Self sup. persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
Gare Hills	..	575	475	272	23	181	261	122	191	483	454	242	36	140	234	101	184	19	15	..	3	16	12	3	..

Displaced persons—Economic Table I—Livelihood Classes and Sub-classes—concl'd.

Non-Agricultural Classes

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

All Classes V—VIII

V.—Production (other than cultivation)

District	S. C. (i) Self sup. persons						S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants						S. C. (iii) Earning dependants						Total	S. C. (i) Self sup. persons	S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants	S. C. (iii) Earning dependants
	P	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F
I	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65		
Garo Hills	..	2,620	1,445	1,117	803	53	517	851	123	273	..	174	196	91	2	51	100	32	34	..		

Non-Agricultural Classes

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

VI.—Commerce

VII.—Transport

VIII—Other Services and Miscellaneous sources

District	S. C. (i) Self sup. persons						S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants						S. C. (iii) Earning dependants						Total	S. C. (i) Self sup. persons	S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants	S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F
I	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Garo Hills	..	870	756	452	25	369	593	49	138	12	11	6	..	5	9	1	2	387	274	254	26	92	149	41

Total Population - Economic Table II - Secondary Means of Livelihood

Livelihood Classes	Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from															
	Cultivation of owned land						Cultivation of unowned land						Employment as cultivating labourers			
	Total		Self sup. persons		Earning dependents		Total		Self sup. persons		Earning dependents		Total		Self sup. persons	
	M. (2)	F. (3)	M. (4)	F. (5)	M. (6)	F. (7)	M. (8)	F. (9)	M. (10)	F. (11)	M. (12)	F. (13)	M. (14)	F. (15)	M. (16)	F. (17)
(1)																
All agricultural classes	11,749	30,358	143	9	11,606	30,349	408	1,245	70	3	338	1,242	354	573	44	30
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	11,335	30,056	..	..	11,335	30,056	73	267	67	2	6	265	50	205	7	13
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	215	123	101	6	114	117	331	977	..	..	331	977	104	34	28	3
Cultivating labourers	41	46	1	3	40	43	4	1	3	1	1	..	190	311	..	14
Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	158	133	41	..	117	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	23	..	..
All non-agricultural classes	228	124	149	4	79	120	17	3	12	..	5	3	45	5	8	2
Production (other than cultivation).	11	..	5	..	6	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	1	1	..	1
Commerce	45	25	11	..	34	25	6	..	5	..	1	..	40	1	6	1
Transport	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services and miscellaneous sources.	171	99	133	4	38	95	5	3	3	..	2	3	4	3	2	..
	11,977	30,482	292	13	11,685	30,469	425	1,248	82	3	343	1,245	399	578	52	32
Garo Hills																
All agricultural classes	72	96	2	4	70	92	83	165	..	1	83	164	112	178	..	2
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	40	69	..	..	40	69	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	1	..	..
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	25	18	2	4	23	14	81	164	..	..	81	164	12	8	..	2
Cultivating labourers	6	9	..	..	6	9	1	1	..	1	1	..	91	169	..	..
Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All non-agricultural classes	22	16	5	..	17	16	2	3	1	1	1	3	36	3	5	..
Production (other than cultivation).	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	20	11	5	..	15	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	35	..	4	..
Transport	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services and miscellaneous sources.	1	5	..	..	1	5	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..
	94	112	7	4	87	108	85	168	1	1	84	167	148	181	5	2
Garo Hills																

DISPLACED PERSONS

Total Population—Economic Table II—Secondary Means of Livelihood—contd.

Livelihood Classes	Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from															
	Employment as cultivating labourers			Rent on agricultural land			Production other than cultivation			Commerce						
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total				
(1)	18	19	(20)	21	23	(25)	26	27	(28)	29	30	(31)	32	33		
All agricultural-classes	310	543	102	83	66	60	545	864	394	104	151	760	244	147		
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	43	192	33	22	21	1	357	762	263	87	94	675	188	125		
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	76	31	2	5	2	5	142	60	110	2	32	58	24	6		
Cultivating labourers	190	311	6	2	1	1	11	9	8	6	3	3	7	8		
Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	1	9	61	54	61	54	35	33	13	9	22	24	25	8		
All non-agricultural classes	37	3	89	11	5	6	185	276	32	15	153	201	170	236		
Production (other than cultivation).	1	..	24	..	..	..	143	203	13	2	130	201	14	16
Commerce	34	..	35	6	5	1	31	46	10	7	21	39	107	212		
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from	2	3	30	5	29	1	11	27	9	6	2	21	40	8		
Other services and miscellaneous sources.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garo Hills	347	546	191	94	124	28	67	66	730	1,140	426	119	304	1,021	414	383
DISPLACED PERSONS																
All agricultural classes	112	176	1	..	1	..	11	10	9	1	2	9	20	9		
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	9	1	1	..	1	..	..	6	..	1	..	5	10	1
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	12	6	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	1	4	6	2
Cultivating labourers	91	169	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	..	1	..	3	6
Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
All non-agricultural classes	31	3	1	..	..	..	35	32	3	2	32	30	10	135
Production (other than cultivation).	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	32	1	2	30	30	3	4
Commerce	31	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	130
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	1
Other services and miscellaneous sources.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garo Hills	143	179	2	..	2	..	46	42	12	3	34	39	30	144		

Total Population—Economic Table II—Secondary Means of Livelihood—contd.

