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भारत सरकार
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राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

बत्तीसवां दौर
THIRTY SECOND ROUND

जुलाई 1977 — जून 1978
JULY 1977 — JUNE 1978

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उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में ग्राम
VILLAGES IN NORTH EASTERN STATES

सितम्बर 1986
SEPTEMBER 1986

सांख्यिकी विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

नई दिल्ली
NEW DELHI

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STATES : ARUNACHAL PRADESH, ASSAM, MANIPUR,
MEGHALAYA AND TRIPURA

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
THIRTYSECOND ROUND : JULY 1977-JUNE 1978
VILLAGES IN NORTH-EASTERN STATES

[STATES : ARUNACHAL PRADESH, ASSAM, MANIPUR, MEGHALAYA AND TRIPURA]

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted some special enquiries specially suited to the needs of the the North Eastern States¹ during thirtyfirst (1976-77), thirtysecond (1977-78) and thirtythird (1978-79) rounds along with regular all-India enquiries. One such special enquiry conducted in the rural areas of the North Eastern States during the thirty-second round of survey was to obtain a general picture of the villages in the region relating to accessibility of the village, availability of various amenities, engagement of villagers in agricultural and other economic activities along with some other features of the village.

1.2 The thirtysecond round of NSS covered the period July 1977-June 1978.

1.3 The special enquiry was conducted in the entire rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura and in two hill districts (North Cachar and Karbi Anglong) of Assam and in five hill/districts (East, West, North, South and Tengnoupal) of Manipur. These States and Union Territories also² participated in the survey on an equal matching basis by conducting the survey in a sample of equal size in the respective States and Union territories.

1.4 The basic design for the survey was a two-stage stratified one with village as first-stage units and households as second-stage units in rural areas of the states. Clusters of villages around some nucleus villages in each stratum were surveyed to reduce the difficulties of journey from one sample village to another in the hill areas of the states. Nucleus villages were selected circular systematically with equal probability in each stratum. A few villages around a nucleus village were grouped to form a cluster of villages at the Field Headquarters following some prescribed procedure.

^{1/} North-Eastern Region comprises of five States viz. Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and two Union Territories viz. Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

1.5 The information were collected in Schedule 3.5 : Village schedule from the selected villages in rural areas of the states. The information collected in the village schedule included ^{among} others some general information pertaining to sample village such as population characteristics, agricultural pattern, accessibility of the village, type of co-operative society serving the village, availability of various amenities, small-scale household industries, particulars of jhum cultivation and villagers attitude towards permanent cultivation.

1.6 The data for the central sample were collected by Field Operations Division of NSSO in case of Assam (hill districts) and Meghalaya. In Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur (hill districts), the data were collected by the respective state statistical Bureau.

1.7 The number of sample villages actually surveyed for the enquiry in each state are as follows.

north-eastern state	number of sample villages
(1)	(2)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	329 ²
2. Assam (hill districts)	48
3. Manipur (hill districts)	63
4. Meghalaya	158
5. Tripura	142

^{2/} Central and State sample combined.

1.8 Twentyfive tables have been presented in Appendix II of the Report based on the information collected in schedule 3.5. These tables present distribution of villages by distance and nature of connecting road for reaching centres like block HQ, VDW HQ., primary health centre, post office, primary school etc.; availability and frequency of public transport for passenger and goods traffic; percentage of villages having at least one co-operative society and percentage of such villages served by different type of co-operative society; number of households engaged in various small-scale household industries; link of village economy with the natural forest resources in and around the village; participation in and attitude of villagers towards jhum and permanent cultivation, ~~and some general features of the village such as length of jhum cycle, mode of distribution of jhum land, rights on land cultivated, irrigation facilities available, availability of government assistance etc.~~ and some general features of the village such as length of jhum cycle, mode of distribution of jhum land, rights on land cultivated, irrigation facilities available, availability of government assistance etc.

1.9 All tables have been presented by state and relate to information collected for the central sample only except for Arunachal Pradesh for which central and state sample combined estimates have been given. Section II gives concepts and definitions used in the survey. In Section III some important findings of the survey have been presented. A note on sample design and estimation procedure is given in Appendix I. Appendix II gives the detail statistical tables and Appendix III the facsimile of schedule of investigation.

SECTION TWO
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 Some of the important concepts and definitions followed in the survey are noted below.
- 2.2 House : Every structure, tent, shelter etc. is a house irrespective of its use.
- 2.3 Household : A household is a group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen.
- 2.4 Availability of transport : A mode of transport is considered available to the village if the distance from the connecting point is 15 kilometre or less.
- 2.5 Jhum cultivation : Jhum cultivation which is also commonly termed as shifting cultivation is practised on the hill slopes. In this method of cultivation, a hill slope is cleared of its natural vegetation by cutting and the material so collected is dried and burnt. The ashes so produced are used as manure. Seeds are broadcast or sometimes sown. This method of cultivation is widely practised mostly ~~practised mostly~~ by the tribal people in the hilly areas of the North-Eastern states.
- 2.6 Jhum cycle : Usually a jhum plot is cultivated for one year only and left out for a few more years for having the trees grown and getting the field ready for further cultivation. In some areas after preparing the ground, the same plot is cultivated continuously for two/three years and after that, it is left out for some years before being taken up again for cultivation. The total number of years for which the plot is expected to be cultivated ~~is about 10-15 years~~

SECTION THREE
SOME FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Some important findings of the survey based on detailed results given in appendix II of the report have been presented in this section.

3.2 Number of sample villages surveyed and number of households therein : The number of sample villages surveyed and number of households in those villages for the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam (hill districts), Manipur (hill districts), Meghalaya and Tripura, based on which results of the survey have been obtained, are given below in Table (1)

Table (1) : Distribution of number of sample villages surveyed and number of households therein by state [Rural, July 1977 - June 1978]

north-eastern state:	number of sample villages surveyed	number of households in surveyed villages
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh ¹	329	11217
2. Assam (hill districts)	48	2519
3. Manipur (hill districts)	63	3131
4. Meghalaya	158	6196
5. Tripura	142	7160

¹/ central and state sample combined

N.D.

3.3 Nearest distance of some selected facilities from the village : The percentage ~~distribution~~ of villages by distance (in Km.) from the block HQ; VLWHQ; and from the nearest metallised road, lower primary school and primary health centre for the states under consideration have been shown below in Table (2) . It can be seen that for majority of the villages the distance from block HQ is 15 Km. & above for all the states. The percentage of villages having distance below 15 Km. from VLWHQ is 89, 73, 67, 44 and 25 respectively for Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam (hill districts) and Manipur (hill districts). The percentage of villages having distance below 15 Km. from nearest metallised road is 88 for Tripura, 79 for Assam (hill districts), 56 for Manipur (hill districts), 46 for Meghalaya and 32 for Arunachal Pradesh. The percentage of villages having lower primary school located within the village ^{is} 84 for Manipur (hill districts), 67 for Meghalaya, 40 for Assam (hill districts), 37 for Tripura and 24 for Arunachal Pradesh. In case of Primary health centre the percentage of villages which enjoy the facility of having the centre within the village is as low as 6 for Manipur (hill districts), 3 for Meghalaya, 2 for Assam (hill districts) and 1 for Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura.

Table (2) : Percentage ~~distribution~~ of villages by distance from some selected facilities by state. [Rural, July 1977 - June 1978].

north-eastern state	distance in Km.	percentage of villages from				
		block HQ	VLW HQ	metalled road	lower primary school	primary health centre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.61	6.69	3.95	23.71	0.91
	below 5	8.82	29.18	16.12	49.85	12.76
	below 15	34.96	67.17	31.62	79.03	50.15
2. Assam (hill districts)	0	-	-	6.25	39.58	2.08
	below 5	22.91	27.09	41.66	87.50	37.50
	below 15	47.91	43.75	79.16	100.00	79.17
3. Manipur (hill districts)	0	3.18	4.76	12.70	84.13	6.35
	below 5	3.18	4.76	20.64	88.89	9.52
	below 15	7.94	25.40	55.56	93.66	30.16
4. Meghalaya	0	0.63	5.70	7.59	67.22	3.16
	below 5	3.79	20.88	18.99	88.61	14.56
	below 15	19.61	72.78	45.57	97.47	44.94
5. Tripura	0	-	6.34	19.72	37.32	0.70
	below 5	7.75	29.58	40.14	80.28	14.79
	below 15	35.21	88.73	87.92	96.48	61.27

3.4 Nature of connecting road of some selected facilities nearest from the village: The percentage, ~~distribution~~ of villages by nature of connecting road from the block HQ., VLW HQ., and from the nearest metalled road, lower primary school and primary health centre for the states have been given below in Table (3). The percentage of villages connected by pucca and all-weather katcha road with the block HQ is 86 for Tripura, 57 for Meghalaya, 49 for Manipur (hill districts), 42 for Assam (hill districts) and 29 for Arunachal Pradesh. The percentage of villages connected by pucca and all-weather katcha road with the VLW HQ is 58, 41, 37, 35 and 28 respectively for Tripura, Manipur (hill districts), Meghalaya, Assam (hill districts) and Arunachal Pradesh. The percentage of villages connected with the nearest metalled road by pucca and all-weather katcha road is 60, 49, 35, 25 and 18 respectively for Manipur (hill districts), Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam (hill districts) and Arunachal Pradesh. In case of lower primary school the percentage of villages connected with the nearest such institution by pucca and all-weather katcha road is 60, 30, 19, 13 and 9 respectively for Manipur (hill districts), Tripura, Assam (hill districts), Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. The percentage of villages where the nearest primary health centre is connected by pucca and all-weather katcha road is 78, 52, 48, 40 and 24 respectively for Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur (hill districts), Assam (hill districts) and Arunachal Pradesh.