Livelihood Classes	Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from															
	Commerce				Transport				Other services and miscellaneous sources							
	Self sup. persons		Earning dependents		Total		Self sup. persons		Earning dependents		Total		Self sup. persons		Earning dependents	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
All agricultural classes	184	10	60	137	14	..	10	..	4	..	376	203	292	29	84	174
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	148	4	40	121	11	..	9	..	2	..	333	194	255	26	78	168
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	15	1	9	5	3	..	1	..	2	..	20	4	18	1	2	3
Cultivating labourers	5	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	..	3	1
Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	16	3	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	16	2	1	2
All non-agricultural classes	74	14	96	222	5	4	..	..	5	4	166	207	44	5	122	202
Production (other than cultivation).	9	3	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	10	2	..	10
Commerce	32	9	75	203	4	..	..	..	4	..	19	9	13	2	6	7
Transport	9	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	1	..
Other services and miscellaneous sources.	24	2	16	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	135	186	20	1	115	185
Garo Hills	258	24	156	359	19	4	10	..	9	4	542	410	336	34	206	376
DISPLACED PERSONS																
All agricultural classes	8	..	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	..	1	1
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned.	6	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	..	1
Cultivating labourers	1	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
All non-agricultural classes	7	5	3	130	..	2	..	..	..	20	42	90	3	1	39	89
Production (other than cultivation).	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	5	1	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Transport	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services and miscellaneous sources.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	88	3	1	39	87
Garo Hills	15	5	15	139	..	2	..	..	..	2	48	91	8	1	40	90

Abstract of persons subsisting on non-productive activity

District	Total		Living on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds		Inmates of jails, asylums, almshouses and recipients of doles		Beggars and Vagrants	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Garro Hills	81	52	1	1	38	...	42	51

Economic Table III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers

District	All Industries and Services						Division—0.—Primary Industries—Not elsewhere specified						0-1—Stock raising		0-4—Forestry and wood-cutting									
	Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employees		Independent workers							
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Garro Hills	..	3,992	3,591	401	219	1	1,817	194	1,555	206	153	38	60	11	93	27	24	24	3	5	21	19	57	6

District	0-4—Forestry and wood-cutting		0-6—Fishing		Division—2.—Processing and manufacture of food-stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof—		2-0—Food industries otherwise unclassified		2-1—Grains and pulses														
	Total		Independent workers		Total		Employees		Independent workers														
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													
I	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
Garro Hills	..	57	6	72	8	72	8	307	13	13	..	46	..	248	13	1	..	1	4	..	4

Economic Table III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers—*contd.*

District	2-2—Vegetable oil and Dairy products						2-6—Cotton textiles						2-7—Wearing apparel (except foot wear) and made up textile goods.							
	Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employers					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Garò Hills	..	13	3	..	10	..	237	5	10	..	39	..	188	5	52	4	3	..

District	2-7—Wearing apparel (except foot wear) and made up textile goods				2-9—Leather, leather products and foot wear				Division.—3.—Processing and manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and products thereof										
	Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Independent workers				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	
Garò Hills	..	3	..	46	4	4	..	1	..	3	..	71	5	1	..	11	1	59	4

District	3-0—Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified						3-3—Transport equipment						3-8—Manufacture of Chemical products otherwise unclassified						
	Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Employees		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	
Garò Hills	..	58	4	1	..	3	..	54	4	12	1	7	1	5	..	1	..	1	..

Economic Table III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers—contd.

District	Division—4—Processing and manufacture—Not elsewhere specified						4-0—Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified						4-1—Products of petroleum and coal								
	Employer		Employee		Independent worker		Employer		Employee		Independent workers		Total		Employer		Employee		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120			
Garo Hills	..	225	13	28	..	13	1	184	12	17	3	8	..	9	3	1	..	1	..	1	..

District	4-4—Non-metallic mineral products						4-6—Wood and wood products						4-9—Printing and allied Industries								
	Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Employee		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Employee		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138			
Garo Hills	..	74	9	..	1	74	8	131	1	20	..	10	..	101	1	2	..	2	..	2	..

District	Division—5.—Construction and utilities						5-7—Sanitary work and services—Including scavengers						Division—6—Commerce						6-0—Retail trade otherwise unclassified						
	Employers		Employee		Total		Employers		Employee		Total		Employers		Employee		Total		Employers		Employee		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158					
Garo Hills	..	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	3

Economic Table III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers—*contd.*

District	6.0—Retail trade otherwise unclassified				6.1—Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)				6.2—Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)				6.3—Retail trade in textile and leather goods							
	Employers		Independent workers		Employers		Independent workers		Total		Independent workers		Total		Employers					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178
Garo Hills	445	4	250	122	31	..	4	..	215	122	..	3	..	3	79	3	11	..

District	6.3—Retail trade in textile and leather goods				6.4—Wholesale trade in foodstuffs				6.5—Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs				6.6—Real estate				6.7—Money lending, banking and other financial business					
	Employers		Independent workers		Total		Independent workers		Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Total		Employers			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
Garo Hills	63	3	69	..	69	..	11	..	1	..	10	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	3	..

District	Division—7—Transport storage and communications				7.1—Transport by Road				7.4—Railway Transport											
	Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
Garo Hills	..	..	101	1	..	93	..	7	1	55	1	..	47	..	7	1	1	..	1	..

Economic Table III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers—contd.

District	7-6—Postal services			7-9—Wireless services			Division—8—Health education and public administration			8-1—Medical and other Health services											
	Total		Employers	Total		Employers	Total		Independent workers	Total		Employers	Independent workers								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	
Garro Hills	..	41	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	
<hr/>																					
8-2—Educational services and research												8-3—Army, Navy and Airforces			8-4—Police (other than village watchmen)			8-7. Employees of State Government			
Total		Employees		Total		Employees		Total		Employees		Total		Employees		Total		Employees			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256						
198	24	198	24	260	12	260	12	7	..	7	..	277	29	277	29						
<hr/>																					
Division—9—Services not elsewhere specified												9-0—Services otherwise unclassified			9-1—Domestic services						
Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employees		Employers		Employees	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274				
..	872	116	7	..	705	99	160	17	567	17	527	9	40	8	177	90	177	90	177	90	

Economic Table III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers—concl.

District	9-2—Barbers and beauty shops				9-3—Laundries and laundry services				9-4—Hotels, Restaurants and eating houses								
	Employers		Independent workers		Employers		Independent workers		Employers		Independent workers						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
	275	276	277	278	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	
Garo Hills	..	44	..	1	..	43	..	6	..	1	..	34	4	2	..	32	4

District	9-5—Recreation services				9-7—Arts letters and journalism				9-8—Religious, charitable and welfare services						
	Employers		Independent workers		Employers		Independent workers		Employers		Independent workers				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
	298	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	
Garo Hills	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	41	5	4	..	37	5

Displaced persons—Economic Table III—Employers, Employees and Independent workers

District	All industries and services *										Division Primary industries not elsewhere specified							
	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employees		Independent workers					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
Garo Hills ..	838	790	48	178	..	249	20	363	28	1	..	1	..					
0-4 Forestry and wood cutting																		
Division 2—Processing and manufacture foodstuffs, textiles, leathers and products thereof—																		
2-2 Vegetable oil and dairy products																		
District	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employees		Independent workers					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Garo Hills ..	1	..	1	..	19	2	4	..	15	2	7	..	7	..				
2-6 Cotton textile																		
2-7—Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods																		
Division 3—Processing and manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and products thereof																		
District	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employees		Independent workers					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Garo Hills ..	1	2	1	2	11	..	3	..	8	..	10	..	2	..	8	..

* Non-productive activity—Total Males 13, Females 5 (Beggars—Males 9, Females 5; Recipients of doles 4).

Displaced persons—Economic Table III—Employers, Employees and Independent workers—contd.

District	3·0—Manufacture of metal Products—otherwise unclassified						3·8—Manufacture of Chemical Products—otherwise unclassified						Division 4—Processing and Manufacture—specified							
	Total		Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Independent workers			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Garro Hills	1	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	61	..	24	..	4	..	33	..
4·0 Manufacturing industries—otherwise unclassified																				
4·6—Wood and wood products—other than furniture and fixtures																				
Total		Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Independent workers				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78							
Garro Hills	..	..	8	..	7	..	46	..	16	..	4	..	26	..	..	..	..
Division 6—Commerce																				
6·0—Retail trade otherwise unclassified																				
Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94					
Garro Hills	..	..	25	146	..	..	277	25	281	..	107	..	19	..	155				

Displaced persons—Economic Table III—Employers, Employees and Independent workers—*contd.*

District	6·1—Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)						6·3—Retail trade in textile and leather goods									
	Total		Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Independent workers					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
Garro Hills	23	29	..	4	..	106	23	29	2	10	3	..	16	2

District	6·6—Real Estate						6·8—Money lending Banking and other financial business						7·1—Transport by road					
	Total		Employers		Employees		Total		Employers		Employees		Total		Employers		Employees	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124				
Garro Hills	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	1	..	5	..				

District	Division-8—Health education and public administration						8·1—Medical and other health services						8·2—Educational services and research					
	Total		Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Independent workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138				
Garro Hills	..	..	18	..	17	..	1	..	1	..	10	..	10	..				

Displaced persons—Economic Table III—Employers, Employees and Independent workers—concl'd.

District	8-4—Police (other than Village watchmen)		8-7—Employees of State Government		Livision—9—Services not elsewhere specified													
	Total	Employees	Total	Employees	Total	Employers	Employees	Employers	Employees	Independent workers								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154		
Garro Hills	..	1	..	..	0	..	0	..	223	21	2	..	192	20	29	1
	9-0—Services otherwise unclassified																	
	9-1—Domestic Services				9-2—Barbers and beauty shop													
	Total	Employees	Independent workers	Total	Employees	Independent workers	Total	Employees	Independent workers									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170		
Garro Hills	..	68	7	68	6	..	1	124	14	124	14	19	..	1	..	18		
	9-3—Laundries and Laundry services																	
	9-4—Hotels, restaurants and eating houses				9-7—Arts-letters fund journalism				9-8—Religious charitable and welfare services									
	Total	Independent workers	Total	Employers	Independent workers	Total	Independent workers	Total	Independent workers									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188
Garro Hills	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	8

C—Household and Age (Sample) Tables
C-1 Household (Size and Composition)

District	Sample Household																
	Total number of household			Total household population			Total number of sample household			Sample of household population			Size of Household				
	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	N	P	N	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Garro Hills	53,958	2,41,253	1,23,550	1,17,703	43	172	90	82	18	4	21	91	4	30			

Sample Household	Composition of Household																	
	Hheads of Household and their wives		Sons of heads of household		Daughters of heads of household		Other male relations of heads of household		Other female members of heads of household									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Garro Hills	39	39	39	32	10	8	1	3	43	45	46	34	47	32	41	40	2	10