Table (3) : Percentage ~~classification~~ of villages by nature of connecting road from some selected facilities by state [Rural, July 1977 - June 1978]

north-eastern state	nature of connecting road	percentage of villages from				
		block HQ	VW HQ	meta-llied road	lower pri-mary school	pri-mary hea-lth centre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	pucca	18.34	17.93	5.47	6.08	13.07
	all weather katcha	10.94	9.73	12.16	7.29	10.93
	foot track	59.58	65.05	69.91	66.57	62.01
2. Assam (hill districts)	pucca	20.83	12.50	10.42	4.17	12.50
	all weather katcha	20.83	22.92	14.58	14.58	27.08
	foot track	45.84	39.58	60.42	39.58	47.92
3. Manipur(hill districts)	pucca	23.81	12.70	14.29	30.16	19.05
	all weather katcha	25.40	28.56	46.02	30.16	28.57
	foot track	39.68	38.10	25.40	22.22	33.33
4. Meghalaya	pucca	30.88	17.72	6.33	4.43	25.95
	all weather katcha	26.58	19.62	28.48	4.43	25.95
	foot track	28.48	48.73	44.30	67.72	34.81
5. Tripura	pucca	69.01	17.61	4.93	9.86	44.37
	all weather katcha	16.90	40.14	43.66	19.72	33.80
	foot track	11.27	30.28	26.06	37.32	16.90

N.D.

3.5 Mode of usual conveyance for reaching some selected facilities nearest from the village :

The percentage ~~of villages~~ of villages by mode of usual conveyance for reaching block HQ, VLQ HQ, and the nearest metalled road, lower primary school and primary health centre for the states have been noted below in Table (4). In case of Tripura and Meghalaya, the percentage of villages for which the usual conveyance is bus and other motor vehicles for reaching the block HQ. are 58 and 49 respectively. In other three states the block HQs are covered on foot in majority of the villages, the percentages being 79 for Arunachal Pradesh, 63 for Manipur (hill districts) and 58 for Assam (hill districts). Also the inhabitants of majority of the villages in all the five states visit the VLW HQ on foot and the percentages of such villages are 82 for Tripura, 71 for Arunachal Pradesh, 65 for Manipur (hill districts), 62 for Meghalaya and 56 for Assam (hill districts). In case of 85, 82, 73, 66 and 62 percent of villages respectively for Assam (hill districts), Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur (hill districts) the nearest metalled road can be reached on foot only. For most of the villages the lower primary school is located either within the village itself or on the periphery [vide Table (2), para 3.3], the question of using conveyance for reaching those does not arise. But the same is not the case for primary health centres.

N.D.

Table (4) : Percentage ~~disturbances~~ of villages by mode of usual conveyance from some selected facilities by state
 [Rural, July 1977 - June 1978]

north-eastern state	mode of usual conveyance	percentage of villages from				
		block HQ	VLM HQ	metalled road	lower primary school	primary health centre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	bus & other motor vehicles	17.93	17.02	7.60	3.65	10.95
	on foot	78.73	70.83	84.76	72.04	82.98
2. Assam (hill districts)	bus & other motor vehicles	29.17	20.83	6.25	6.25	14.58
	on foot	58.33	56.25	85.42	52.09	81.26
3. Manipur (hill districts)	bus & other motor vehicles	30.16	25.40	33.34	34.92	30.07
	on foot	63.49	65.08	61.90	52.38	63.48
4. Meghalaya	bus & other motor vehicles	49.36	27.22	21.52	1.27	36.07
	on foot	44.94	62.02	65.82	68.35	56.34
5. Tripura	bus & other motor vehicles	58.45	7.75	4.93	2.12	26.39
	on foot	38.03	81.69	73.24	58.45	59.15

3.6 Villages where transport is available during any part of the year:

The percentage of villages where transport is available during any part of the year to total number of villages separately for passenger and goods traffic by type of transport for the states are given below in Table (5). In case of passenger transport 82 percent of the villages in Meghalaya are covered by bus services and the corresponding percentages are 81, 71, 52 and 48 respectively for Tripura, Assam (hill districts), Manipur (hill districts) and Arunachal Pradesh. In Tripura 66 percent of the villages are covered by truck services in case of goods transport and the corresponding percentages are 65, 56, 54 and 38 respectively for Meghalaya, Assam (hill districts), Manipur (hill districts) and Arunachal Pradesh. Although both types of transport, namely, bus and jeep are used in the hilly terrains of all the states, bus seems to be more popular for passenger traffic in all the states except Manipur (hill district) and Tripura where comparatively more villages get the services of jeeps. On the other hand trucks rather than the jeeps are available in larger number of villages for goods traffic in all the states except Manipur (hill districts) and Tripura.

Table (5) : Percentage of villages where transport is available to total number of villages by type of transport and by state [Rural, July 1977 - June 1978]

North-eastern state	percentage of villages where transport is available by type of transport			
	passenger		goods	
	bus	jeep	jeep	truck
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	47.72	34.65	24.32	37.99
2. Assam (hill districts)	70.83	47.92	45.83	56.25
3. Manipur (hill districts)	50.79	57.14	55.56	53.97
4. Meghalaya	82.28	56.33	58.86	65.19
5. Tripura	80.99	93.66	84.51	66.20

3.7 Villages where transport is available throughout the year :

The percentages of villages where transport is available throughout the year to total number of villages covered by transport services for any part of the year by type of transport for the states ~~have~~ been presented in Table (6) below . It can be observed that out of the five states Tripura is the only state where all the villages have the services of jeep transport both for passenger and goods movement throughout the year. Also other modes of transport, namely, bus for passenger and truck for goods movement are ~~available~~ ^{mostly available} in Tripura where 80 percent of the villages are covered by bus services and 60 percent by truck services. More than 50 percent of the villages in Meghalaya are covered by various types of transport services throughout the year. In general less than 50 percent of the villages in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam (hill districts) and Manipur (hill districts) are covered by passenger and goods transport services throughout the year.

N.D.

Table (6) : Percentage of villages where transport is available throughout the year by type of transport and by state [Rural, July 1977 - June 1978]

north-eastern state	percentage of villages where transport is available throughout the year by type of transport [base : villages covered by transport services]			
	passenger		goods	
	bus	jeep	jeep	truck
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	65.61	40.76	21.02	45.86
2. Assam (hill districts)	50.00	27.08	22.92	27.08
3. Manipur (hill districts)	49.20	39.68	41.26	42.86
4. Meghalaya	69.62	50.00	51.90	56.33
5. Tripura	80.00	100.00	100.00	60.00

N.D.

3.8 Villages served by co-operative society : The percentage of villages served by at least one co-operative society of any type to total number of villages for the states has been shown below in Table (7). It can be seen that about 25 percent of the total number of villages are served by at least one type of co-operative society in all the states under consideration except Manipur (hill districts) where the corresponding percentage is 10 only.

Table (7) : Percentage of villages served by at least one cooperative society to total number of villages by state
 [Rural, July 1977 - June 1978]

north-eastern state	percentage of villages served by at least one co-operative society
(1)	(2)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	26.44
2. Assam (hill districts)	27.08
3. Manipur (hill districts)	9.52
4. Meghalaya	25.32
5. Tripura	23.24

N.D.

3.9 Households engaged in small-scale household industry :

The percentages of households engaged in weaving and manufacture of cane and bamboo products to total number of households in the sample villages for the states under consideration are given below in Table (8). It may be noted that in case a particular household was engaged in more than one type of industrial activity during the reference period it was considered to be engaged in those industries separately. The percentages of households engaged in weaving are 66 for Arunachal Pradesh, 34 for Assam (hill districts), 21 for Tripura and ~~1~~ 1 for each of Manipur (hill districts) and Meghalaya. In case of manufacture of cane and bamboo products the percentages are 66 for Arunachal Pradesh, 24 for Tripura, 3 each for Assam (hill districts) and Meghalaya, and ~~1~~ 1 for Manipur (hill districts).

Table (8) : Percentage of households engaged in weaving and manufacture of cane and bamboo products to total number of households in sample villages by state [Rural, July 1977 - June 1978]

north-eastern state	percentage of households engaged in household small scale industry by type of industry	
	weaving	manufacture of cane and bamboo products
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	66.75	66.45
2. Assam (hill districts)	34.29	2.70
3. Manipur (hill districts)	0.67	0.54
4. Meghalaya	0.90	3.36
5. Tripura	21.13	23.94

The percentage of villages dependent on natural forest resources to total number of villages for the states have been shown in Table (9) below . It can be observed that more than 90 percent of the villages in each state are dependent on the natural forest resources in and around the village. The statewise percentages are 100 in case of Meghalaya, 97 for Manipur (hill districts), 96 for Arunachal Pradesh, 94 for Assam (hill districts) and 92 for Tripura.

Table (9) : Percentage of villages dependent on natural forest resources to total number of villages by state [Rural, July 1977 - June 1978]

north-eastern state	percentage of villages dependent on natural forest resources
(1)	(2)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	95.74
2. Assam (hill districts)	93.75
3. Manipur (hill districts)	96.82
4. Meghalaya	100.00
5. Tripura	91.55

3.11 Participation of villages in cultivation : The percentages ~~distribution~~ of villages participated in jhum and permanent cultivation to the total number of villages during the reference year for the states are given below in Table (10). A village was considered to be engaged in a particular type of cultivation in case if at least one of the households of that village had participated in that type of cultivation during the reference year. The percentage of villages reporting jhum cultivation is 83, 78, 76, 58 and 52 respectively for Meghalaya, ^(hill districts) Arunachal Pradesh, ^(hill districts) Assam, Manipur and Tripura where as the same for permanent cultivation is 92 for Assam (hill districts), Meghalaya and Tripura, 67 for Arunachal Pradesh and 62 for Manipur (hill districts). It can be observed that in Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur (hill districts) more villages participated in jhum cultivation than in permanent cultivation.

Table (10) : Percentage ~~distribution~~ of villages participated in cultivation by type of cultivation and by state
[Rural, July 1977 - June 1978]

north-eastern state	type of cultivation	
	jhum	permanent
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	78.11	67.48
2. Assam (hill districts)	58.34	91.67
3. Manipur (hill districts)	76.19	61.90
4. Meghalaya	82.91	91.77
5. Tripura	52.11	92.25

3.12 Attitude of villages towards permanent cultivation : The percentage ~~distribution~~ of villages accepting or rejecting permanent cultivation as introduced by the government/^{to}total number of villages where it was introduced ~~are~~ given below in Table (11). It can be seen that in most of the villages where government introduced permanent cultivation, the villagers accepted the same. The percentage of villages where it has been accepted is 94 for Assam (hill districts), 86 for Meghalaya, 81 for Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura and 70 for Manipur (hill districts).

Table (11) : Percentage ~~distribution~~ of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation by acceptance / non-acceptance of the villages by state [Rural, July 1977 June 1978]

north-eastern state	percentage of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation by	
	acceptance	non-acceptance
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	81.28	18.72
2. Assam (hill districts)	93.75	6.25
3. Manipur (hill districts)	69.57	30.43
4. Meghalaya	86.36	13.64
5. Tripura	80.95	19.05

N.D.

3.13 Normal duration of jhum cycle : The percentage ~~distribution~~ of villages by normal duration of jhum cycle (in years) to total number of villages practising jhum cultivation for the states ^{are} shown below in Table (12). The normal duration of jhum cycle for most of the villages is less than 5 years in all states except Meghalaya, The percentage of villages with normal duration of jhum cycle less than 5 years is 76 for Tripura and it is 73 for Manipur (hill districts), 71 for Assam (hill districts) and 67 for Arunachal Pradesh.

Table (12) : Percentage ~~distribution~~ of villages by normal duration of jhum cycle to total number of villages practising jhum cultivation by state
 [Rural, July 1977 - June 1978]

north-eastern state	percentage of villages with normal duration of jhum cycle in years	
	upto 5	rest
(2)	(2)	(3)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	66.93	33.07
2. Assam (hill districts)	71.43	28.57
3. Manipur (hill districts)	72.92	27.08
4. Meghalaya	11.45	88.55
5. Tripura	75.68	24.32

3.14 Availability of irrigation facilities : The percentage of villages where irrigation facilities are available in any form to total number of villages for the states ~~are~~ shown below in Table (13). In Meghalaya the percentage of villages having irrigation facilities is 53 and it is 40 for Assam (hill districts), 35 for Arunachal Pradesh, 33 for Manipur (hill districts) and 25 for Tripura.

Table (13): Percentage of villages having irrigation facilities to total number of villages by state / Rural, July 1977 - June 1978

north-eastern state	percentage of villages having irrigation facilities
(1)	(2)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	34.95
2. Assam (hill districts)	39.58
3. Manipur (hill districts)	33.33
4. Meghalaya	52.55
5. Tripura	25.35

N.D.

APPENDIX - ISAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

1. Basic design : The sample design was stratified with two stage selection within each stratum. The first and second stage units were villages and households respectively in the rural sector. For the village schedule 3.5 canvassed in the North-Eastern Region, the design was uni-stage with villages as the sampling unit.
2. Stratification : Each state/union territory was divided into a few agro-economic regions by grouping contiguous districts of similar agricultural profile. Strata for sampling were formed within regions. Each district with less than 1.5 million rural population (1971 census) formed a basic stratum by itself except in Arunachal Pradesh where some districts with less than above population were divided into two or more basic strata by grouping contiguous tehsils having similar crop pattern and density of rural population. Districts having more than 1.5 million rural population were divided into a number of basic strata (depending upon the population of each district) by following the same procedure.
3. Allocation : The total sample size of villages for a state was fixed on the basis of number of investigators available in that state and the norm of work-load per investigator. The total number of samples of a state was then allocated to its different rural strata in proportion to their population content.
4. Sample size : The sample sizes in terms of clusters of villages for the state covered are shown in the table below.

north-eastern state	number of sample clusters
(1)	(2)
1. Arunachal Pradesh	36
2. Assam (hill districts)	16
3. Manipur (hill districts)	16
4. Meghalaya	36
5. Tripura	36

The state sample was of the same size.

5. Selection of villages : In order to reduce the difficulties in journey between villages situated in the hilly areas of North-Eastern region in each stratum, clusters of villages formed around some 'nucleus' villages were selected for survey. Those nucleus villages were selected systematically with equal probability. A few villages around a nucleus village were grouped to form a cluster of villages at the Field Headquarters following some prescribed procedure. A cluster in general consisted of 4 villages including the nucleus village.

6. Estimation procedure : The estimation procedure followed for village schedule 3.5 is noted below. In the following \hat{Y}_s stands for the estimate of the state total for the characteristic y based on the whole sample and whole round.

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{N_s}{m_s} \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} f_{si} y_{si}$$

Where K is the number of strata in a state,

s is the subscript for stratum,

N is the total number of villages in a stratum,

m is the number of surveyed villages,

i is the subscript for village,

f is the adjustment factor for survey of revenue village.

7. Estimates of ratios : An estimate of a ratio of two characteristics is given by the ratio of the estimates of aggregates of the items appearing in the numerator and denominator of the ratio.

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National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - 1978

Table (1) : Percentage distribution of villages by distance from the nearest administrative, transport communication, education, health etc. centres

State : Arunachal Pradesh

number of sample village : 329

distance in kilometres	percentage of villages from the nearest									
	block H.O.	VLV H.O.	metal- led road	jeepable road	hat	LP/junior basic school	primary health centre	post office	source of drinking water	veterinary dispensary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. 0.0	0.61	6.69	3.95	8.82	1.22	23.71	0.91	0.30	79.33	0.30
2. 0.1 - 1.9	2.13	5.47	5.18	9.42	0.61	6.99	3.34	3.04 3.34	11.55	3.04
3. 2.0 - 4.9	6.08	17.02	6.99	5.47	4.26	19.15	8.51	8.21	7.60	8.21
4. 5.0 - 9.9	13.07	21.88	9.42	9.73	4.26	18.85	19.45	17.63	1.21	14.29
5. 10.0 - 14.9	13.07	16.11	6.08	6.99	1.82	10.33	17.94	16.41	-	15.20
6. 15.0 & above	65.04	32.83	65.04	56.23	78.29	6.99	44.68	51.37	0.31	54.10
7. not available	-	-	3.34	3.34	9.54	13.98	5.17	2.74	-	4.86
8. all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table (2) : Percentage distribution of villages by nature of connecting road from the nearest administrative, transport communication, education, health etc. centres

State : Arunachal Pradesh

number of sample villages : 329

nature of connecting road	block H.O.	V.L.W. H.Q.	metalled road	percentage of villages from the nearest						
				jeepable road	hat	L.P./ junior basic school	primary health centre	post office	source of drinking water	veterinary dispensary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. pucca metalled road	18.54	17.93	5.47	13.37	14.59	6.08	13.07	14.89	13.07	13.07
2. all weather katcha road	10.94	9.73	12.16	6.69	8.51	7.29	10.03	10.33	6.99	10.64
3. fair weather katcha road	10.94	6.99	12.46	6.38	7.91	4.56	9.42	9.73	1.22	11.25
4. foot track	59.58	65.05	69.91	72.65	59.15	66.57	62.01	62.31	77.51	60.18
5. water-ways	-	0.30	-	0.91	0.30	1.52	0.30	-	1.21	-
6. not available	-	-	-	-	9.54	13.98	5.17	2.74	-	4.86
7. all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (4) : Percentage of villages where transport is available to total number of villages by type of transport.

State : Arunachal Pradesh

number of sample villages : 329

item	percentage to total number of villages by transport type			
	passenger		goods	
	bus	jeep	jeep	truck
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. villages where transport is available	47.72	34.65	24.32	37.99

Table (5) : Percentage distribution of villages where transport is available by distance from transport point and by type of transport.

State : Arunachal Pradesh

number of sample villages: 329

distance in kilometres	percentage distribution of villages by transport type			
	passenger		goods	
	bus	jeep	jeep	truck
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. 0.0	23.57	24.56	28.75	21.60
2. 0.1 - 1.9	12.10	14.91	10.00	9.60
3. 2.0 - 4.9	10.19	8.77	11.25	12.80
4. 5.0 - 9.9	15.29	14.91	15.00	18.40
5. 10.0 & above	38.85	36.85	35.00	37.60
6. a l l	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table(6) : Percentage distribution of villages where transport is available by frequency of transport for passengers

State : Arunachal Pradesh

number of sample villages : 329

frequency of transport	percentage distribution of villages by transport type	
	bus	jeep
	(2)	(3)
1. daily	29.30	8.77
2. twice a week	34.40	10.53
3. once a week	9.55	0.88
4. irregular	26.75	79.82
5. a l l	100.00	100.00

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (7) : Percentage of villages where transport is available throughout the year to total number of villages where transport is available by transport type

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

transport type	percentage of villages where transport is available throughout the year
(1)	(2)
1. passenger : bus	65.61
jeep	40.76
2. goods : jeep	21.02
truck	45.86

Table (8) : Percentage of villages served by co-operative society to total number of villages by type of co-operative society and percentage of villages served by at least one co-operative society

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

type of co-operative society	percentage of villages served by co-operative society
(1)	(2)
1. agriculture	0.91
2. sericulture	1.52
3. weaving	0.30
4. small-scale manufacture	0.61
5. other credit society	-
6. any other co-operative society	23.10
7. percentage of villages served by at least one co-operative society	26.44

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (9) : Percentage of households engaged in different type of small-scale household industries to total number of households in the sample villages

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

type of industry	percentage to total number of households in the sample villages
(1)	(2)
1. weaving	65.75
2. sericulture	0.35
3. bamboo/cane products	66.45
4. bee keeping	1.52
5. pottery	0.99
6. carpentry	9.98
7. black smithy	1.98
8. tailoring	0.99
9. gold/silver smithy	0.35
10. others	0.75
11. number of households in the sample villages	11217

Table (10) : Percentage of villages dependent on natural forest resources to total number of villages

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

item	percentage to total number of villages
(1)	(2)
1. villages dependent on natural forest resources	95.74

Table (11) : Percentage distribution of villages by extent of participation and type of cultivation to total number of villages

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

extent of participation	type of cultivation	
	jhum	permanent
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. most or few of the households do	78.11	67.48
2. none of the households does	21.89	32.52
3. a l l	100.00	100.00

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (12) : Percentage distribution of villages by attitude towards different type of cultivation to total number of villages participating in a particular type of cultivation

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

attitude	type of cultivation	
	jhun	permanent
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. favourable	21.88	63.52
2. unfavourable	0.61	21.28
3. indifferent	77.51	15.20
4. a l l	100.00	100.00
5. percentage of villages participating in cultivation to total number of villages	78.11	67.48