C II—Livelihood Classes by Age Group

Age Groups	Sample population			Livelihood Classes															
				Agricultural Classes						Non-Agricultural Classes									
	Persons	Males	Females	I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agrictural rent receivers and their dependants		V—Production other than cultivations		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	
2	3	4	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	23,589	12,217	11,372	11,214	10,503	340	331	87	66	90	83	118	94	111	110	10	..	247	185
0	..	..	..	347	280	19	16	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	..	..	3	10
1-4	2,946	1,492	1,454	1,428	1,351	3	44	21	8	7	10	8	5	4	14	1	..	20	22
5-14	5,807	3,119	2,688	2,892	2,472	82	77	22	16	24	27	23	19	16	26	1	..	59	51
15-24	4,064	1,855	2,199	1,660	2,034	44	61	8	11	15	12	19	27	36	20	4	..	69	34
25-34	4,160	1,998	2,162	1,796	2,017	97	65	10	9	13	7	20	17	17	16	4	..	41	31
35-44	2,771	1,551	1,220	1,422	1,126	50	34	9	9	9	8	21	12	14	13	..	..	26	18
45-54	1,707	990	717	901	649	27	19	8	7	8	11	11	5	15	12	..	..	20	14
55-64	887	533	354	494	325	13	9	4	3	5	4	9	3	4	6	..	..	4	4
5-74	341	209	132	197	121	2	5	1	..	2	2	3	3	1	1	..	..	3	..
75 and over	190	88	102	77	98	3	1	1	..	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Age not stated	32	1	31	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..

C-II.—Livelihood Classes by Age Groups

Age groups	Displaced persons		Livelihood Classes												Persons	Males	Females							
	Agricultural Classes						Non-Agricultural Classes						Persons (including their dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from:—											
	I.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants			II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants			III.—Cultivating labourers and their dependants			IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants				V.—Production other than cultivation				VI.—Commerce			VII.—Transport			VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
0	..	60	36	24	3	10	6	4	5	..	1	4	2	12	4	..	..	3	3					
1-4	..	492	236	256	14	62	50	31	52	2	2	15	17	82	89	..	1	30	24					
5-14	..	1,179	637	542	65	124	117	113	116	3	4	37	27	194	174	4	3	97	50					
15-24	..	957	420	537	33	89	117	74	92	9	1	33	42	110	147	1	4	71	66					
25-34	..	970	554	416	33	114	82	90	69	2	1	28	22	181	140	5	..	101	58					
35-44	..	628	381	247	35	84	49	80	48	1	3	29	14	146	76	..	1	6	33					
45-54	..	453	281	172	23	50	38	50	44	1	2	15	7	97	47	1	..	44	21					
55-64	..	225	138	87	20	30	10	29	18	1	1	8	4	30	35	..	1	20	13					
65-74	..	71	46	25	4	7	2	8	9	..	..	5	1	14	7	1	1	7	4					
75 and over	..	37	22	15	1	5	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	8	2					
Garo Hills	..	5,072	2,751	2,321	231	200	475	483	454	19	15	174	136	870	756	12	11	387	274					

C-III—Age and Civil condition

Sample population

District	Persons										
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Garo Hills	23,589	12,217	11,372	6,793	5,704	5,178	5,024	246	644		
Garo Hills	5,072	2,751	2,321	1,310	903	1,292	1,119	149	299		

SAMPLE

DISPLACED PERSONS

District	Age 0-4										Age 5-14									
	Total		Total		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22								
Garo Hills	381	313	1,492	1,454	3,119	2,668	3,074	2,589	44	95	1	4								
Garo Hills	36	24	236	256	637	542	630	518	7	23	..	1								

SAMPLE

DISPLACED PERSONS

C-III—Age and Civil condition—contd.

District	Age 15-24						Age 25-34									
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Garo Hills ..	1,855	2,199	1,409	1,186	435	979	11	34	1,998	2,162	309	84	1,648	1,985	41	93

SAMPLE

District	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
Garo Hills ..	420	537	288	75	130	437	2	25	554	416	99	7	425	388	30	21

DISPLACED PERSONS

District	Age 35-44						Age 45-54									
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Garo Hills ..	1,551	1,220	72	23	1,417	1,085	62	112	990	717	26	20	913	521	51	176

SAMPLE

District	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
Garo Hills ..	381	247	16	4	328	181	35	62	281	172	3	19	242	72	36	81

DISPLACED PERSONS

C-III—Age and Civil condition—concl'd.

District	Age 55-64						Age 65-74											
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70		
Caro Hills	..	533	354	16	12	473	217	44	125	209	132	11	..	178	79	20	53	
							SAMPLE											
							DISPLACED PERSONS											
Caro Hills	..	138	87	110	14	28	73	46	25	36	4	10	21	

District	Age 75 and over						Age not stated											
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	81	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86		
Caro Hills	..	88	102	2	2	70	53	16	47	1	31	1	21	..	10	..		
							SAMPLE											
							DISPLACED PERSONS											
Caro Hills	..	22	15	..	..	14	..	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Able to Read

Sample

Tract

	Age 5-9	Age 10-14	Age 15-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65-74	Age 75 and over										
Total	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Garo Hills ..