Table (13) : Percentage distribution of villages not doing permanent cultivation by reason to total number of villages not doing permanent cultivation

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

reason for not doing permanent cultivation	percentage of villages not doing permanent cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. not familiar	19.63
2. suitable land not available	69.16
3. due to social taboo/superstition	9.34
4. others	1.87
5. a l l	100.00
6. percentage of villages not doing permanent cultivation to total number of villages	32.52

National Sample Survey, 2nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (14) : Percentage distribution of villages where permanent introduced permanent cultivation by acceptance/non-acceptance of villages total number of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

acceptance/non-acceptance by reason	percentage of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. accepted	81.28
2. not accepted by reason :	
(a) more laborious	3.45
(b) less profitable	3.45
(c) other	11.82
(d) total	18.72
3. all	100.00
• percentage of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation to total number of villages	61.70

Table (15) : Percentage distribution of villages by normal duration of jhum cultivation to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

normal duration of jhum cycle in years	percentage to total number of village participating in jhum cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. upto 5	66.93
2. 6	2.3
3. 7	5.6
4. 8	9.3
5. 9	2.3
6. 10	8.17
7. 11 and above	4.67
• not recorded	0.78
9. a	100.00
• percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	78.1

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table(16) : Percentage distribution of villages by type of land distributing authority to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation

State : Arunachal Pradesh

number of sample villages : 329

land distributing authority	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. government	1.95
2. village chief	1.56
3. village council	5.83
4. individuals	89.88
5. not recorded	0.78
6. a l l	100.00
7. percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	78.11

Table(17) : Percentage distribution of villages by method of allocation of jhum land to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation

State : Arunachal Pradesh

number of sample villages : 329

method of allocation of jhum land	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. size of household	25.29
2. number of working member in the household	40.86
3. other method	29.96
4. not recorded	3.89
5. a l l	100.00
6. percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	78.48 78.11

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (18) : Percentage of distribution of villages by nature of right of villagers on the land they cultivate and type of cultivation

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

type of cultivation	nature of right of villagers on land				total
	permanent, heritable and transferable	not transferable	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. permanent	45.50	50.90	3.60	100.00	
2. jhum	52.53	43.19	4.28	100.00	

Table (19) : Percentage distribution of villages having irrigation facilities by source of irrigation and percentage of villages having irrigation facilities to total number of villages

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

source of irrigation	percentage of villages having irrigation facilities
(1)	(2)
1. channel	48.70
2. reservoir	1.74
3. spring	38.26
4. tank	3.48
5. others	7.82
6. all	100.00
7. percentage of villages having irrigation facilities to total number of villages	34.95

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (20) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages adopting measures against soil erosion in jhum plots by method adopted

State : Arunachal Pradesh

number of sample villages : 329

method adopted	percentage to total number of villages adopting measures
(1)	(2)
1. terracing	39.06
2. contour bunding	57.81
3. others	3.13
4. a l l	100.00
5. percentage of villages adopting measures to total number of villages having jhum plots	24.90

Table (21) : Percentage distribution of villages by duration of dwelling in the present location

State : Arunachal Pradesh

number of sample villages : 329

duration of dwelling in the present location (in years)	percentage
(1)	(2)
1. less than 2	2.73
2. 2 to 4	2.43
3. 5 to 9	3.65
4. 10 and above	91.19
5. not recorded	-
6. a l l	100.00

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (22) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by type of buyer

State : Arunachal Pradesh

number of sample villages : 329

type of buyer	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
(1)	(2)
1. within village	87.50
2. outside village	6.25
3. both within village and outside village	6.25
4. a l l	100.00
5. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	4.86

Table(23) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by buyer community

State : Arunachal Pradesh

number of sample villages : 329

buyer community	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
(1)	(2)
1. tribal	87.50
2. non-tribal	-
3. both tribal and non-tribal	12.50
4. a l l	100.00
5. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	4.86

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (24) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by occupation of buyer

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

occupation of buyer	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
(1)	(2)
1. agriculturist	81.25
2. money lender	6.25
3. trader	-
4. others	12.50
5. a l l	100.00
6. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	4.86

7.

Table(25) : Percentage of villages where the village community directly benefited by government assistance or by developmental activities of the government to total number of villages

State : Arunachal Pradesh number of sample villages : 329

i t e m	percentage to total number of villages
(1)	(2)
1. villages where the village community directly benefited by government assistance or by the developmental activities of the government	44.68

Table (4) : Percentage of villages where transport is available to total number of villages by type of transport.

State : Assam (hill districts)		number of sample villages : 48			
Percentage of villages	(1)	percentage to total number of villages by transport type			
		passenger		goods	
		bus	jeep	jeep	truck
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. villages where transport is available		70.63	47.92	45.83	56.25

Table (5) : Percentage distribution of villages where transport is available by distance from transport point and by type of transport

State : Assam (hill districts)		number of sample villages : 48			
distance in kilometres	(1)	percentage distribution of villages by transport type			
		passenger		goods	
		bus	jeep	jeep	truck
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. 0.0		8.82	13.04	13.64	18.52
2. 0.1 - 1.9		14.71	13.04	18.18	18.52
3. 2.0 - 4.9		23.53	21.74	22.73	22.22
4. 5.0 - 9.9		41.18	34.79	27.27	25.93
5. 10.0 & above		11.76	17.39	18.18	14.81
6. a l l		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table (6) : Percentage distribution of villages where transport is available by frequency of transport for passenger

State : Assam (hill districts)		number of sample villages : 48	
frequency of transport	(1)	percentage distribution of villages by transport type	
		bus	jeep
		(2)	(3)
1. daily		82.36	60.87
2. twice a week		-	-
3. once a week		-	-
4. irregular		17.64	39.13
5. a l l		100.00	100.00
6. percentage of villages where transport is available for passenger to total no. of villages		40.83	45.92

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (7) : Percentage of villages where transport is available throughout the year to total number of villages where transport is available by transport type.

State : Assam (hill districts)

number of sample villages : 48

transport type		percentage of villages where transport is available throughout the year
1. passenger	bus	50.00
	jeep	27.08
2. goods	jeep	22.92
	truck	27.08

Table (8) : Percentage of villages served by co-operative society to total number of villages by type of co-operative society and percentage of villages served by at least one co-operative society.

State : Assam (hill districts)

number of sample villages : 48

type of co-operative society		percentage of villages served by co-operative society
(1)		(2)
1.	agriculture	6.25
2.	sericulture	-
3.	weaving	-
4.	small scale manufacture	-
5.	other credit society	-
6.	any other co-operative society	27.08
7.	percentage of villages served by at least one co-operative society	27.08

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (9) : Percentage of households engaged in different types of small scale household industries to total number of households in the sample villages.

State : Assam (all districts)

number of sample villages : 48

type of industry	percentage to total number of households in the sample villages
(1)	(2)
1. weaving	34.29
2. sericulture	1.43
3. bamboo/cane products	2.70
4. bee-keeping	0.20
5. pottery	0.40
6. carpentry	0.28
7. black smithy	=
8. tailoring	0.28
9. gold/silver smithy	-
10. others	-
11. number of households in the sample households	2519

Table (10) : Percentage of villages dependent on natural forest resources to total number of villages.

State : Assam (all districts)

number of sample villages : 48

i t e m	percentage to total number of villages
(1)	(2)
1. villages dependent on natural forest resources	93.75

Table (11) : Percentage distribution of villages by extent of participation and type of cultivation to total number of villages.

State : Assam (hill districts)

number of sample villages : 48

extent of participation	type of cultivation	
	j h u m	p e r m a n e n t
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. most or few of the households do	58.34	91.67
2. none of the households does	41.66	8.33
3. a l l	100.00	100.00

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (12) : Percentage distribution of villages by attitude towards different types of cultivation to total number of villages participating in a particular type of cultivation.

attitude		type of cultivation	
		shum	permanent
(1)		(2)	(3)
1.	favourable	-	88.64
2.	unfavourable	-	9.09
3.	indifferent	100.00	2.27
4.	all	100.00	100.00
5.	percentage of villages participating in cultivation to total number of villages	58.34	91.67

Table (13) : Percentage distribution of villages not doing permanent cultivation by reason to total number of villages not doing permanent cultivation.

State : Assam (hill districts) Number of sample villages : 48

reason for not doing permanent cultivation	percentage of villages not doing permanent cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. not familiar	33.33
2. suitable land not available	100.00
3. due to social taboo/superstition	-
4. others	6.67
5. all	100.00
6. percentage of villages not doing permanent cultivation to total number of villages	8.33

Table (14) : Percentage distribution of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation by acceptance/non-acceptance of villages to total number of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation.

State : Assam (hill districts)		Number of sample villages : 48
acceptance/non-acceptance by reason		percentage of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation
(1)		(2)
1.	accepted	93.75
2.	not accepted by reason	
	(a) more laborous <i>Laborious</i>	6.25
	(b) less profitable	-
	(c) others	-
	(d) total	6.25
3.	all	100.00
4.	percentage of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation to total number of villages	33.33

Table (15) : Percentage distribution of villages by normal duration of jhum cycle to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation.

State : Assam (hill districts)		Number of sample villages : 48
jhum cycle (in years)		percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
(1)		(2)
1.	upto 5	71.43
2.	6	10.71
3.	7	-
4.	8	-
5.	9	-
6.	10	-
7.	11 & above	-
8.	not recorded	17.86
9.	all	100.00
10.	percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	58.34

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (16) : Percentage distribution of villages by type of land distributing authority to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation.

State : Assam (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 48

land distributing authority	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
-----------------------------	--

(1)

(2)

1. government	7.14
2. village chief	64.29
3. village council	10.71
4. individuals	3.57
5. not recorded	14.29
6. all	100.00
7. percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	58.34

Table (17) : Percentage distribution of villages by method of allocation of jhum land to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation.

State : Assam (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 48

method of allocation of jhum land	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
-----------------------------------	--

(1)

(2)

1. size of household	50.00
2. number of working member in the household	21.43
3. other method	10.71
4. not recorded	17.86
5. all <i>participating</i>	100.00
6. percentage of villages in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	58.34

Table (18) : Percentage distribution of villages by nature of right of villagers on the land they cultivate and type of cultivation.

State : Assam (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 48

type of cultivation	nature of right of villagers on land			
	permanent ferable	heritable and not trans- ferable	others	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. permanent	34.09	50.00	15.91	100.00
2. jhum	10.71	42.86	46.43	100.00

Table (19) : Percentage distribution of villages having irrigation facilities by source of irrigation and percentage of villages having irrigation facilities to total number of villages.

State : Assam (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 48

source of irrigation	percentage to total number of villages having irrigation facilities
(1)	(2)
1. channel	89.48
2. reservoir	5.26
3. spring	5.26
4. tank	-
5. others	-
6. all	100.00
7. percentage of villages having irrigation facilities to total number of villages	39.58

Table (20) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages adopting measures against soil erosion in jhum plots by method adopted.

State : Assam (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 48

method adopted	percentage to total number of villages adopting measures
(1)	(2)
1. terracing	66.67
2. contour bunding	100.00
3. others	-
4. all	100.00
5. percentage of villages adopting measures to total number of villages having jhum plots	14.29

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (21) : Percentage distribution of villages by duration of dwelling in the present location.

State : Assam (hill districts) Number of sample villages : 48

duration of dwelling in the present location (in years)		percentage
(1)		(2)
1.	less than 2	-
2.	2 to 4	97.92
3.	5 to 9	--
4.	10 and above	2.08
5.	not recorded	-
6.	total	100.00

Table (22) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by type of buyer.

State : Assam (hill districts) Number of sample villages : 48

type of buyer		percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
(1)		(2)
1.	within village	100.00
2.	outside village	-
3.	both within village and outside village	-
4.	all	100.00
5.	percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	6.25

Table (23) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by buyer community.

State : Assam (hill districts) Number of sample villages : 48

buyer community		percentage to total number of village reporting sale of land
(1)		(2)
1.	tribal	100.00
2.	non-tribal	-
3.	both tribal and non-tribal	-
4.	all	100.00
5.	percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	6.25

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (24) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by occupation of buyer.

State : Assam (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 48

occupation	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
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(1)

(2)

1. agricultarist	100.00
2. money lender	-
3. traders	-
4. others	-
5. all	100.00
6. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	6.25

Table (25) : Percentage of villages where the village community directly benefited by government assistance or by developmental activities of the government to total number of villages.

State : Assam (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 48

i t e m	percentage to total number of villages
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(1)

(2)

1. villages where the village community directly benefited by government assistance or by the developmental activities of the government	10.42
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National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - JUNE 1978

Table (4) : Percentage of villages where transport is available to total number of villages by type of transport.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

i t e m	percentage to total number of villages by transport type			
	passenger		goods	
	bus	jeep	jeep	truck
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. villages where transport is available	50.79	57.14	55.56	53.97

Table (5) : Percentage distribution of villages where transport is available by distance from transport point and by type of transport.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

distance in kilometres	percentage distribution of villages by transport type			
	passenger		goods	
	bus	jeep	jeep	truck
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. 0.0	15.62	63.89	77.14	58.82
2. 0.1 - 1.9	9.38	2.78	-	-
3. 2.0 - 4.9	18.75	8.33	-	2.94
4. 5.0 - 9.9	18.75	2.78	-	14.71
5. 10.0 & above	37.50	22.22	22.86	23.53
6. a l l	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table (6) : Percentage distribution of villages where transport is available by frequency of transport for passengers

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

frequency of transport	percentage distribution of villages by transport type	
	bus	jeep
	(2)	(3)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. daily	90.63	30.56
2. twice a week	3.12	5.56
3. once a week	-	2.78
4. irregular	6.25	61.10
5. a l l	100.00	100.00

Table (7) : Percentage of villages where transport is available throughout year to total number of villages where transport is available by transport type.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

transport type	percentage of villages where transport is available throughout the year
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(1)

(2)

1. passenger :	bus	49.20
	jeep	39.68
2. goods :	jeep	41.26
	truck	42.86

Table (8) : Percentage of villages served by co-operative society to total number of villages by type of co-operative society and percentage of villages served by at least one co-operative society.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

type of co-operative society	percentage of villages served by co-operative society
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(1)

(2)

1. agriculture		-
2. sericulture		-
3. weaving		-
4. small-scale manufacture		-
5. other credit society		-
6. any other co-operative society		9.52
7. percentage of villages served by at least one co-operative society		9.52

Table (9) : Percentage of households engaged in different types of small-scale household industries to total number of households in the sample villages.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

type of industry	percentage to total number of households in the sample villages
(1)	(2)
1. weaving	70.57
2. sericulture	0.03
3. bamboo/cane products	0.54
4. bee-keeping	0.10
5. pottery	0.03
6. carpentry	0.61
7. black smithy	0.61
8. tailoring	0.42
9. gold/silver smithy	0.06
10. others	0.03
11. number of households in the sample villages	3131

Table (10) : Percentage of villages dependant on natural forest resources to total number of villages.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

i t e m	percentage to total number of villages
(1)	(2)
1. villages dependant on natural forest resources	96.82

Table (11) : Percentage distribution of villages by extent of participation and type of cultivation to total number of villages.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

extent of participation	type of cultivation	
	jhum	permanent
(1)	(2)	(3)
or few		
1. most of the households do	76.19	61.90
2. none of the households does	23.81	38.10
3. a l l	100.00	100.00

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (12) : Percentage distribution of villages by attitude towards different types of cultivation to total number of villages participating in a particular type of cultivation.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

attitude	type of cultivation	
	jhum	permanent
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. favourable	33.33	69.05
2. unfavourable	24.56	23.80
3. indifferent	42.11	7.15
4. all	100.00	100.00
5. percentage of villages participating in cultivation to total number of villages	76.19	61.90

Table (13) : Percentage distribution of villages not doing permanent cultivation by reason to total number of villages not doing permanent cultivation.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

reason for not doing permanent cultivation	percentage of villages not doing permanent cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. not familiar	4.76
2. suitable land not available	38.10
3. due to social taboo/superstition	4.76
4. others	52.38
5. all	100.00
6. percentage of villages not doing permanent cultivation to total villages	38.10

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (14) : Percentage distribution of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation by acceptance/non-acceptance of villages to total number of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

acceptance/non-acceptance by reason	percentage of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation
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(1)

(2)

1. accepted	69.57
2. not accepted by reason :	
(a) more laborious	-
(b) less profitable	-
(c) others	30.43
(d) total	30.43

3. all	100.00
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4. percentage of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation to total villages	25.40
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Table (15) : Percentage distribution of villages by normal duration of jhum cycle to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

jhum cycle (in years)	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
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(1)

(2)

1. upto 5	72.92
2. 6	6.25
3. 7	-
4. 8	6.25
5. 9	-
6. 10	2.08
7. 11 and above	6.25
8. not recorded	6.25
9. all	100.00

10. percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	76.19
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National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (16) : Percentage distribution of villages by type of land distributing authority to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

land distributing authority	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. government	-
2. village chief	16.67
3. village council	37.50
4. individuals	37.50
5. not recorded	8.33
6. all	100.00
7. percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	76.19

Table (17) : Percentage distribution of villages by method of allocation of jhum land to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

method of allocation of jhum land	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. size of household	15.79
2. ^{number} of working member in the household	22.81
3. other method	52.63
4. not recorded	8.77
5. all	100.00
6. percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	76.19

Contd.....

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (18) : Percentage distribution of villages by nature of right of villagers on the land they cultivate and type of cultivation.

State : Manipur (hill districts)		Number of sample villages : 63			
type of cultivation	nature of right of villagers on land				
	permanent, heritable & transferable	not transferable	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. permanent	87.18	12.82	-	100.00	
2. jhum	54.16	12.50	33.34	100.00	

Table (19) : Percentage distribution of villages having irrigation facilities by source of irrigation and percentage of villages having irrigation facilities to total number of villages.

State : Manipur (hill districts)		Number of sample villages : 63
source of irrigation	percentage to total number of villages having irrigation facilities	
	(1)	(2)
1. channel		38.10
2. reservoir		-
3. spring		4.76
4. tank		-
5. others		57.14
6. all		100.00
7. percentage of villages having irrigation facilities to total number of villages		33.33

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (20) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages adopting measures against soil erosion in jhum plots by method adopted.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

m.e t h o d a d o p t e d	percentage to total number of villages adopting measures
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(1)

(2)

1.	terracing	-
2.	contour bunding	100.00
3.	others	-
4.	all	100.00
5.	percentage of villages adopting measures to total number of villages terracing <i>having</i> jhum plots	2.08

Table (21) : Percentage distribution of villages by duration of dwelling in the present location.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

duration of dwelling in the present location (in years)	percentage
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(1)

(2)

1.	less than 2	-
2.	2 to 4	-
3.	5 to 9	-
4.	10 and above	88.89
5.	not recorded	11.11
6.	total	100.00

Contd.....

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (22) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by type of buyer.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

type of buyer	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
(1)	(2)
1. within villages	57.14
2. outside villages	42.86
3. both within village and outside village	-
4. all	100.00
5. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	11.11

Table (23) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by buyer community.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

buyer community	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
(1)	(2)
1. tribal	85.71
2. non-tribal	14.29
3. both tribal and non-tribal	-
4. all	100.00
5. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	11.11

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (24) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by occupation of buyer.