..	230	187	37	23	54	30	46	34	39	29	21	12	24	3	6	4	2	2	1	..
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C-IV--Age and Literacy

District	Sample																					
	Total population																					
	Sample population											Age 5-9										
	Age 0-4											Age 5-9										
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate				
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Garo Hills	242,075	124,054	118,021	11,763	5,943	112,291	112,078	12,217	11,372	1,317	614	10,900	10,758	1,873	1,767	1,764	1,577	46	40	1,718	1,537	

District	Sample																															
	Total population																															
	Age 10-14											Age 15-24											Age 25-34									
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate														
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F														
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40														
Garo Hills	1,355	1,111	156	100	1,199	1,011	1,855	2,199	347	185	1,508	2,014	1,998	2,162	303	178	1,695	1,984														

Displaced Persons—(Able to read)

District	Total		Age 5-9		Age 10-14		Age 15-24		Age 25-34		Age 35-44		Age 45-54		Age 55-64		Age 65-74		Age 75 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Garo Hills	174	48	16	2	23	5	27	17	29	16	45	5	22	2	7	1	4		1	..	

C-IV—Age and Literacy

District	Total		Age-0-4		Age-5-9		Age-10-14													
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Total	Literate	Total	Literate	Illiterate											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Garo Hills	2,751	2,321	543	103	2,208	2,218	272	280	360	310	15	3	345	307	277	232	32	14	245	218

C-IV—Age and Literacy—contd.

District	Age—15—24				Age—25—34				Age—35—44				Age—45—54											
	Total		Illiterate		Total		Illiterate		Total		Illiterate		Total		Illiterate									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Garo Hills ..	420	537	93	37	327	500	554	410	156	25	398	391	381	247	122	13	259	234	281	172	66	7	215	165

C-IV—Age and Literacy—concl.

District	Age—55—64				Age—65—75				Age—75 and over									
	Total		Illiterate		Total		Illiterate		Total		Illiterate							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Garo Hills ..	138	87	89	2	99	85	46	25	15	2	31	23	22	15	5	..	17	15

C-V—Single Year—Age return

District—Garo Hills.

Age Return	District—Total		Age Return	District—Total		Age Return	District—Total					
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female				
0	...	381	313	36	...	98	88	72	...	8	5	
1	...	294	265	37	...	48	39	73	...	6	4	
2	...	399	371	38	...	105	99	74	...	2	2	
3	...	412	432	39	...	41	33	75	...	15	29	
4	...	387	386	40	...	648	443	76	...	1	3	
5	...	432	423	41	...	29	29	77	...	1	...	
6	...	406	341	42	...	73	62	78	...	4	2	
7	...	279	247	43	...	27	20	79	...	...	2
8	...	466	393	44	...	21	16	80	...	39	40	
9	...	181	173	45	...	328	283	81	...	...	2
10	...	522	427	46	...	58	22	82	...	...	...
11	...	98	76	47	...	19	25	83	...	1	1	
12	...	414	340	48	...	62	35	84	...	1	2	
13	...	125	113	49	...	29	14	85	...	4	4	
14	...	196	155	50	...	374	324	86	...	...	...
15	...	311	339	51	...	34	12	87	...	...	2
16	...	222	228	52	...	38	18	88	...	1	1	
17	...	94	84	53	...	19	22	89	...	...	...
18	...	271	383	54	...	29	12	90	...	9	7	
19	...	74	105	55	...	106	53	91	...	1	...	
20	...	464	627	56	...	36	29	92	...	...	1
21	...	77	68	57	...	13	9	93	...	...	...
22	...	155	154	58	...	24	11	94	...	...	1
23	...	80	106	59	...	12	5	95	...	3	...	
24	...	107	105	60	...	288	216	96	...	1	...	
25	...	505	724	61	...	10	6	97	...	...	...
26	...	152	117	62	...	25	13	98	...	3	1	
27	...	86	94	63	...	11	5	99	...	...	...
28	...	177	211	64	...	8	7	100	...	2	2	
29	...	50	62	65	...	68	29	Over 100	...	2	2	
30	...	743	746	66	...	12	3	Age not	...	1	31	
31	...	49	33	67	...	9	1	stated.				
32	...	158	101	68	...	7	7					
33	...	33	35	69	...	...	5				
34	...	45	39	70	...	96	74					
35	...	461	391	71	...	1	2					
							Total ...		12,217		11,372	

D—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

D-1—LANGUAGES

(i) Mother Tongue

Language	Males	Females	Language	Males	Females
Bengali	9,787	8,399	Maithili	2	...
Hindi	966	649	Bazari	1	...
Assamese	4,996	4,655	English	2	5
Nepali	1,041	726	Madrasi	1	...
Kachari	529	622	German	1	...
Mech	48	48	Oriya	1	3
Boro	19	2	Mikir	1	2
Mao	34	28	Manipuri	4	...
Garó	97,139	93,762	Naga	6	...
Koch	2,247	2,313	Jaintia	11	...
Rabha	4,169	4,210	Punjabi	3	...
Banai	254	209	Spanish	...	3
Hajong	2,741	2,337			
Khasi	38	37	Total	124,054	118,021
Dahi	12	11			
Belgian	1	...			

(ii)—Bilingualism

Mother tongue language and State from which returned	Total speakers	Total persons returned as speaking language subsidiary that shown in column—1	Subsidiary languages												
			Assamese	Nepali	Oriya	Hindi	Garo	Bengali	Koch	Rabha	Kachari	Hajong	Boro	Khasi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Bengali	883	340	14	..	110	275	..	132	..	..	9	..	3	
Hindi	805	21	8	..	..	31	745	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assamese	3,337	..	3	..	51	53	3,123	58	46	2	1	..	..
Nepali	1,767	58	..	..	113	312	170	..	..	..	1	..	..
Kachari	1,151	169	..	..	211	11	149	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mech	96	67	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boro	21	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mao	62	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garo	190,901	698	11	9	64	..	783	..	..	16	1	2	1	
Koch	4,560	113	..	..	..	6	1,830	..	..	..	1	36	..	
Rabha	8,379	563	..	..	1	30	1,391	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banai	463	224	..	..	..	..	224	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hajong	5,078	58	1	..	3	16	2,184	3	..	..	..	..	..
Khasi	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalu	23	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maithili	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bazari	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Odi	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mikir	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipuri	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naga	6	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaintia	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjabi	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spanish	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	242,075	14,362	2,031	37	9	555	743	10,675	193	46	18	13	38	4	

D—III—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Name of Tracts	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Garó Hills	1,218	569	649	197,077	102,821	94,256

D—III—Backward and Non-Backward Classes

District	Backward Classes			Non-Backward Class			Anglo-Indian
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Garó Hills	1,940	789	1,151	41,830	19,875	21,955	10

D—IV—MIGRANTS

STATE, DISTRICT, ETC., WHERE BORN

A.I.—Districts within the State

District	Population of the District		Districts of Enumeration						Cachar		United K. & J. Hills		Naga Hills		Lushai Hills			
	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Garo Hills	233,128	119,241	113,887	229,858	117,554	112,304	45	23	22	389	33	356	2	2	1	1	..	
<hr/>																		
District	Goalpara		Kamrup		Darrang		Nowgong		Sibsagar		Lakhimpur							
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F						
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Garo Hills	2,577	1,486	1,091	152	83	69	41	19	22	23	16	7	28	17	11	12	7	5

D—IV—MIGRANTS—contd.

STATE, DISTRICT, ETC., WHERE BORN

A-II.—State, etc., in India beyond the State

District	Population		Manipur State		West Bengal		Orissa		Bihar								
	Persons	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Caro Hills	588	476	112	15	9	6	71	44	27	1	1	..	436	365	71

District	Uttar Pradesh		Madhya Bharat		Rajasthan		East Punjab		Bombay		Delhi								
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Caro Hills	37	30	7	3	2	1	21	21	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1

D—IV—MIGRANTS—*contd.*

STATE, DISTRICT, ETC., WHERE BORN

B.—Countries in Asia beyond India

District	Population			Nepal			Pakistan			Straits-Settlements and Malaya			Elsewhere in Asia		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Garro Hills	8,335	4,321	4,014	355	250	105	7,976	4,069	3,907	1	..	1	3	2	1

C.—Countries in Europe

District	Population			United Kingdom and Northern Ireland			Eire			Elsewhere in Europe excluding U. S. S. R.			
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Garro Hills	3	..	3	3	..	3

E.—Countries in America

District	Population			United States		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Garro Hills	8	3	5	8	3	5
Total returned	242,062	124,041	118,021	..	..	..
Birth Place not returned						
Garro Hills	13	13	..	..	..	..
Total Population	242,075	124,054	118,021	..	..	..

D-IV—MIGRANTS—contd.

Subsidiary Tables showing for each Livelihood class the number of persons enumerated

Name of Tracts	Means of Livelihood	Total Population of the district		District of Enumeration				Manipur State			Tripura State			Orissa		
		Persons	Male	Female	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	..	230,446	118,030	112,416	229,858	117,554	112,304	15	9	6	..	..	..	1	1	..
<hr/>																
Garo Hills	..	213,963	108,978	104,985	213,935	108,961	104,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I	6,108	3,237	2,871	6,079	3,218	2,861	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	1,407	738	669	1,404	737	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III	1,796	846	950	1,792	844	948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	2,010	1,254	756	1,897	1,160	737	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V	1,375	765	610	1,217	630	587	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	VI	72	44	28	56	30	26	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VII	3,715	2,168	1,547	3,478	1,974	1,504	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D-IV—MIGRANTS—contd.

Subsidiary Tables—Showing for each Livelihood class the number of persons enumerated—contd.

Name of Tracts	Bihar		Utar Pradesh		Madhya Bharat		Himachal Pradesh		Rajasthan		E. Punjab							
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F						
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Total	436	365	71	37	30	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	21	21	1	1	1	1
Garro Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I	15	7	8	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	16	11	5	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	80	75	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	134	114	20	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..
VII	9	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	179	149	30	15	15	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	1	1	..

Means of Livelihood

D-IV—MIGRANTS—*concl.*

Subsidiary Tables—Showing for each Livelihood class the number of persons enumerated—*concl.*

Name of Tracts	Means of Livelihood																				
	Vindhya Pradesh		Delhi		Hyderabad		Bombay		Travancore Cochin		West Bengal		Saurestra								
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F						
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Total	I	I	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	71	44	27	..	..	..
Garro Hills	6	6	..	..	..	..
I
II	5	1	4	..	..	..
III
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	26	14	12	..	..	..
VI	8	6	2	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	23	14	9	..	..	..