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

occupation of buyer	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
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(1)

(2)

1. agriculturist	100.00
2. money lender	-
3. trader	-
4. others	-
5. all	100.00
6. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	11.11

Table (25) : Percentage of villages where the village community directly benefited by government assistance or by developmental activity of the government to total number of villages

State : Manipur (hill districts)

Number of sample villages : 63

i t e m

percentage to total number of villages

(1)

(2)

1. villages where the village community directly benefited by government assistance or by the developmental activities of the government	25.40
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National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 to June 1978

Table (2) : Percentage distribution of villages by nature of connecting road from the nearest administrative, transport communication, education, health etc. centres

State : Meghalaya

number of sample villages : 158

nature of connecting road	percentage of villages from the nearest									
	block H.Q.	V.L.W. H.Q.	metalled road	jeepable road	hat	H.P./ junior basic school	primary health centre	post office	source of drinking water	veterinary dispensary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. pucca metalled road	36.38 30.00	17.72	6.33	8.23	15.82	4.43	25.95	13.92	1.27	25.95
2. all weather kutchha road	26.58	19.62	28.48	6.33	15.82	4.43	25.95	18.35	1.27	21.52
3. fair weather kutchha road	12.66	6.96	12.03	1.27	3.16	0.63	8.23	5.70	1.90	9.49
4. foot track	28.48	48.73	44.30	58.22	55.07	67.72	34.81	54.43	93.03	41.14
5. water ways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. not available	1.90	6.97	8.86	25.95	10.13	22.79	5.06	7.60	2.53	1.90
7. a 1 1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table (4) : Percentage of villages where transport is available to total number of villages by type of transport.

State : Meghalaya

number of sample villages : 158

i t e m	percentage to total number of villages by transport type			
	passenger		goods	
	bus	jeep	jeep	truck
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
villages where transport is available	82.28	56.33	58.86	65.19

Table (5) : Percentage distribution of villages where transport is available by distance from transport point and by type of transport.

State : Meghalaya

number of sample villages : 158

distance in kilometres	percentage distribution of villages by transport type			
	passengers		goods	
	bus	jeep	jeep	truck
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. 0.0	23.08	30.34	32.26	29.13
2. 0.1 - 1.9	3.85	3.37	3.23	6.80
3. 2.0 - 4.9	16.92	17.98	16.13	16.50
4. 5.0 - 9.9	32.30	32.58	32.26	31.07
5. 10.0 & above	23.85	15.73	16.12	16.50
6. a l l	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table (6) : Percentage distribution of villages where transport is available by frequency of transport for passengers.

State : Meghalaya

Number of sample villages : 158

frequency of transport	percentage distribution of villages by transport type	
	bus	jeep
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. daily	67.70	38.20
2. twice a week	16.92	10.11
3. once a week	5.38	15.73
4. irregular	10.00	35.96
5. a l l	100.00	100.00
6. percentage of villages where transport is available for passengers to total number of villages	56.28	56.33

Table (7) : Percentage of villages where transport is available throughout the year to total number of villages where transport is available by transport type.

State : Meghalaya		number of sample villages : 158
transport type		percentage of villages where transport is available throughout the year
(1)		(2)
1.	passenger : bus	69.62
	jeep	50.00
2.	goods : jeep	51.90
	truck	56.33

Table (8) : Percentage of villages served by co-operative society to total number of villages by type of co-operative society and percentage of villages served by at least one co-operative society.

State : Meghalaya		number of sample villages : 158
type of co-operative society		percentage of villages served by co-operative society
(1)		(2)
1.	agriculture	12.03
2.	sericulture	0.63
3.	weaving	-
4.	small scale manufacture	-
5.	other credit society	6.33
6.	any other co-operative society	6.33
7.	percentage of villages served by at least one co-operative society	25.32

Table (9) : Percentage of households engaged in different types of small-scale household industries to total number of households in the sample villages.

State : Meghalaya		Number of sample villages : 158
type of industry		percentage to total number of households in the sample villages
(1)		(2)
1.	weaving	0.90
2.	sericulture	1.00
3.	bamboo/cane products	3.36
4.	bee-keeping	0.79
5.	pottery	-
6.	carpentry	0.89
7.	black smithy	1.00
8.	tailoring	0.66
9.	gold/silver smithy	0.02
10.	others	0.44
11.	number of households in the sample villages	6196

Table (10) : Percentage of villages dependent on natural forest resources to total number of villages.

State : Meghalaya		Number of sample villages : 158
i t e m		percentage to total number of villages
(1)		(2)
1.	villages dependent on natural forest resources	100.00

Table (11) : Percentage distribution of villages by extent of participation and type of cultivation to total number of villages.

State : Meghalaya		Number of sample villages : 158	
extent of participation	type of cultivation		
	jhum	permanent	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1.	most or few of the households do	82.91	91.77
2.	none of the households does	17.09	8.23
3.	a l l	100.00	100.00

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (12) : Percentage distribution of villages by attitude towards different types of cultivation to total number of villages participating in a particular type of cultivation.

State : Meghalaya

number of sample villages : 158

a t t i t u d e	type of cultivation	
	shum	permanent
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. favourable	70.80	90.91
2. unfavourable	12.39	0.65
3. indifferent	16.81	8.44
4. all	100.00	100.00
5. percentage of villages participating in cultivation to total number of villages	82.91	91.77

Table (13) : Percentage distribution of villages not doing permanent cultivation by reason to total number of villages not doing permanent cultivation

State : Meghalaya

number of sample villages : 158

reason for not doing permanent cultivation	percentage of villages not doing permanent cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. not familiar	-
2. suitable land not available	92.31
3. due to social taboo/superstition	-
4. others	7.69
5. all	100.00
6. percentage of villages not doing permanent cultivation to total number of villages	8.23

Table (14) : Percentage distribution of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation by acceptance/non-acceptance of villages to total number of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation.

State : Meghalaya

number of sample villages : 158

acceptance/non-acceptance by reason		percentage of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation
(1)		(2)
1.	accepted	86.36
2.	not accepted by reason :	-
	(a) more laborious	4.55
	(b) less profitable	-
	(c) others	9.09
	(d) total	13.64
3.	all	100.00
4.	percentage of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation to total number of villages	13.92

Table (15) : Percentage distribution of villages by normal duration of jhum cycle to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation

State : Meghalaya

number of sample villages : 158

jhum cycle (in years)		percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
(1)		(2)
1.	upto 5	11.45
2.	6	3.82
3.	7	25.95
4.	8	29.01
5.	9	12.21
6.	10	11.45
7.	11 and above	3.82
8.	not recorded	2.29
9.	all	100.00
10.	percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	82.91

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (16) : Percentage distribution of villages by type of land distributing authority to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation.

State : Meghalaya

number of sample villages : 158

land distribution authority	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. government	-
2. village chief	42.75
3. village council	3.05
4. individuals	51.91
5. not recorded	2.29
6. all	100.00
7. percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	82.91

Table (17) : Percentage distribution of villages by method of allocation of jhum land to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation.

State : Meghalaya

Number of sample villages : 158

method of allocation of jhum land	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. size of household	22.90
2. number of working members in the household	17.56
3. other method	57.25
4. not recorded	2.29
5. all	100.00
6. percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	82.91

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (18) : Percentage distribution of villages by nature of right of villagers on the land they cultivate and type of cultivation

State : Meghalaya

Number of sample villages : 158

type of cultivation	nature of right of villagers on land			
	permanent, heritable & transferable	not transferable	others	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. permanent	75.86	8.97	15.17	100.00
2. jhum	12.98	48.85	38.17	100.00

Table (19) : Percentage distribution of villages having irrigation facilities by source of irrigation and percentage of villages having irrigation facilities to total number of villages

State : Meghalaya

Number of sample villages : 158

source of irrigation	percentage to total number of villages having irrigation facilities
(1)	(2)
1. channel	13.25
2. reservoir	-
3. spring	54.22
4. tank	-
5. others	32.53
6. all	100.00
7. percentage of villages having irrigation facilities to total number of villages	52.53

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (20) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages adopting measures against soil erosion in jhum plots by method adopted.

State : Meghalaya

Number of sample villages : 158

method adopted	percentage to total number of villages adopting measures
(1)	(2)
1. terracing	100.00
2. contour bunding	-
3. others	-
4. all	100.00
5. percentage of villages adopting measures to total number of villages having jhum plots	0.76

Table (21) : Percentage distribution of villages by duration of dwelling in the present location :

State : Meghalaya

Number of sample villages : 158

duration of dwelling in the present location (in years)	percentage
(1)	(2)
1. less than 2	-
2. 2 to 4	96.20
3. 5 to 9	-
4. 10 and above	-
5. not recorded	3.80
6. all	100.00

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (22) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by type of buyer.

State : Meghalaya

Number of sample villages : 158

(1)	(2)
type of buyer	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
1. within village	44.45
2. outside village	44.44
3. both within village and outside village	11.11
4. all	100.00
5. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	5.70

Table (23) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by buyer community.

State : Meghalaya

Number of sample villages : 158

(1)	(2)
buyer community	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
1. tribal	66.67
2. non-tribal	22.22
3. both tribal and non-tribal	11.11
4. all	100.00
5. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	5.70

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (24) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by occupation of buyer.

State : Meghalaya.

Number of sample villages : 158

(1)	(2)
occupation of buyer	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
1. agriculturist	44.45
2. money lender	-
3. traders	44.44
4. others	11.11
5. all	100.00
6. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	5.70

Table (25) : Percentage of villages where the village community directly benefited by government assistance or by developmental activity of the government to total number of villages.

State : Meghalaya

Number of sample villages : 158

(1)	(2)
villages	percentage to total number of villages
1. villages where the village community directly benefited by government assistance or by the developmental activities of the government	11.39

Table (1) : Percentage distribution of villages by distance from the nearest administrative, transport communication, education, health etc. centres.

State : Tripura

number of sample villages : 142

distance in kilometres	percentage of villages from the nearest									
	block H.Q.	VIV H.Q.	metalled road	jeepable road	hat	L.P., junior basic school	primary health centre	post office	source of drinking water	veterinary dispensary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. 0.0	-	6.34	19.72	22.54	6.34	37.32	0.70	7.75	95.07	2.11
2. 0.1 - 1.9	-	4.23	3.52	7.04	5.63	16.90	1.41	7.75	-	2.11
3. 2.0 - 4.9	7.75	19.01	16.90	16.20	26.06	26.06	12.68	27.46	2.82	11.97
4. 5.0 - 9.9	11.97	38.73	26.76	28.87	38.73	11.97	24.65	33.80	0.70	33.80
5. 10.0 - 14.9	15.49	20.42	20.42	19.01	14.79	4.23	21.83	16.90	-	21.13
6. 15.0 & above	64.08	9.86	11.97	5.63	7.04	2.82	37.32	5.63	-	28.17
7. not available	0.71	1.41	0.71	0.71	1.41	0.70	1.41	0.71	1.41	0.71
8. a 1 1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table (2) : Percentage distribution of villages by nature of connecting road from the nearest administrative, transport communication, education, health etc. centres.