D.V.—Displaced persons by District of Origin in Pakistan and date of arrival in India

1949

Serial No.	District of Origin	April		May		June		July		August		October		November		December	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
48		48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
14	Grand Total	14	5	5	6	6	3	22	27	8	12	1	..	5	3	8	3
1	Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Rasbahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dacca	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Mynensingh	13	2	..	6	..	1	18	23	8	10	1	..	4	..	8	3
7	Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Bakarganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tippera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	West Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	North West Frontier Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Others	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
15	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
16	Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

D. V.—Displaced persons by District of Origin in Pakistan and date of arrival in India—contd.

1950

Serial No.	District of origin	January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Grand Total	..	..	193	147	86	74	722	593	590	505	320	302	72	46
1	Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Rashahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Rangpur	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	3	5	3	..	7	..	..
4	Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dacca	..	..	3	2	11	4	9	..	3	8	..	..	..	..
6	Mymensingh	..	..	..	187	142	72	68	710	584	480	315	276	63	40
7	Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
8	Bakarganj	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
9	Tipperah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Noakhali	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	3	..	..	..
11	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	3	2	3	5	3
12	West Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	North West Frontier Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Others	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	16	..	..
15	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

D. V.—Displaced persons by District of Origin in Pakistan and date of arrival in India—concl'd.

Serial No.	District of origin	1950												1951					
		August		September		October		November		December		January		February					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	Grand Total	..	..	6	..	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
1	Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Rashahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Rangpur	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
4	Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Mymensingh	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	8	6	16	7	2	16	3	4	14	14	16
7	Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
8	Bakarganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tippera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
10	Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
11	Sylhet	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
12	West Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	North West Frontier Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
15	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D—VI—Non-Indian Nationals

District	Total population		Pakistan Nationals		British Nationals		
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Garo Hills	4,116	2,183	1,933	2,110	1,894	2	..

District	American Nationals		German Nationals		Nepal Nationals		Span Nationals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Garo Hills	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	3	5	1	..	67	31	..	3

D—VII—Livelihood classes by Educational Standards

Educational Standard	Agricultural Classes										Non-Agricultural Classes								
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Production other than cultivations	Commerce	Transport	Males	Females	Males	Females	Other services and miscellaneous sources	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Total . . . . .	..	..	8,251	4,657	668	162	104	38	175	85	396	125	654	174	35	7	1,480	695
Literate .. .. .	..	..	7,321	4,244	621	155	97	33	141	79	317	115	493	159	27	5	878	523
Middle School .. .. .	..	..	872	404	44	7	6	5	29	6	64	10	130	14	7	2	396	140
Matriculate or S. L. C. High Secondary	40	6	2	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	14	..	24	1	1	..	121	24	
Intermediate in Arts or Science	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	29	4
<u>Degrees or diplomas</u>																			
Graduate in Arts or Science	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	25	2
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
Teaching	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Medical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Others	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1

Tribes by religion

District	All Tribes																				
	Garo			Boro			Khasi			Kachari											
	All Religions	Hindu	Christian	Tribal	Hindu	Tribal	Hindu	Tribal	Hindu	Tribal	Hindu	Tribal									
	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Garo Hills	207,242	107,539	99,703	105	101	19,482	18,684	78,157	70,259	198	224	2	63	3	50	37	229	380	13	113	

District	All Tribes																		
	Garo			Boro			Khasi			Kachari									
	All Religions	Hindu	Christian	Tribal	Hindu	Tribal	Hindu	Tribal	Hindu	Tribal	Hindu	Tribal							
	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Garo Hills	26	19	27	4,534	3,670	14	9	397	1,360	1	..	..	12	4,318	3,195	3	25	7	925

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES CENSUS TABLE I
District—Garo Hills

Mauza	1	2	3	4	No. of Handlooms in Textile Establishment		6
					No. of Non-Textile Establishment	No. of Textile Establishment		Without Flyshuttle	With Flyshuttle
II	43	43	47	..
V	1,002	1,002	1,893	..
VII	2	1,636	1,634	2,773	..
VIII	73	965	892	1,299	25
X	1	28	27	48	..
TOTAL	76	3,674	3,598	6,060	25

TABLE II
Employment in Textile Establishment

Industry group Code No. & Name	2	3	4	Number of persons employed								
				Total No. of Establishment	Total No.	Total	Boys	Men	Girls	Women		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-62—Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.	3,598	5,484	412	1	411	5,072	404	4,668	..	..	..	..

TABLE III

Employment in Non-textile Establishment

Industry Group code, number and Name.	Total Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Persons Employed			
		Boys	Men	Girls	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3·01 Blacksmith	13	...	28	...	...
3·32 Cycle etc. re- pairing. }	4	2	6	...	...
4·04 Goldsmith	5	...	7	...	3
4·41 Pottery	49	6	79	...	70
4·62 Carpenter	4	5	5	1	...
4·91 Printing	1	...	4	...	...
Garo Hills	76	13	129	1	73

INDEX OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

FOR SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS

District Garo Hills

Division	Subdivisions and Groups	Persons	Male	Female
	All Industries and Services	3,992	3,591	401
Division 0	Primary Industries not elsewhere specified... ..	191	153	38
0·1	Stock Raising	48	24	24
0·11	Herdsmen and shepherds	3	3	...
0·12	Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	45	21	24
0·4	Forestry and woodcutting	63	57	6
0·40	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests (including Forest Officers, rangers and guards).	63	57	6
0·6	Fishing	80	72	8
0·60	Fishing in Sea and inland waters including the operation of fish hatcheries.	80	72	8
Division 2	Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof.	320	307	13
2·0	Food Industries otherwise unclassified	1	1	...
2·00	Other food industries	1	1	...
2·1	Grains and pulses	4	...	4
2·11	Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding.	4	...	4
2·2	Vegetable oil and dairy products	13	13	...
2·21	Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	4	4	...
2·23	Makers of Butter, Cheese, ghee and other dairy products	9	9	...
2·6	Cotton textiles	242	237	5
2·62	Cotton spinning, sizing and wearing	242	237	5
2·7	Weaving apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods	56	52	4
2·71	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	56	52	4
2·9	Leather, leather products and footwear	4	4	...
2·92	Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.	4	4	..
Division 3	Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and products thereof.	76	71	5
3·0	Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified	62	58	4
3·01	Blacksmith and other workers in iron and makers of implements.	62	58	4