State : Tripura

number of sample villages : 142

nature of connecting road	percentage of villages from the nearest									
	block H.Q.	VIV H.Q.	metalled road	jeepable road	hat	L.P./ junior basic school	primary health centre	post office	source of drinking water	veterinary dispensary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. pucca metalled road	69.01	17.61	4.93	4.93	21.13	9.86	44.37	19.72	0.71	35.21
2. all weather kutchra road	16.90	40.14	43.66	33.80	36.62	19.72	33.80	34.51	2.11	38.03
3. fair weather kutchra road	2.11	5.63	5.63	5.63	3.52	4.23	2.11	5.63	-	2.82
4. foot track	11.27	30.28	26.06	33.10	32.39	37.32	16.90	32.39	95.07	20.42
5. water-ways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. not available	0.71	6.34	19.72	22.54	6.34	28.87	2.82	7.75	2.11	3.52
7. a l l	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (3) : Percentage distribution of villages by usual conveyance from the nearest administrative, transport, communication, education, health etc. centres.

State : Tripura

number of sample villages : 142

usual conveyance	percentage of villages from the nearest									
	block H.Q.	VLV H.Q.	metalled road	jeepable road	hat	L.P./ junior basic school	primary health centre	post office	source of drinking water	veterinary dispensary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. on foot	38.03	81.69	73.24	74.65	80.98	58.45	59.15	80.99	95.07	71.83
2. bullock/buffalo cart	-	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	0.71	2.11	-	0.70
3. horse cart	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	-	-
4. bus	43.66	4.23	0.70	0.70	2.82	0.71	21.46 24.46	2.11	-	11.27
5. other motor vehicles	14.79	3.52	4.23	-	2.82	1.41	4.93	4.23	-	8.45
6. bicycle, rickshaw	2.82	2.11	-	-	2.82	-	4.93	2.11	-	4.93
7. boat, launch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. others	-	6.34	19.72	22.54	6.34	37.32	0.71	7.75	4.93	2.11
9. not available	0.70	-	-	-	1.41	-	2.11	0.70	-	0.71
10. a l l	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (4) : Percentage of villages where transport is available to total number of villages by type of transport

State : Tripura		number of sample villages :			
		percentage to total number of villages by transport type			
i t e m	passenger		goods		
	bus	jeep	jeep	truck	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. villages where transport is available	80.99	93.66	84.51	66.20	

Table(5) : Percentage distribution of villages where transport is available by distance from transport point and by type of transport

State : Tripura		number of sample villages : 142			
		percentage distribution of villages by transport type			
distance in kilometres	passenger		goods		
	bus	jeep	jeep	truck	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. 0.0	12.17	16.54	18.33	17.02	
2. 0.1 - 1.9	4.35	6.02	5.00	3.19	
3. 2.0 - 4.9	18.26	20.30	19.17	18.09	
4. 5.0 - 9.9	41.74	39.85	40.83	37.23	
5. 10.0 & above	23.48	17.29	16.67	24.47	
6. all	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (6) : Percentage distribution of villages where transport is available by frequency of transport for passengers where transport is available
number of sample villages

State : Tripura Number of sample villages : 142

frequency of transport (1)	percentage distribution of villages by transport type	
	bus (2)	jeep (3)
1. daily	94.78	80.45
2. twice a week	-	12.03
3. once a week	-	-
4. irregular	5.22	7.52
5. all	100.00	100.00
<hr/>		
6. percentage of villages where transport is available for passengers to total number of villages	80.99	93.66

Table (7) : Percentage of villages where transport is available throughout the year to total number of villages where transport is available by transport type

State : Tripura number of sample villages : 142

transport type (1)	percentage of villages where transport is available throughout the year (2)
	1. passenger : bus
jeep	100.00
2. goods : jeep	100.00
truck	60.00

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (8) : Percentage of villages served by type of co-operative society and percentage of villages served by type of co-operative society

State : Tripura

Number of sample villages : 1

(1) type of co-operative society	(2) percentage of villages served by co-operative societies
1. agriculture	9.86
2. sericulture	-
3. weaving	-
4. small scale manufacture	-
5. other co-operative societies	3.52
7. percentage of villages served by one co-operative society	23.24

Table (9) : Percentage of total number of households in the sample villages engaged in different types of small scale industries

State : Tripura

number of sample villages : 142

(1) type of industry	(2) percentage to total number of households in the sample villages
1. weaving	24.13
2. sericulture	-
3. bamboo/cane products	23.94
4. leather	0.0
5. pottery	0.3
6. carpentry	12.6
7. blacksmithy	4.3
8. tailoring	12.6
9. gold/silver smithy	4.23
10. others	0.70
11. number of households in the sample villages	7160

Table (10) : Percentage of villages dependent on natural forest resources to total number of villages.

State : Tripura		number of sample villages : 142
i t e m		percentage to total number of villages
(1)		(2)
(1) villages dependent on natural forest resources		91.55

Table (11) : Percentage distribution of villages by extent of participation and type of cultivation to total number of villages.

State : Tripura		number of sample villages : 142	
extent of participation	type of cultivation		
	jhum	permanent	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1. most or few of the households do	52.11	92.25	
2. none of the households does	47.89	7.75	
3. all	100.00	100.00	

Table (12) : Percentage distribution of villages by attitude towards different types of cultivation to total number of villages participating in a particular type of cultivation.

State : Tripura		number of sample villages : 142	
a t t i t u d e	type of cultivation		
	jhum	permanent	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1. favourable	27.46	90.85	
2. unfavourable	24.65	1.40	
3. indifferent	47.89	7.75	
4. all attitudes	100.00	100.00	
5. percentage of villages participating in cultivation to total number of villages	52.11	92.25	

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (13) : Percentage distribution of villages not doing permanent cultivation by reason to total number of villages not doing permanent cultivation.

State : Tripura

Number of sample villages : 142

reason for not doing permanent cultivation	percentage of villages not doing permanent cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. not familiar	9.09
2. suitable land not available	81.82
3. due to social taboo/superstition	-
4. others	9.09
5. all	100.00
6. percentage of villages not doing permanent cultivation to total number of villages	7.75

Table (14) : Percentage distribution of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation by acceptance/non-acceptance of villages to total number of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation.

State : Tripura

number of sample villages : 142

acceptance/non-acceptance by reason	percentage of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. accepted	80.95
2. not accepted by reason :	
(a) more laborious	9.52
(b) less profitable	-
(c) others	9.53
(d) total	19.05
3. all	100.00
4. percentage of villages where government introduced permanent cultivation to total number of villages	14.79

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round, July 1977 - June 1978

Table (15) : Percentage distribution of villages by normal duration of jhum cycle to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation

State : Tripura

number of sample villages : 142

jhum cycle (in years)	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. upto 5	75.68
2. 6	6.76
3. 7	2.70
4. 8	-
5. 9	-
6. 10	2.70
7. 11 & above	-
8. not recorded	12.16
9. a l l	100.00
10. percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation in total number of villages	52.11

Table (16) : Percentage distribution of villages by type of land distributing authority to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation

State : Tripura

number of sample villages : 142

land distributing authority	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation
(1)	(2)
1. government	1.35
2. village chief	-
3. village council	-
4. individual	94.60
5. not recorded	4.05
6. a l l	100.00
7. percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	52.11

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (17) : Percentage distribution of villages by method of allocation of jhum land to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation

State : Tripura		number of sample villages : 142
method of allocation of jhum land	percentage to total number of villages participating in jhum cultivation	
(1)	(2)	
1. size of household	6.76	
2. number of working members in the household	25.68	
3. other method	35.13	
4. not recorded	32.43	
5. a l l	100.00	
6. percentage of villages participating in jhum cultivation to total number of villages	52.11	

Table (18) : Percentage distribution of villages by nature of right of villagers on the land they cultivate and type of cultivation

State : Tripura		number of sample villages : 142			
type of cultivation	nature of right of villagers on land				
	permanent, heritable and transferable	not transferable	others	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. permanent	64.12	11.45	24.43	100.00	
2. jhum	13.51	18.92	67.57	100.00	

Table (19) : Percentage distribution of villages having irrigation facilities by source of irrigation and percentage of villages having irrigation facilities to total number of villages.

State : Tripura		number of sample villages : 142
source of irrigation	percentage to total number of villages having irrigation facilities	
(1)	(2)	
1. channel	25.00	
2. reservoir	-	
3. spring	33.33	
4. tank	5.56	
5. others	36.11	
6. a l l	100.00	
7. percentage of villages having irrigation facilities to total number of villages	25.35	

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (20) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages adopting measures against soil erosion in jhum plots by method adopted.

State : Tripura		number of sample villages : 142
method adopting for preventing soil erosion in jhum plots	percentage to total number of villages adopting measures	
(1)	(2)	
1. terracing	-	
2. contour bunding	-	
3. others	-	
4. percentage of villages adopting measures to total number of villages having jhum plots	-	

Table (21) : Percentage distribution of villages by duration of dwelling in the present location

State : Tripura		number of sample villages : 142
duration of dwelling in the present location (in years)	percentage (0.00)	
(1)	(2)	
1. less than 2	-	
2. 2 to 4	0.70	
3. 5 to 9	-	
4. 10 and above	78.89	
5. not recorded	20.42	
6. a 1 1	100.00	

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (22) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by type of buyer

State : Tripura

number of sample villages : 142

type of buyer	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
(1)	(2)
1. within village	75.76
2. outside village	6.06
3. both within village and outside village	18.18
4. a l l	100.00
5. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	23.24

Table (23) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by buyer community

State : Tripura

number of sample villages : 142

buyer community	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land
(1)	(2)
1. tribal	45.45
2. non-tribal	54.55
3. both tribal and non-tribal	-
4. a l l	100.00
5. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	23.24

National Sample Survey, 32nd Round : July 1977 - June 1978

Table (24) : Percentage distribution of villages to total number of villages reporting sale of land by occupation of buyer

State : Tripura		number of sample villages : 142
occupation of buyer	percentage to total number of villages reporting sale of land	
(1)	(2)	
1. agriculturist	78.79	
2. money lender	6.06	
3. traders	6.06	
4. others	9.09	
5. all	100.00	
6. percentage of villages reporting sale of land to total number of villages	23.24	

Table (25) : Percentage of villages where the village community directly benefited by government assistance or by developmental activities of the government to total number of villages

State : Tripura		Number of sample villages : 142
i t e m	percentage to total number of villages	
(1)	(2)	
1. villages where the village community directly benefited by government assistance or by the developmental activity of the government.	22.54	

APPENDIX III

FACSIMILE OF SCHEDULE OF INVESTIGATION

CENTRAL*
STATE

ORIGINAL*
DUPLICATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY : 1977-78

Schedule 3.5 : Village Schedule

RURAL

THIRTY SECOND ROUND

[1] identification of sample village

1. serial number		7. 1971 census population	
2. zone-state-region		8. state	
3. stratum		9. district	
4. sub-sample		10. tehsil	
5. sample village		11. village	
6. sub-round		12. number of villages within the cluster	

[2] particulars of field work

i t e m	investigator	assistant superintendent	superintendent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. name			
2. dates of			
i) survey/inspection			
ii) receipt	x		
iii) scrutiny	x		
iv) despatch			
3. no. of addl. schedules attached		x	x
4. signature			

* delete whichever is inapplicable

[3] population and cultivation

1. present population	
2. total number of households	
3. number of scheduled caste households	
4. number of tribal households	
5. whether jhum cultivation was done by the villagers during (yes-1, no-2)	i) 1975 ii) 1976 iii) 1977
6. whether permanent cultivation was done in (yes-1, no-2)	i) 1975 ii) 1976 iii) 1977

[4] tribal households

serial number	tribe/sub-tribe	code	number of household
	n a m e		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

[5] particulars of distance

i t e m	distance (km.)	condition of connecting road	usual conveyance (mode)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. block HQ.			
2. VLW HQ.			
<u>nearest</u>			
3. metalled road			
4. jeepable road			
5. agricultural co-operative			
6. h a t			
7. L.P./Junior basic school			
8. technical/vocational school			
9. primary health centre			
10. post office			
11. source of drinking water			
12. veterinary dispensary			

[6] accessibility of the village

i n f o r m a t i o n (1)	p a s s e n g e r		g o o d s	
	bus (2)	jeep (3)	jeep (4)	truck (5)
1. whether transport available (yes-1, no-2)				
2. distance from connecting point (in km.)				
3. frequency of transport code (daily-1; not daily but at least twice a week-2; once a week-3; irregular-4)			x	x
4. whether transport ply on standard fare/freight (yes-1, no-2)				
5. whether transport available throughout the year (yes-1, no-2)				
6. if no in 5, months not available				
7. whether facilities improved in last two years (yes-1, no-2)				

[7] co-operative society serving the village

serial number (1)	n a m e (2)	type (3)	distance (4)	no. of members in the village (5)

[8] credit agencies operating in the village

1. government	<input type="text"/>	5. land lord	<input type="text"/>
2. bank	<input type="text"/>	6. money lender	<input type="text"/>
3. cooperative society/bank	<input type="text"/>	7. trader	<input type="text"/>
4. village community	<input type="text"/>	8. others specify	

[9] amenities available

1. information service (radio-1; news paper-2; library-3; information centre-4; others-5)

2. source of drinking water (pond-1; well-2; tube well-3; spring-4; river-5; tap water-6; others-7)

3. whether principal source of drinking water is a perennial one (yes-1, no-2)

4. if the source is river or spring :
(i) distance of village from source (in km.)

(ii) mode of carrying water to the village
(through canal-1; through channel-2; through pipeline-3; carried manually-4; any other mode-5)

5. disposal (code) of produce

cash

kind

(i) f o o d

(ii) cash crops

(iii) other agriculture

(iv) non-agriculture

(codes : government-1; co-operative society-2; consumers in the village-3; village traders-4; outside traders-5; others-6)

6. does the village have any (yes-1, no-2)

(i) registered medical practitioner

(ii) any other medical practitioner

(iii) trained nurse

(iv) m i d w i f e

[10] small scale household industries

industry	number of households engaged	industry	number of households engaged
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1. weaving		6. carpentry	
2. sericulture		7. black smithy	
3. bamboo/cane products		8. tailoring	
4. bee-keeping		9. gold/silver smithy	
5. pottery		10. others (specify)	

[11] List of traditional industry/handicrafts in the village

description of the industry	industry code	no. of hhs. engaged	description of the industry	industry code	no. of hhs. engaged
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.			4.		
2.			5.		
3.			6.		

(1) whether any traditional handicraft/cottage industry has disappeared or lost its importance (yes-1, no-2)

(ii) if yes in (1), description of industry and code.

1.

2.

3.

[12] List of new industries set up during last five years in the area

serial no. of industry	description	code
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

[13] link of village economy with the natural forest resources in and around the village

1. type of vegetation in forest
important species of trees grown in the forest (name,

- (a) _____
 (b) _____
 (c) _____
 (d) _____

2. particulars of materials collected from forest
(answer to be recorded in codes : yes-1, no-2)

name of material	whether collected	whether any royalty paid	to whom paid	remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) fire wood				
(ii) leaves for sericulture				
(iii) honey/wax				
(iv) animal/bird & animal products				
(v) log/timber				
(vi) bamboo/reed/cane				
(vii) leaves				
(viii) medicinal plants				
(ix) lac/resins				
(x)				
(xi)				
(xii)				
(xiii)				

3. whether villagers make any effort to augment forest resources for economic gains (yes-1, no-2)

[16] participation in and attitude towards jhum and permanent cultivation

Q.No.	description	jhum cultivation	permanent cultivation	horticulture
1.	whether villagers participate in (codes : most of the households do-1; few households do-2; none of the household does-3)			
2.	area where done (codes : flat land-1; moderate slope-2; terrace-3; steep slope-4)			
3.	general attitude towards cultivation (codes : favourable-1; unfavourable-2; indifferent-3)			
4.	if permanent cultivation is not done by villagers, reason for not doing (codes : not familiar-1; suitable land not available-2; due to social taboo/superstition against permanent cultivation-3; others specify-4)	x		x
5.	has there been a change in the attitude towards permanent cultivation in recent years ? (codes : favouring permanent cultivation-1; disfavouring-2; no change-3)			
6.	did govt. take any step to introduce permanent cultivation/ plantation in the village ? (yes-1, no-2)		<input type="text"/>	
7.	if yes in 6, has the villagers accepted it and continuing (yes-1, no-2)		<input type="text"/>	
8.	if no in 7, reason for discontinuance (codes : permanent cultivation-more laborious-1, less profitable-2, other reasons (specify-3)		<input type="text"/>	
9.	is there any project/scheme for use of the land in and around the village for purposes other than household cultivation ? if so, give details _____ _____ _____			
10.	remarks _____ _____ _____ _____			

[17] general features

11. what is the usual length of a jhum cycle (in years)
12. agency distributing land for jhum cultivation to the villagers (codes : government-1; village chief-2; village council-3; selected by individual-4)
13. method of allocation of jhum land (codes : according to size of household-1; according to the number of working members in the household-2; any other method (specify)-3)
14. right on cultivated land (codes; permanent, heritable and transferable-1; permanent, heritable but not transferable-2; others (specify)-3)
- | | land for permanent cultivation | land for jhum cultivation |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
- 5.1 whether there is any settlement regarding land used for jhum cultivation (yes-1, no-2)
- 5.2 if yes in 5.1, agency giving settlement (codes : government-1; village community-2; any other agency (specify)-3)
- 6.1 whether the villagers are to pay in cash/kind to any agency for the land they cultivate (yes-1, no-2)
- 6.2 if yes in 6.1 :
- (a) system of payment (describe) _____
- (b) to whom paid (describe) _____
- 7.1 whether any source of irrigation is available in the village (yes-1, no-2)
- 7.2 if yes in 7.1, source (codes : channel-1; reservoir-2; spring-3; tank-4; other (specify)-5)
8. whether any precautionary measure is taken against soil erosion in jhum plots (yes-1, no-2)
9. if yes in 8, method (codes : terracing-1; contour bunding-2; other measures (describe)-3)

10. for how many years, the villagers are residing at the present site (codes : less than two years-1; 2 years to less than 5 years-2; 5 years to less than 10 years-3; 10 years and above-4)
- 11.1 is there any seasonal migration (yes-1, no-2)
 (i) from the village
 (ii) to the village
- 11.2 if yes in 11.1 (a) season of migration (describe) (i)
 (ii)
 (b) purpose of migration (describe) (i)
 (ii)
- 12.1 whether any land was sold by the villagers during preceding 365 days (yes-1, no-2)
- 12.2 if yes in 12.1, to whom sold
 (a) buyer : withi. village-1; outside village-2; both within village and outside village-3
 (b) buyer : tribal-1; non-tribal-2; both tribal and non-tribal-3
 (c) buyer : agriculturist-1; money lender-2; traders-3; others-4
- 13.1 has the village community been directly benefited in the last two years by government assistance in some form or by the developmental activities of the government (yes-1, no-2)
- 13.2 has any of the villagers been directly benefited in the last 365 days by government assistance in some form or by the developmental activities of the government (yes-1, no-2)
- 14.1 is there any area in and around the village where some land has become barren due to over jhuming, over grazing, excessive felling of trees, repeated burning of plants etc. (yes-1, no-2)
- 14.2 if yes in 14.1, list of such areas

area number	reason for being barren*	area in hectares (0.00)	when cultivated last (year)	whether currently there is any vegetation (yes-1, no-2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

[18] time table for jhum operations

operation (1)	whether any ceremony is performed (yes-1, no-2)		usual month/s*
	before operation (2)	after operation (3)	
1. selection of site for jhuming			
2. forest clearing			
3. burning			
4. sowing			
5. weeding			
6. harvesting			

* January-01, February-02, December-12.

[19] remarks by investigator

[20] remarks by supervising officer