Division	Subdivisions and Groups	Persons	Male	Female
	3·3 Transport Equipment	13	12	1
	3·32 Manufacture, assembly and repair of Railway equipment, Motor Vehicles and Bicycles.	13	12	1
	3·8 Manufacture of Chemical products otherwise unclassified ...	1	1	...
	3·82 Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds...	1	1	...
Division	4 Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified ...	238	225	13
	4·0 Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified ...	20	17	3
	4·04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments.	20	17	3
	4·1 Products of petroleum and coal... ..	1	1	...
	4·11 Kerosene and petroleum refineries	1	1	..
	4·4 Non-metallic mineral products	83	74	9
	4·41 Potters and makers of earthen ware	83	74	9
	4·6 Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures ...	132	131	1
	4·60 Other industries of woody materials, including leaves, but not furniture or fixtures.	6	5	1
	4·61 Sawyers	2	2	...
	4·62 Carpenters, turners and joiners	124	124	...
	4·9 Printing and Allied Industries	2	2	...
	4·92 Bookbinders and stitchers	2	2	...
Division	5· Construction and Utilities	30	27	3
	5·7 Sanitary Works and Services—including Scavengers...	30	27	3
Division	6· Commerce	1,189	1,056	133
	6·0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified	647	642	5
	6·00 General Store-keepers, Shopkeepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified.	539	534	5
	6·02 Dealers in drugs and other Criminal Stores	1	1	...
	6·03 Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers	107	107	...
	6·1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)	372	250	122
	6·11 Retail dealers in grain and pulses ; sweetmeats ; sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry ; animals for food ; fooder for animals ; other foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits.	322	206	116
	6·13 Retail dealers in Tobacco, Opium and Ganja	9	8	1
	6·15 Retail dealers in Pan, Bidis and Cigarettes	41	36	5

Division	Subdivision and Groups	Persons	Male	Female
6·2	Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	3	...	3
0·20	Retail dealers (including hawkers and street vendors) in fire-wood charcoal, coal, cowdung and all other fuel except petroleum.	3	...	3
6·3	Retail trade in textile and leather goods Retail trade (including hawkers and street vendors) in piece good, wool, cotton, silk, hair, wearing apparel, made up textile goods, skin leather, furs, feathers, etc.	82	79	3
6·4	Wholesale trade in foodstuffs Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses, sweetmeats, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry animal for food, fodder for animals, other foodstuffs, wholesale dealers in Tobacco, Opium and Ganja.	69	69	...
6·5	Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs ...	11	11	...
6·6	Real Estate House and Estate Agents and rent Collectors except Agricultural Land.	2	2	...
6·8	Moneylending, Banking and other Financial business ... Officers, employees of Joint Stock Banks, Co-operative Banks, Munims, Agents or employees of indigenous banking firms, individual money lenders, exchangers and exchange agents, money changers and brokers and their agents.	3	3	...
Division	7· Transport, Storage and Communications	102	101	1
	7·1 Transport by road Owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other Vehicles (excluding domestic servant), palki, etc., bears and owners, pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers, porters and messengers, persons engaged in road transport not otherwise classified, including freight transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads, highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities.	56	55	1
	7·4 Railway transport Railway employees of kinds except those employed on construction workers.	1	1	...
	7·6 Postal Services	41	41	...
	7·9 Wireless Services	4	4	...
Division	8 Health, Education and Public Administration	858	779	79
	8·1 Medical and other Health Services	51	37	14
	8·11 Registered medical practitioners	3	3	...
	8·12 Vaid, Hakims, and other persons practising medicine without being registered.	48	34	14
	8·2 Educational Services and Research	222	198	24
	8·22 All other Professors, Lecturers, and teachers	222	198	24

Division	Subdivisions and Groups	Persons	Male	Female
8·3	Army, Navy and Air Force	272	260	12
8·31	Army	272	260	12
8·4	Police (other than village watchman)	7	7	...
8·7	Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classified under any other division or subdivision).	306	277	29
Division 9	Services not elsewhere specified	988	872	116
9·0	Services otherwise unclassified	584	567	17
9·1	Domestic Services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another.)	267	177	90
9·10	Other domestic servants	227	139	88
9·11	Private motor drivers and cleaners	34	34	...
9·12	Cooks	6	4	2
9·2	Barbers and beauty shops	44	44	...
	Barbers, hair dressers and wigmakers, tatoopers, shampooers, bath houses.			
9·3	Laundries and Laundry Services Laundries and Laundry Services, washing and cleaning.	6	6	...
9·4	Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	38	34	4
9·5	Recreation Services—Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas, and allied services, Managers and employees of theatre opera Companies etc., musicians, actors, dancers, etc. conjurers, aerobats, recitors exhibitors of Curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studios.	2	2	...
9·7	Arts, letters and journalism	1	1	...
9·71	Artists, sculptors and image makers	1	1	...
9·8	Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services	46	41	5
9·81	Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus Religious mendicants and other religious workers.	46	41	5
	The persons subsisting on Non-Productive activities:—			
	Pensioners	16	15	1
	Beggars	113	62	51
	Govt. dole	4	4	...